# Source, Movement, and Effects of Nitrogen and Phosphorus in Three Ponds in the Headwaters of Hop Brook, Marlborough, Massachusetts

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U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey Observed annual phosphorus loading was determined using the average total phosphorus values for each calendar year. The observed phosphorus loadings to Hager Pond, Grist Millpond, and Carding Millpond exceed by over an order of magnitude the values of phosphorus loading that would be expected to cause massive aquatic growth. However, results calculated from the use of equation 2 should be used with some caution in this study. Equations 1 and 2 were developed using data from lakes which were deeper and had a longer water renewal time than Hager Pond, Grist Millpond, and Carding Millpond.

Phosphorus commonly is lost from the water column to the bottom sediments as an inorganic form by processes such as: Phosphorus sorbed onto clays and ferric hydroxide precipitate; phosphorus coprecipitated with iron, manganese, and carbonates; or phosphorus precipitated as apatite or ferric phosphate (FePO<sup>4</sup>). When dissolved oxygen is available, phosphorous also can be removed from the water column by sorption onto suspended sediment particles such as clays. These sediments can settle and be incorporated into the bottom materials of the pond. Holdren and Armstrong (1980) found that the composition of the bottom sediment is an important factor in the retention of phosphorus. Noncalcarious sediments, those which contain little calcium carbonate, have a higher sorption capacity than do sediments in the ponds should be noncalcarious. Neither the bedrock nor the glacial material overlaying the bedrock contain significant quantities of calcium carbonate.

Most of the total phosphorus loss from the water column occurs in Hager Pond with lesser amounts as the water moves through the other two ponds. For each major stream-sampling site, table 12 shows the total phosphorus load, in pounds per day, transported during each sampling period. Phosphorus loads usually decreased by half or more from entering to the system at site 2 to exiting the system at Carding Millpond outlet, site 16.

	Site name and number <sup>1</sup>										
Date	Tributary to Hager Pond (2)	Hager Pond (5)	Hager Pond Outlet (8)	Grist Millpond (9)	Grist Millpond Outlet (12)	Carding Millpond (15)	Carding Millpond Outlet (16)				
1976 November	17		6.6				7.7				
<u>1977</u> April June August October	31 83 44 60	  	23 11 7.1 13		27 6.7 4.5 5.2	  	25 9.3 7.9 21				
1978 April June July August November	26 18 11 20 17		12 12 8.4 4.2 16		18 13 9.4 6.6 7.5		15 12 6.5 9.1 6.0				

Table 12.—Total phosphorus loads as P, in pounds per day, at the major sampling sites

<sup>1</sup>See figure 1 for site locations.

Phosphorus can be released in large quantities from the bottom sediments if the sediments become anoxic. This release occurs in several ways, including iron being reduced from the ferric to the ferrous form which is more soluble. Any phosphorus which has sorbed or coprecipitated with the iron will be released to the water when the iron compounds dissolve. Phosphorus sorbed to other materials will also be desorbed under these conditions. However, when the top layer of sediments contains 1 to 2 mg/L of oxygen (Wetzel, 1975), phosphorus is not released from the sediments even though the water contained in the deeper sediments may be totally devoid of dissolved oxygen.

The increased temperature of both the water and sediments during the summer season increases the microbial activity within the sediments. The top layer of oxygenated sediments becomes thiner which increases the ability of the phosphorus to be released from the deeper anoxic sediments especially by bioturbation—the activity of benthic organisms on the top sediment layer. Holdren and Armstrong (1980) found that the presence of tubificids and actively emerging chironomid larvae in the sediments significantly increased the phosphorus release from lake sediments in shallow water areas. However, no information was collected on benthic organism of the three ponds during this study.

Aquatic plants, which are rooted in the bottom sediments and emerge above the water surface, are abundant in Carding Millpond and are present in lesser amounts in the other two ponds. Phosphorus from the sediments is available to the root system of these plants which then can release phosphorus into the water as waste products or as the end result of the decay of the dead plant material. Because of the abundance of these plants, their contribution of phosphorus may be significant but may not be observable in the data because of the much larger amount of phosphorus entering the ponds at site 2.

Comparison of the total phosphorus loads during the summer months between sites 8 and 12 and between sites 12 and 16 indicates that there may have been a net release of phosphorus from the sediments of Grist Millpond and, in particular, Carding Millpond. This release was apparent in 1977 during June, August, and October for Carding Millpond. The data in table 12 show that for all sampling periods, however, there was phosphorus removal from the water in the pond system when comparing the inflow at site 2 with the outflow from the pond system at site 16.

## **Biological Characteristics**

## Phytoplankton

Samples were collected from the three ponds for counts of phytoplankton cell numbers and identification to the genus level. Complete results from each sample are included in table 16. During the study period, green algae were always the predominant group found in Hager Pond and Grist Millpond. This group included *Pediastrum*, *Scenedesmus*, and *Chlorella*. Carding Millpond also had these as predominant groups during the spring and late fall periods, but during the summer and early fall, the blue-green alga, *Anacystis*, was predominant. *Anacystis* has the capability of fixing atmospheric nitrogen into a form capable of being used by that alga as a nutrient source, whereas green algae do not. Predominance of *Anacystis* in Carding Millpond came at times when the nitrate concentration was low, but when abundant phosphorus was available for growth. This indicates that during summer months, sufficient nitrogen may have been removed to make nitrogen the limiting nutrient for green algae in Carding Millpond. Both Hager Pond and Grist Millpond had sufficient supplies of nitrate nitrogen available for green algae to grow and predominate.

