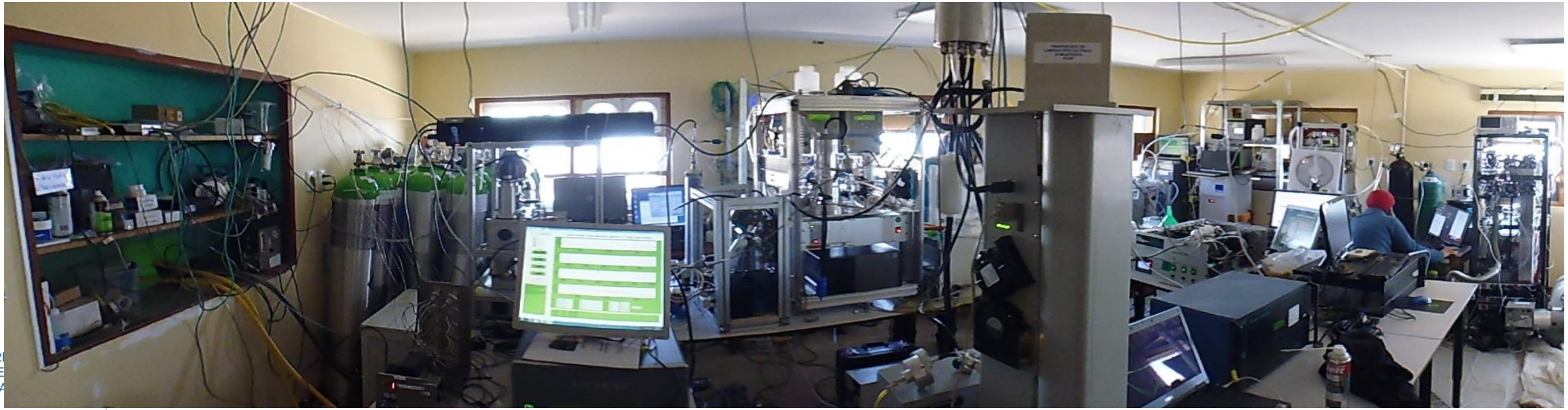
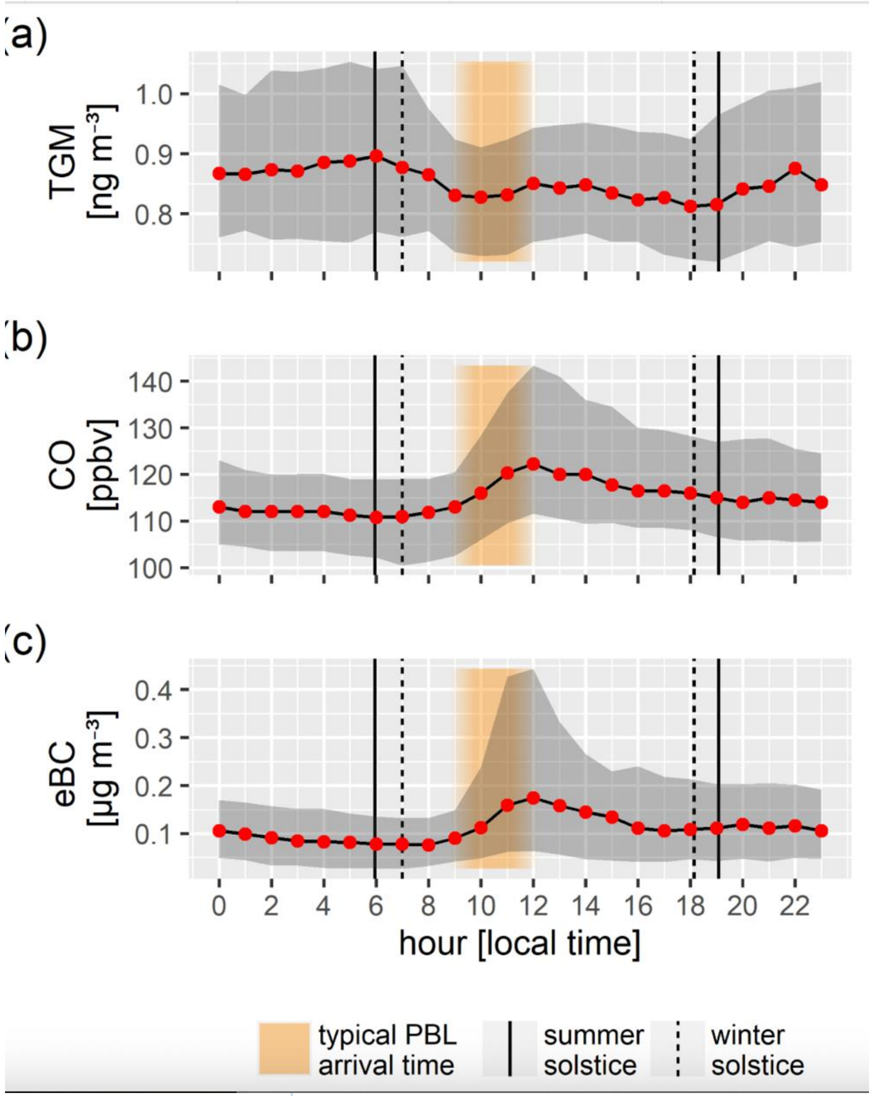
