

OSPAR Fact Sheet:
D8 - Biological Effects, Contaminants

No.	Topic	Question	Summary Information	OSPAR FACT SHEET ELEMENT
Question 4: About the sub-programme				
4g	Sub-Programme ID	Provide a unique identifier for sub-programme.	Use sub(region) and MS code (e.g. BALDE) plus MS-defined alpha-numeric code (e.g. MADIT-D08-01)	Not addressed in this OSPAR fact sheet.
4h	Temporal scope	Provide the start date of the sub-programme (past or future) and, if appropriate, an end date, or indicate the programme is ongoing	Start date: YYYY	The programme is on-going. The programme is not performed in all Contracting Parties on a regular basis.
			End Date: YYYY, 9999 (ongoing)	9999
4i	Spatial scope	Indicate the coverage of the sub-programme according to the four jurisdictional zones of MSFD Marine Waters (or outside this, either landward or beyond marine waters if appropriate, e.g. for pressures).	Select all relevant from List: Monitoring zones	The programme covers mainly coastal and territorial waters. OSPAR Contracting Parties provide geographical coordinates for their sampling. The extent of past OSPAR coordinated monitoring can be viewed from OSPAR CEMP assessment reports.
4j	Description_Spatial Scope	Briefly describe the rationale for the geographic scope of the programme (e.g. in relation to relevant environmental characteristics, such as distribution of a species or habitat, to pressures or to relevant activities and measures).	Free text or URL web link or section in paper report	Monitoring is done mainly in areas where risks indicate that contaminants are likely to be present, based on local knowledge of the Contracting Parties. Takes place in coastal waters where elevated concentrations have been found and TBT has been used in the past (harbours, dockyards, marinas).
4k	Purpose	For what purpose is this sub-programme aimed at collecting data and information?	Select all relevant from List: Monitoring purpose	Environmental status and trends; pressures and effectiveness of measures.
4l	Links to programmes of other directives & conventions	<p>If monitoring for other Community legislation or international agreements is contributing to your MSFD programme (as indicated in Question 8a), give details as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name of other programme A specific URL web link(s) to where the information required for each part of Question 9 can easily be found and is directly relevant for your marine waters. 	Free text (for programme name and description) and URL web link(s) or indicate Not relevant (to this sub-programme).	OSPAR Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention)
				Coordinated Environmental Monitoring Programme (CEMP)
				http://www.ospar.org/content/content.asp?menu=00170301000116_000000_000000
Question 9: Methodology				
9a	Elements monitored	Which elements (ecosystem components, pressures from MSFD Annex III) are monitored?	List the specific elements (e.g. particular species or contaminants) <u>within</u> the broad categories reported under Question 5c.	Pressure and impact: effect of contamination by organotin compounds.
9b	Parameters measured	What parameters of the elements are measured?	Choose from the List: Monitoring parameters, e.g. concentration in sediment, population size, intensity of pressure [full list to be developed].	Degree of imposex and intersex in snails.
9c	Monitoring method	What is the method used for monitoring (data collection) in the field and, where appropriate, any subsequent laboratory processing?	Provide a reference to a published method or, if unpublished, describe the method used.	JAMP Guidelines for contaminant-specific biological effects monitoring (OSPAR Agreement Ref. No. 2008-09)
9d	Method alteration	Describe the methods used if they deviate from the published method provided. If this field is left blank it is assumed the method used is according to the published method given in Q9c.	Free text or URL web link or section in paper report	OSPAR Contracting Parties may take account of scientific updates such as are published e.g. in ICES TIMES publications (www.ices.dk)
				Advice for QA is given by ISO/IEC EN 17025 for testing laboratories and HELCOM Combine Manual Part B (www.helcom.fi). External QA/QC is performed by participation in laboratory testing schemes as provided by QUASIMEME and other providers. For data transfer check ICES Data Centre is providing data tools (DATRAS) [F] http://ices.dk/marine-data/tools/Pages/Submission%20status.aspx
9e	Quality Assurance (QA)	In addition to a specified method, is there any additional Quality Assurance used?	Select one from List: Monitoring QA	BEQUALM and/or via the ICES Working Group on Biological Effects of Contaminants.
9f	Quality Control (QC)	What type of Quality Control is used?	Select one from List: Monitoring QC	Laboratories are required to use validated methods

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9g	Spatial resolution (density) of sampling	What is the proportion of the geographic scope (given in Q4i) which is covered by sampling?	Approximate proportion (%)	Information on numbers of samples per area is given in the JAMP guidelines for contaminant-specific biological effects (OSPAR Agreement Ref. No. 2008-09)
		What is the density of sampling within the proportion given above?	Approximate number of samples expected to be taken from the assessment area (No./year)	
9h	Temporal resolution (periodicity) of sampling	What is the temporal frequency of the sub-programme?	Select one from List: Monitoring frequency	Most of the OSPAR Contracting Parties collect data annually.
9i	Description_Sub-programme	Where the information for Questions 9a-9h varies within the sub-programme (e.g. spatially or temporarily), provide details. This could include, for example:	Free text or URL web link or section in paper report	Not addressed in detail in this OSPAR fact sheet. The sampling programme is to some extent, risk-based, and both the frequency and coverage are determined according to previous surveys. The previous assessments undertaken may lead to conclusions and recommendations which result in the development of a temporal trend programme from a spatial survey or vice versa. For example: if an area of concern is identified in a spatial programme, a temporal trend programme may be implemented at a limited number of representative sites; or opposite if a temporal trend changes unexpectedly, a spatial programme may be used to identify contaminant sources or the extent of the problem.
Question 10: Monitoring data				
10a	Aggregation of data	At which scale can the data from the sub-programme be aggregated for environmental assessments?	Select one from List: Monitoring data aggregation scale	Sub-regions and Region of the North-East Atlantic
10b	Description_DataAggregation	If the data cannot be aggregated (beyond the national scale), give reasons?		Development of and decision on method and degree of aggregation is in progress
10c	Access to data	Nature of data/information to be made available:	Select one or more from List: Data type	OSPAR Contracting Parties prefer to make data available via the use of existing data streams (through ICES), which has the benefit of additional QA checks. Making data available through ICES with a yearly data submissions mechanism is the preferred way.
		What method/mechanism will be used to make the data available?	Select from List: Data access rights	Access of data included in ICES DOME is already in place for EC/EEA
		How frequently are the data expected to be updated thereafter?	Select one from List: Monitoring frequency	OSPAR recommends Contracting Parties submit their monitoring data annually.
10d	Description_DataAccess	Describe how the data and information from the programme will be made accessible to the EC/EEA, indicating whether this is in place already or under development.	Free text or URL web link or section in paper report	Monitoring data reported by Contracting Parties to OSPAR under the Coordinated Environmental Monitoring Programme are managed on behalf of OSPAR by ICES.