

ICS 13.020
CCS Z 06

HJ

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

HJ 442.9-2020

Replacing HJ 442-2008

**Technical Specifications for Environmental Monitoring in
Coastal Seas - Part 9: Emergency and Special Monitoring in
Coastal Seas**

近岸海域环境监测技术规范 第九部分 近岸海域应急与专题监测

(English Translation)

Issued on: December 16, 2020

Implemented on: March 1, 2021

Issued by: Ministry of Ecology and Environment

Table of Contents

Foreword

- 1 Technical specifications for environmental monitoring in coastal waters
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and definitions
- 4 Emergency monitoring in coastal waters
 - 4.1 Emergency monitoring plan
 - 4.2 Basic requirements of emergency monitoring plan

Foreword

To implement the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, the Marine Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, and the People's Republic of China Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Land-Source Pollutants Pollution and Damage to the Marine Environment "Regulations on the Management of Environmental Pollution Damage to the Marine Environment" and the "Administrative Measures for Environmental Functional Zones in Coastal Sea Areas" to regulate the ecological environment Environmental quality monitoring, protect the ecological environment, and ensure the scientific, accurate, systematic, and feasible Comparability and representativeness, formulate this standard.

This standard was first published in 2008. The original standard drafting unit was China Environmental Monitoring Station and Zhoushan Ocean Ecological environment monitoring station. This is the first revision. The revised standard consists of the following ten parts.

Part One General Provisions Part Two. Data Processing and Information Management Part III Water Quality Monitoring of Inshore Waters Part Four. Monitoring of Sediment in Coastal Seas Part V Monitoring of Biological Quality in Coastal Waters Part VI Biological Monitoring in Inshore Waters Part VII Monitoring of rivers entering the sea Part 8: Monitoring of Direct Discharge of Sea Pollution Sources and Impact on the Water Environment of Inshore Waters Part IX Emergency and Special Monitoring in Coastal Waters Part 10 Evaluation and Report this standard, as the ninth part of the revised standard, is aimed at monitoring and special monitoring of environmental emergencies in coastal waters.

Work such as the formulation and revision of plans and plans, sample collection, analysis and quality control, mainly revised the following aspects.

- Added the definition and related content of Green Tide;

--The preparation and revision of emergency plans have been added, and the requirements for selection of monitoring methods and adjustment of emergency monitoring frequency have been improved;

- Cancellation of scientific research monitoring related content and definition of habitat loss.

From the date of implementation of this standard, the "Environmental Monitoring Specifications for Coastal Sea Areas" (HJ 442-2008) shall be abolished.

This standard was formulated by the Department of Ecological Environment Monitoring and the Department of Regulations and Standards of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.

Drafting organizations of this standard. China Environmental Monitoring Station, Zhoushan Marine Ecological Environmental Monitoring Station of Zhejiang Province, Tianjin Ecological Environmental Monitoring Center, Dalian Ecological Environmental Monitoring Center of Liaoning Province.

This standard was approved by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on December 16, 2020.

This standard will be implemented on March 1, 2021.

This standard is interpreted by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.

1 Technical specifications for environmental monitoring in coastal waters

Part IX Emergency and Special Monitoring in Coastal Waters

1 Scope of application this standard specifies the basic requirements for environmental emergencies and special monitoring in coastal waters.

This standard is applicable to the formulation and revision of plans and plans, sample Collection, analysis and quality control work.

2 Normative references

The content of this standard refers to the terms in the following documents. For undated references, the valid version is applicable to this standard.

GB 3097 sea water quality standard GB/T 12763.2 Marine Survey Specification Part 2 Marine Hydrological Observation GB/T 12763.3 Marine Survey Specification Part 3 Marine Meteorological Observation GB/T 17826 Marine life classification code HJ/T 82 Technical Specification for Division of Environmental Function Zones in Coastal Waters HJ 442.1 The general rules of the first part of the technical specifications for environmental monitoring in coastal waters HJ 442.3 Technical Specifications for Environmental Monitoring in Coastal Seas Part 3 Water Quality Monitoring in Coastal Seas HJ 442.4 Technical Specification for

