

Environmental Monitoring & Climate Change Laboratory

Aim:

The aim for the establishment of the Laboratory is to promote and improve research activities in AASTMT and help to conduct consultancies as part of extension services to the industries. The lab specializes to carry out the following activities and studies:

1. Environmental impact assessments,
2. Water quality analysis,
3. Wastewater analysis,
4. Meteorological and climate data collection,
5. Analyzing the environmental factors in it to detect chemical components and pollution, in order to ensure compliance with agreed environmental conditions and standards.
6. The laboratory would provide community training in environmental monitoring and associated services.

Objectives:

1. Provide laboratory environment measurements within health facilities and Industries.
2. Provide measurements of the laboratory environment within factories and industrial cities.
3. Provide measurements of the laboratory environment within the administrative buildings and commercial and educational projects.

Lab Advantages:

1. Established according to the highest standards and analytical techniques adopted.
2. Integrated laboratory covering the entire spectrum of environmental and climate analyzes.
3. Managed and operated by a trained and highly qualified staff.

Laboratory Equipment:

	Company	Equipment Name	Parameters
1	Xylem	YSI 9300 Photometer	Portable, Waterproof Water Quality – Chemical Properties
2	Xylem	PH100A -	Portable pH, mV and Temperature
3	Xylem	EC300A – YSI 300-4 EC Probe	Portable Conductivity, Salinity and Temperature
4	Xylem	DO200A – YSI 200-4 DO Probe	Field/Lab Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature
5	Aeroqual	Aeroqual Series 500	Portable Air Quality Monitor
			Carbon dioxide (CO ₂): 0 - 5000 ppm
			Chlorine (Cl ₂): 0 - 10 ppm
			Carbon Monoxide (CO): 0-25 ppm
			Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S): 0-10 ppm
			Ammonia (NH ₃): 0 - 100 ppm
			Nitrogen Oxides: 0-0.5 ppm
			Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂): 0-10 ppm
			Ozone (O ₃): 0-0.15 ppm
			Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): 0-20 ppm
Dust: laser particle counter PM _{2.5} / PM ₁₀			
6	Casella	CEL-24X	Sound Level Meter
7	Elsec	765C UV+ Logger	Lux Meter (UV & Infrared), Relative Humidity, Air Temperature

8	Dell	20 High Performance PC's	

Software			
	Company	Equipment Name	Parameters
1	Lakes Environment	AERMOD View	Gaussian Plume Air Dispersion Model
2	CLIMsystems Limited	SimCLIM Desktop 4.0	AR5 dataset with 40 GCM and available RCM/cordex tata at 1*1 km resolution. Monthly averages of: Precipitation (mm), Mean Temperature (°C), Minimum Temperature (°C), Maximum Temperature (°C) for EGYPT country wide.
3		SimCLIM for ArcGIS Climate and Marine	
4		EGYPT country wide Additional Data sets	



















765 & 765C
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR
USER MANUAL

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VELSEC 765C UV+ Logger











Met Office

Satellites, weather and climate

Artificial satellites and natural satellites (such as the moon) orbit a larger object, such as the Earth. Satellites have many uses for weather observation and a host of other things. It's not just space weather that satellites observe, but also weather on the ground.

There are two types of satellite orbit:

Geostationary orbit

These satellites orbit Earth in a circular path about 36,000 km above the Earth's surface. They orbit the Earth at the same rate as the Earth's rotation, so they appear to be fixed in the sky.

Polar orbit

A polar-orbiting satellite passes over the North and South Poles. These satellites orbit the Earth at a lower altitude, so they can see the entire Earth. They orbit the Earth at a rate that allows them to see the entire Earth in a few days.

Can you remember?

- How high do geostationary satellites orbit?
- How high do polar-orbiting satellites orbit?
- How long do polar-orbiting satellites take to orbit the Earth?
- How long do geostationary satellites take to orbit the Earth?

For more information please visit www.metoffice.gov.uk

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