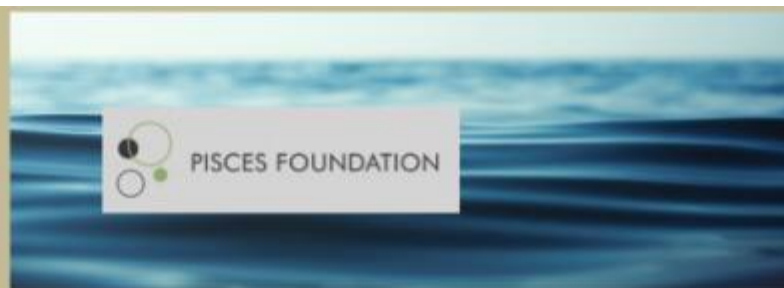


LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY

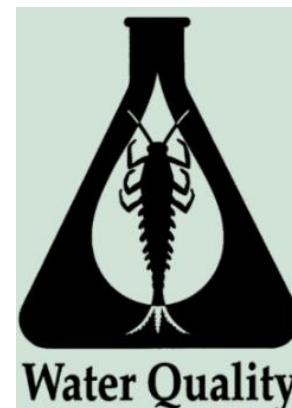
Sponsored by



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY

Background

- 2015: Pisces Foundation & Intel Corporation project leaders agree to sponsor a survey of selected groups doing water resource monitoring to better understand gaps between their current and desired:
 - ✓ **Water monitoring practices**
 - ✓ **Reporting**
 - ✓ **Information sharing technologies**
- Goal was to empower citizens to protect their water through information gained or managed with *the use of low cost technologies*
- National Steering Committee of non-profit, business, academic and government experts guided survey development & distribution



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY

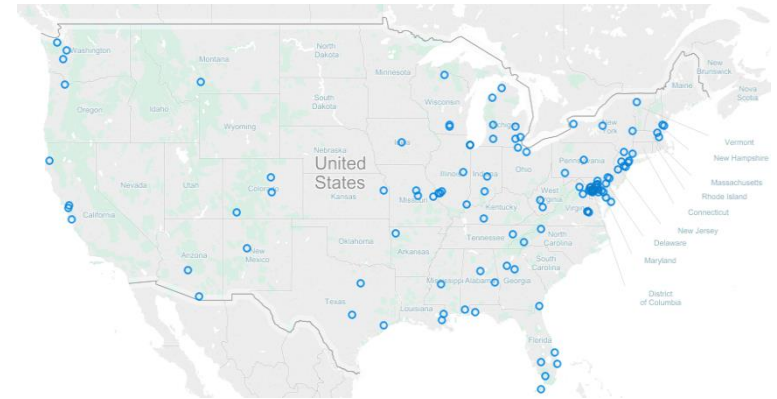
Survey Audience Profile

■ Key Characteristics:

- ✓ **130 respondents—all but 3 in U.S.**
- ✓ ***Very knowledgeable*—50% monitoring program leads & 78% were either staff, volunteers, or had strong program knowledge**
- ✓ **Several respondents represented their regional/national staff network**
- ✓ ***Geographically broad* representation—42 states**
- ✓ **Mostly non-profits (72%) & govt. (16%) respondents**
- ✓ **50% answered a *watershed* was their service area**

■ Top 3 of 11 mission areas identified were:

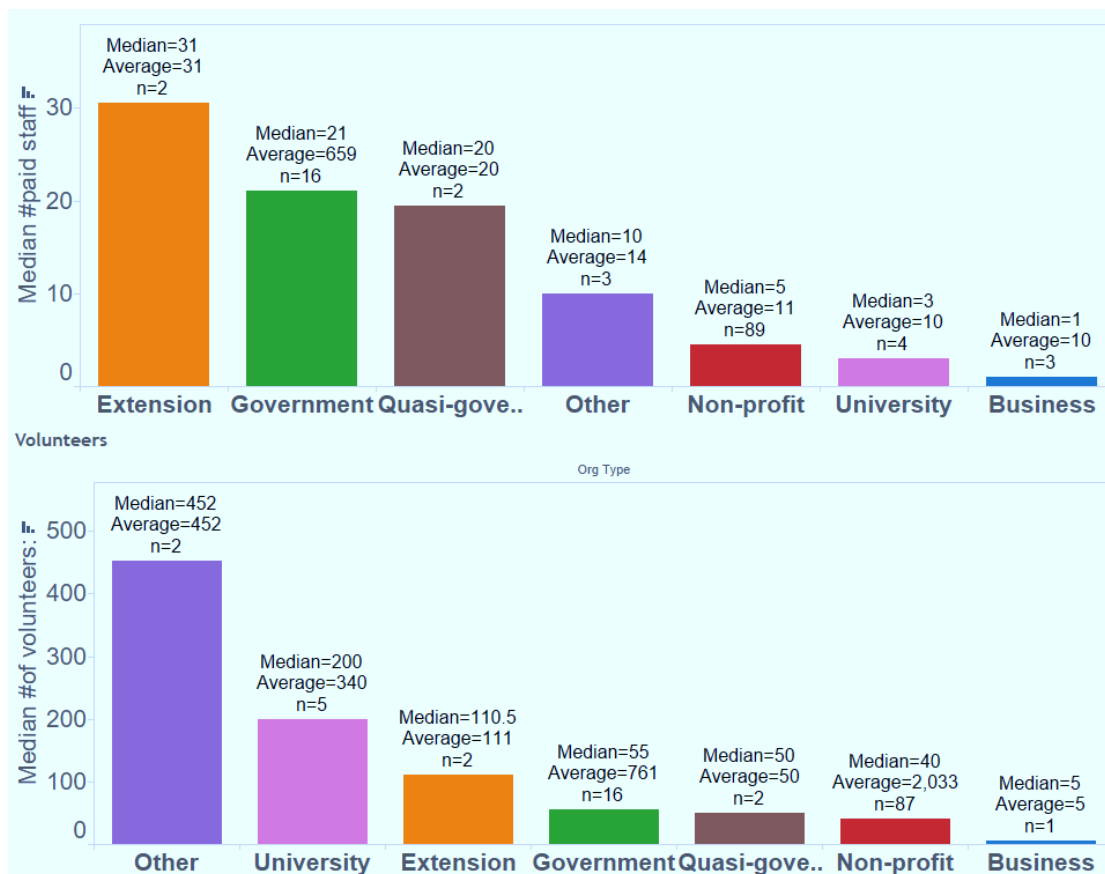
- ✓ **Watershed restoration or protection(80%)**
- ✓ **Water monitoring or assessment (73%)**
- ✓ **Public education (68%)**
- ✓ **Remaining mission areas all scored below 50%**



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Survey Audience Profile

Staffing Strength by Organization Type

- As anticipated, non-profit organizations typically have few paid staff
- Universities, as might be expected, had high numbers of volunteers (students)



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY

Monitoring Program Profile

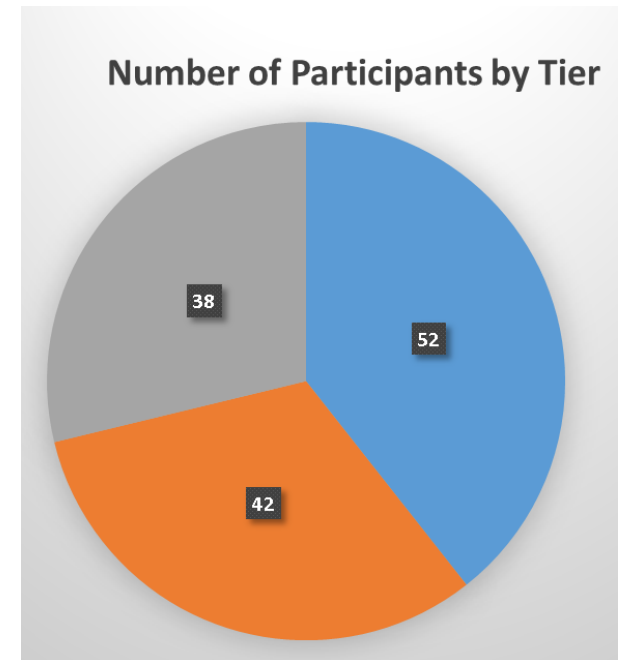
- 79% have monitoring programs, 18% do not, 3% are unsure
- Top 5 of 15 monitoring program objective areas were:
 - ✓ **Create long term data sets (77%)**
 - ✓ **Education (75%)**
 - ✓ **Target problem areas (59%)**
 - ✓ **Report pollution incidents (51%)**
 - ✓ **Change community behavior (50%)**
- Remaining program objective areas scored below 50%
- Rivers and streams (89%) are monitored most, followed by a distant (32%) for stormwater or wastewater discharges. Yet, only a few monitored drinking water supplies (6%)



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY-- Monitoring Program Profile

