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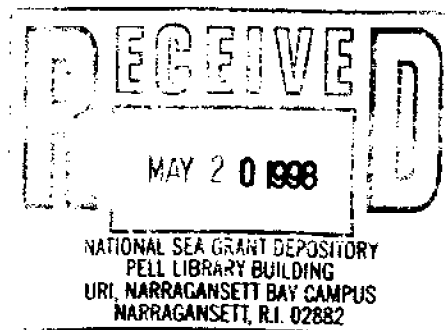
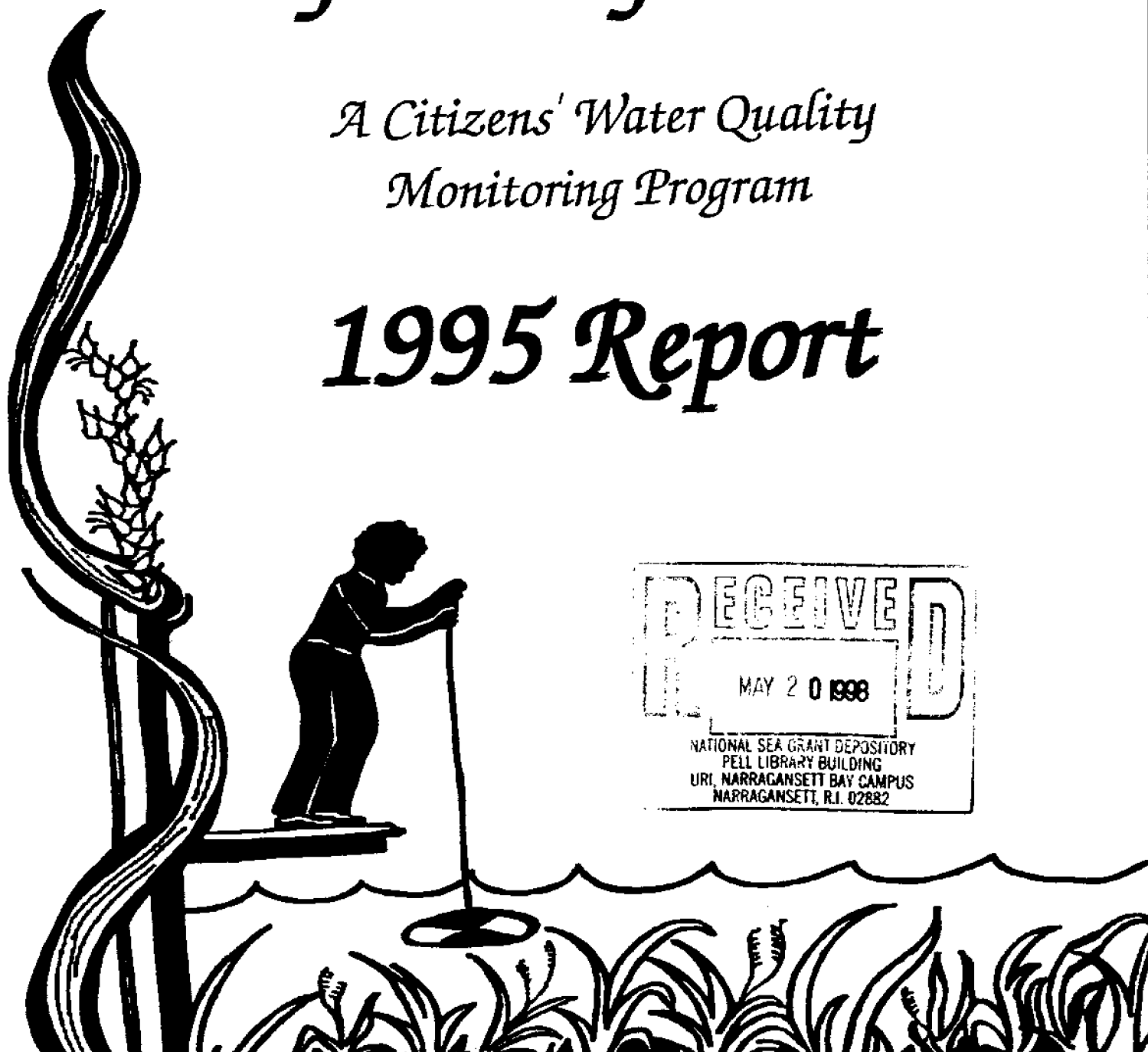
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Great Bay Watch

*A Citizens' Water Quality
Monitoring Program*

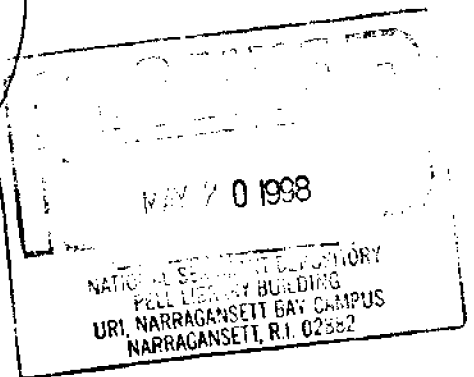
1995 Report



THE GREAT BAY WATCH

ANNUAL REPORT

January - December 1995



by

Ann Reid, Program Associate-Coordinator Great Bay Watch

Bonnie Sharon Meeker, Extension Educator

Joanne Morrill, Statistics Intern, Great Bay Watch

Damon Burt, Student Intern, Great Bay Watch

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The University of New Hampshire's Cooperative Extension has also provided funding in support of the Great Bay Watch's work and the publishing of this report through the Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, under special project number 90-EHUA-1-0029.

"Helping You Put Knowledge and Research To Work"

The University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension is an equal opportunity educator and employer, U.S. Department of Agriculture and N.H. counties cooperating.



Acknowledgments

The following people are responsible for the production of this report:

Report Coordinator:

Ann S. Reid

Authors:

Damon E. Burt
Bonnie Sharon Meeker
Joanne Morrill
Ann S. Reid

Authors of Five-Year report:

Dr. Jody Berman
W. Christopher Nash
Bonnie Sharon Meeker
David K. Waltz

Editors and Reviewers:

W. Christopher Nash
Bonnie Sharon Meeker
Damon E. Burt
Amy Carrier
Gretel Clarke
Ann S. Reid

Technical Writing and Graph Production:

Marie Gaudard, Professor of Statistics, UNH Math department
Joanne Morrill, UNH Intern Statistics

Photographs:

Ann S. Reid

The volunteer monitors in the Great Bay Watch must be recognized and gratefully acknowledged, for it is through their efforts that we all better understand and appreciate the Great Bay Estuary.

Executive Summary

The Great Bay Estuary is one of two estuaries in New Hampshire. The system involves seven rivers, Little Bay and Great Bay, and one-third of the watershed is located across the Piscataqua River in Maine.

According to several assessments by various government and state agencies, the Great Bay Estuary is undergoing stress as is witnessed by the closing of more than half its shellfish beds for nearly a decade. Although most sewage treatment plants have been upgraded to at least secondary treatment status, coliform counts are high in some portions of the rivers and the bays. There is potential for increased nutrient-loading, oil spills, and toxic pollution from resuspended solids and from several Super Fund sites at the former Pease Air Force base.

The Great Bay Watch is a volunteer estuarine monitoring group of adults, teachers and students who have been taking samples and making analyses of several parameters, including dissolved oxygen, temperature, water transparency, salinity, pH and fecal coliform bacteria for the past five years. Their mission is to add information to the long term data base being developed for the estuary by the University of New Hampshire's Jackson Estuarine Laboratory and the Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. Activities of the program bring attention to critical problems in water quality that are developing in the estuarine system. The Great Bay Watch is also an educational program that has done much to inform communities around the estuary of the need to conserve this valuable estuarine system. Staff members and volunteers participate in local, regional and national conferences and workshops, helping the public to become better informed decision-makers.

The Great Bay Watch continues to use Quality Assurance/Quality Control Program to ensure that the volunteers consistently produce and provide useful data. Attention to both accuracy and precision are important part of the program. Thus far, the volunteer monitors met the goals set and provide data that is valid.

The data show that while the Great Bay estuary is still fairly healthy, it has some specific problems that need to be addressed by appropriate actions of individuals and town and state governments. High fecal coliform counts in some of the rivers define problem areas that should be investigated. Levels of dissolved oxygen below state standards in the Oyster, Lamprey, and Winnicut Rivers should also be investigated.

The Great Bay Watch intends to continue its monitoring and educational program and will actively seek funding to support its efforts.

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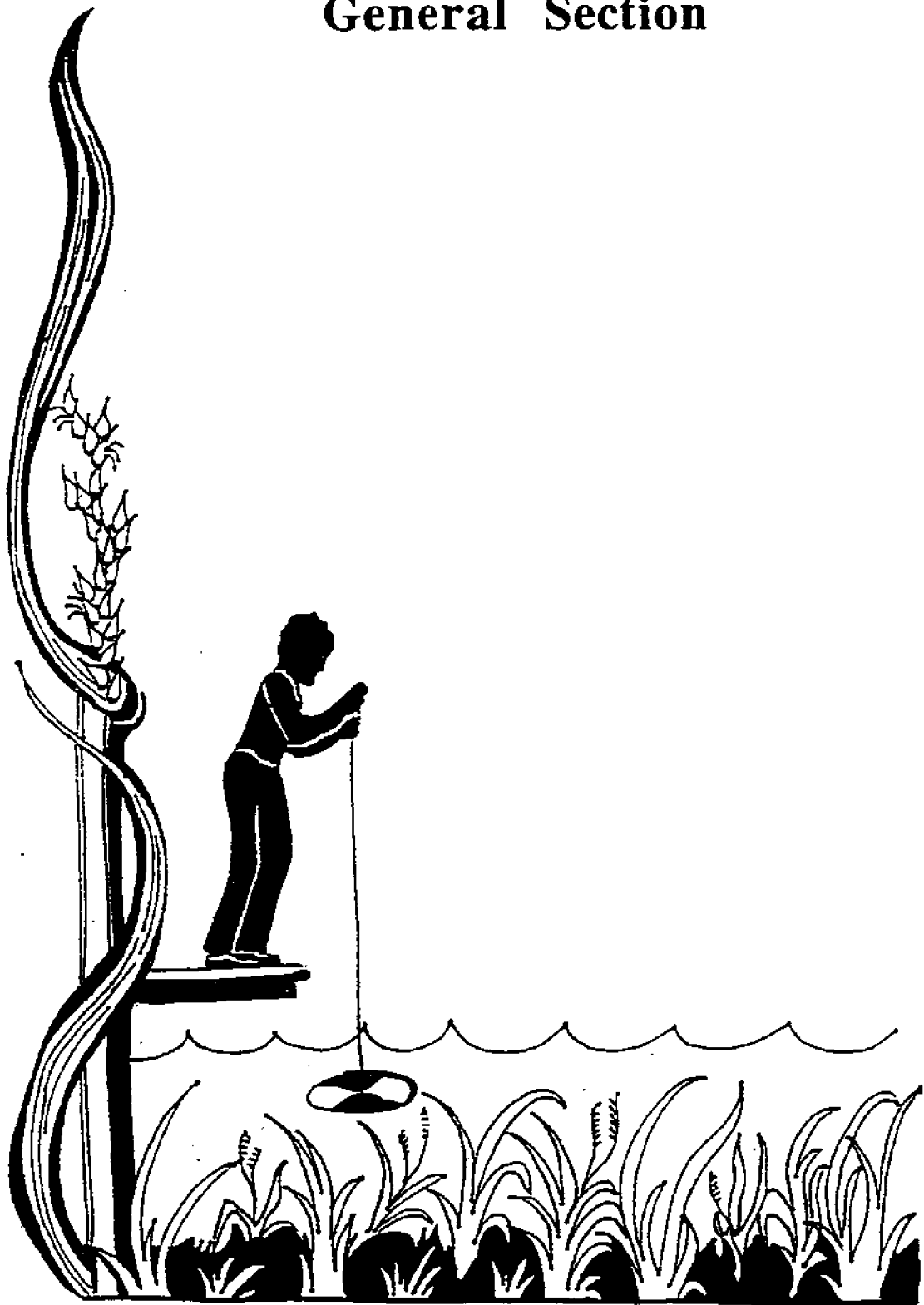
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General Section