#### Algal Growth Potential

Algal growth potential is the maximum algal mass, as dry weight, that can be produced in a water sample under the standard laboratory conditions. The green alga, *Selenastrum capricornatum*, used as the test organism, is tolerant of a wide variety of water-quality conditions. The algal growth determined using *S. capricornatum* correlates well with algal growth potential determined with species indigenous to waters within various regions of the United States (Maloney and others, 1972). In the procedure used for this study, the sample was filtered through a 0.45-micrometer membrane filter at the time of collection to remove all particulate matter and algal and bacterial cells. Only dissolved nutrients passed through the filter. The sample was innoculated with the test organism and kept under controlled temperature and light conditions. By removing the existing algae from the sample, the algal growth potential provides an estimate of the additional algal growth that could be produced with the available dissolved nutrients.

Table 13 shows the algal growth potential determined at the major sampling sites. High algal growth potential at site 2 is to be expected because the site is immediately downstream from the wastewater treatment plant, a major source of nutrients. There was insufficient contact time from the point the effluent entered the stream to the sampling point for algal growth to take place, therefore, dissolved nutrients were not incorporated into the algal cells. As the water moved through the pond system, dissolved nutrients were incorporated into algal cells or otherwise removed from the water column. When the sample was filtered to remove the particulate material in the water, the resulting algal growth potentials were lower for the downstream sites.

	Site name and number <sup>1</sup>										
Date	Tributary to Hager Pond (2)	Hager Pond (5)	Hager Pond Outlet (8)	Grist Millpond (9)	Grist Millpond Outlet (12)	Carding Millpond (15)	Carding Millpond Outlet (16)				
1976											
November	58	105	96	96	96	82	82				
1977											
April	24	27	22	26	19	22	26				
June	20	57	89	84	26	71	47				
August	251	23	40	16	35		15				
October	126	61	59	50	46	49	29				
1978											
April	13	14		15	10	10	12				
June	126	77	85	77	86	42	85				
July											
August	113	64	84	64	48	6.1	9.9				
November											

Table 13.—Algal growth potential as dry weight of algal mass, in milligrams per liter, at the major sampling sites

<sup>1</sup>See figure 1 for site locations.

Algal growth potentials measured at the major sampling sites within the pond system were high even though the values were somewhat lower at the downstream end of the system. Miller and others (1974) compared the known trophic state of 23 United States lakes with results from algal growth potential tests. They defined four productivity classes based on the algal growth potential measured in those lakes: (1) Low productivity (0.00-0.10 mg/L); (2) moderate productivity (0.11-0.80 mg/L); (3) moderately high productivity (0.81-6.00 mg/L); and (4) high productivity (6.10-20.00 mg/L). Table 13 shows that, for all samples, algal growth potential was in or above the high productivity class. The values were 6.1 mg/L and greater, with the highest, 251 mg/L, measured at site 2. Miller and others (1974) found that, of the 23 lakes in their study, all those with moderately high and high productivity were classified by other measurements as eutrophic.

### ALTERNATIVES FOR WATER QUALITY IN THE POND SYSTEM

An objective of this study was to estimate future water-quality conditions of the pond system. One possibility is straightforward--if the concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus found during the study continue to enter the pond system, no improvement can be expected in the water-quality conditions. Concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus entering Hager Pond far exceed levels known to produce undesirable growths of aquatic vegetation. The nuisance growth of algae and other aquatic plants during the summer months and the wide variations in dissolved-oxygen concentration and pH can be expected to continue in all three ponds.

For the water quality of the pond system to improve, concentrations of phosphorus entering the pond must be reduced by an order of magnitude or more. It is beyond the scope of this report to discuss the engineering and economic feasibility of treating the water that enters Hager Pond so that phosphorus loads are sufficiently low to prevent the growth of excessive aquatic plants.

Diversion of the wastewater treatment plant effluent to another stream basin has been suggested as a way of reducing the phosphorus loads to the pond system (Warren Kimball, MDWPC, written commun., 1982). This action would significantly reduce the flow of water through the pond system. Effluent from the wastewater treatment plant accounted for most of the flow during the late summer and early fall and accounted for about 55 percent of the total flow during the study period. This reduced flow could prolong the recovery period of the ponds.

Assuming that a way can be found to reduce adequately the phosphorus loading to the pond system, the water quality of ponds would be expected to improve. How quickly the water quality improved would depend on many factors, including the quantity and quality of the inflow to the ponds, the amount of phosphorus in the sediment and interstitial water of the sediment, the phosphorus release rate from the sediment, and the phosphorus sedimentation rate. A mathematical model that incorporates these factors to predict the recovery of an eutrophic lake was developed by Bingham and Feng (1980), based on earlier work by Snow and DiGiamo (1976). This model was developed for Lake Warner in North Hadley, Massachusetts, which has certain similarities to the ponds in this study: Lake Warner and the ponds in this study received effluent from a wastewater treatment plant, are shallow lakes (5 feet average depth), and have a short hydraulic retention time. Significant differences between Lake Warner and the ponds in this study are that concentrations of phosphorus at the start of Lake Warner's recovery are much lower (0.09 mg/L), and effluent from the wastewater treatment plant contributes a much smaller fraction of the total inflow to Lake Warner.