Monitoring Program Approach

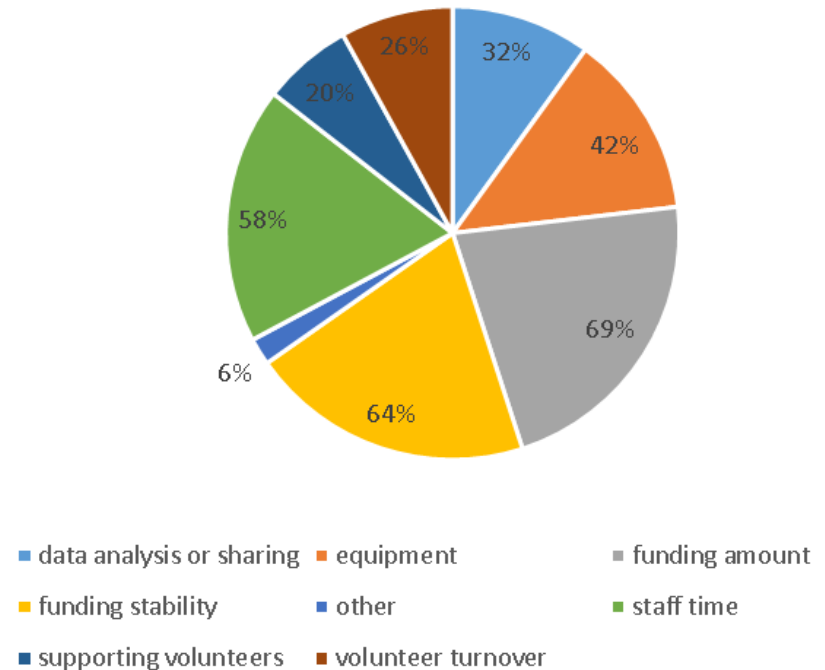
- Somewhat surprising is the strong deployment of all Tier methods, particularly Tier 3
- **Tier 1:** basic monitoring methods, equipment and QAQC, used for screening
- **Tier 2:** advanced methods, better equipment, more QAQC training, used as a local decision support tool
- **Tier 3:** expert methods, equipment and training, used to support policy/regulatory decisions and scientific findings



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY-- Monitoring Program Profile

- 30% monitor water volume, 64% do not and 6% are unsure
- Top 4 of 8 program barriers
 - ✓ **Funding amount (69%)**
 - ✓ **Funding stability (64%)**
 - ✓ **Staff time (58%)**
 - ✓ **Equipment (41%)**
- Considering funding and people resources are the top two barriers, it is significant to note that ***equipment*** emerges as the third leading barrier.

Key Monitoring Barriers



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY-- **Monitoring Program Profile**

Data collection

- Of the 13 possible answers for data collection methods--3 are deployed by most organizations:
 - ✓ **Field test kits** **74% (59)**
 - ✓ **Grab samples & lab analysis** **69% (55)**
 - ✓ **Multi-parameter meters/sensors** **49% (39)**

- Notably, only a few organizations make use of various types of monitoring stations or cell phone

grab samples and lab analysis	68.75%	55
prepared samples and lab analysis	23.75%	19
field test kits	73.75%	59
lab test kits	16.25%	13
single parameter electronic meters or sensors	28.75%	23
multi-parameter meters or sensors	48.75%	39
other	8.75%	7
custom assembled sensors	7.50%	6
unattended monitoring stations without telemetry	13.75%	11
unattended monitoring stations with telemetry	5.00%	4
long term fixed stations with flow controls without telemetry	1.25%	1
long term fixed stations with flow controls with telemetry	3.75%	3
cell phone reporting	13.75%	11

LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY-- Monitoring Program Profile

Data Sharing

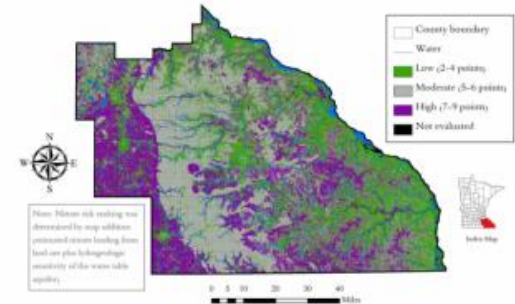
- Data sharing is largely accomplished through:

✓ Annual or periodic reports	61% (48)
✓ Community outreach	58% (46)
✓ Online database	56% (44)
✓ Online map with results	42% (33)

- Alternative water monitoring & information sharing technologies are principally:

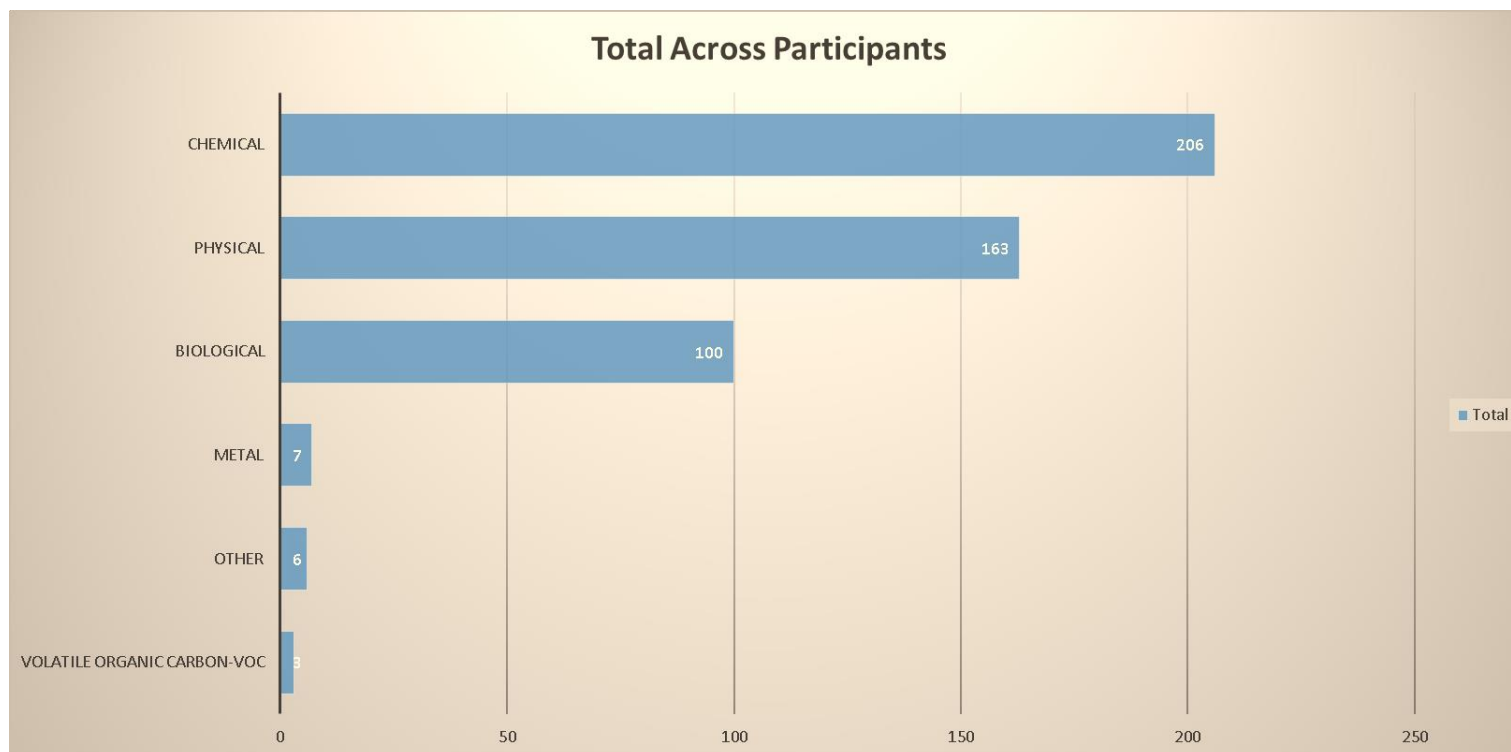
✓ GIS mapping	74% (39)
✓ Phone apps	38% (20)

- Data is shared with:
 - ✓ Govt. water quality, wildlife & natural resource agencies at federal, state, & local levels
 - ✓ General public, news agencies
 - ✓ Stakeholders like farmers, watershed groups, families, board members, funders
 - ✓ Academic sectors including universities, schools, teachers, students