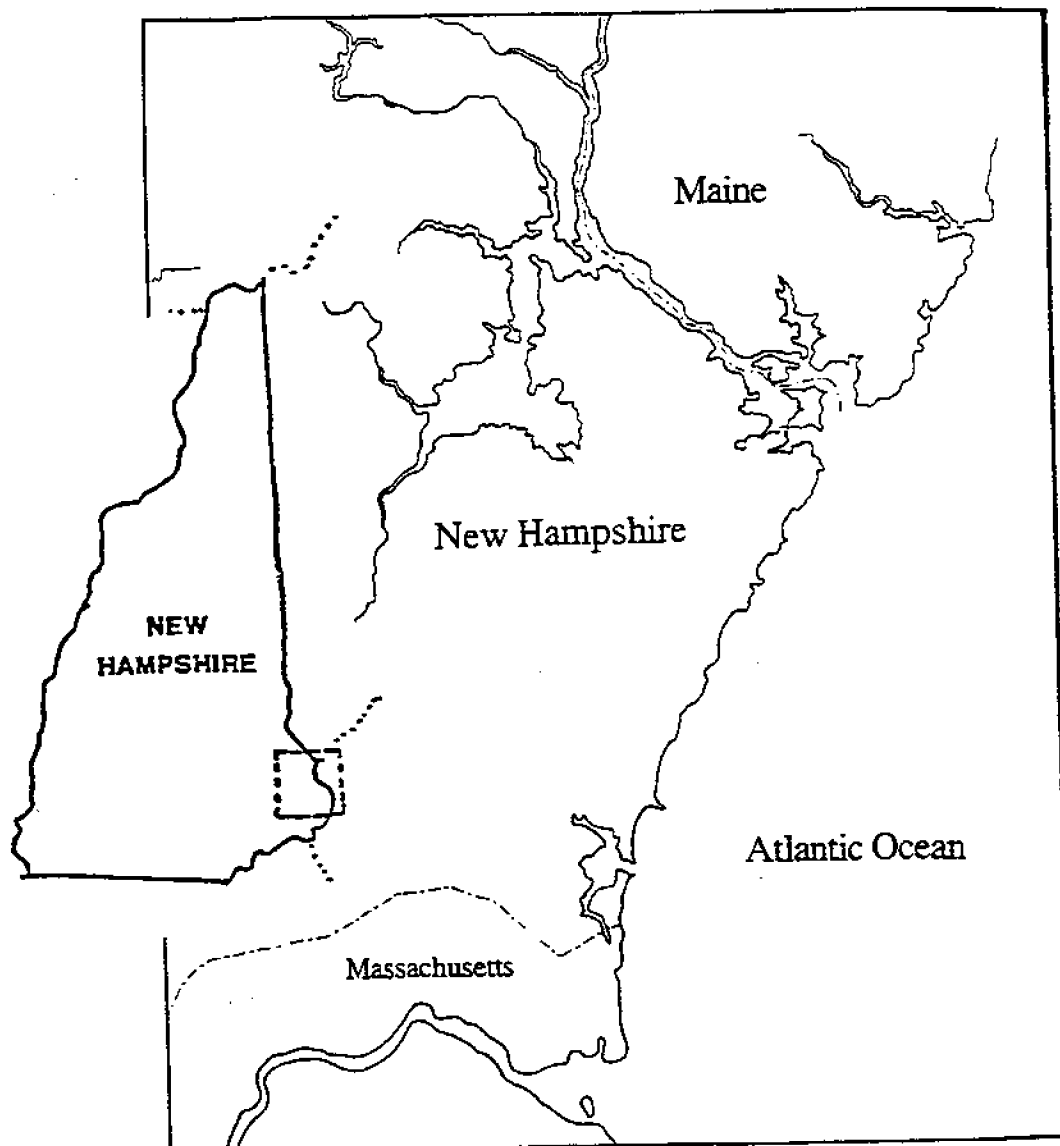


A. The Great Bay Estuary and the Great Bay Watch

What is the Great Bay Estuary and where is it located?

The Great Bay Estuary is one of two estuaries on the short coastline of New Hampshire. It is a complex embayment composed of the Piscataqua River, Little Bay, and Great Bay. It drains a watershed of 930 square miles, one-third of which is in Maine. Eight rivers flow into the estuary, and one of them, the Piscataqua, is part of the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire.

Coastal New Hampshire



What is the Great Bay Watch?

The Great Bay Watch

Currently, the Great Bay Watch is the most wide-ranging program for direct citizen involvement in monitoring estuarine waters. The Watch includes adults from all walks of life, as well as students and teachers from local high schools. The group was formed in 1990 with funding from NOAA in response to the Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve Management Plan, which listed the formation of a citizen estuarine monitoring program as one of its objectives. The Great Bay Watch has been a part of the educational efforts of UNH's Cooperative Extension/Sea Grant for the past six years. The number of monitors has tripled, and the Watch now samples at twice as many sites as it originally covered. The mission of the Great Bay Watch is to gather information about the state of the estuary and to increase knowledge and interest among its members and constituents about the importance of conserving it.

The Great Bay Watch has four specific objectives:

1. To establish a wide spatial array of data on the Great Bay estuarine system and make the data available to local and regional agencies, consulting firms, scientists, students, teachers, and to add to Jackson Estuarine Laboratory's long-term estuarine data base;
2. To monitor the fecal coliform content of water samples at all sites and report the results to appropriate individuals and agencies;
3. To bring the University research community, interested citizens, and high school students together in an educational program that develops an understanding of the estuarine system as an important natural resource to be conserved;
4. To augment regional, state, and national citizen water monitoring efforts.

The Great Bay Watch is managed by a coordinator and extension specialist from N.H.'s Cooperative Extension. Currently, the Great Bay Watch has 46 adult members, including businessmen and women, doctors, librarians, secretaries, dentists, homemakers, planners, and retired engineers. More than 100 adults have been members of the Great Bay Watch over the past six years, with 23 enrolled in the program since its inception. Involvement of area high schools has grown from one school in 1990 to seven, by 1994. The volunteers monitor 15 sites, ranging through riverine, bay and near-coastal locations within the estuarine system. During the six years, the monitors have driven thousands of miles and volunteered 11,968 hours to watch over the estuary.

B. Participants and supporters

Who are the volunteers and monitors of the Great Bay Watch?

In 1995 the Great Bay Watch with members from 19 communities around the Great Bay estuarine waters, samples twice a month at 15 different sites. The monitors range from retired adults to high school students. There are more than 50 active members this year, with a number of adults who are UNH Marine Docents. Each Site team was composed of about two to four members. The Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) team for the 1995 season was established and they checked both field and lab techniques. An additional 40 people provided support for the Great Bay Watch in many ways ranging from the use of docks, office help, technical advice and financial contributions.

Schools :

Four area schools continued sampling in 1995 for the Great Bay Watch Program. The Oyster River High School serves the towns of Durham, Madbury and Lee. Laura Parsons and Barbara Hopkins are the teacher coordinators of students for sampling at Oyster River(Site 1). Marshwood High School serves the Maine towns of Eliot and South Berwick. The teacher coordinators of the students sampling are Joyce Tugel and Jeff Gardner. Exeter AREA School serves the towns of Exeter, Kensington, Brentwood, East Kingston, Newfields and Stratham. Brian Wazlaw and Peter Stackhouse are the teacher coordinators of Exeter AREA School for sampling (Site 16). The final school participating in the GBW program is Phillips Exeter Academy. The teacher coordinator of the students for sampling (Site 16) is Chris Matlack.

University of New Hampshire Work Study Students

Dave Waltz - Marine Biology Graduate - December 1994
Damon E. Burt - Water Resources Management; Wetland Ecology Minor
Amy Carrier - Life Science and Agriculture Major with concentrations in Soil and Communications
J. Andrew McMahon - Water Resources Management; Wetland Ecology Minor, Graduate - December 1995
Gretel Clarke - Environmental Conservation
Joanne Morrill - Math Statistics

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Team

Damon E. Burt
Claire Curtis
J. Andrew McMahon
Joanne Morrill
Al Pratt
Ann Reid

Monitors :

Dover

Site 9 Nell Neal, Leslie Molleur, William Kram, John Munson
Site 10 Jim and Jeanne McShane, Dr. William McGrew, Barbara Elkerton

Durham

Site 1 Barbara Hopkins, Laura Parsons, ORHS Students
Site 2 Dr. William Penhale, Jud Porter
Site 7 Alice and Bob Briggs, Ibbby Lourie, a few ORHS students

Eliot, ME

Site 15 Joyce Tugel, Jeff Gardner, Steve Sargent and MHS students

Exeter

Site 16 Chris Matlack, Brian Wazlaw, Peter Stackhouse and PEA and EAHS students

Stratham/Greenland

Site 4 Liz Sizemore, Peggy Mullin, Karen Francis, Patty Warren, Anne Taylor

New Castle

Site 11 Al Pratt, Deb Schulte, Maddy Alana, Joanne and John Ireland

Newington

Site 6 Barbara Hill, Barbara Trow

Newmarket

Site 3 Robert and Mary Allard, Don Bassett
Site 12 Audrey Fortin, Amy Carrier
Site 13 Barry Sloat, Michael Mensh
Site 14 Audrey Fortin, Amy Carrier

Portsmouth

Site 5 Barbara Baird, Don Chamberland, Susan McCarthy

Alternate samplers Jack and Jane Jette, Clarie Curtis

Laboratory Technician Damon E. Burt, Stan and Reina Ellis and Dave Waltz

Watchers in training Sue Babula and Marilyn Young

Video and graphics Brian Pay and Lisa St. Gelais Graphics Interns, NHTC
Jane Bennett, UNH Marine Docent

Office Support Marion Gray

Who are the supporters of the Great Bay Watch?