In order to apply the Bingham and Feng model to Hager Pond, Grist Millpond, and Carding Millpond, a decision must be made on how the nutrient concentrations of the inflow to the ponds will be reduced and to what level. This will affect the concentration of nutrients and the volume of inflow. Additional data must be collected from the ponds including the phosphorus concentrations of the interstitial water and the total phosphorus concentration in the sediment. Because the phosphorus load entering Hager Pond has been significantly higher, the phosphorus release rate coefficient and the phosphorus sedimentation coefficient probably should be determined in situ for these ponds rather than using the values determined by Snow and DiGiamo (1976) for Lake Warner.

#### SUMMARY

The headwaters of Hop Brook near Marlborough, Mass., contain three in-line ponds--Hager Pond, Grist Millpond, and Carding Millpond. Throughout much of the year the Marlborough Easterly Wastewater Treatment Plant contributes a significant amount of the inflow to Hager Pond. During the summer months, when flows are as low as 2 to 3 ft<sup>3</sup>/s, 90 percent or more of the flow is contributed by the plant.

The bulk of the nitrogen entering Hager Pond is in the form of nitrate nitrogen. Nitrate levels, in water entering Hager pond, were high compared to standards and criteria set to avoid nuisance growth of aquatic plants, ranging from 4.2 to 18 mg/L. Nitrate nitrogen concentrations decreased as the water moved through the pond system; concentrations were a low as 0.01 mg/L in Carding Millpond, the most downstream pond. Total nitrogen concentrations decreased in the water as the it moved through the ponds. Part was probably removed by denitrification but much of the nitrogen was incorporated into the bottom sediments of ponds.

Concentrations of total phosphorus entering Hager Pond ranged from 0.08 to 1.2 mg/L; well above the USEPA suggested maximum level of 0.05 mg/L for waters entering a lake. Total phosphorus levels remained high throughout the pond system with concentrations of phosphorus leaving Carding Millpond ranging from 0.03 to 0.35 mg/L. A comparion of the inflow to Hager Pond with the outflow from Carding Millpond, indicates there was phosphorus removal from the water at each sampling period. During the summer months there may be a net release of phosphorus loadings to the three ponds exceed by over an order of magnitude the values of phosphorus loading that would be expected to cause nuisance growths of aquatic plants.

Blue-green algae, found in Carding Millpond during the summer months, along with the low nitrate concentrations, indicate that nitrogen may be the limiting nutrient for green algae in Carding Millpond. Both Hager Pond and Grist Millpond had sufficient supplies of nitrate nitrogen available for green algae to grow and predominate. Algal growth potential tests at all sites indicated a high productivity.

As long as concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus found during the study continue to enter the pond system, no improvement can be expected in the existing water-quality conditions. Concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus entering Hager Pond exceed levels known to produce undesirable growths of aquatic vegetation. The nuisance growth of algae and other aquatic plants during the summer months and the wide variations in dissolved-oxygen concentrations and pH can be expected to continue in all three ponds.

	Table 14.	Chemical	and phys	ical data	for majo	or sampling	g sites	
DATE	TIME	STREAM- FLOW, INSTAN- TANEOUS (CFS)	SPE- CIFIC CON- DUCT- ANCE (UMHOS)	PH (UNITS)	TEMPER- ATURE (DEG C)	OXYGEN, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L)	OXYGEN, DIS- SOLVED (PER- CENT SATUR- ATION)	NITRO- GEN, ORGANIC TOTAL (MG/L AS N)
01098705	- HAGER P	OND TRIBUT	ARY AT MAI	Site 2 RLBOROUGH	, MA (LAT	42 21 03	LONG 071	29 29)
NOV , 1976 01	1030	4.9	620	6.2	13.0	10.1	95	.90
05	0800	17	420	6.7	7.5	7.8	65	1.2
15	0730	5.1	710	6.8	18.0	7.7	81	2.0
AUG 10	1100	3.9	597	7.2	22.2	8.5	97	.10
12	0900	6.5	740	7.3	16.0	9.2	92	1.2
APR , 1978 04	0930	11	460	6.5	6.5	11.4	93	.86
21	1430	5.8	570	6.9	20.5	7.6	84	.40
JUL 26	0745	4.1	600	6.6	19.0	6.2	66	1.9
AUG 23	1015	4.9	590	6.9	21.5	7.9	89	1.2
NOV 21	0730	4.1	540	6.4	10.0	10.5	93	1.5
010	98709 – HA	GER POND A	T MARLBOR	Site 5 DUGH, MA	(LAT 42 2	0 57 LONG	071 29 1	4)
NOV, 1976 02	1030		440	7.7	5.5	13.5	107	
05	1300		440	7.2	8.5	9.9	84	1.2
14	0930		580	7.3	20.0	8.3	91	1.2
11	0900		550	9.9	25.0	16.2	193	1.5
13	0830		575	7.0	13.0	11.2	106	1.3
APR , 1978 05	0830		360	6.7	6.5	12.0	97	.59
22	0815		525	9.3	22.5	14.2	162	2.0
IUL 26	0830		540	8.7	24.0	7.2	84	1.8
22	1045		425	9.3	25.0	>20.0	239	3.1
21	0900		535	7.1	7.5	11.9	99	1.8