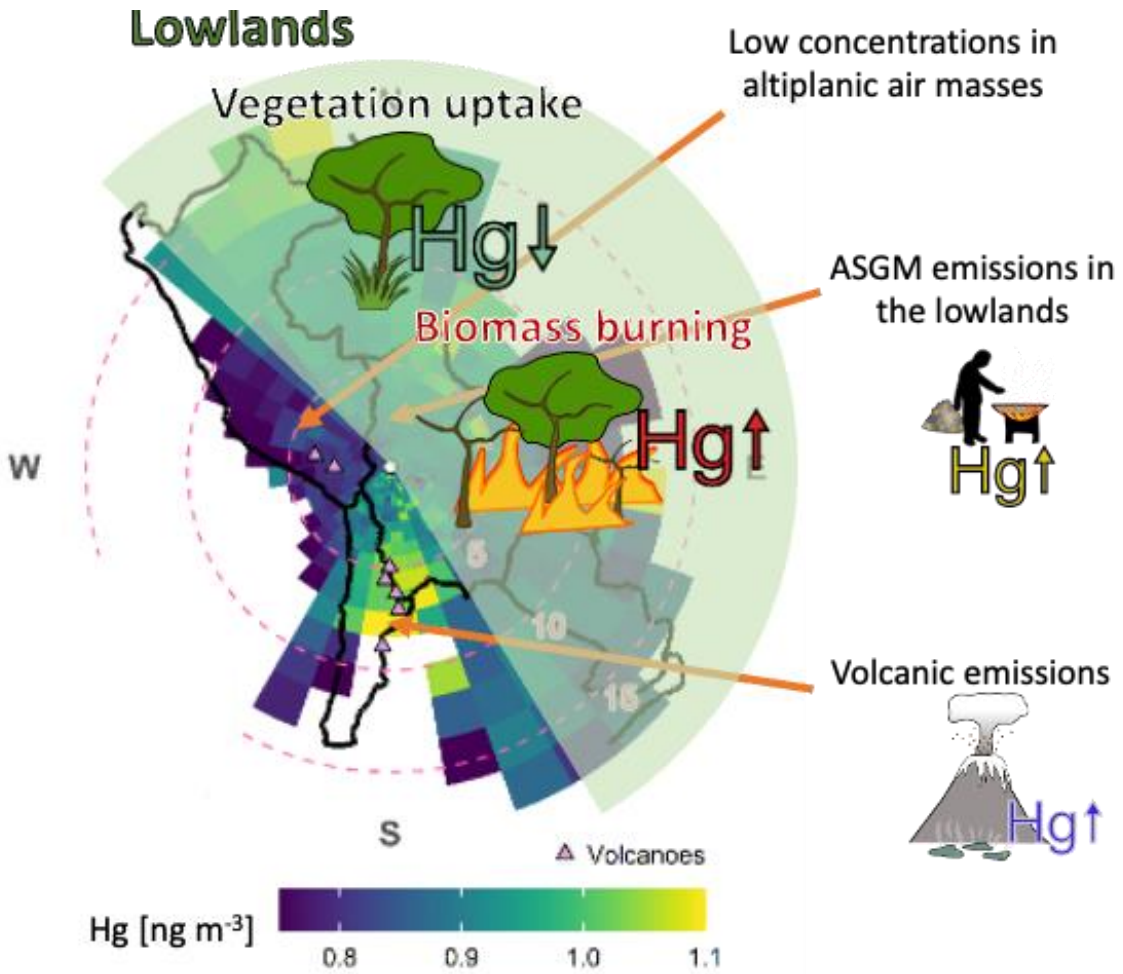
Chacaltaya (CHC) GAW Global station (Bolivia)