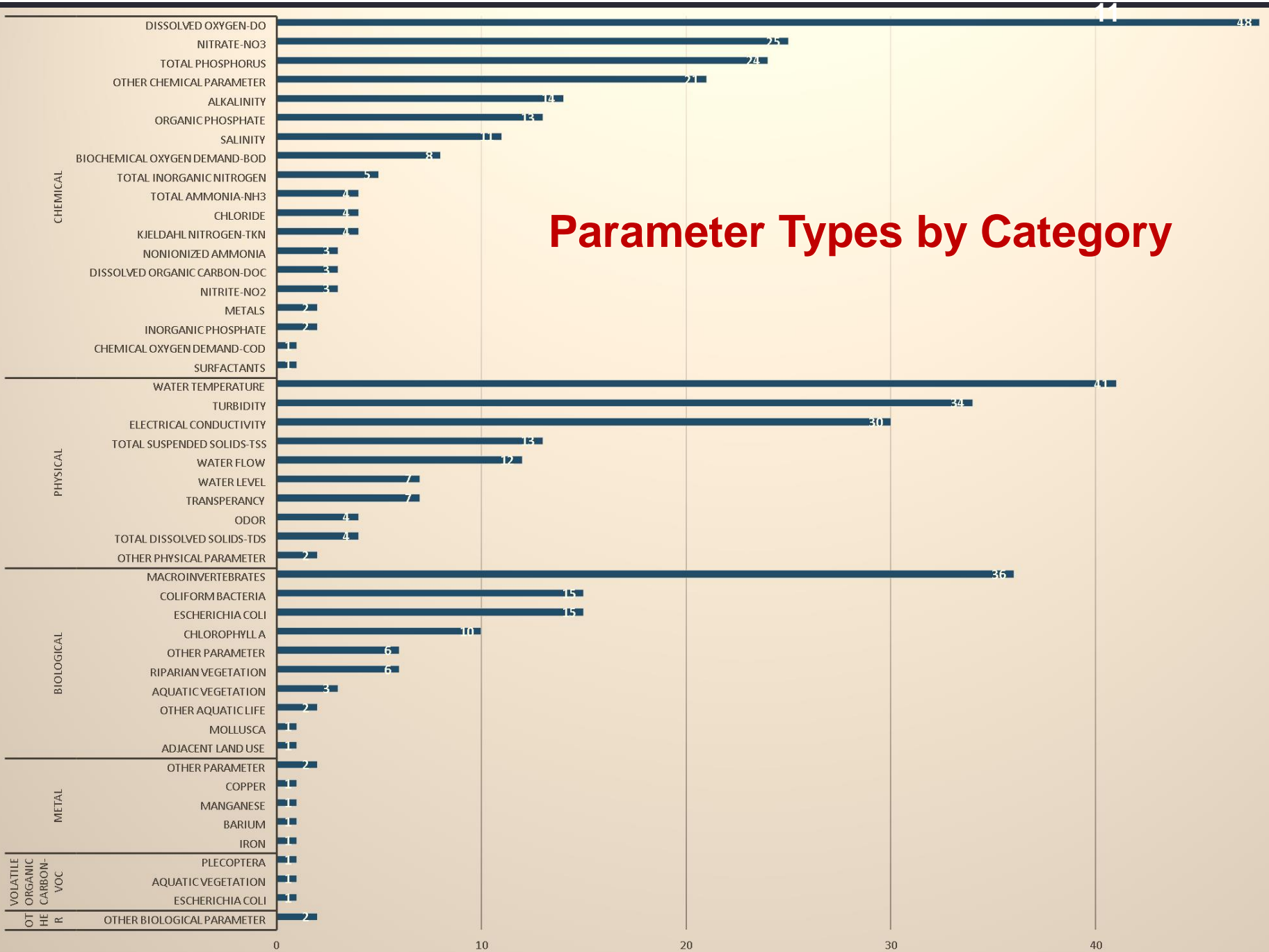
LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY-- Monitoring Program Profile

Parameters*



* Respondents completing at least: 1 parameter = 97; 3 p's = 63; 5 p's = 46; 7 p's = 32; 9 p's = 22; 10 p's = 20

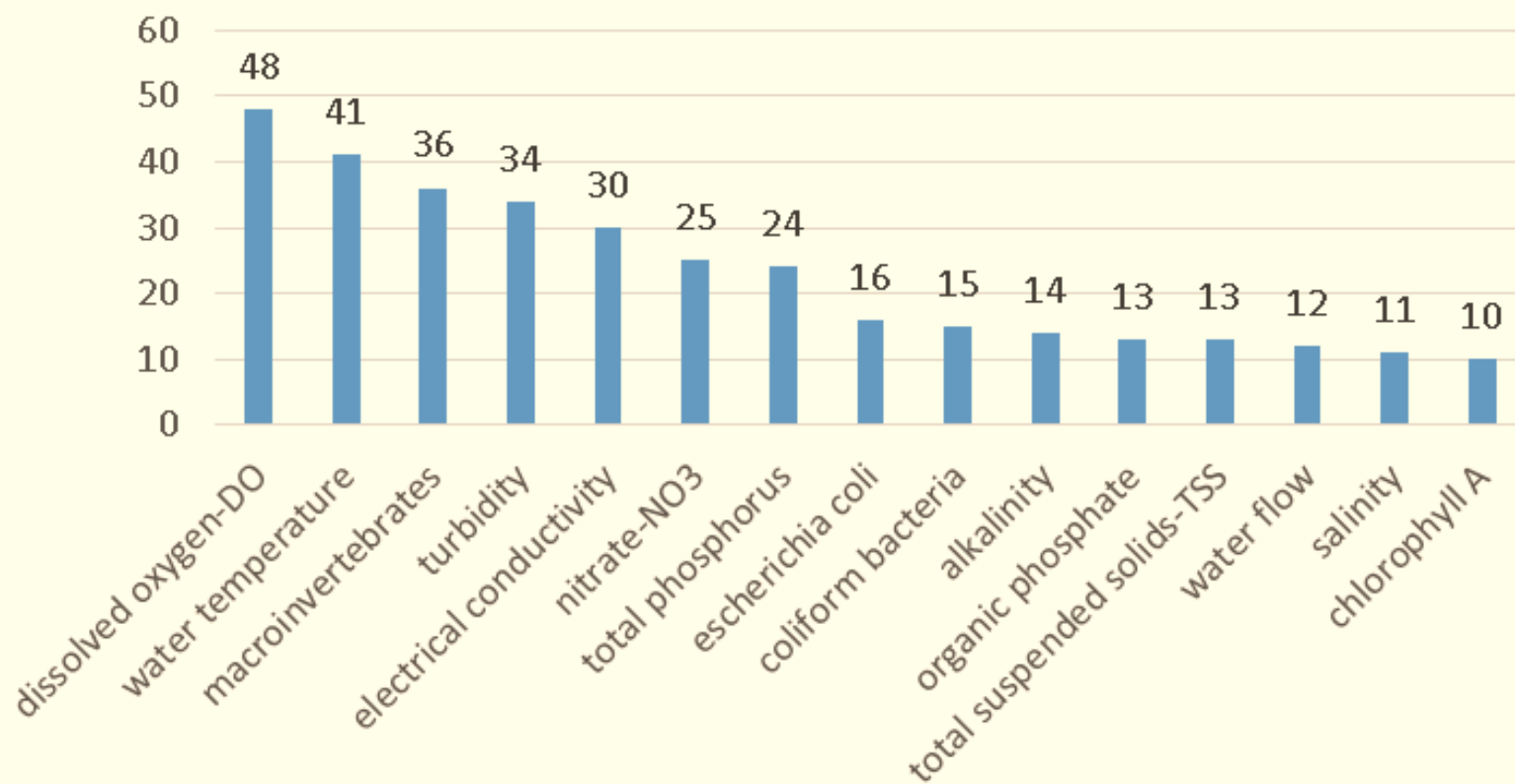
Parameter Types by Category



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY-- Monitoring Program Profile

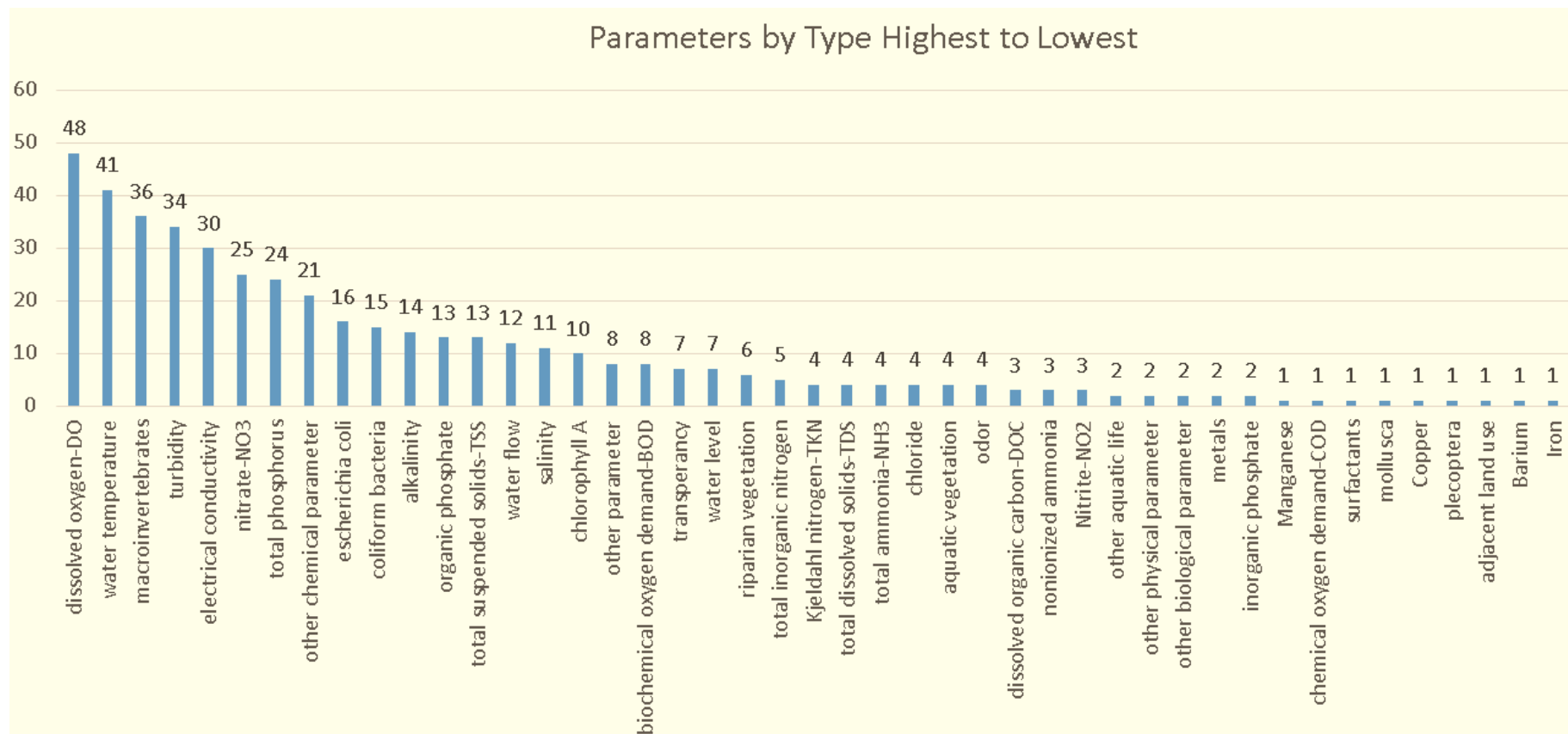
Parameters

Parameters by Type Highest to Lowest - Top 15



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY-- Monitoring Program Profile