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DATE	TIME	STREAM- FLOW, INSTAN- TANEOUS (CFS)	SPE- CIFIC CON- DUCT- ANCE (UMHOS)	PH (UNITS)	TEMPER- ATURE (DEG C)	OXYGEN, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L)	OXYGEN DIS- SOLVED (PER- CENT SATUR- ATION)	, GEN, ORGANIC TOTAL (MG/L AS N)
010987	710 – HAGER	POND OUTL	ET AT MARI	Site 8 BOROUGH,	MA (LAT	42 21 06	LONG 071	29 11)
NOV , 1976 03 APR , 1977	5 1030 7	2_8	910	7.4	6.5	12.2	99	1.2
05	1100	19	450	7.2	8.5	8.6	73	.93
15	1100	4.2	570	7.8	21.0	7.8	87	1.3
AUG 10	1330	3.0	575	9.9	27.2	10.7	133	2.2
0CT 12	1100	5.5	575	6.8	13.5	10.4	99	1.2
APR , 1978 04	3 1145	14	260	6.6	5.0	12.7	99	.53
JUN 22	1430	4.8	525	9.3	24.5	11.3	134	1.9
26	0915	3.3	540	8.4	24.5	7.4	88	2.2
AUG 23	1200	2.3	475	9.3	25.0	10.6	126	2.4
NUV 22	0930	5.1	525	7.4	6.0	12.0	96	1.7
01098	712 - GRIST	MILLPOND	NEAR MARL	Site 9 BOROUGH,	MA (LAT 4	12 21 17	LONG 071	28 51)
NOV , 1976 02 APR , 1977	5 1430		580	7.2	6.5	12.8	104	
05	1345		360	7.1	8.5	9.2	78	.98
14	1130		545	7.2	21.0	7.4	82	.97
11	1045		560	9.7	25.5	17.0	205	1.9
13	1145		535	7.1	12.0	9,2	85	1.4
05	1100		275	6.5	7.0	12.0	99	.53
22	1030		485	9.2	24.0	13.6	159	1.4
26	1030		515	9.2	24.5	10.4	123	2.4
22	1330		475	9.8	28.0	>20.0	253	3.0
21	1030		515	8.1	5.5	12.2	97	2.1

Table 14.--Chemical and physical data for major sampling sites (continued)

Table 14.--Chemical and physical data for major sampling sites (continued) OXYGEN. SPE-DIS-NITRO-STREAM-CIFIC SOLVED GEN, FLOW, CON-OXYGEN, (PER-ORGANIC INSTAN-DUCT-PH **TEMPER-**DIS-CENT TOTAL TIME TANEOUS ANCE ATURE SOLVED SATUR-(MG/L DATE (CFS) (UMHOS) (UNITS) (DEG C) (MG/L)AS N) ATION) Site 12 01098722 - GRIST MILLPOND OUTLET NEAR MARLBOROUGH, MA (LAT 42 21 26 LONG 071 28 15) NOV , 1976 03... 1300 4.2 600 7.5 6.0 12.2 98 \_\_\_ APR , 1977 05... 1445 31 350 7.2 7.5 9.3 77 .99 JUN 5.4 15... 1400 530 7.5 22.5 72 6.3 1.3 AUG 12... 0930 3.2 515 9.9 25.5 7.1 86 1.4 0CT 12... 3.7 1430 510 7.5 13.5 10.0 95 1.2 APR , 1978 22 04... 1315 245 6.5 5.0 13.1 102 .41 JUN 5.2 515 8.9 23... 0815 21.5 6.0 67 1.7 JUL 8.4 26... 1115 3.1 500 25.0 5.6 67 2.8 AUG 23... 3.6 1400 445 9.2 25.5 6.1 73 1.6 NOV 21... 1445 3.4 520 8.1 5.5 12.3 97 1.8 Site 15 01098730 - CARDING MILLPOND NEAR MARLBOROUGH, MA (LAT 42 21 42 LONG 071 27 57) NOV , 1976 03... 0800 530 8.6 5.5 - -13.8 109 ----APR , 1977 05... 1530 310 7.4 8.5 10.0 85 .92 \_ \_ JUN 14... 1330 425 9.1 23.0 12.4 143 1.7 - -AUG 11... 1430 560 9.9 29.5 19.9 258 1.8 \_ \_ 0CT 13... 1500 9.4 455 13.0 17.4 164 1.9 - -APR , 1978 05... 1345 6.3 6.0 193 11.9 95 .47 ---JUN 22... 435 1315 8.9 25.5 10.2 123 - -1.8 JUL 26... 1315 550 10.2 25.5 >20.0 241 3.1 \_ \_ AUG 22... 1600 435 9.6 29.0 >20.0 257 3.0 - -NOV 21... 1145 515 10.2 6.0 19.7 158 2.2 \_ \_