Technical Advisory Committee

The Great Bay Watch was also supported by the Technical Advisory Committee. They are:

Betsy Franz, Education Coordinator at Sandy Point Discovery Center for the Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. Previously a teacher of biology at Skidmore College for 26 years. Presently she develops and delivers educational programs and opportunities at the Sandy Point Discovery Center.

Dr. Steve Jones, research Associate Professor, Jackson Estuarine Laboratory, University of New Hampshire. Bacteriologist in the Department of Natural Resources at UNH. Conducts research on fate and process affecting nutrient and microbial non-point sources pollution in coastal areas; shellfish sanitation and processing; ecology of indigenous estuarine bacterial pathogens; bioremediation of toxic compounds.

Amy Lindsay, Chemistry Lab Supervisor, University of New Hampshire. Coordinates laboratory courses, keeps inventory, and writes lab curricula.

Chris Nash, Principal Planner, New Hampshire Office of State Planning. Director of the New Hampshire Estuaries Project (part of the EPA's National Estuary Program), focusing in the areas of water quality, shellfish resources and environmental planning. University of New Hampshire graduate Masters in Hydrology.

Jeff Schloss, Coordinator Lakes Lay Monitoring Program, Cooperative Extension, University of New Hampshire. Research Scientist with UNH Freshwater Biology Group. Volunteer monitoring program management and sampling protocols. Watershed water quality monitoring and modeling; applied limnology GIS applications for water quality analysis.

Joyce Tugel, Science Teacher, Marshwood High School in Eliot, Maine. A chemistry teacher for 6 years. One of her main interests is incorporating "real life" science into the existing curriculum. Prior to becoming a teacher, she was a research scientist in environmental biogeochemistry for more than 10 years.

Grants Received

The Great Bay Watch major support is from Great Bay Hydrologic Unit(USDA).

Other grants were received from:

1. Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve
2. UNH, Cooperative Extension, Water Resources, which provided clerical assistance for the Five-Year Report, the new display and the coliform video entitled, Processing Fecal Coliform Samples.
3. Greater Piscataqua Community Foundation
4. NH Office of State Planning NH Coastal Program

Private funds

Private citizens who contributed to the Great Bay Watch this last year were:

Barbara Baird
Peter and Marjorie Smith
Val England



Jim Fabiano and new Great Bay Watch display.

C. Accomplishments for 1995

What have been the major accomplishments of the GBW?

The spatial array of data on the water quality of the Great Bay estuarine system has been greatly increased, helping to provide a more complete picture of the estuary for scientists, private and public agencies, and local citizens.

Because of the Great Bay Watch's rigorous quality control efforts, it has achieved data results comparable to those achieved by scientists from UNH's Jackson Estuarine Laboratory, the N.H. Office of State Planning and Department of Health and Human Services, and the Newmarket wastewater treatment facility.

Participation in local, state, regional, and national events including conferences, workshops, and committees helped to focus public attention and interest on the vital roles of estuaries in general and Great Bay in particular.

The Great Bay Watch has educated a core of volunteer about the importance of conserving the estuary and its resources, and has provided a direct avenue for their active participation in the process.

Expanding the program to include high school students and their teachers has given educational programs a more direct link to their communities and, in the case of Newmarket, has contributed to greater community and financial support for the school.

Participation in the Great Bay Watch has provided science career-related information and experience for students and has been a direct influence on the choice of careers for several student Great Bay Watchers.

Acquired a modem for "on-line" capabilities with the monitoring groups, student and teacher, and the "Watchers" themselves.

Finished training video for processing coliform with the assistance of Newmarket High School Students and videography by Robert Michelson.

Created and published the Five-Year report and distributed 150 copies to Watchers, staff, government agencies, and other water quality monitoring groups.

Training video "Processing Fecal Coliforms" is being used by the schools that are part of the Great Bay Watch. It has been also requested by other schools, other monitoring groups and several science centers.

Created a new professional quality portable display which was used at presentation on the next page:

Presentations

The Great Bay Watch staff and volunteers presented at:

Spring and Fall New Hampshire Science Teacher Association conference
NH/ME Water Quality Monitoring Fair
Ducker's Day at Wagon Hill Farm
Sandy Point Discovery Center
Newmarket High School Science Fair
Great Bay National Wildlife Refuge
Rachel Carson Wildlife Refuge
Cooperative Extension Spring Meeting
University of New Hampshire Earth Day
National Estuarine Research Reserve annual meeting
National Marine Educators Association Conference
University of New Hampshire Marine Docents
Gulf of Maine Marine Education Association Conference
Elderhostel NH: A Microcosm of New England Shores
Sea Grant Staff and Cooperators meetings
Discover Wild N. H.
Seacoast Science Center
Coastal Clean-up
Farm and Forest Day
St. Thomas Aquinas High School winter term
Cocheco River Fest

Education and Training

Five University of New Hampshire workstudy students joined the part-time staff of the Great Bay Watch. Workstudy students were involved in a number of different tasks including lab testing, QA/QC, field sampling, split sampling, statistical analysis, office support, publication, and a multitude of other tasks during meetings.

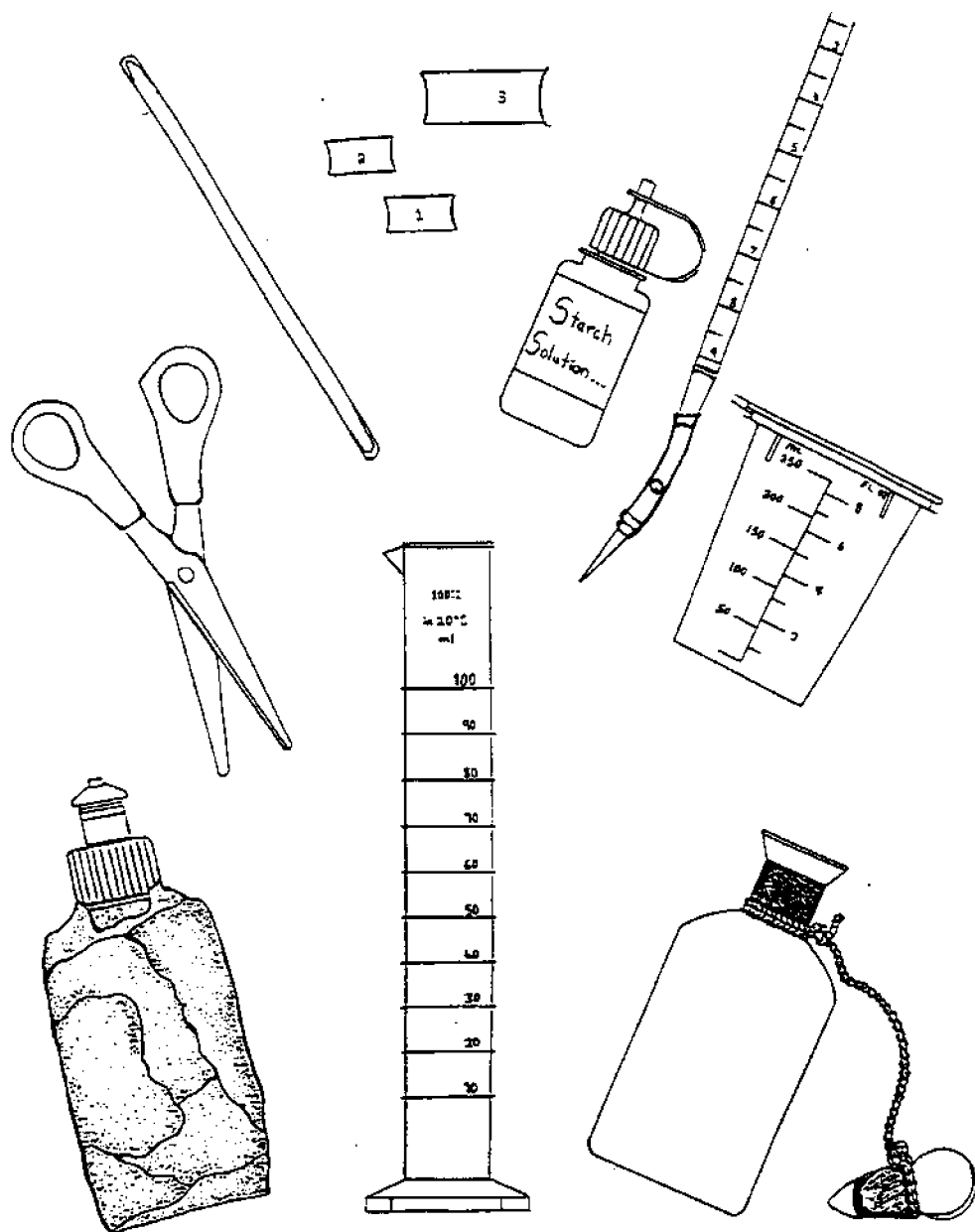
Additional adult volunteer were needed to cover sites because a couple of high schools were not available to do sampling. Approximately seventeen new members as well as 30 or more high school students were trained. 35 volunteers participated in both QA/QC sessions as part of our quality program.

Processing Fecal Coliform Samples video was used to help teach the processing of coliform bacteria to six potential laboratory assistants.