Parameters

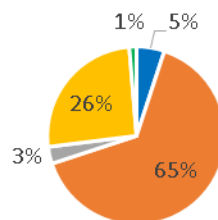


LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY-- Monitoring Program Profile

Parameters—data collection

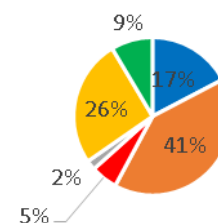
- Across all monitoring parameters, most are using manual data collection methods, yet fewer actually prefer this approach
- Some are unsure what they prefer, while more want a fully automatic approach
- Differences become more apparent with some individual parameters

Current Data Collection



- fully automatic (continuous recording sensor) 23
- manual methods (e.g. test kit, grab sample) 296
- other (please specify) 14
- semi-automatic methods (e.g. meter, sensor) 117
- (blank) 6

Preferred Data Collection



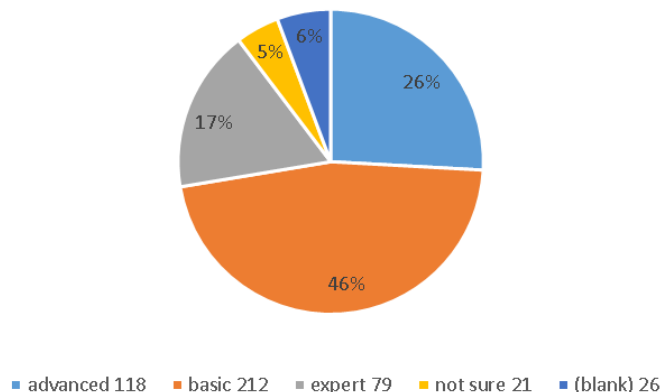
- fully automatic (continuous recording sensor) 79
- manual methods (e.g. test kit, grab sample) 185
- not sure 25
- other (please specify) 9
- semi-automatic methods (e.g. meter, sensor) 119
- (blank) 39

LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY-- Monitoring Program Profile

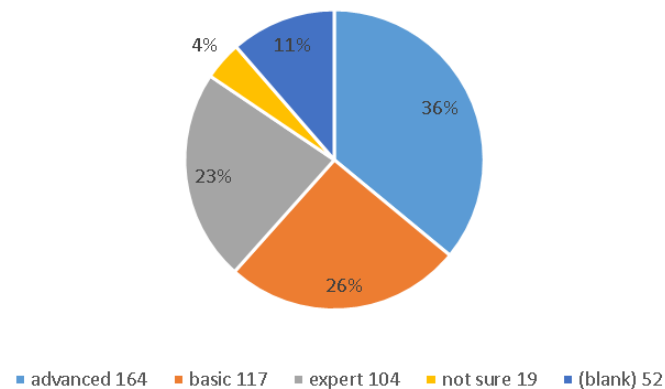
Parameters—precision level

- Across all monitoring parameters most are engaged with basic levels of precision
- More prefer to transition into advanced and expert precision levels

Current Level of Precision



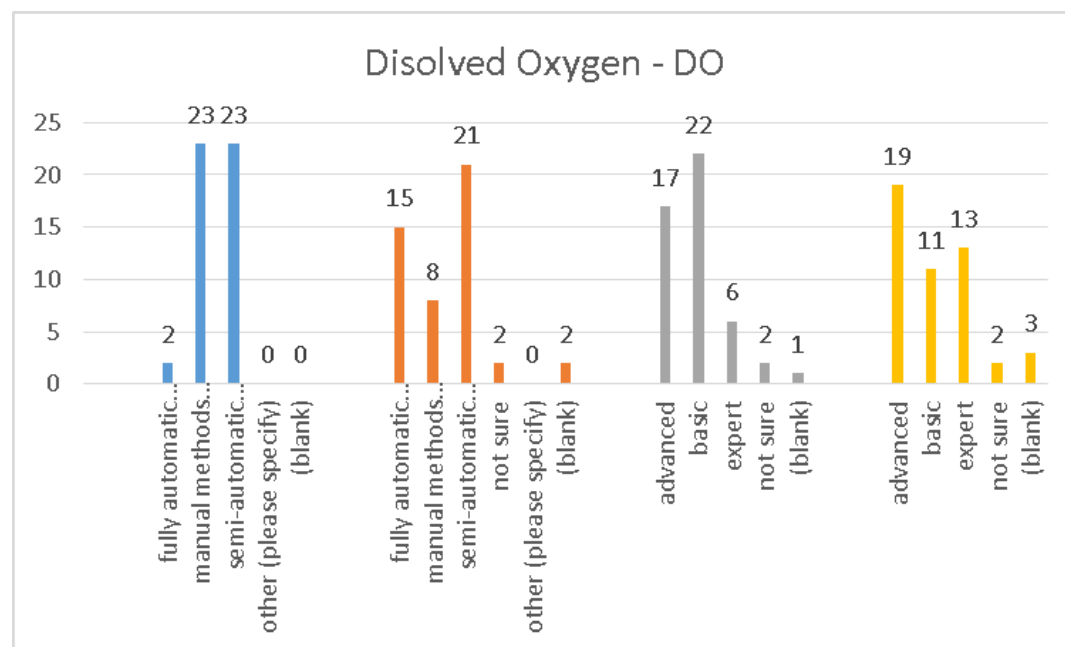
Preferred Level of Precision



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Monitoring Program Profile

Analysis of Select Top Individual Parameters—data collection & precision

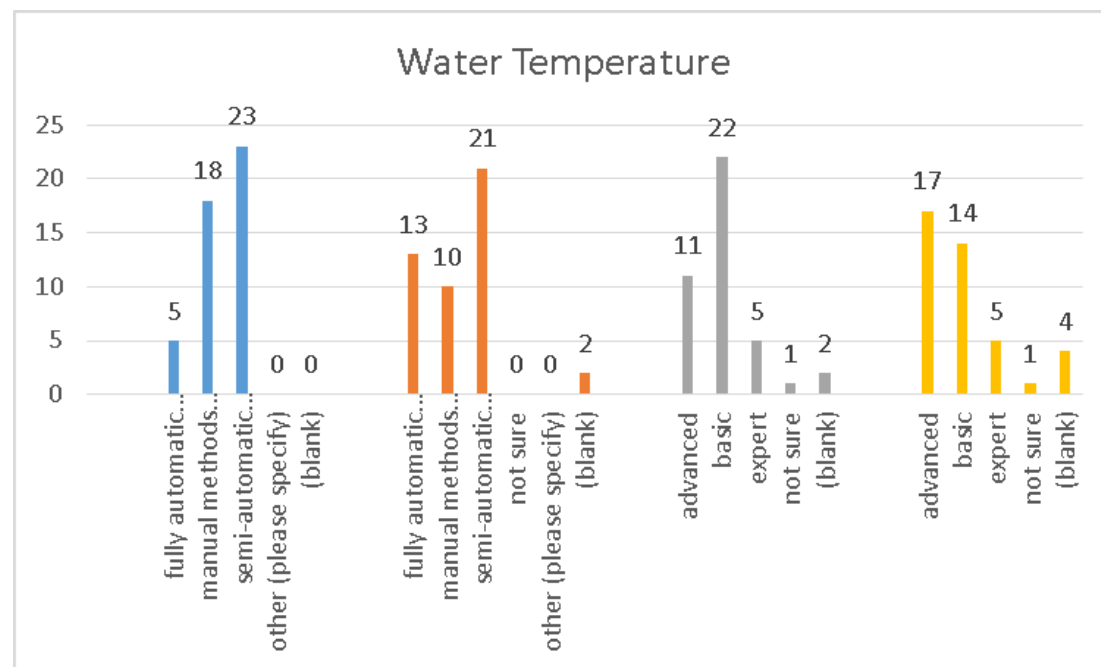
- DO ranked #1
- Many respondents want to fully automate DO collection and continue to shift toward expert & advanced levels of precision