DATE	TIME	STREAM- FLOW, INSTAN- TANEOUS (CFS)	SPE- CIFIC CON- DUCT- ANCE (UMHOS)	PH (UNITS)	TEMPER- ATURE (DEG C)	OXYGEN, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L)	OXYGEN, DIS- SOLVED (PER- CENT SATUR- ATION)	NITRO- GEN, ORGANIC TOTAL (MG/L AS N)
I	01098733 - HC	P BROOK NE	AR MARLBO	Site 16 ROUGH, MA	(LAT 42	22 02 LONG	071 28	01)
NOV , 1 04	976 1130	4.6	500	8.2	7.0	11.7	96	1.5
APR , 1	1615	29	310	7.2	8.0	9.2	78	.95
JUN 16	0800	5.2	435	8.7	20.0	6.7.	73	2.0
AUG 12	1030	2.7	455	9.6	25.5	5.1	61	2.1
OCT 12	1530	12	445	8.4	14.5	11.8	115	1.8
APR , 19 04	978 1500	27	188	6.6	5.0	12.8	100	.28
23	0945	6.0	450	7.4	20.5	3.7	41	.80
JUL 26	1445	2.6	485	9.8	27.0	7.0	87	2.7
AUG 23	1615	2.8	415	9.0	25.5	5.5	66	2.8
NOV 21	1330	3.6	510	9.8	6.5	13.5	110	2.7

Table 14.--Chemical and physical data for major sampling sites (continued)

DATE	NITRO- GEN, AMMONIA TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	NITRO- GEN, NITRITE TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	NITRO- GEN, NITRATE TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	NITRO- GEN, TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	PHOS- PHORUS, ORTHO, TOTAL (MG/L AS P)	PHOS- PHORUS, TOTAL (MG/L AS P)	ALGAL GROWTH POTEN- TIAL, BOTTLE TEST (MG/L)
01098705	- HAGER P	OND TRIBUTA	Sit RY AT MARLE	e 2 BOROUGH, MA	(LAT 42 21	03 LONG 071	29 29)
NOV 1076				-			- ,
01	.500	.010	18	19	.210	.660	58
APR , 1977	630	010	57	75	080	340	24
JUN		.010	0.7	7.5	.000	.540	24
15 AUG	./10	.020	21	24	1.20	3.00	20
10	.310	<.010	16	16	.800	2.10	251
12	.470	.010	16	18	.460	1.70	126
APR , 1978 04	.740	.020	6.8	8.4	.140	.430	13
JUN 21	.520	.120	18	19	.340	.580	126
JUL 26	.880	.170	14	17	.100	.490	
AUG 23	.290	.060	4.2	5.8	.300	.760	113
NOV 21	.870	.010	18	20	.420	.790	
			Sit	е 5			·
010	98709 - HA	GER POND AT	MARLBOROUG	H, MA (LAT	42 20 57 LO	NG 071 29 14	1)
NOV , 1976							
02 APR . 1977							105
05	.440	.030	4.0	5.6	.030	.220	27
14	.600	.080	13	15	.160	.540	57
AUG 11	.150	.290	9.5	11	.190	.510	23
0CT	750	110	11	13	140	620	 61
APR , 1978	.750	.110	11	13	.140	.030	01
05 111N	.710	.040	4.8	6.1	.100	.290	14
22	.330	.120	9.7	12	.260	.550	77
26	1.10	.300	5.1	8.3	.260	.470	
22	.950	.130	6.1	10	.280	.600	64
NUV 21	.500	.060	16	18	.490	.700	

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DATE	NITRO- GEN, AMMONIA TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	NITRO- GEN, NITRITE TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	NITRO- GEN, NITRATE TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	NITRO- GEN, TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	PHOS- PHORUS, ORTHO, TOTAL (MG/L AS P)	PHOS- PHORUS, TOTAL (MG/L AS P)	ALGAL GROWTH POTEN- TIAL, BOTTLE TEST (MG/L)
			Sit	e 8			
01098	710 – H <b>A</b> GER	POND OUTLET	F AT MARLBOF	ROUGH, MA (L	AT 42 21 06	5 LONG 071	29 11)
NOV , 1976 03	.340	.090	15	17	.170	.440	96
05	.570	.040	5.4	6.9	.070	.220	22
JUN 15 Aug	.510	.100	14	16	.200	.510	89
10	.140	.290	9.7	12	.200	.440	40
OCT 12 APR 1978	.660	.110	9.9	12	.120	.460	59
04	.470	.030	2.8	3.8	.050	.160	
JUN 22 JUI	.140	.120	9.4	12	.180	.480	85
26	1.50	.320	5.3	9.3	.220	.470	
23	.620	.160	5.8	9.0	.250	.340	84
NOV 22	.410	.070	16	18	.380	.600	
			Sit	e 9			
01098	3/12 - GRIST	MILLPOND N	EAR MARLBOR	OUGH, MA (L	AT 42 21 17	LONG 071 2	28 51)
NOV , 1976 02							96
APR , 1977	320	030	37	5.0	050	120	26
JUN	.020	.000	5.7	5.0	.000	.120	20
14 AUG	.530	.130	9.9	12	.110	.260	84
11	.210	.360	5.4	7.9	.120	.380	16
13	.330	.200	8.8	11	.090	.400	50
APR , 1978 05	.350	.030	2.5	3.4	.060	.160	15
JUN 22	.380	.150	5.6	7.5	.210	.380	77
JUL 26	.330	.280	1.8	4.8	.290	.540	
AUG 22	.070	.230	1.1	4.4	.140	.450	64
NOV 21	.310	.120	14	16	.370	.450	

Table 14.--Chemical and physical data for major sampling sites (continued)