Environmental Monitoring in Coastal Seas Part 4 Monitoring of Sediment in Coastal Seas
HJ 442.5 Technical Specification for Environmental Monitoring in Coastal Seas Part 5
Monitoring of Biological Quality in Coastal Seas HJ 442.6 Technical Specification for
Environmental Monitoring in Coastal Seas Part 6 Biological Monitoring in Coastal Seas HJ
442.7 Technical Specifications for Environmental Monitoring in Coastal Seas Part 7
Monitoring of Rivers Entering the Sea HJ 442.8 Technical Specification for Environmental
Monitoring in Coastal Seas Part VIII Direct Discharge of Sea Pollution Sources and Water
Environment in Coastal Seas Impact monitoring HJ 589 Technical Specification for
Emergency Monitoring of Environmental Emergency HJ 730 Technical Specification for
Layout of Environmental Monitoring Points in Coastal Waters HY/T 069 Red Tide
Monitoring Technical Regulations HY/T 095 Technical Guidelines for Assessment of Marine
Oil Spill Ecological Damage

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Red tide

Some microalgae, protozoa or bacteria in the ocean multiply or accumulate violently under certain environmental conditions to reach a certain level of water 2 level, an ecological abnormal phenomenon that causes the water body to change color or harm other organisms in the ocean. Red tide has many colors.

Red-tide organisms

Creatures that can multiply and cause red tides are called red tide creatures. Red tide organisms include plankton, protozoa and bacteria, among them, the most harmful red tide organisms are dinoflagellate, followed by diatoms, cyanobacteria, golden algae, cryptophytes and protozoa Wait.

Harmful algal bloom (HAB) toxins Natural organic compounds produced by toxic red tide organisms. The more harmful toxins include paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP), abdominal Digestive shellfish poisoning (DSP), neuropathic shellfish poisoning (NSP), CFP toxin (CFP), amnesic shellfish poisoning (ASP) and blue thin Bacterial toxins (cyanobacterial toxin, CTP), etc.

Red tide tracking monitoring Tracking, sampling, and analyzing the whole process of the formed red tide, the purpose is to understand the occurrence and development of red tide organisms and drift and the distribution and changes of red tide toxins.

Marine macroalgae

Visible to the naked eye, most of them are multicellular filamentous, membranous, tubular or frond plants, mainly divided into Four major categories of red algae, cyanobacteria, green algae and brown algae.

Green tide

Some large seaweeds (such as Enteromorpha) in the ocean float and proliferate or accumulate to a certain level under certain environmental conditions.

A phenomenon that causes the marine ecological environment to be abnormal.

4.1 Emergency monitoring plan

In order to do a good job in the environmental emergency monitoring of the coastal waters, relevant monitoring agencies should prepare for the environmental emergency monitoring of the coastal waters.

Incorporated into the environmental emergency monitoring plan, according to the nearshore sea area monitoring in the area in charge and the type and characteristics of possible accidents, Make preparations for timely mobilization of personnel, equipment and monitoring guarantees. For the larger monitoring agencies in charge of when making a case, consider the overall plan for other monitoring agencies in the region to participate in emergency monitoring. When a sudden ring occurs in the coastal waters in the event of an environmental incident, emergency monitoring will be organized in accordance with the plan.

4.2.1 Scheme preparation and revision

When an accident occurs, according to the characteristics of emergency monitoring of marine pollution accidents, in accordance with the relevant requirements of HJ 442.1, and refer to HJ 589, prepare a monitoring plan for specific emergency accidents; according to the accident development and handling process, the monitoring plan shall be timely Revised until the end of the emergency state of the accident.

34.2.2 Principles of point layout

According to the type of pollution accident, the characteristics of the area, the degree and scope of pollution, the emergency monitoring points in the coastal waters are in accordance with HJ According to the relevant regulations of 730, the emergency accident source monitoring point shall be arranged at the pollution discharge position of the emergency accident, and set in the upstream direction of the ocean current Contrasting with monitoring points, selecting daily monitoring environmental quality monitoring points, monitoring points for coastal sea functional areas, and marine functional areas Emergency monitoring points are set up at monitoring points and beach monitoring points; according to the characteristics of the accident area, hydrology and meteorology and the distribution of selected monitoring points, determine the additional emergency monitoring points, and the selected emergency monitoring points will be regarded as the pollution impact degree Monitoring points, accident recovery monitoring points are selected according to actual