During monthly meetings for the GBW and friends several speakers enthusiastically informed members about the following topics:

1. Chris Nash - New Hampshire Estuary Project
2. Byard Mosher - Nitrogen Deposition with in the Great Bay.
3. Cindy Chase - Lamprey Research from AFARE
4. Welber Bullock - Parasites
5. Khristine Cheetham - Coast Clean-up
6. United States Coast Guard station at New Castle - Tour of the USS Constitution
7. Rick Langan - Great Bay Conservation Trust

Technical Section



Technical Section

A: Water Quality Data and Analyses

What are the Water Quality indicators that the Great Bay Watch monitors?

The Great Bay Watch measures several water quality indicators to track the overall health of the estuary. These standard parameters are routinely measured in water quality studies, and the volunteers use measurement techniques that are commonly employed in monitoring programs throughout the country. All surface waters in the state are classified as "Class A" (highest quality, potential drinking water supply, discharge of sewage or wastes prohibited) or "Class B" (second highest quality, suitable for fishing, swimming, and other recreational uses) by the N.H. Department of Environmental Services (1). All N.H. tidal waters are Class B waters. General water quality standards for each class are established in state law (RSA 485-A:8), and provides guidelines to determine if water is "clean" or "polluted". Where applicable, the data are compared to those standards.

Water temperature is a basic measurement included in water quality studies not only because it influences biological activity, but also because it affects pH and dissolved oxygen readings. Warmer water temperatures slightly increase pH, and colder water has the potential of holding more dissolved oxygen than warm. It should be noted however, that in addition to water temperature, pH and dissolved oxygen levels are influenced by many other factors. Water temperature is a seasonal parameter with highs occurring in the late summer and lows in winter/early spring. Estuarine environments tend to exhibit cooler and less variable temperatures close to the ocean, and warmer and more variable temperatures in the inner estuary and tidal rivers. The GBW data represent these characteristics well.

Salinity is another parameter often measured in tidal areas. Aquatic life, including when and where different organisms can live in the estuary, is affected by varying levels in salinity. Since estuaries are embayments where fresh water mixes with salt water, it is not surprising that salinity readings vary with the seasons and weather conditions. Rain and snow melt cause rivers to swell, decreasing the salinity in the bay. As stream flows decrease and evaporation from the bay's surface increases during the summer months, salinities begin to rise. Salinities tend to drop again in mid to late fall as autumn rains increase river flows. This seasonality is reflected well in the data from the GBW sites. Likewise, the data also reflects how current weather trends have affected the salinity levels. Salinity is measured with a hydrometer and thermometer, and is expressed in parts per thousand (ppt: parts of dissolved solids per 1000 parts sea water).

pH is a measure of the hydrogen ion concentration in water; hence, it is a measure of acidity. The pH scale ranges from 0 to 14, with a pH of 7.0 being neutral (neither acidic or basic). Acidic waters have pH readings less than 7, while basic (or alkaline) waters have pH readings of greater than 7. Open ocean waters tend to have a pH just over 8, while fresh water tends to be slightly acidic. Estuarine waters, a mixture of fresh and salt water, tend to have pH readings between 7 and 8. The GBW data indicates that there has been a small increase in the average pH at some sites which may be attributed to a lack of precipitation. The pH levels in the Great Bay may vary slightly over a year, but in general show little seasonality. Large changes in pH can have a significant impact on estuarine life, and readings well above or well below the 7-8 range may indicate pollution. New Hampshire standards for Class B waters specify that pH readings should be between 6.5 and 8.0, unless naturally occurring. pH is measured with an electronic "pocket" pH meter (Cole Parmer pH testr 2).

Dissolved oxygen (D.O.) is an important measure of the health of the estuary, as aquatic animals and plants require it for survival. Several factors affect the oxygen content of the water. Temperature (cold water holds more oxygen) and salinity (salty water holds less oxygen) significantly affect the amount of oxygen in the water. Wind/wave action, as well as photosynthesis in the water (by phytoplankton and submerged aquatic vegetation), can increase D.O. values. Low dissolved oxygen can be an indicator of pollution from high turbidity (cloudiness of water), which causes a decrease in photosynthesis. Excessive nutrient loading can result in a large amount of organic matter in the water, and the decomposition of this material reduces the oxygen content in the water. Half of GBW sampling times are scheduled to occur when low tide is in the early morning, as this time tends to reflect "worst case" conditions, when neither photosynthesis activity nor colder, high tide water are present to raise the oxygen levels. Dissolved oxygen is measured with a Micro-Winkler titration kit and measurements are expressed in milligrams of oxygen per liter of water (mg/L).

While the overall oxygen content (in mg/L) in the water is important in assessing the health of a water body, it is also useful to look at dissolved oxygen in terms of "percent saturation." Percent saturation is the ratio of oxygen concentration that is in the water to the oxygen concentration that could be in the water, at given temperature and salinity. Expressing dissolved oxygen data in terms of percent saturation makes observations from different sites taken at different times of the day and year comparable to one another, and they are a better indicator of whether or not a particular water body is showing problems. One might expect that the highest obtainable percent saturation value to be 100 percent; however, "supersaturation" (values greater than 100 percent) can occur under certain conditions. Very high concentrations of oxygen are possible in areas with a great deal of aquatic vegetation (oxygen production through photosynthesis), or in areas subject to strong wind and wave action (addition of oxygen through "entrainment" of atmospheric oxygen into the water). New Hampshire standards for Class B waters specify that dissolved oxygen readings should be no less than 75 percent saturation, unless naturally occurring.

Transparency (Secchi depth) measurements are used as a measure of the clarity of the water. Estuarine waters are naturally turbid from the sediments and/or nutrients that cause increased phytoplankton growth. Turbidity tends to be higher in the tidal rivers and inner estuary, decreasing somewhat closer to the ocean (farther away from the sources of turbidity). However, excessive turbidity may indicate problems in the estuary. Erosion from shorelines and upland areas increases the turbidity of the water, as can plankton blooms caused by high levels of nutrients. Compounding these problems is the fact that turbid water decreases the amount of light penetrating through the water column, thus reducing photosynthesis and lowering dissolved oxygen levels. High turbidity, especially that caused by sedimentation, can also affect the living resources of the estuary. For example, oyster larvae require a clean substrate on which to settle, and deposition of sediment on these substrates can reduce larval recruitment (settlement and growth). Since many of the GBW sites are very shallow at low tide (and the secchi disc is often resting on the bottom and still visible), only high tide secchi depths are evaluated for all sites in this report.

Fecal coliform bacteria are used as an indicator of human sewage pollution. While fecal coliforms are found in the feces of all warm-blooded animals, their presence is taken to mean that other, more dangerous bacteria are present. Their presence in high numbers can indicate pollution from improperly treated sewage effluent, waste discharges from boats, improperly functioning or failed septic systems, untreated urban storm water, runoff from agricultural operations, feces from wildlife, or other sources. New Hampshire water quality standards for tidal waters utilize another kind of bacteria (enterococci) to determine if waters are safe for swimming. State standards for tidal shellfish waters, however, do specify acceptable levels of fecal coliforms. While direct application of shellfish water standards to GBW data would not be appropriate (see "How Healthy is the Great Bay Estuary"), these standards can be used to give a general sense of contamination in the estuary. Fecal coliform tests are performed using the membrane filtration (plate count) method.

Note: In a set of bacterial data, the average value is calculated by computing the **geometric** mean, rather than the arithmetic mean. This is the conventional manner by which bacterial averages are reported (1). Unlike the arithmetic mean, the geometric mean more accurately reflects the nature (or "middle road") of a data set that has a great deal of variability in the observations (as is often the case with bacterial data). For example, consider a set of bacterial data comprised of 10 observations, with eight of the observations equaling two colonies per 100 ml and two observations equaling 500 colonies per 100 ml (indicative of a relatively clean water with occasionally high bacterial levels, perhaps caused by wildlife defecating near the site). The **arithmetic mean** of this data set would be 102 colonies per 100 ml, which does not reflect the fact that most of the observations are quite low. The **geometric mean** of this data set would be six colonies per 100 ml; thus, the geometric mean is a better representation of the bacterial data set. For sites which indicate minimal variability, we also look at the **median** (the middle number when all observations are ordered in increasing order) as an average measure of the bacterial counts. **Appendix E** contains a table of comparisons of fecal coliform geometric means and medians.

In order to calculate geometric means for the GBW data, some adjustments to the data were necessary. First, on several of the sample dates, there were no fecal coliforms detected (0 colonies per 100 ml of water sample). Zero values cannot be used in calculating geometric means, so these observations were changed to have fecal coliform counts of one colony per 100 ml. According to "Standard Methods" for fecal coliform procedures a colony count between 20-60 is preferred, if a 100 ml of sample produced a too numerous to count (TNTC) then 60 was entered as the count. When a 10 ml or 1 ml water samples were used as the dilution and count was TNTC, 600 and 6000 respectively were reported since these would be the calculations for colonies per 100 ml. The second adjustment to the data relates to those samples for which coliforms were TNTC the number of colonies on the plate. In the case of high values, the adjustment utilizes the minimum number of colonies known to be present. By these methods we are prevented from overestimating high counts that could not be documented. When calculating the medians for the GBW data, adjustments to those observations which were too numerous to accurately count were calculated using the same manner implemented for the determination of geometric means. Zero values for calculating the median were not changed.

What are the goals of the data analyses?