DATE	NITRO- GEN, AMMONIA TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	NITRO- GEN, NITRITE TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	NITRO- GEN, NITRATE TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	NITRO- GEN, TOTAL (MG/L AS N)	PHOS- PHORUS, ORTHO, TOTAL (MG/L AS P)	PHOS- PHORUS, TOTAL (MG/L AS P)	ALGAL GROWTH POTEN- TIAL, BOTTLE TEST (MG/L)
			Site	12			(
01098722	- GRIST MI	LLPOND OUTLE	T NEAR MARL	BOROUGH, M	A (LAT 42 21	26 LONG 07	'1 28 15)
NOV , 1976 03							96
05	.210	.020	2.1	3.3	.030	.160	19
JUN 15	.240	.120	9.9	12	.120	.230	26
AUG 12	.200	.370	4.7	6.7	.110	.260	35
12	.180	.150	8.2	9.7	.060	.260	46
04	.330	.020	2.3	3.0	.050	.150	10
JUN 23	.490	.170	5.5	7.9	.250	.450	86
26	.400	.250	1.7	5.1	.250	.560	
23	.420	.170	1.0	3.2	.230	.340	48
NUV 21	.300	.120	14	16	.310	.410	
0109873	0 - CARDIN	IG MILLPOND	Site NEAR MARLBO	15 ROUGH, MA (	LAT 42 21 4	2 LONG 071 ;	27 57)
NOV , 1976							82
APR , 1977	000	010					02
U5 JUN	.080	.010	1.3	2.3	.020	.140	22
14	.360	.100	5.6	7.8	.130	.290	71
11	.020	.030	.13	2.0	.110	.360	
13	.140	.120	5.4	7.5	.060	.340	49
APR , 1978 05	.240	.020	1.8	2.5	.040	.100	10
JUN 22	.540	.180	2.0	4.5	.230	.380	42
JUL 26	.010	<.010	.01	3.1	.310	.530	
AUG 22	.230	<.010	.01	3.2	.310	.660	6.1
NUV 21	.180	.130	7.8	10	.120	.240	

	NITRO- GEN, AMMONIA TOTAL (MG/L	NITRO- GEN, NITRITE TOTAL (MG/L	NITRO- GEN, NITRATE TOTAL (MG/L	NITRO- GEN, TOTAL (MG/L	PHOS- PHORUS, ORTHO, TOTAL (MG/L	PHOS- PHORUS, TOTAL (MG/L	ALGAL GROWTH POTEN- TIAL, BOTTLE TEST
DATE	AS N)	AS N)	AS N)	AS N)	AS P)	AS P)	(MG/L)
0	1098733 - HO	P BROOK NEAF	Site MARLBOROU	e 16 GH, MA (LAT	42 22 02 L	ONG 071 28 (	)1)
NOV , 197 04	.170	.090	7.6	9.4	.160	.310	82
APR , 197 05	.150	.030	2.3	3.4	.030	.160	26
JUN 16	.480	.110	4.8	7.4	.140	.330	47
AUG 12	.740	.080	.27	3.2	.240	.540	15
0CT 12	.120	.100	4.9	6.9	.080	.330	29
APR , 197 04	.240	.020	1.7	2.2	.040	.100	12
JUN 23	.500	.160	1.8	3.3	.250	.360	85
JUL 26	.050	.010	.10	2.8	.270	.460	
AUG 23	.230	<.010	.14	3.1	.350	.600	9.9
NOV 21	.230	.120	7.5	11	.120	.310	

	Table 14	Chemica	1 and ph	ysical	data for	r major sa	mpling	sites (	continu	ed)
DATE	CALCIUM DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS CA)	MAGNE- 1 SIUM, DIS- 9 SOLVED (MG/L AS MG)	SODIUM, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS NA)	POTAS- SIUM, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS K)	BICAR- BONATE FET-FLD (MG/L AS HCO3)	CAR- BON- ATE FET-FLD (MG/L AS CO3)	SULFATE DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS SO4)	CHLO- RIDE DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS CL)	SILICA, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS SIO2)	SOLIDS, SUM OF CON- STIT- UENTS, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L)
	000705				Site 2					
01	098705 - 1	HAGER POND	IRIBUTA	RYAIM	ARLBOROL	JGH, MA (L	AI 42 2	21 03 LC	NG 0/1	29 29)
AUG , 23	1978 . 53	3.5	46	12	80	0	59	65	9.6	288
21	. 42	3.4	62	11	23	0	58	76	9.8	274
	010987(	09 – HAGER	POND AT	MARLBO	Site 5 ROUGH, M	1A (LAT 42	20 57	LONG 07	1 29 14	)
NUV, 02										
OCT , 13	1977 									
JUN,	1978 30	37	60	84	70	6	28	74	6.8	252
AUG		2.5	16	12	60	7	52	50	0.0 7 7	250
NOV	. 37	2.5	40	12	09	7	55	59	/./	258
21	. 41	3.2	40	11	34	0	58	60	8.5	245
0	1098710 -	HAGER PON	ID OUTLET	T MAF	Site 8 RLBOROUG	H, MA (LAT	42 21	06 LONG	G 071 29	11)
23	. 41	2.6	47	12	59	21	52	58	7.8	271
22	. 40	3.4	45	11	34	0	59	59	8.3	242
(	)1098712 -	- GRIST MII	LPOND N	EAR MAR	Site 9 LBOROUGH	, MA (LAT	42 21	17 LONG	071 28	51)
NOV , 02	1976 									
13	19//									
JUN , 22	. 28	3.5	55	7.3	78	0	34	69	6.2	242
AUG 22	. 35	2.2	47	10	48	36	48	59	6.9	268
NUV 21	. 39	3.2	45	10	37	0	59	58	7.9	240

