



Strengthening the Scientific Foundation of Water Quality Programs

Project Number: **LIFE08 ENV /CY / 000460**

Deliverable Number: **D7.1**

Deliverable Name: **Webpage**

Dissemination Level		
PU	Public	X
PP	Restricted to other program participants (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the Consortium (including Commission Services)	

A project website was prepared in June 2010.

The site can be viewed at www.life-water.eu.

The website had 4792 hits by September 30, 2011.

Below are some screen shots from the website:



Figure 1

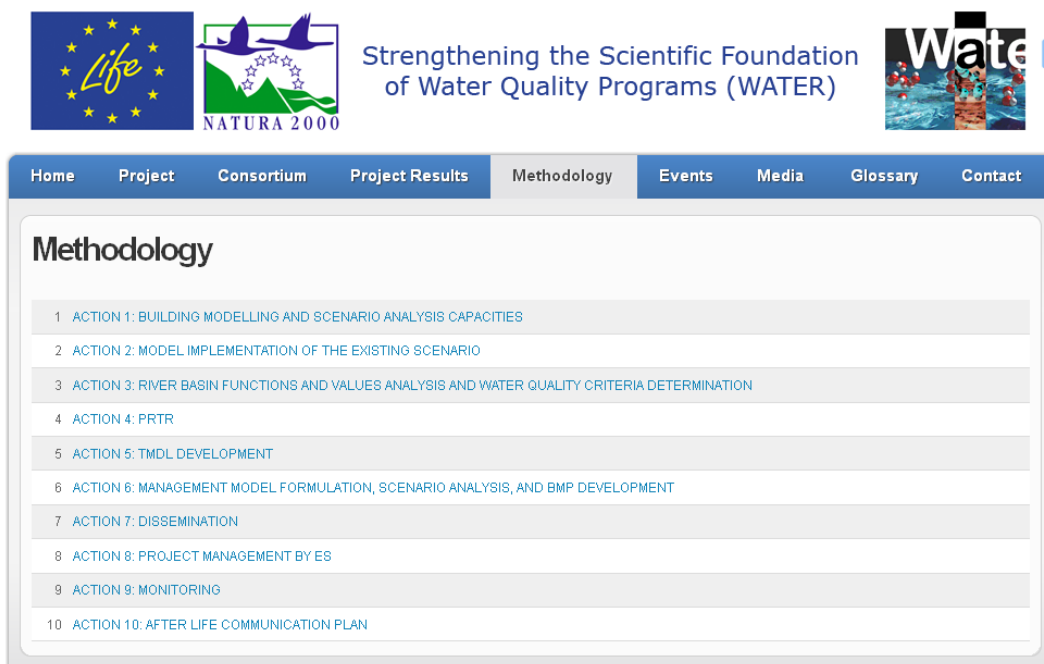
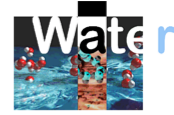


Figure 2



Glossary



Alkalinity

Refers to how well a water body can neutralize acids. Alkalinity measures the amount of alkaline compounds in water, such as carbonates (CO₃²⁻), bicarbonates (HCO₃⁻), and hydroxides (OH⁻). These compounds are natural buffers that can remove excess hydrogen ions that have been added from sources such as acid rain or acid mine drainage. Alkalinity mitigates or relieves metals toxicity by using available HCO₃⁻ and CO₃²⁻ to take metals out of solution, thus making it unavailable to fish. Alkalinity is affected by the geology of the watershed; watersheds containing limestone will have a higher alkalinity than watersheds where granite is predominant.

Aquifer

A geologic stratum containing groundwater that can be withdrawn and used for human purposes.

Backwater

Water upstream from an obstruction which is deeper than it would normally be without the obstruction.

Baffle

A device to deflect, check or regulate flow.

Basin

Any area draining to a point of interest. Basins of interest to King County staff are those that drain either to the Cedar, Green, Snoqualmie, Skykomish, or White rivers, or the drainage areas which drain directly to Puget Sound.

Basin plan

A plan and all implementing regulations and procedures including but not limited to capital projects, public education activities, land use management regulations

Figure 3



Project Overview



Project title: Strengthening the scientific foundation of water quality programs

Project objectives:

The overall goal of the project is to strengthen the scientific foundation of water management programmes, including criteria development for pollutants of high potential impact on environmental quality and biodiversity. As such the project will establish and demonstrate an innovative set of methods and tools for the design and implementation of programmes for the preservation of high environmental quality and good ecological status of water bodies. In particular the proposed tools will increase the scientific basis for constructing, communicating and evaluating water management plans and measures. Further the project will help to establish Policy, Scientific and Technical integration between programmes for the development of water quality standards and criteria and regulations relevant to pollution prevention such as the issuance of emission permits and implementation of EIAs.

In summary, key elements of the project are the following:

- Introduces carrying capacity considerations in water quality management planning. Carrying capacity assessments will be driven by a set of water quality criteria that will aim to ensure good ecological status and high environmental quality and to maintain the water body functions.
- Facilitates water management decisions through scientifically verified maximum allowed pollutant load
- Facilitates the allocation of allowable pollutant loads through a well verified and transparent scientific process

Figure 4