In looking at the six years of Great Bay Watch activities, there were many options on how to analyze the data and what to look for specifically. Discussions with the Technical Advisory Committee and Marie Gaudard of the UNH Mathematics Department led to the following goals for the data analysis:

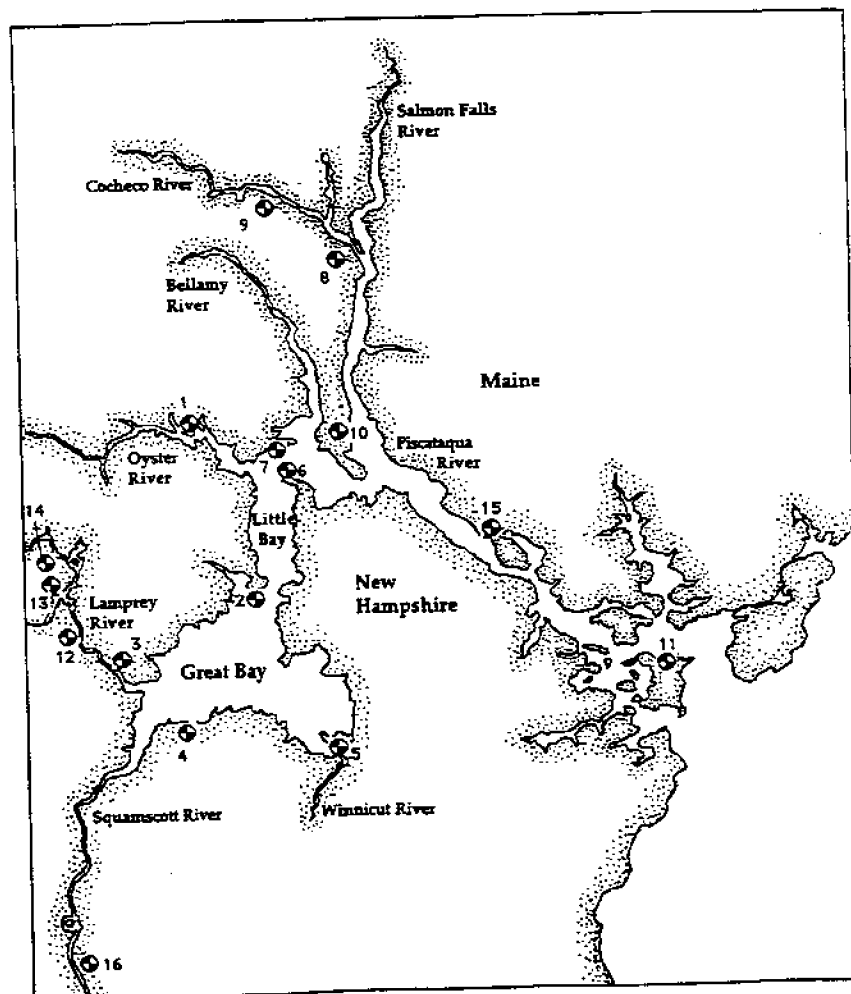
1. Generate site-by-site descriptions and comparisons based on municipal location -- this involved calculating six-year descriptive statistics (number of potential observations, number of missing observations, mean, standard deviation, maximum value, and minimum value) to characterize each site and make qualitative analyses of differences among the various municipal estuarine environments in the sampling site network. Graphs of the means for all parameters are presented in the text of this section, and tables of descriptive statistics are presented in Appendix 5.
2. Determine important year-to-year changes of specific parameters and analyze them -- this involved generating time series graphs to identify trends or changes occurring at all sites. Specific interest was focused on dissolved oxygen percent saturation levels, fecal coliform counts and pH. Possible explanations for the changes are addressed. Time series graphs for all parameters except fecal coliform and turbidity are presented in Appendix C and graphs of year-to-year changes in mean responses are presented in the text of this section.
3. Determine the location and nature of water quality problems -- this primarily involved an analysis to determine where the bacterial and dissolved oxygen data indicated water quality problems in the estuary.

What are the general characteristics of each Great Bay Watch site?

The purpose of this section is to generally characterize each site in the sampling network. This is accomplished by calculating descriptive statistics (number of potential observations, number of missing observations, mean, standard deviation, maximum value, minimum value) for each parameter, utilizing all of the data in each site's records (**Appendix B**). The sites are grouped by their municipal location in order to provide a picture of the quality of the estuarine water in each town. Graphs of the overall means are included at the end of this section.

Qualitative analyses of differences among the various estuarine environments in the sampling site network are made. Graphs of the means for all parameters follow written descriptions of the sites, and tables of all descriptive statistics are presented in **Appendix C** gives a representation of all the data collected at each site by means of time series plots which are used to show the variability of the data over time as well as to indicate potential observations of unusually high or low values that may suggest a problem or a change in natural system function.

Map of the Great Bay Watch Site Location



Dover:

The GBW monitors two sites in the town over Dover. One is located on the Cocheco River while the other is on the Piscataqua River.

Site 9: Neal (Cocheco River)

Site 9 is located off the Neal/Williams property, near the mouth of Fresh Creek on the Cocheco River and upstream of the Dover Wastewater Treatment Facility. Water temperature was somewhat lower than other tidal river sites with low and high tide means of 15.2°C and 16.7°C respectively. However, at both low and high tide, this site was one of the most variable in regards to water temperature. Both low and high tide salinities were relatively low (8.9 ppt and 14.1 ppt respectively) and showed moderate to high variability. Secchi readings were similar to but less variable than other tidal river sites (mean = 126.6 cm). Dissolved oxygen levels at high tide were adequate, averaging 94.68% saturation with only four out of 74 observations below the Class B standard of 75%. Low tide conditions were somewhat lower with a mean of 81.70% saturation with 17 observations falling below 75%. This site has shown very high fecal coliform levels at low tide (mean = 201 colonies and median 215 colonies). Samples show consistently high bacteria counts in every year since the site was added to the GBW network. High tide fecal coliform counts are much lower than low tide (mean = 30 colonies and median = 50 colonies).

Site 10: Clark (Piscataqua River)

Site 10 is located off Clark property (moved from Dube next door) downstream of Site 9, below the outfall to the Dover Wastewater Treatment Facility and downstream of Sturgeon Creek, which empties into the Piscataqua River from the Maine side. The diluting effects of the Piscataqua River were apparent when comparing this site's data to Site 9. Low tide water temperatures were slightly higher than Site 9 (mean 16.0°C) but high tide water temperatures were slightly lower (mean 16.1°C) than Site 9. However the water temperature tends to be a little less variable at this site probably due to its proximity to Little Bay. Salinities were markedly higher at Site 10, with a low tide mean of 19.0 ppt and a high tide mean of 25.8 ppt. This site's salinity tended to be more variable at low tide than site 9 but less variable at high tide. Transparency readings averaged around 208.5 cm. Dissolved oxygen levels were more than adequate at both tidal stages with low and high tide means of 98.54% and 88.60% saturation respectively. To date there have been only 3 observations below 75% all occurring at low tide. Bacterial counts were much lower at this site with low and high tide geometric means of 19 and 3 respectively. The decreased bacterial means at site 10, as compared to Site 9, probably represent dilution of contamination as water mixes and moves downstream.

Durham:

The GBW monitors three sites in the town of Durham; one on the Oyster River, one on Great/Little Bay and one on Little Bay.

Site 1: Peninsula (Oyster River)

Site 1 is located at the Smith's dock, just upstream of Bunker Creek on the Oyster River, closer to the river's tidal mouth than to the tidal dam in downtown Durham. This site is located downstream of the Durham Wastewater Treatment Facility. Low and high tide water temperatures were quite moderate with means of 16.0°C and 17.0°C, respectively, and the variability was quite similar at both tidal stages. Of the tidal rivers, this site continues to have one of the highest mean salinities at both tidal stages (low tide mean = 21.3 ppt and high tide mean = 26.0 ppt). Secchi depths continue to be moderate compared to other sites with a mean of 155.5 cm. Low tide dissolved oxygen percent saturation levels had a mean of only 77.11% while high tide levels averaged 98.66%. Of the 87 observations recorded at this site 35 of them showed conditions of oxygen depletion (below 75%). Although the recurring morning oxygen problems at this site are a cause for concern, it is encouraging that the problem does not tend to persist throughout the day. Low tide fecal coliform levels tend to be higher (mean = 40 colonies) than at high tide (mean = 3 colonies) suggesting that bacteria sources are located upstream of the site. Yearly means indicate that there has been a steady decrease in bacteria counts at both tidal stages.

Site 2: Jackson Estuarine Laboratory (Great/Little Bay)

Site 2 is located at the Jackson Estuarine Laboratory on Adams Point, approximately where Little Bay and Great Bay meet. Water temperatures tend to be quite stable at this site. Both the low and high tide means were 15.8°C and varied only about 4.5°C to 5.0°C. Mean salinities were relatively high at both tidal stages (low = 25.6 ppt and high = 27.0) and showed moderate variability. High tide secchi readings averaged 166.4 cm. Dissolved oxygen percent saturation levels were substantially above 75 Percent saturation level at this site with low and high tide means of 91.56% and 97.43% respectively. Only one low tide observation fell below the 75% level. Fecal coliform counts were low averaging 3 colonies at both tidal stages.

Site 7: Cedar Point (Little Bay)

Site 7 is located at the Roshalt's dock on Cedar Point, across Little Bay from Fox Point (Site 6). Water temperatures were cooler at site 7 than at sites 1 and 2 with low and high tide means of 15.1°C and 14.6°C, respectively. Salinities were among the highest measured with low and high tide means of 26.6 ppt and 28.5 ppt respectively and low to moderate variability. This site showed the third highest transparency level averaging 277.6 cm. Low and high tide dissolved oxygen percent saturation levels were quite similar (low mean = 91.75 and high mean = 92.82). Two low tide observations fell below the 75% level. Bacteria counts tended to show large variability at this site; however, the low and high tide geometric means were only 6 colonies and 8 colonies respectively. Bacteria medians compare quite well with the geometric means (5 colonies and 8 colonies).

Eliot, Maine:

The GBW monitors from Marshwood High School monitor one site in the town of Eliot.

Site 15: Patten Yacht Yard (Piscataqua River)

Site 15 is located in the lower Piscataqua River near the Patten Yacht Yard, Inc., in South Eliot. Monitoring of this site began in 1993, thus there are considerably less data for this location. This site is relatively close to the open ocean; hence, its cool mean water temperatures (low tide = 13.9 and high tide = 12.2), high salinities (low = 27.3 ppt and high = 30.4 ppt) and high secchi depth of 413.5 cm are expected. Low tide salinities are quite variable though, while high tide shows much less variability. This site shows high dissolved oxygen percent saturation levels averaging 94.78% at low tide and 97.50% at high tide. Two observations, one at low and one at high, fell below the 75% Class B standard. Fecal coliform counts have been decreasing each year with a low tide mean of 4 colonies and a high tide mean of 2 colonies.

Exeter:

GBW monitors from Exeter AREA High School and Phillips Exeter Academy cover the one site in the town of Exeter.

Site 16: Exeter Town Docks (Squamscott River, Exeter, N.H.)

