



LOW COST WATER QUALITY SENSORS



QA/QC SESSION

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GENERAL SOURCES OF ERROR

1. Drift
 2. Fouling
 3. Interference (Bubbles, sediment, etc.)
 4. Malfunction
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IMPORTANCE OF CALIBRATION AND CALIBRATION END CHECKS

- End checks cover drift, fouling and malfunction
- Its critical to check BEFORE cleaning and AFTER cleaning the probe to discern error due to fouling
- Slightly High or Low Readings from standard on a clean probe indicate drift
- Wrong readings on a clean probe indicate malfunction



CONTINUOUS DATA

- Don't assume that probes are always working
- Need to be monitored regularly
- Also routinely checked against traditional AAS methods under QA/QC
- Continuous monitoring does not eliminate the need for routine grab samples.
- Its important that the data “makes sense”

HOW OFTEN SHOULD YOU DOWNLOAD DATA?

- It's good practice/efficient to download data, calibrate, and grab QC samples at regular intervals,
- We recommend biweekly - this maybe adjusted later
- This may need to occur more often depending on weather
- And we recommend that these be regularly checked against traditional AAS methods

DATA INTEGRITY

- Again, check data against grab samples
- Multiple readings at exact numbers is A SIGN OF ERROR
- Large data sets may require data management software, or programs to (e.g. R) to scan or flag data
- Visually check data in Excel “does the data makes sense”
- Spikes can correspond to rain



REFERENCES

- Guidelines and Standard Procedures for Continuous Water-Quality Monitors: Station Operation, Record Computation, and Data Reporting:

<https://pubs.usgs.gov/tm/2006/tm1D3/pdf/TM1D3.pdf>

Science and Ecosystem Support Division - Quality System and Technical Procedures for SESD Field Branches:

<https://www.epa.gov/quality/quality-system-and-technical-procedures-sesd-field-branches>