Source and Sinks of Mercury deciphered from co-variations with other variables at CHC





Co-location is clear in MEA guidance and already effective (partly)

Guidance on monitoring of mercury and mercury compounds to support evaluation of the effectiveness of the Minamata Convention

Mercury air and deposition monitoring site locations should prioritize co-location with other existing monitoring activities, including air quality sites and weather stations, where relevant air pollutants are monitored, such as ozone, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) and halogens, to make use of available infrastructure and co-measurements with relevant reactants.

GUIDANCE ON THE GLOBAL MONITORING PLAN FOR PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Ancillary measurements: For the super-sites, other atmospheric composition measurements and meteorological wind speed, temperature and humidity and a measure of boundary layer stability. For the passive sites, meteorological wind speed, temperature and humidity;

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

1950-2025 75 SCIENCE for ACTION

But not so simple from a user perspective...

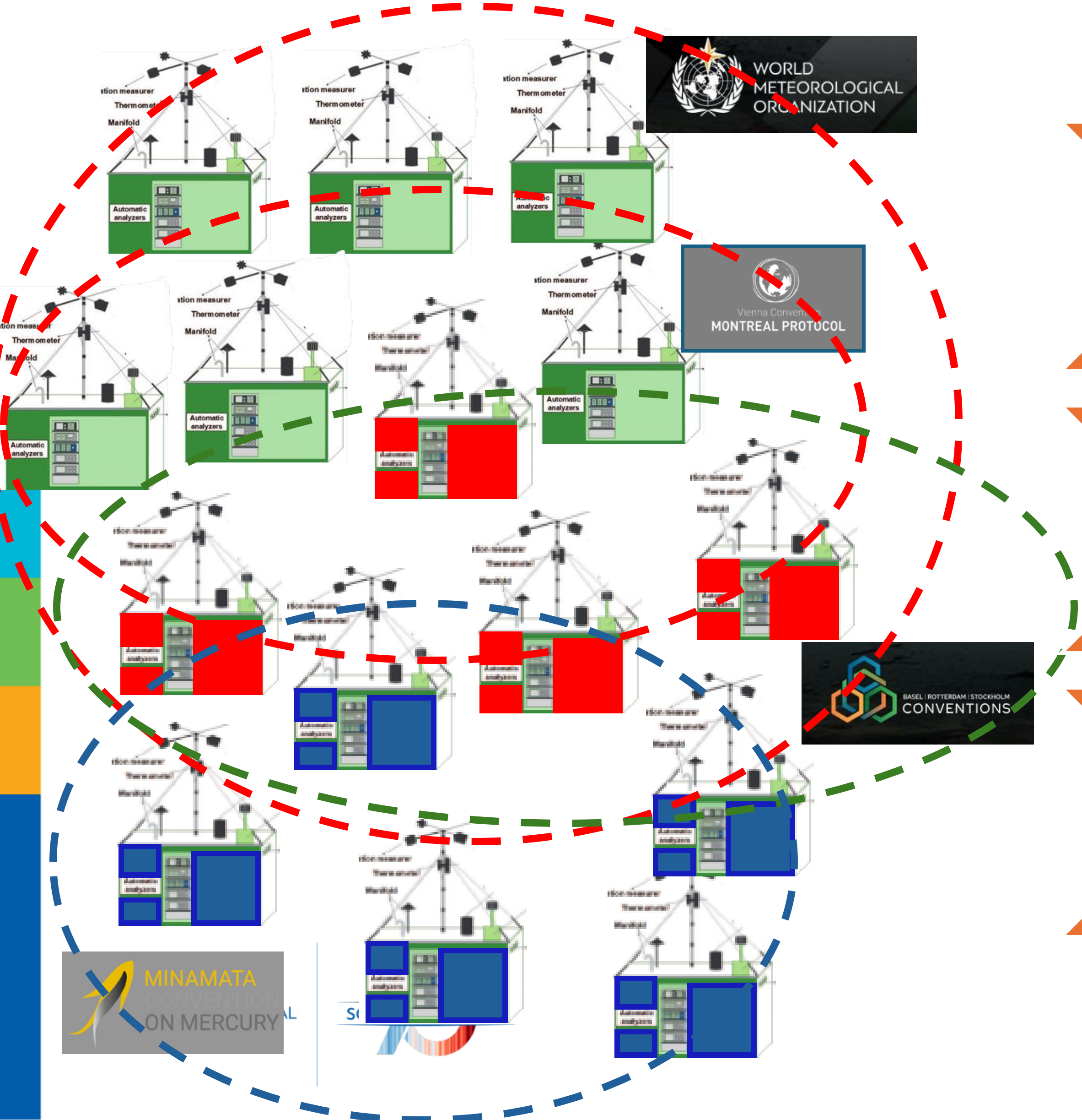
0-20008-0-CGO = GRM = Cape Grim

BKB = 0-20008-0-BKT = Bukit Kototabang

DAN = 0-20008-0-DMV = Danum Valley