This site, located downstream of the tidal dam in downtown Exeter and just upstream of the crew docks at Phillips Exeter Academy, is the newest site (added to the program in 1994) in the Great Bay Watch. This site is characterized by relatively high water temperatures (low tide mean = 16.8°C and high tide mean = 18.3°C), low salinities (low tide average = 2.3 ppt and high tide average = 4.1 ppt). Another characteristic of Site 16 is high fecal coliform counts (low tide mean of 234 colonies and high tide mean of 93 colonies). Comparison of bacteria medians and geometric means indicate difference at low tide (mean = 234 colonies median = 295 colonies). This may indicate that on average the counts tend to be on the high side. Nevertheless both of the measures used to determine the middle of the fecal coliform counts, indicate potentially serious low tide fecal contamination. High dissolved oxygen saturation levels (low tide mean = 96.55% and high tide mean = 119.83%) are also found here. Dissolved oxygen levels fell below the 75% level on three low tide occasions and one high tide occasion. The dissolved oxygen levels are high there is some concern with the readings due to the naturally occurring tea colored water at this site. The GBW intends to pay a considerable amount of attention to this site during its next sampling season by using a YSI meter as an alternate measure for the dissolved oxygen levels. If the readings differ greatly with those taken by the Winkler Titration method steps will be taken to modify sampling procedures in order to allow for more accurate readings.

Greenland/Stratham:

The GBW watch collects water quality data at one site in the town of Greenland.

Site 4: Depot Road (Great Bay, Stratham/Greenland)

Site 4 is located on the southern shore of Great Bay at the Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve's Sandy Point Discovery Center. Because of the extensive mudflats exposed at low tide at this location, samples can only be collected at high tide. This site experiences one of the highest high tide water temperatures out of all the sites in the network, averaging 18.1°C. The high tide salinity is relatively variable with a mean of 24.1 ppt. Light transparency averages about 63.9 cm, which is low presumably due to the re-suspension of mudflat sediments from wind and wave action. However this wind and wave action tends to promote high dissolved oxygen percent saturation levels, the site mean was 107.73%. Bacteria counts are quite low with a high tide geometric mean of 4 colonies.

New Castle:

One site is monitored by GBW volunteers in the town of New Castle. Staff members of the New Hampshire Coastal Program also sample the water once a month and the data is compiled with GBW data.

Site 11: Coastal Marine Lab (Piscataqua River)

Located at the U.S. Coast Guard station and the UNH Coastal Marine Lab in New Castle, Site 11 is not far from where the Piscataqua River meets the Atlantic Ocean. This site experiences the lowest water temperatures of all the sites in the GBW network with a low tide mean of 11.9°C and a high tide mean of 12.2°C. In addition, both tidal stages show low water temperature variability. Salinities are quite high with a low tide average of 29.5 ppt and 29.0 ppt most likely due to the site's proximity to the open ocean. Dissolved oxygen percent saturation levels are above the standard at this site with low and high tide means of 91.82% and 91.44% respectively. A total of eight observations, four at each tidal stage, fell below the 75% level. Light transparency depths averaged 375.5 cm and showed some variability. Fecal coliform counts were quite low at both tidal stages as well (low tide mean = 4 colonies and high tide mean = 2 colonies).

Newington:

The GBW covers one site in the town of Newington.

Site 6: Fox Point (Little Bay)

Site 6 is located at Fox Point, where Little Bay's north-south orientation takes a sharp bend to the east. The mouth of the Oyster River is located just to the west, while the mouth of the Bellamy River is just to the north. Readings at this site compare quite well with Site 7 Cedar Point, across the bay. Low and high tide water temperatures were moderately variable with means of 15.1°C and 13.5°C, respectively. Salinities tended to be more variable at this site than at other GBW sites. The mean low tide salinity was 26.4 ppt and the mean high tide salinity was 28.8 ppt. Secchi depths are relatively high showing that the water is quite clear average depth being 253.1 cm. Dissolved oxygen percent saturation levels were quite good averaging 93.07% at low tide and 94.28% at high tide. Four observations fell below the 75% level, one at low tide and three at high tide. Bacteria counts are low with both low and high tide means of 4 colonies.

Portsmouth:

One site in the GBW network is located in the city of Portsmouth.

Site 5: Portsmouth Country Club (Winnicut River)

Site 5 is located on the Winnicut River at the Portsmouth Country Club. Low tide water temperatures averaged 15.6°C while high tide temperatures averaged 18.0°C. Low and high tide salinities were quite variable with a low tide mean of 10.5 ppt and a high tide mean of 22.8 ppt. Secchi readings averaged 73.7 cm at high tide which shows a good level of transparency. Similar to Site 1, Site 5 dissolved oxygen % saturation levels were quite low at low tide averaging 73.22% saturation. Fifty one out of 88 observations fell below the 75% Class B standard. Although this site continuously shows insufficient low tide percent saturation levels, it appears to recover during high tide (mean % saturation = 103.18%). Bacteria counts tend to be quite high at low tide with a geometric mean of 140 colonies, but high tide counts are much lower with a mean of 9 colonies. Comparison of the median indicates that on average there may be more fecal coliform colonies present at low tide than represented by the geometric mean (median = 200 colonies).

Newmarket:

The GBW monitors four sites in the town of Newmarket. All sites are located on the Lamprey River.

Site 3: Weinert (Lamprey River)

Of the four GBW sites on the Lamprey River, Site 3, which is located at the Weinert's dock, is closest to the river's tidal mouth. Water temperatures are relatively moderate to high at this site with a low tide average of 17.0°C and a high tide mean of 18.3°C. Salinity readings tend to be more variable than at the three remaining sites on the Lamprey River with low tide mean of 10.9 ppt and high tide mean of 9.6 ppt respectively. Secchi transparency readings average 96.9 cm. High tide dissolved oxygen percent saturation levels are more than adequate averaging 98.20% while low tide levels tend to average 85.08%. Yet, ten low tide observations and one high tide observation fell below the 75% level. Fecal coliform counts tend to be high at this site with a low tide mean of 185 colonies and a high tide mean of 89 colonies. Low and high tide bacteria medians are 230 colonies and 95 colonies respectively. Again, the difference between the median and mean at low tide may indicate that the counts tend to be on the high side; therefore it will require more investigation.

Site 12: Newmarket Water Treatment Plant (Lamprey River)

Site 12 is located on the shore just downstream of the Newmarket Wastewater Treatment Facility and downtown Newmarket. Substantial mudflats require that low tide samples be taken close to the treatment plant's outlet, thus low tide values are a good indication of the performance of that facility. Low tide water temperatures average 18.2°C and high tide water temperatures average 18.6°C. Salinity values are quite low at this site averaging 3.7 ppt at low tide and 6.0 ppt at high tide. However, high tide readings tend to be more variable than low tide readings. This site has the lowest secchi depth average, 52.0 cm. Low tide dissolved oxygen percent saturation levels are extremely poor at this site averaging only 67.74%. However high tide levels are higher with a mean of 95.74%. Twenty seven observations fell below the 75% level at low tide while only two observations fell below that level at high tide. Again, bacteria counts tend to be high at high tide at this site (mean = 97 colonies) while at low tide the levels are much lower (mean = 16 colonies). This is probably due to the fact that the water sampled at low tide comes directly from the sewage treatment plant outlet.

Site 13: Marina Falls Landing at Newmarket (Lamprey River)

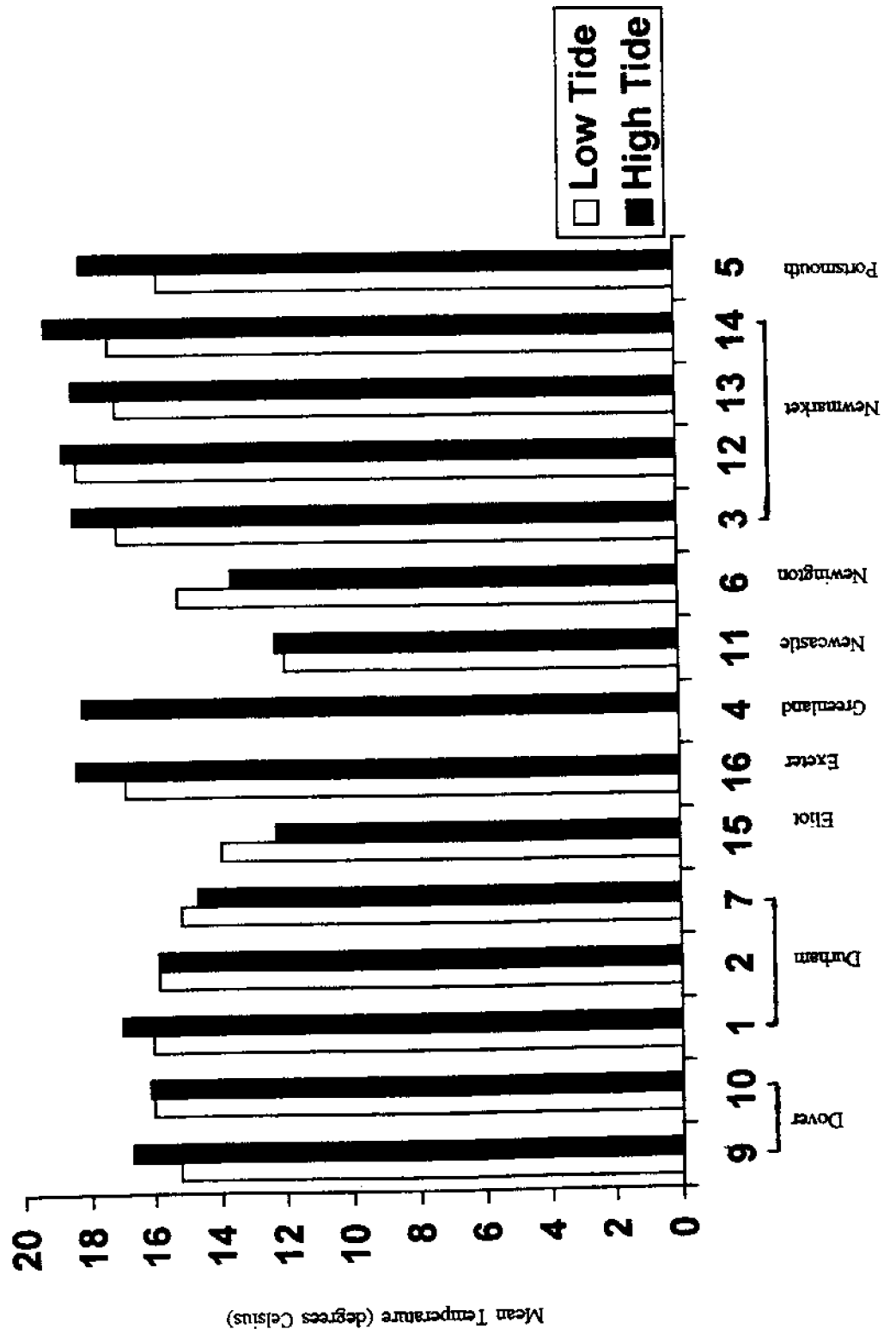
Site 13 is located at small boat docking facility upstream of the Town Docks in downtown Newmarket. This site is just upstream from Site 12 and just downstream of the dam marking head-of-tide. Water temperatures are highly variable at this site with low tide mean of 17.0°C and high tide mean of 18.3°C. The average low tide salinity is 5.1 ppt and while the average high tide salinity is lower coming in at 3.4 ppt. Secchi readings average 131.2 cm. Dissolved oxygen levels are more than adequate at this site with a low tide mean of 93.99% saturation and a high tide mean of 95.58% saturation. Two low tide observations fell below the 75% level. Fecal coliform counts tend to be quite high at this site (low mean of 122 colonies and high mean of 124 colonies) might be due to the fact that several birds tend to populate this site. Median comparison indicate that on average there may be more fecal coliform colonies present at low tide than represented by the geometric mean (median = 225 colonies). More investigation needs to be done. Data has been reported to the town and state agencies.

