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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Environmental Monitoring and Modelling Training Course

6 – 17 September 2027
Munich

Advanced Environmental Monitoring and Modelling Training Course

Ref: 467_16971 **Date:** 6 – 17 September 2027 **Location:** Munich **Fees:** 11100 GBP

Environmental Monitoring and Modelling is an advanced 2-week training course for environmental engineers, monitoring specialists and EHS managers who must turn sampling results and model runs into a Site Monitoring and Modelling Plan that permit holders and planners can rely on. Stack, ambient air and receiving water data now drive permit conditions, expansion approvals and community trust. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course for practitioners who already operate monitoring stations or commission dispersion studies.

Why Environmental Monitoring and Modelling Matters Now

Three forces shape environmental monitoring and modelling today: continuous sensors and analysers that produce far more readings than teams can validate by hand, permit authorities that expect predicted concentrations to be backed by calibrated models, and neighbouring communities that question every plume and discharge. An operator whose monitoring network is well designed and whose models are validated can defend expansions and respond to complaints with evidence; one with gaps in its record faces stoppages and costly resampling. The course rests on the monitoring and measurement clause of ISO 14001 environmental management systems, the Gaussian plume approach to dispersion and recognised quality assurance and quality control QA/QC practice.

Who Gains Most from Environmental Monitoring and Modelling

- Engineers who design and operate ambient air and stack monitoring stations
- Specialists responsible for sampling plans, laboratory liaison and data validation
- EHS leads who report emissions and discharges against permit limits
- Process engineers who commission dispersion or water quality studies for new units
- Environmental planners who use predicted concentrations in siting and expansion cases

An operating site that sends its monitoring engineer, its data validation specialist and its EHS lead together gains most, because they can agree one network design and one QA/QC routine.

Environmental Monitoring and Modelling Capabilities

Participants move from collecting readings to building evidence and predictions that withstand scrutiny from permit reviewers.

- Design monitoring networks that place stations where exposure is highest — site managers approving capital spend
- Specify sampling frequencies, methods and chain of custody routines — laboratories executing the work
- Apply QA/QC checks to continuous emissions and ambient data before reporting — EHS leads signing permit returns
- Build air dispersion and water quality models from source, meteorological and hydraulic inputs — planners testing siting options
- Calibrate and validate model output against measured concentrations — reviewers judging whether predictions can be trusted
- Communicate monitoring trends and model scenarios as exceedance statements — executives and community liaison teams

Key Environmental Monitoring and Modelling Terms

- Monitoring network — the fixed and mobile stations, samplers and analysers positioned to measure pollutants around a site.
- Continuous emissions monitoring system CEMS — analysers installed on a stack that measure pollutant concentrations and flow without interruption.
- Data validation — checks confirming a reading is complete, plausible and traceable before it is reported.
- Gaussian plume model — a dispersion model that predicts downwind concentrations assuming pollutants spread in a bell-shaped pattern.
- Model calibration — adjusting model parameters until predictions match measured values within an accepted tolerance.
- Receiving water — the river, lake, estuary or coastal water into which an effluent is discharged and whose quality is modelled.

Environmental Monitoring and Modelling Day by Day

Day 1: Monitoring Objectives and Drivers

- Permit Conditions and Monitoring Obligations — Setting What Must Be Measured
- ISO 14001 Monitoring and Measurement Clause — Linking Data to the EMS
- Conceptual Site Model — Mapping Sources, Pathways and Receptors
- Stakeholder Expectations Register — Weighing Regulator, Community and Investor Needs
- Monitoring Objectives Statement — Fixing Purpose Before Choosing Equipment

Day 2: Monitoring Network Design

- Station Siting Criteria — Matching Location to Exposure and Wind Patterns
- Sampling Density and Frequency — Balancing Coverage Against Cost
- Fixed Versus Mobile and Passive Samplers — Choosing Measurement Approaches
- Background and Upwind Stations — Separating Site Impact From Regional Levels
- Network Gap Analysis — Prioritising New Stations and Upgrades

Day 3: Air, Stack and Emissions Measurement

- Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems — Selecting Analysers for Stack Pollutants
- Isokinetic and Manual Stack Sampling — Verifying Particulate Results
- Ambient Air Analysers and Meteorological Masts — Pairing Concentrations With Weather
- Fugitive Emissions Surveys — Locating Leaks Outside Point Sources
- Instrument Drift and Calibration Gases — Scheduling Checks and Audits

