

## **BSI Standards Publication**

# Management of observed hydrometric data - Recommendations



#### **National foreword**

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CPI/113, Hydrometry.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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#### **English Version**

#### Management of observed hydrometric data - Guidance

Gestion des données hydrométriques observées - Recommandations

Mangement gemessener hydrometrischer Datensätze - Empfehlungen

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 26 February 2018 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

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Contents			
Eur	opean fo	oreword	iv
Intr	oductio	n	<b>v</b>
1		e	
	-		
2		native references	
3	Tern	ns and definitions	6
4	Prin	ciples of hydrometric data management	7
	4.1	The requirement for data management	
	4.2	The sequence of data management	
	4.3	Duty of care	
		4.3.1 General	
	1 1	4.3.2 Legacy data	
	4.4 4.5	Data types and terminology Time series data	
	4.5	4.5.1 General	
		4.5.2 Time of observation	
		4.5.3 Derived data terminology	
		4.5.4 Resolution of data storage	
		4.5.5 Uncertainty	11
	4.6	Metadata and descriptive material	
	4.7	Maximizing data utility	
		4.7.1 Availability of metadata	
		4.7.2 Data quality control	
		4.7.3 Data gap infilling 4.7.4 Regular data reviews	
	4.8	4.7.4 Regular data reviews  Data storage considerations	
	4.0	4.8.1 Data storage	
		4.8.2 Changes to data	
		4.8.3 Data disposal	
		4.8.4 Electronic data storage system considerations	
		4.8.5 Tapes, charts and other data in paper format	
		4.8.6 Data security	
		4.8.7 Data rescue	15
	4.9	Archiving hydrometric data: national collections	
	4.10	Electronic transfer of data	16
5	Meta	ıdata	17
	5.1	General	
	5.2	Monitoring station/site/point metadata	17
		5.2.1 General	
		5.2.2 Station identifier	
		5.2.3 Station description	
		5.2.4 Geographical location 5.2.5 Operating period	
	5.3	5.2.5 Operating period	
	5.5	5.3.1 General	
6		5.3.2 Data set metadata	
		5.3.3 Data flags and comments	
	Droc		
6	6.1	ipitation dataRaw data	
	0.1	6.1.1 Data to be recorded	
		6.1.2 Additional raw data for manual observations	
	6.2	Resolution of data storage	
	6.3	Data processing and formatting	

		6.3.1 General	20
	6.4	Quality control of precipitation data	20
		6.4.1 General	20
		6.4.2 Levels of quality control of precipitation data	20
		6.4.3 Methods for quality control of precipitation data	20
		6.4.4 Quality control of frozen precipitation	21
	6.5	Precipitation specific metadata	21
7	Wate	er level data	21
	7.1	Raw data	
		7.1.1 Data to be recorded	
		7.1.2 Types of level data	
		7.1.3 Regular measurements and event data	
		7.1.4 Additional raw data for continuous measurements	
		7.1.5 Groundwater levels and water levels in reservoirs	
	7.2	Quality control of water level data	
		7.2.1 General	
		7.2.2 Levels of quality control of water level data	
		7.2.3 Methods for quality control of water level data	
		7.2.4 Data estimation and infilling	
	7.3	Water level specific metadata	26
8	Velo	city and discharge data	
	8.1	Raw data	26
		8.1.1 Data to be recorded	
		8.1.2 Additional raw data for irregular/spot measurements	
		8.1.3 Additional raw data for regular or fixed site measurements	27
	8.2	Data processing	
		8.2.1 General	
		8.2.2 Discharge data derived from water levels	
		8.2.3 Discharge data from time of flight ultrasonic systems	29
		8.2.4 Discharge data from velocity index method	29
		8.2.5 Discharge data from electromagnetic systems	29
		8.2.6 Combining discharge data from multiple methods	29
	8.3	Resolution of data storage	
	8.4	Derived data	
		8.4.1 Daily mean flow	
		8.4.2 Peak discharges	30
	8.5	Naturalization of discharge data	
	8.6	Quality control of discharge data	
		8.6.1 Levels of quality control of discharge data	
		8.6.2 Methods for quality control of discharge data	
		8.6.3 Review of extreme flows	
	0.	8.6.4 Data estimation and infilling	
	8.7	Discharge specific metadata	
		8.7.1 Additional monitoring station/site/point metadata	
_			
9		me data	
	9.1	General	
	9.2	Level/storage relationships	
	9.3	Frequency of sampling and processing	
	9.4	O Company of the comp	
	9.5	Volume data specific metadata	
<b>Bibl</b>	iograph	ıy	36