										SI
DATE	CALCIUM DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS CA)	MAGNE- SIUM, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS MG)	SODIUM, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS NA)	POTAS- SIUM, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS K)	BICAR- BONATE FET-FLD (MG/L AS HCO3)	CAR- BON- ATE FET-FLD (MG/L AS CO3)	SULFATE DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS SO4)	CHLO- RIDE DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS CL)	SILICA, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS SIO2)	U SC (M
010987;	22 - GRIS	ST MILLPO	ND OUTLET	NEAR N	Site 12 MARLBORO	JGH, MA (	LAT 42 2	21 26 LO	NG 071 2	28 1
AUG , 23	1978 31	1.9	46	12	65	19	46	58	5.6	2
21	38	3.5	44	10	38	0	57	57	7.8	2:
010	98730 -	CARDING N	MILLPOND	NEAR MA	Site 15 RLBOROUG	H, MA (L	AT 42 21	42 LONG	i 071 27	57)
NOV , 1 03 OCT , 1	1976  1977	~ ~			~~	<b></b>				
13	1070						~~~			
22	26	3.3	48	6.8	80	5	30	61	6.3	226
22	28	2.2	49	10	61	30	33	58	6.5	247
21	41	3.5	45	10	0	1	63	61	6.6	237
	01098733	B – HOP B	ROOK NEAF	MARLBO	Site 16 )ROUGH, M	MA (LAT 4	2 22 02	LONG 07	1 28 01)	-
AUG , 2 23	1978 30	2.4	48	10	93	0	33	58	6.5	234
21	40	3.7	45	10	46	17	63	60	7.2	269

Table 14.--Chemical and physical data for major sampling sites (continued

	Table 14	lChemi	cal and	physical	data f	or major	sampling	sites (	continue	ed)
DATE	ARSENIC TOTAL (UG/L AS AS)	CAD- MIUM TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS CD)	CHRO- MIUM, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS CR)	COBALT, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS CO)	COPPER TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS CU)	, IRON, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS FE)	IRON, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS FE)	LEAD, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS PB)	MANGA- NESE, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS MN)	MERCURY TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS HG)
					Site 2	2				
0	1098705 -	HAGER PO	ND TRIBU	ITARY AT I	MARLBOR	DUGH, MA	(LAT 42 2	21 03 LO	NG 071 2	.9 29)
AUG , 23	1978 . 1						20			<.5
21	. 2	2	<20		12	1700	520	45	310	<.5
					<b></b>	-				
	010987	'09 – HAG	ER POND	AT MARLB	Site : OROUGH,	MA (LAT	42 20 57	LONG 07	1 29 14)	I
NOV .	1976									
02										
13	. 2	ND	<20	ND	<20	490		7	170	<.5
JUN , 22	1978 . 1	2	<20	4	8	800	120	8	150	.5
AUG	• -	-	(20	·	Ū	000		Ŭ	100	
NOV	. 1						20			<.5
21	. 1	<2	<20		12	800	140	12	170	<.5
AUC	01098710	– HAGER I	POND OUTI	LET AT MA	Site & RLBOROU	3 GH, MA (	LAT 42 21	06 LONG	i 071 29	11)
23 NOV	. 1						20			<.5
22	. 1	4	<20		11	710	20	25	140	<.5
					SITE 9	)				
	01098712	- GRIST	MILLPOND	NEAR MAI	RLBOROUC	iH, MA (L	AT 42 21	17 LONG	071 28	51)
NOV ,	1976									
02 OCT .	 1977									
13	. 3	ND	<20	ND	8	440		5	160	<.5
22.	. 1						180			.5
AUG	2						.10			. E
22 NOV							<10			<.5
21	. 1	<2	<20		8	410	50	14	100	<.5

	Table 14	Chemi	cal and	physical	data for	major :	sampling	sites (c	ontinue	d)
DATE	ARSENIC TOTAL (UG/L AS AS)	CAD- MIUM TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS CD)	CHRO- MIUM, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS CR)	COBALT, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS CO)	COPPER, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS CU)	IRON, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS FE)	IRON, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS FE)	LEAD, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS PB)	MANGA- NESE, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS MN)	MERCURY TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS HG)
0109	98722 - GR	IST MILL	POND OU	TLET NEAR	Site 12 MARLBOR	OUGH, MA	(LAT 42	21 26 L	ONG 071	28 15)
AUG , 23	1978 1						<10			<.5
NOV 21	1	3	<20		7	400	<10	22	90	<.5
0:	1098730 -	CARDING	MILLPON	D NEAR MA	Site 15 RLBOROUG	H, MA (1	_AT 42 21	.42 LONG	à 071 27	57)
NOV,	1976									
OS	1977									
13 JUN	3 1978	ND	20	<2	7	290		9	60	<.5
22	1						100			.5
22	2						<10			<.5
21	1	<2	<20		6	150	30	11	30	<.5
	0109873	3 – HOP	BROOK NI	EAR MARLB	Site 16 OROUGH, I	MA (LAT	42 22 02	LONG 07	1 28 01	)
AUG , 23	1978 2						60			<.5
21							40			