Site 14: Fowler (Lamprey River)

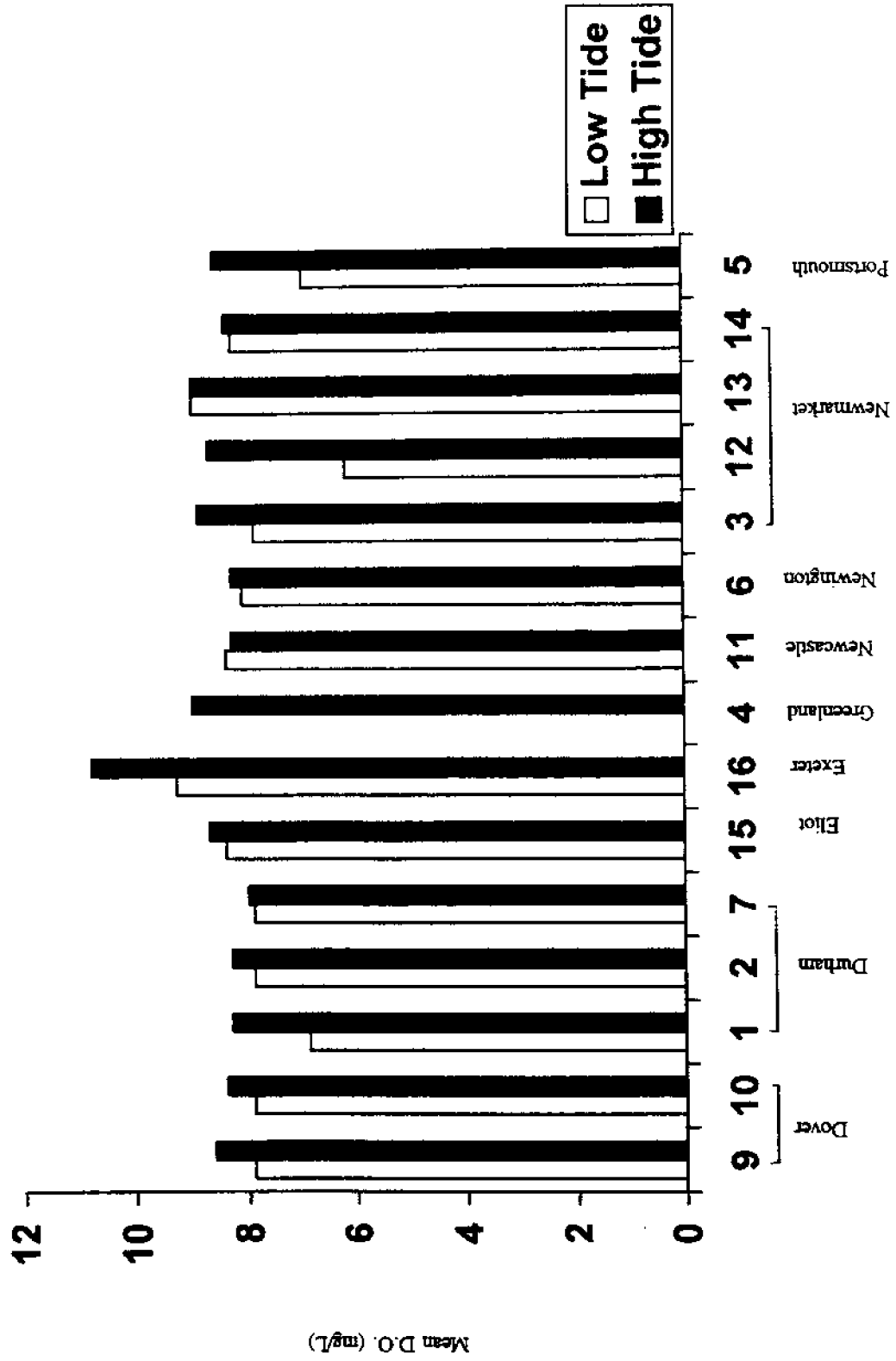
Site 14, the only fresh water site in the Great Bay Watch, is just upstream of the tidal dam (and upstream of downtown Newmarket) at the Fowler's dock. This site shows much variability in water temperature. The mean low tide water temperature was 17.2°C and the high tide mean was 19.1°C. Secchi depths averaged 170.5 cm. Dissolved oxygen percent saturation levels above standards at both low and high tides averaging 85.09% and 91.28% respectively. Still there were seven low tide observations and two high tide observations which fell below the 75% level. Bacteria counts were low (low tide mean = 14 colonies and high tide mean = 17 colonies), but the variability was high with respect to the means.