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Monitoring Program Profile

Analysis of Select Top Individual Parameters—data collection & precision

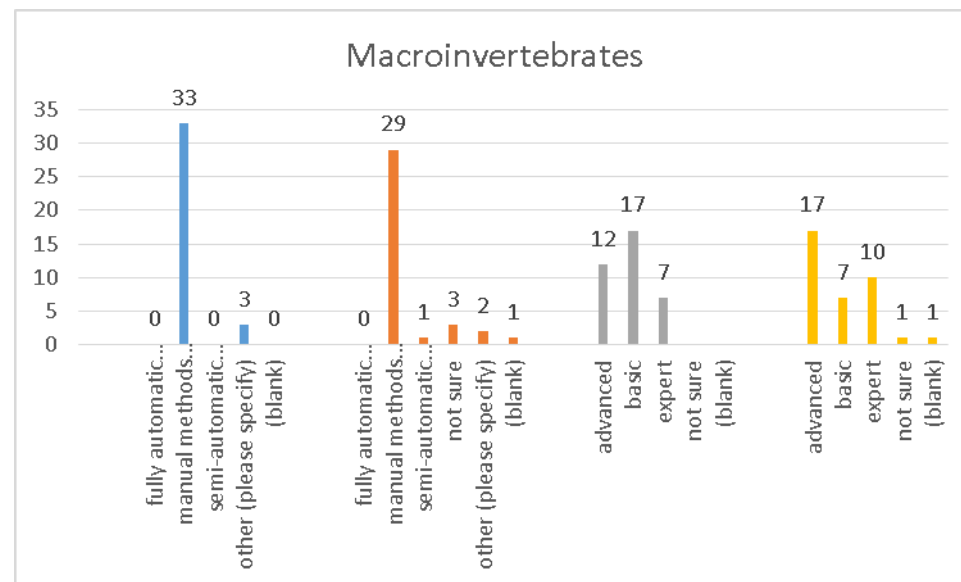
- Water temperature ranked #2
- Many respondents want to fully automate data collection & several would move to advanced levels of precision



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Monitoring Program Profile

Analysis of Select Top Individual Parameters—data collection & precision

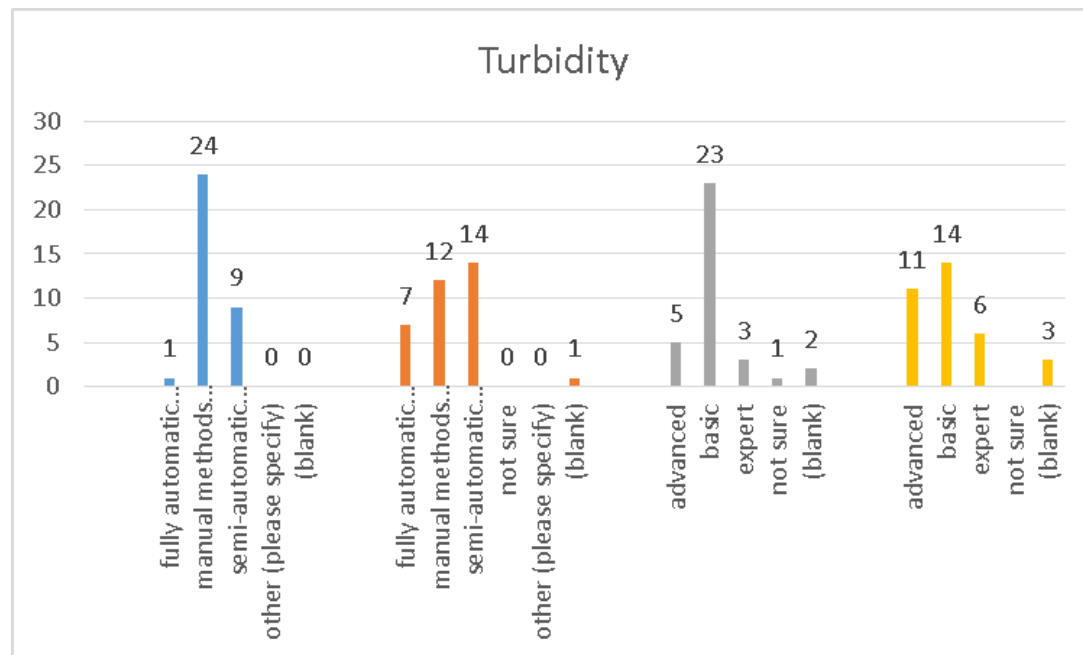
- Macroinvertebrates ranked #3
- Data shifts are modest. Note that advances in automation & precision levels could be possible through regional collaboration on DNA
- Requires building taxonomic library of species and PCR equipment that can process homogenized or water column samples



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Monitoring Program Profile

Analysis of Select Top Individual Parameters—data collection & precision

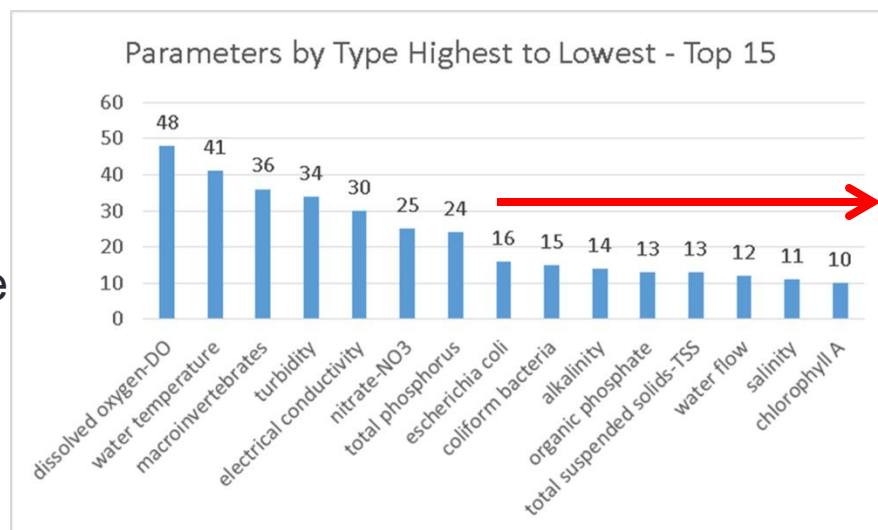
- Turbidity ranked #4
- Respondents are signaling a clear need for both better data collection and precision levels with their turbidity monitoring



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Monitoring Program Profile

Analysis of Select Top Individual Parameters

- Nitrate-NO₃ ranked #6 and total phosphorous ranked #7 did not reveal clear trends for future collection & precision
- Yet, respondents say parameters that are *most useful to monitor but can't now, are nutrients e.g. nitrogen & phosphorus* in various forms, especially:
 - ✓ **in real time**
 - ✓ **with sensors and;**
 - ✓ **continuous monitoring**
- Parameters ranked below total phosphorous were examined. Note E. coli and coliform bacteria are used as contamination indicators