	Table	14Che	mical and	physica	al data	for major	sampling	g sites	(continu	ed)
DATE		SELE- NIUM, TOTAL (UG/L AS SE)	ZINC, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS ZN)	PCB, TOTAL (UG/L)	NAPH- THA- LENES, POLY- CHLOR. TOTAL (UG/L)	ALDRIN, TOTAL (UG/L)	CHLOR- DANE, TOTAL (UG/L)	DDD, TOTAL (UG/L)	DDE, TOTAL (UG/L)	DDT, TOTAL (UG/L)
					Site	e 2				
010	098705	- HAGER	POND TRIBL	ITARY AT	MARLBO	DROUGH, MA	(LAT 42	21 03 L	ONG 071	29 29)
AUG , 23	1978	<1		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
21	•	<1	40	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
					C - + +					
	0109	8709 – H	AGER POND	AT MARL	SITE BOROUGE.	9 5 1, MA (LAT	42 20 57	LONG 0	71 29 14	)
NOV .	1976									
02	1077			.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
13		<1	30	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JUN , 22	1978	<1	<20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
AUG		د1		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
NOV 21	•	<u>,</u>	20	00		00	00	00	00	00
21	•	< <b>1</b>	20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
					Site	8				
0	1098710	– HAGER	POND OUT	LET AT !	MARLBOR	OUGH, MA (	LAT 42 2	1 06 LOI	NG 071 29	) 11)
AUG , 23	1978	<1		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
NOV 22	•	<1	40	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
					Site	<u>,</u> 0				
(	01098712	2 - GRIS	T MILLPOND	NEAR M	ARLBORC	OUGH, MA (1	LAT 42 21	. 17 LON	G 071 28	51)
NOV ,	1976								_	
02 0CT , 13 JUN , 22	1977			.00	.00	.00	<.10	.01	.01	.00
		<1	20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
		<1		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
AUG 22	•	<1		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
21	•	<1	50	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

	Table	14Che	nical and	physica	l data	for major	sampling	sites	(continue	d )
DATE		SELE- NIUM, TOTAL (UG/L AS SE)	ZINC, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE (UG/L AS ZN)	PCB, TOTAL (UG/L)	NAPH- THA- LENES, POLY- CHLOR. TOTAL (UG/L)	ALDRIN, TOTAL (UG/L)	CHLOR- DANE, TOTAL (UG/L)	DDD, TOTAL (UG/L)	DDE, TOTAL (UG/L)	DDT, TOTAL (UG/L)
					Site	12				
01098	3722 - 1978	GRIST MI	LLPOND O	JTLET NEA	R MARL	BOROUGH, M	IA (LAT 42	21 26	LONG 071	28 15)
23.		<1		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
NOV 21	•	<1	20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
01	098730	) – CARDII	NG MILLPO	ND NEAR I	Site MARLBOF	15 ROUGH, MA	(LAT 42 2)	L 42 LC	NG 071 27	57)
NOV , 03	1976			.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
13	•	<1	20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
JUN , 22	1978 •	<1		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
22	•	<1		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
NOV 21	•	<1	<20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	0109	8733 - HO	p brook i	IEAR MARL	Site BOROUG	16 H, MA (LAT	42 22 02	LONG	071 28 01)	)
AUG , 23	1978	<1		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
21				.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

	Tabl	e 14	Chemical	and phys	ical data	for majo	or samplin	g sites	(contin	ued)
DATE	E T : (	DI- ELDRIN OTAL UG/L)	ENDO- SULFAN, TOTAL (UG/L)	ENDRIN, TOTAL (UG/L)	HEPTA- CHLOR, TOTAL (UG/L)	HEPTA- CHLOR EPOXIDE TOTAL (UG/L)	LINDANE TOTAL (UG/L)	MIREX, TOTAL (UG/L)	PER- THANE TOTAL (UG/L)	TOX- APHENE, TOTAL (UG/L)
010	09870	5 – HAG	GER POND T	RIBUTARY	Site AT MARLBO	≘ 2 DROUGH, M	IA (LAT 42	21 03 L	.ONG 071	29 29)
AUG , 23 NOV 21		3 .00 .00	.00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00 .00	.00	.00	 .00	.00 .00
					644.	- F				
	01	098709	– HAGER P	OND AT M	ARLBOROUG	9 5 1, MA (LA	T 42 20 5	7 LONG (	)71 29 14	1)
NOV , 02	1976	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00			.00
13		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00			.00
JUN , 22		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00
AUG 22	•	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00
NOV 21	•	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00
0	10987	'10 - H	AGER POND	OUTLET A	Site T MARLBOR	e 8 OUGH, MA	(LAT 42 2	21 06 LO	NG 071 2	9 11)
AUG , 23	1978	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00
22	•	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00
- (	01098	712 - 0	GRIST MILL	POND NEA	Site R MARLBORC	e 9 DUGH, MA	(LAT 42 2	1 17 LON	IG 071 28	3 51)
NOV , 02	1976	.00		.00	.00	.00	.00			.00
13		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00			.00
JUN , 22	19/8	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00
AUG 22	•	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00
NOV 21	•	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00		.00	.00

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