#### **European foreword**

This document (CEN/TS 17171:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 318 "Hydrometry", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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#### Introduction

Water management decisions and policies ought to be based upon quantitative knowledge of the hydrological system. Commonly, such knowledge results from observational hydrometric data, the collection of which is the subject of other standards, e.g. EN ISO 18365. The subsequent management of such hydrometric data provides the linkage between field measurement and the eventual use of processed data to address a wide range of strategic and operational water management applications. As both the demand for and complexity of hydrometric data increase, it is important that the procedures and processes used to manage these data are standardized to allow greater integration of data and ensure their protection for future use.

The availability of high-quality observational data are vital to developing an understanding of the hydrological cycle. Optimizing data management systems helps ensure that the maximum benefits are achieved from those resources invested in hydrometric monitoring. Effective standardized procedures for data transmission, manipulation, quality control, expression of uncertainty and storage are vitally important and their use should be promoted throughout hydrometric observation networks.

Those responsible for hydrometric data management are encouraged by this Technical Specification to adopt the ethos of professional stewardship and to remember their role as guardians of an important national, and sometimes international, resource.

This Technical Specification is designed for use by all organisations and individuals collecting, processing or storing hydrometric data. Some of the clauses contained in standard are only applicable for those maintaining national or regional collections of hydrometric data (for example, 4.9). However most recommendations are widely applicable to all users, including organisations, companies or individuals involved in: hydropower production, water supply, environmental protection, scientific research or flood risk management.

This Technical Specification is concerned with general aspects of good practice in data management. Techniques for managing data are recommended, covering metadata collection, data storage and quality control. This Technical Specification assumes that the raw data have been collected and transmitted from the field in line with other European Standards for hydrometry, so this Technical Specification concentrates on the subsequent processing and management of these hydrometric data.

#### 1 Scope

This document gives recommendations for the management of observed hydrometric data, including raw data and other data as well as statistics derived from these observations. Although the principles of data management can be applied to all hydrometric observations, particular focus is placed on measurements of precipitation, water level (including stage), volume and discharge in open channels.

NOTE The range of sites where water levels, and sometimes flow, are measured includes lakes, reservoirs, rivers, canals, tidal waters, sewers, wells, and boreholes.

The document covers metadata associated with hydrometric data, including recommendations for the production and management of descriptive, analytical and statistical material relating to sites where and measuring techniques, by which hydrometric data are collected. The recommendations of this document can be applied to some forms of data directly derived from observational records (for example, summary time series of monthly mean river flows). While not primarily designed for the management of data resulting from more complex numerical models or spatially aggregated data sets (for example, remotely-sensed data), many of the recommendations are applicable for such types of data.

This document does not cover the field collection of data or its transmission, but focuses on the management of data once they have been received in a hydrometric information management system.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN ISO 772, Hydrometry — Vocabulary and symbols (ISO 772)

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 772 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="http://www.electropedia.org/">http://www.electropedia.org/</a>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="http://www.iso.org/obp">http://www.iso.org/obp</a>

#### 3.1

#### data flag

indicator relating to the quality and characteristics of an observation

#### 3.2

#### derived data

information calculated, or deduced, from raw data (3.5)

#### 3.3

#### precipitation

water or ice derived from the atmosphere and deposited at ground level

NOTE Measured in terms of the depth in millimetres (mm) of its liquid equivalent.

#### 3.4

#### quality control

process of confirming that the data held are a reliable representation of the variable being measured or derived