0-20008-0-BRL = Berlin-Tempelhof (Germany) $\boxed{\neq}$ BRL = Bratt’s Lake

Integrated Assessments needs interoperability



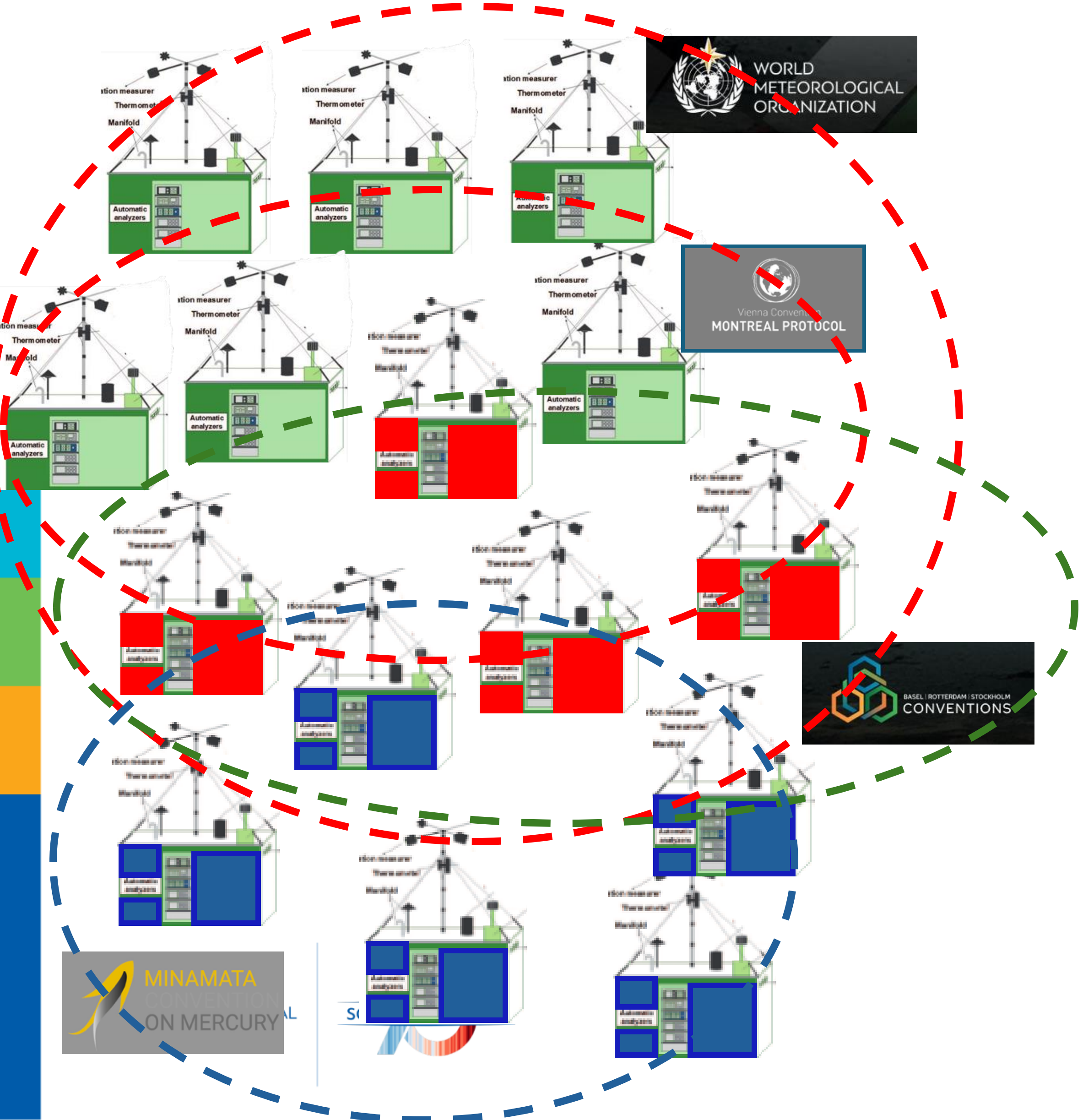
Iinformation system WMO/Ozone → Assessment

Information System Minamata Conv. → Assessment

Iinformation System POP conventions → Assessment

POLICIES

Integrated Assessments needs interoperability



Information System
AI Ready data

Assessment Ozone Protocol

Assessment Minamata Convention

Assessment POP Convention

P O L I C I E S

Colocating, win-win for All

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Costs	• Share buildings, power, internet, and equipment • Fewer technicians needed • More efficient use of money	
Data Quality	• Same location = better comparison of results • Stronger scientific evidence for policy decisions	• A site good for one measurement may be poor for another
Data Management	• One system to store, check, and share data • Easier reporting for different treaties	• More complex rules on how data is shared and protected
Capacity Building	• Easier to train staff in one place • Countries can meet several treaty goals with one site	• Requires staff to learn more skills and tools
Reliability	• Trusted long-term sites help check treaty progress	• If one site has a problem, many programmes are affected