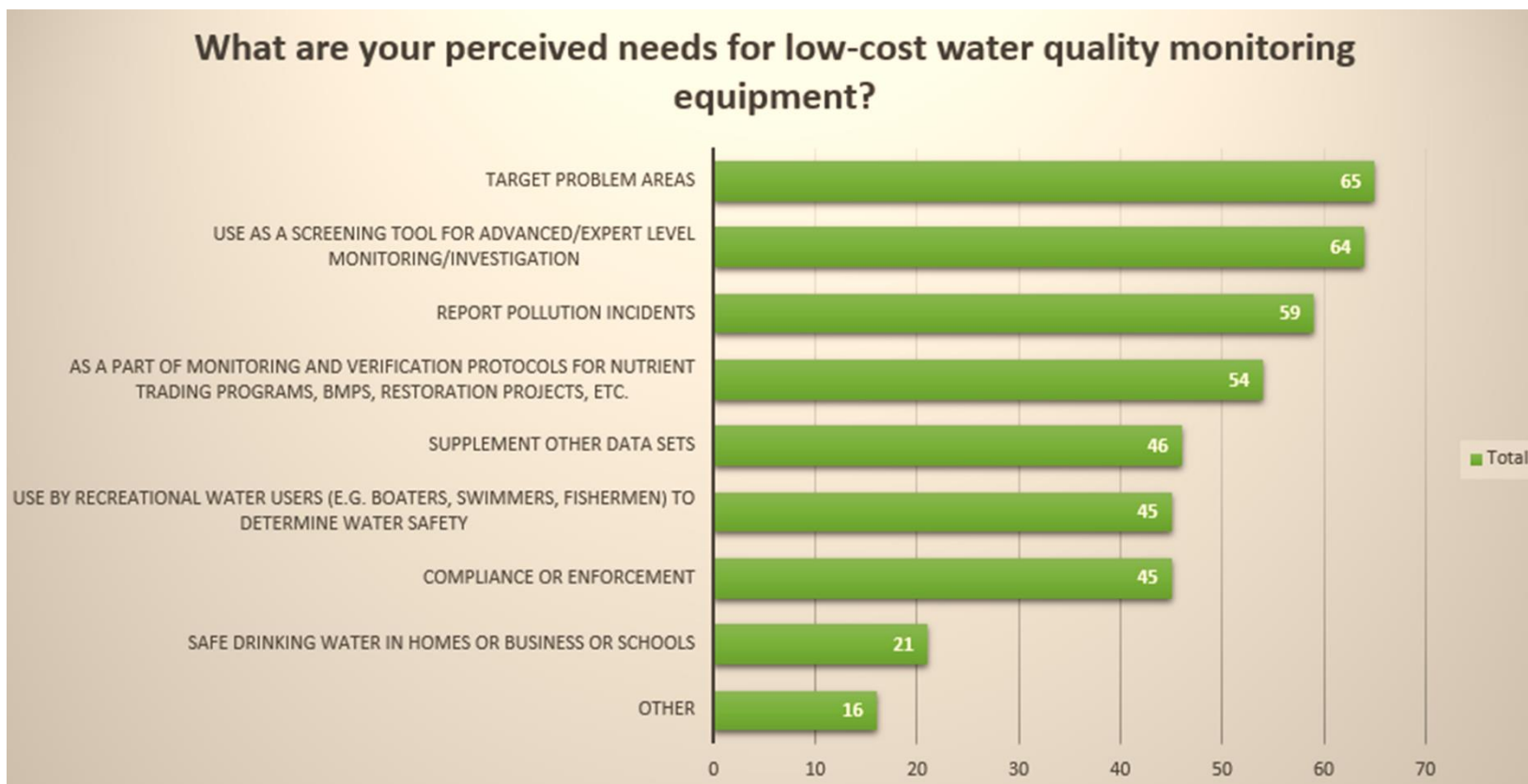


LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Equipment

- Most respondents had little knowledge of promising low cost equipment:
 - ✓ No knowledge =74% versus Knowledge Yes = 26%
- Examples of specific suggestions from respondents
 - ✓ <http://www.lamotte.com/en/biopaddles>
 - ✓ RetainN Kits
 - ✓ Ott MF Pro Flow Meter
 - ✓ PME miniDOT DO logger / <http://pme.com/products/minidot>
 - ✓ FlowWatch Flow Meter: http://www.forestry-suppliers.com/product_pages/Products.asp?mi=65971&itemnum=94356&title=Flowwatch%20Flowmeter/Anemometer
 - ✓ GPS/sonar fish finders, drone/UAV technology
 - ✓ new test kits for phosphorus, if accurate, like this <http://hannainst.com/products/checker-colorimeters/parameter/phosphorus.htm>
 - ✓ We are conducting research to develop new low cost organic carbon and nitrate sensors. There are also efforts in GLEON, the Global Lake Ecological Observatory Network, to do the same. gleon.org.



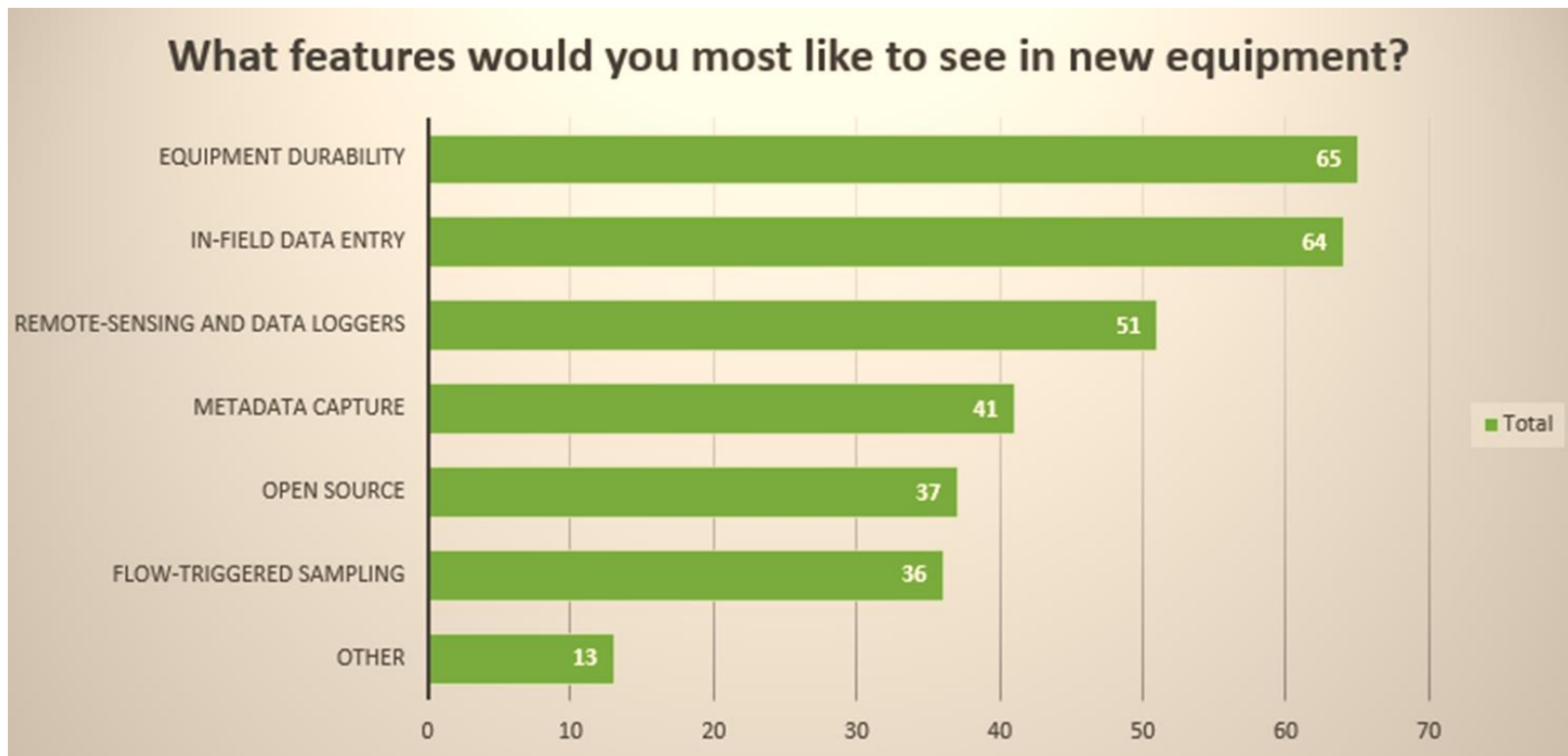
LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Equipment



Other examples of needs mentioned:

- ✓ educational use in class rooms, data collection, use by non-experts
- ✓ wilderness water quality monitoring
- ✓ low enough cost so theft of devices would not hurt programs
- ✓ getting technology in marginalized communities to allow them to share information and be represented

LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Equipment



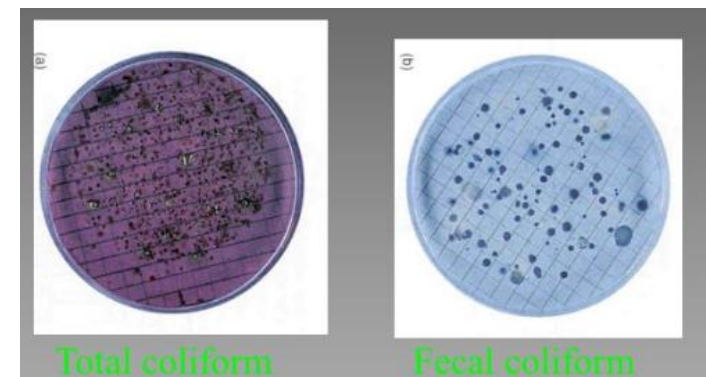
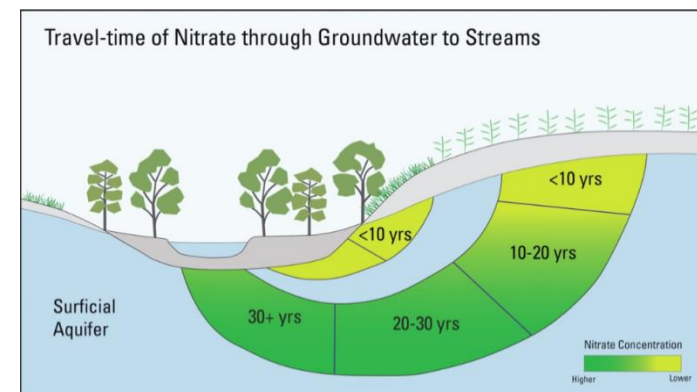
Other examples of features needed:

- ✓ **simple intuitive interface and use**
- ✓ **be easy to calibrate and store**
- ✓ **user-friendly for volunteers**
- ✓ **small, and easy to carry in field**

LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Equipment

Parameters to Focus on for Low Cost Equipment:

- 74 write-in responses (58%)
- Most mentioned –24 times, was **nutrients** (N and/P forms)
- Second – 14 times, were forms of **bacteria** (fecal coliform, E. coli, etc.)
- Third– 10 times, was **dissolved oxygen**
- Fourth – 6 times, was **turbidity**, followed by **water temperature**—5 times
- Some preferences emerging, compare parameters monitored rankings:
 - ✓ DO, water temp., turbidity ranked 1,2, 4
 - ✓ N & P forms ranked 6,7
 - ✓ E. coli & coliform bacteria ranked 8,9 & taken together would move up to #6 of all parameters monitored