Day 4: Water, Effluent and Soil Sampling

- Effluent Composite and Grab Sampling — Choosing Representative Methods
- Receiving Water Transects — Tracing Mixing Zones Downstream
- Groundwater Monitoring Wells — Detecting Contaminant Migration Early
- Soil and Sediment Sampling Grids — Defining Contamination Extent
- Chain of Custody and Preservation — Protecting Sample Integrity to the Laboratory

Day 5: Data Quality Assurance

- QA/QC Plans — Defining Accuracy, Precision and Completeness Targets
- Blanks, Duplicates and Spikes — Detecting Field and Laboratory Error
- Automated Data Validation Rules — Flagging Outliers and Instrument Faults
- Data Capture Rates and Substitution — Handling Gaps in Continuous Records
- Environmental Data Management Systems — Keeping Traceable Audit Trails

Day 6: Air Dispersion Modelling

- Gaussian Plume Fundamentals — Predicting Downwind Ground-Level Concentrations
- Source Characterisation — Specifying Stack Height, Exit Velocity and Emission Rates
- Meteorological Data Preparation — Building Wind Roses and Stability Classes
- Terrain and Building Downwash Effects — Adjusting Predictions Near Structures
- Receptor Grids and Sensitive Receptors — Locating Maximum Impact Points

Day 7: Water Quality Modelling

- Mass Balance and Mixing Zone Models — Sizing Allowable Discharge Loads
- Dissolved Oxygen and Nutrient Models — Predicting River and Lake Response
- Thermal and Saline Plume Dispersion — Assessing Coastal Outfall Impacts
- Hydrodynamic Inputs and Boundary Conditions — Setting Model Domains
- Groundwater Transport Models — Estimating Contaminant Travel Times

Day 8: Calibration, Validation and Uncertainty

- Model Calibration Against Field Data — Tuning Parameters Within Tolerance
- Statistical Performance Measures — Judging Fit Between Predicted and Observed
- Sensitivity Analysis — Ranking the Inputs That Drive Results
- Uncertainty Bands and Conservative Assumptions — Framing Prediction Confidence
- Model Documentation and Peer Review — Preparing Studies for Scrutiny

Day 9: From Evidence to Decisions

- Exceedance Investigation Routines — Tracing Causes and Corrective Actions
- Scenario Modelling for Expansions — Testing New Units Before Approval
- Trend Analysis and Control Charts — Spotting Gradual Deterioration
- Monitoring Dashboards — Presenting Compliance Status to Executives
- Community Complaint Response — Using Data and Plume Predictions as Evidence

Day 10: Practising the Site Monitoring and Modelling Plan

- Applying Network Design — Positioning Stations for a Chosen Facility
- Applying QA/QC Routines — Setting Validation Rules and Audit Frequency
- Applying Dispersion and Water Quality Models — Running Baseline and Expansion Cases
- Applying Calibration Results — Stating Confidence in Each Prediction
- Site Monitoring and Modelling Plan — Presenting Network, Methods, Models and Owners

Applying Environmental Monitoring and Modelling After the Course

- Lead a network gap analysis of the current air and water monitoring stations and present a ranked list of new or relocated stations.
- Run a calibration check of an existing dispersion or water quality study against recent measured data and report where predictions drift.

Environmental Monitoring and Modelling Questions FAQ

What is environmental monitoring and modelling and why does it matter now?

Environmental monitoring and modelling combines measured pollutant data with predictive models to show how emissions and discharges affect air, water and soil. It matters now because permits, expansion approvals and community trust increasingly depend on validated evidence rather than isolated readings.

Which roles gain most from environmental monitoring and modelling training?

Monitoring engineers, data validation specialists and EHS leads gain most from environmental monitoring and modelling training. Planners who commission dispersion studies also benefit.

How does advanced environmental monitoring and modelling differ from an environmental impact assessment course?

Advanced environmental monitoring and modelling focuses on designing networks, validating data and calibrating models for operating sites. An environmental impact assessment course covers the wider appraisal of a proposed project, including screening, scoping and mitigation.

What do you bring back from environmental monitoring and modelling training?

You bring back a Site Monitoring and Modelling Plan for a real facility. It sets out stations, sampling methods, QA/QC rules, model choices and owners.

Environmental Monitoring and Modelling: The Way Forward

The Site Monitoring and Modelling Plan first informs which stations a site adds, relocates or retires and which model runs support its next permit application. Monitoring engineers, EHS leads and planners use it to coordinate their work. After its first reporting cycle, revisit calibration results against new measurements, at a refinery or a municipal treatment works alike, so the plan keeps predictions honest.