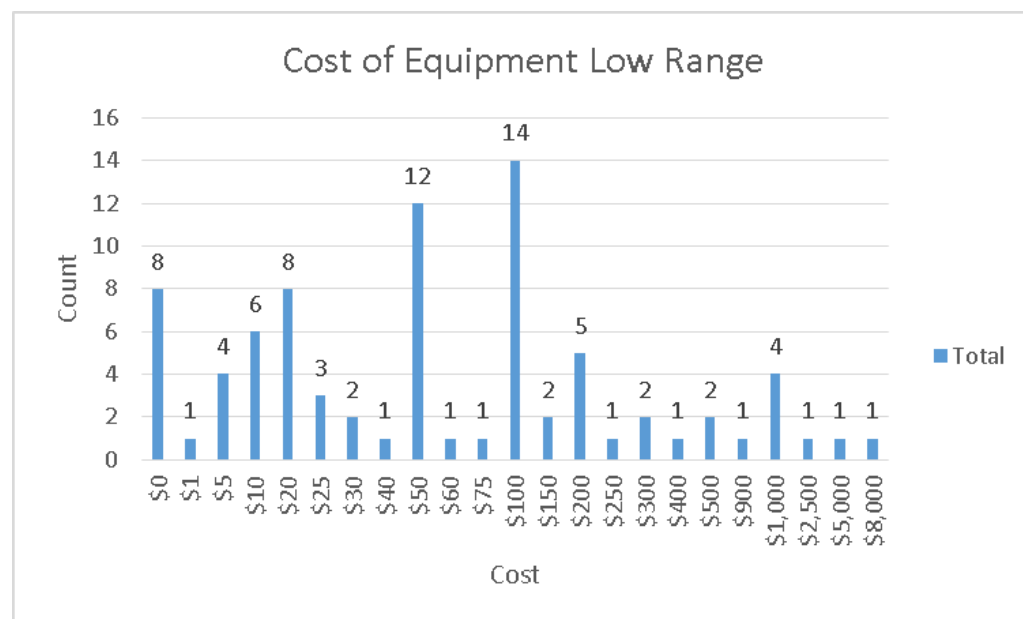
LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Equipment

Price ranges of “low cost “ equipment:

- ✓ Low range—75% of the respondents were clustered between 0-\$100
- ✓ High range great variability—a majority (57%) clustered between \$500-\$5,000

Equipment borrowing participation:

- 64% don't participate, 36% do.
Examples why they do:
 - ✓ equipment is loaned to volunteers, schools, monitoring partners
 - ✓ equipment is borrowed from EPA, State organizations, non-profit organizations



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Equipment

Equipment availability:

- 84% of respondents believe widespread availability of low cost equipment could affect major improvements in water quality
- Many factors limit progress towards better water quality. these themes emerged:
 - ✓ greater affordability, more group/individual participation possible
 - ✓ more data can be collected in more places to fill gaps in knowledge & needed action
 - ✓ better public awareness and engagement about the nature & scale of the problem
 - ✓ may help catalyze broader action



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Low-cost Data Access & Sharing Tech

Knowledge of beneficial low-cost data access & sharing technologies

- ✓ Low awareness—78% of respondents are unaware
- ✓ Examples mentioned: Stroud Research Center has described such devices; National Water Quality Portal; Google Drive; Publiclab.org research note system; ESRI data sharing platforms; Chesapeake Commons Water Reporter App; www.globe.gov/; Swim Guide affiliates; <http://crowdhydrology.geology.buffalo.edu/>

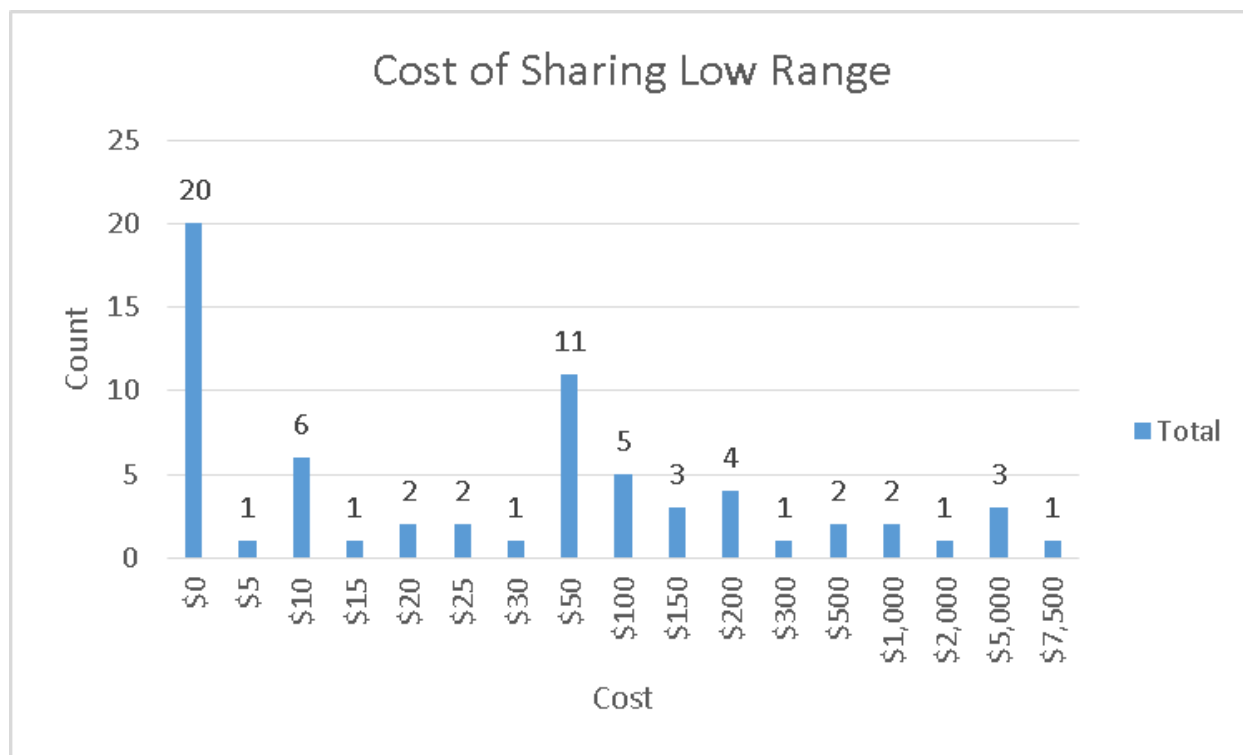
Greatest perceived needs for low-cost data access & sharing technologies

crowd sourcing and sharing of water quality data	8.00%	8
sharing of water quality information with environmental advocates	12.00%	12
sharing of water quality information with local government officials	11.00%	11
quality and reliability of the data	21.00%	21
low unit cost of the data	12.00%	12
compliance or enforcement	6.00%	6
reporting pollution incidents	5.00%	5
other	25.00%	25
Total	100%	100

LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Low-cost Data Access & Sharing Tech

Price ranges of “low cost” data access & sharing technologies

- ✓ Low range—67% of the respondents were clustered between 0-\$50
- ✓ High range great variability—(60%) clustered between \$100-\$1,000



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Water Monitoring Stories

- Final section of survey, developed by Intel staff, asked respondents to tell a story about a monitoring experience
- Stories provide additional depth for follow-up but can't be shared due to privacy policy
- 74 stories completed, 58 of which were categorized into 1 of 3 basic types:
 - ✓ monitoring was a **challenge** 57% (33)
 - ✓ a **workaround** was used to monitor 10% (6)
 - ✓ monitoring was **working well** 33% (19)
- 16 stories, about (22%) were not categorized by respondents themselves



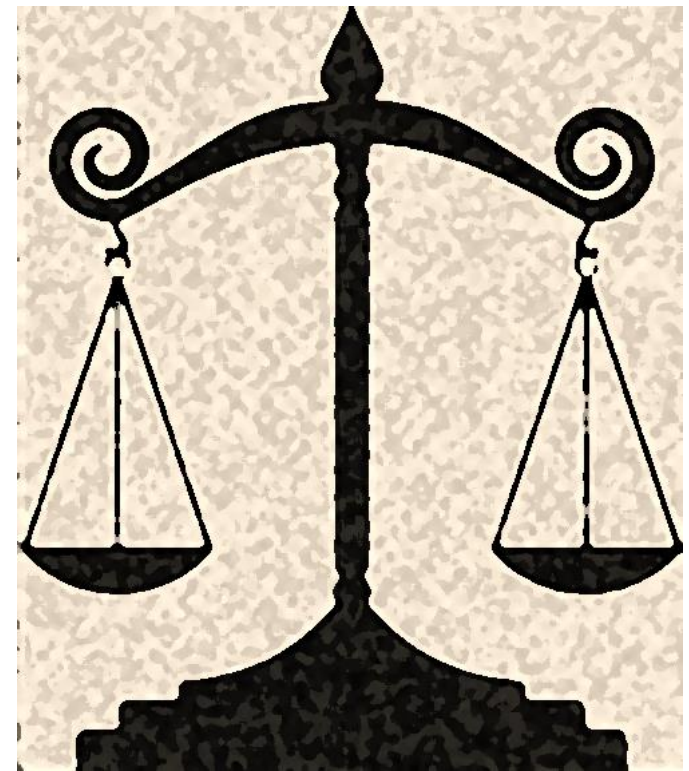
LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Water Monitoring Stories

- Respondents asked to score:
 - ✓ how common the situation was
 - ✓ whether the effect on monitoring was positive/negative
- What the main challenges were more/less about:
 - ✓ economic & business challenges
 - ✓ usability or user adoption challenges
 - ✓ technology or implementation challenges
- How difficult/easy associated activities were:
 - ✓ gathering data
 - ✓ accuracy of data
 - ✓ analyzing data
 - ✓ taking action based on data



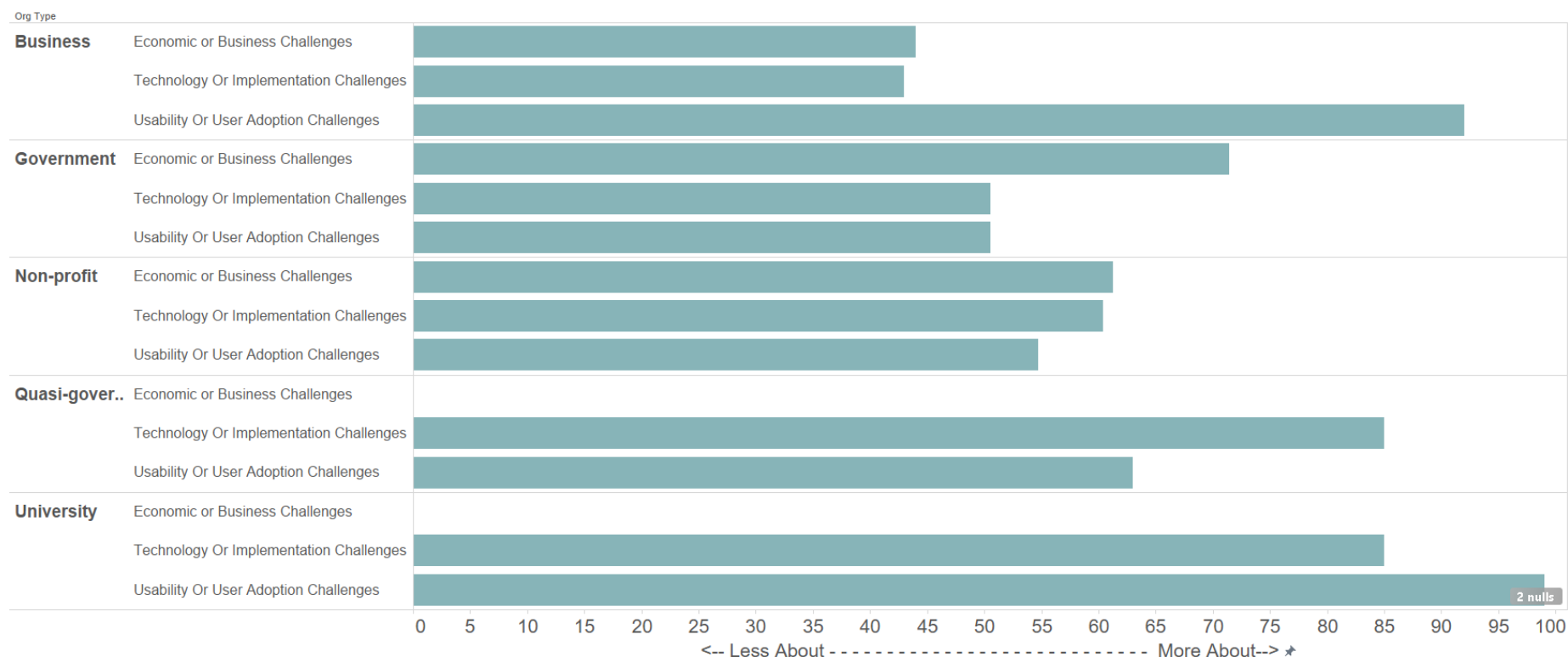
LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Water Monitoring Stories

- Overall Results: mean story scores (on a scale of 0-100) were recorded for:
 - ✓ How common/uncommon the stories were – 69
 - ✓ The positive/effect on monitoring – 55
 - ✓ If they were more/less about economic & business challenges – 61
 - ✓ If they were more/less about technology or implementation challenges – 60
 - ✓ If they were more/less about usability or user adoption challenges – 58



LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Water Monitoring Stories

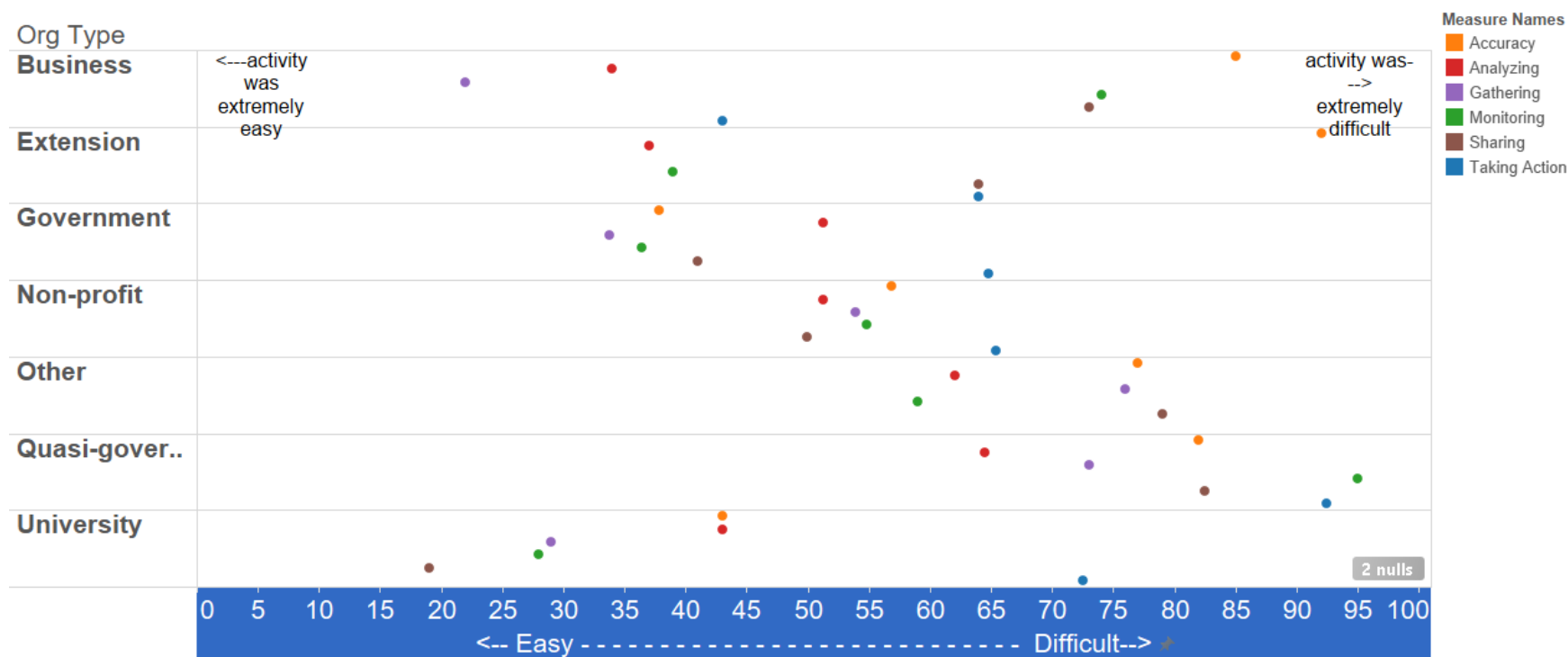
What the Challenges Were About by Organization Type



* Note: businesses and Universities represent limited numbers of respondents.

LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Water Monitoring Stories

Difficulty of Story Related Activities by Organization Type



* Stories provide additional depth for follow-up

LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Key Findings

GOALS

- We wanted to survey select groups doing water resource monitoring to better understand gaps between their current and desired:
 - ✓ **Water monitoring practices**
 - ✓ **Reporting**
 - ✓ **Information sharing technologies**
- Our goal was to help empower citizens to protect their water through information gained or managed with the use of **low-cost technologies**
- The following key findings will assist our efforts to move forward in partnership with other interested parties to help expand the role that low-cost technologies play in protecting and enhancing water quality

LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Key Findings

- **84% of respondents believe widespread availability of low-cost equipment could affect major improvements in water quality**
- **Top 4 perceived needs for low-cost monitoring equipment:**
 - ✓ target problem areas
 - ✓ use as a screening tool for advanced/expert level monitoring/investigation
 - ✓ report pollution incidents
 - ✓ As part of monitoring & verification protocols for nutrient trading programs, BMPs, restoration projects, etc.
- **Top 4 parameters for low-cost (under \$100) monitoring improvements:**
 - ✓ nutrients (N and/P forms)
 - ✓ bacteria (fecal coliform, E. coli, etc.)
 - ✓ dissolved oxygen
 - ✓ turbidity

LOW COST WATER QUALITY MONITORING NATIONAL SURVEY -- Key Findings

- **Top 4 most desired features in new equipment:**
 - ✓ equipment durability
 - ✓ in-field data entry
 - ✓ remote sensing & data loggers
 - ✓ automatic metadata capture
- **78% of respondents lack knowledge of beneficial low-cost data access & sharing technologies that could benefit their program**
- **Top 4 perceived needs for low-cost (less than \$50) data access and sharing technologies:**
 - ✓ quality and reliability of the data
 - ✓ low unit cost of the data
 - ✓ sharing of water quality information with environmental advocates
 - ✓ sharing of water quality information with local government officials