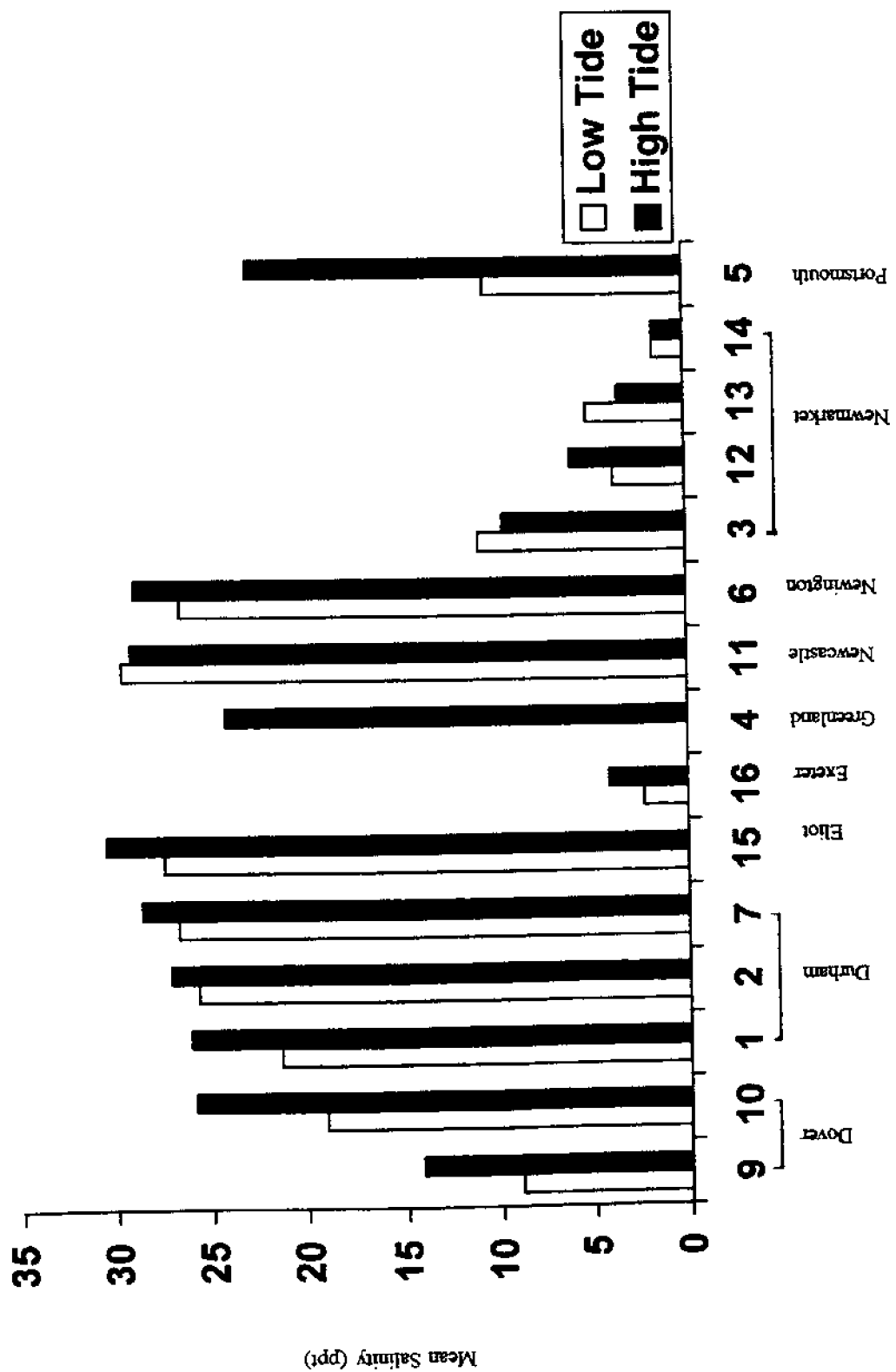
Mean Water Temperatures



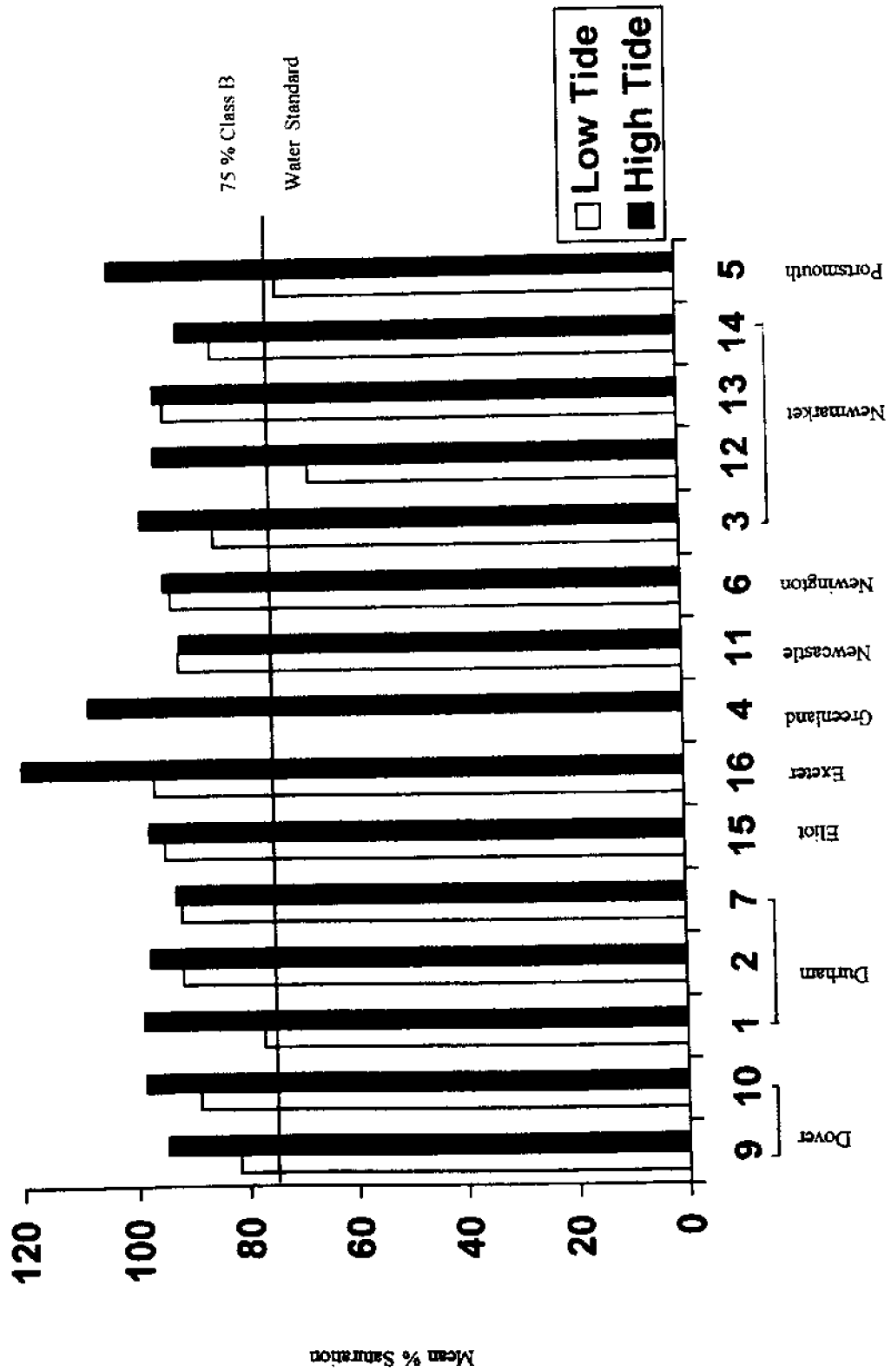
Mean Dissolved Oxygen Levels



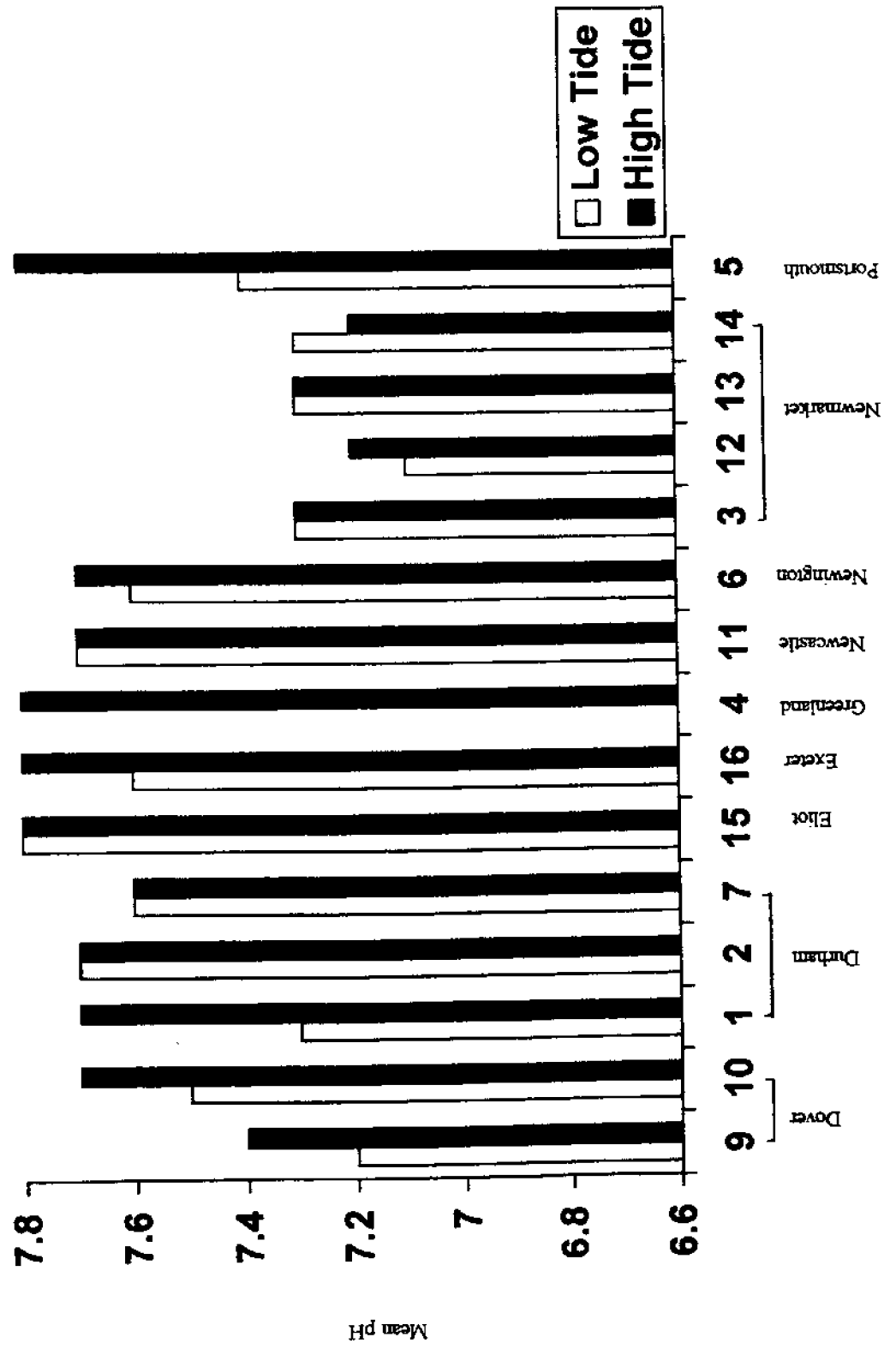
Mean Salinities



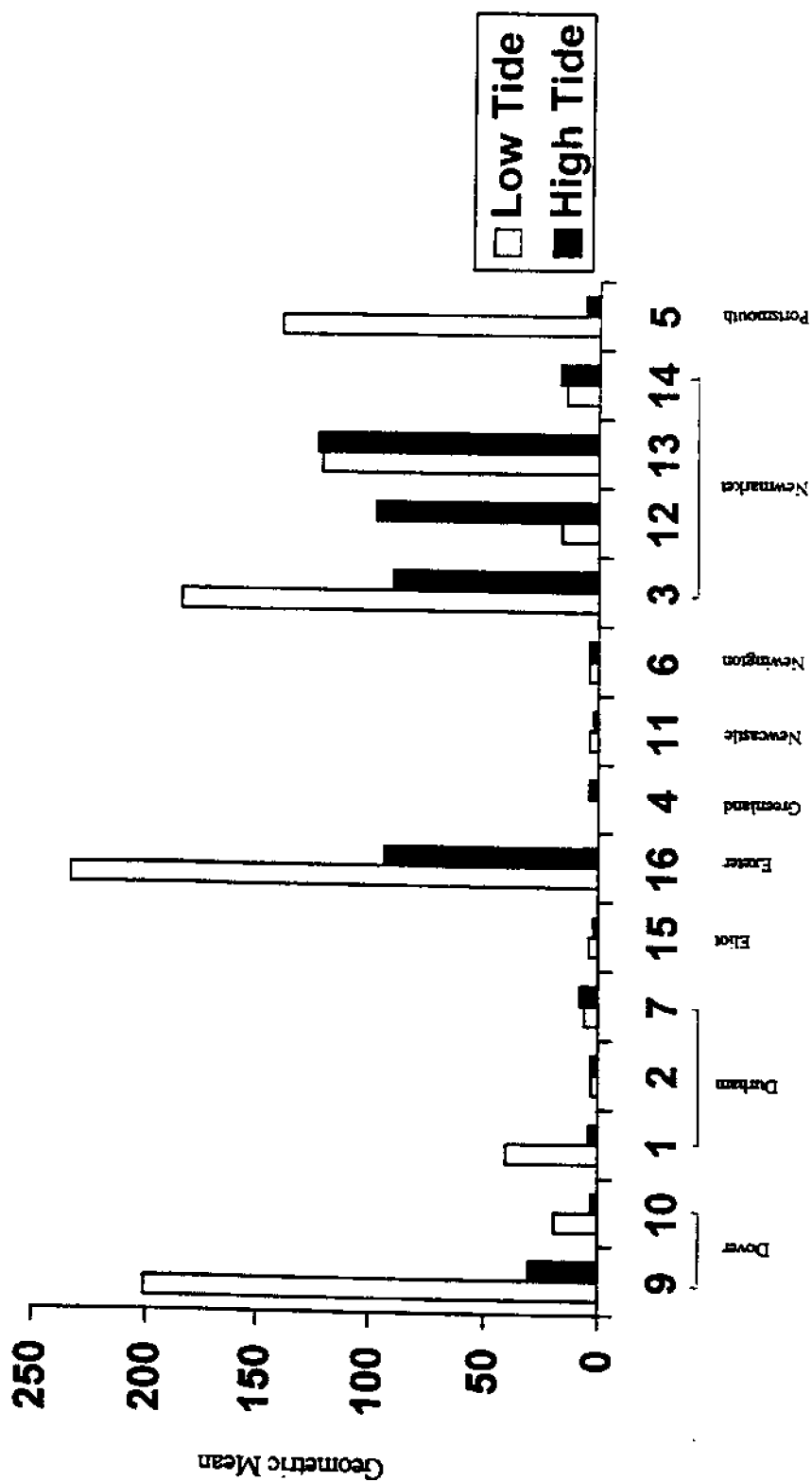
Mean Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation



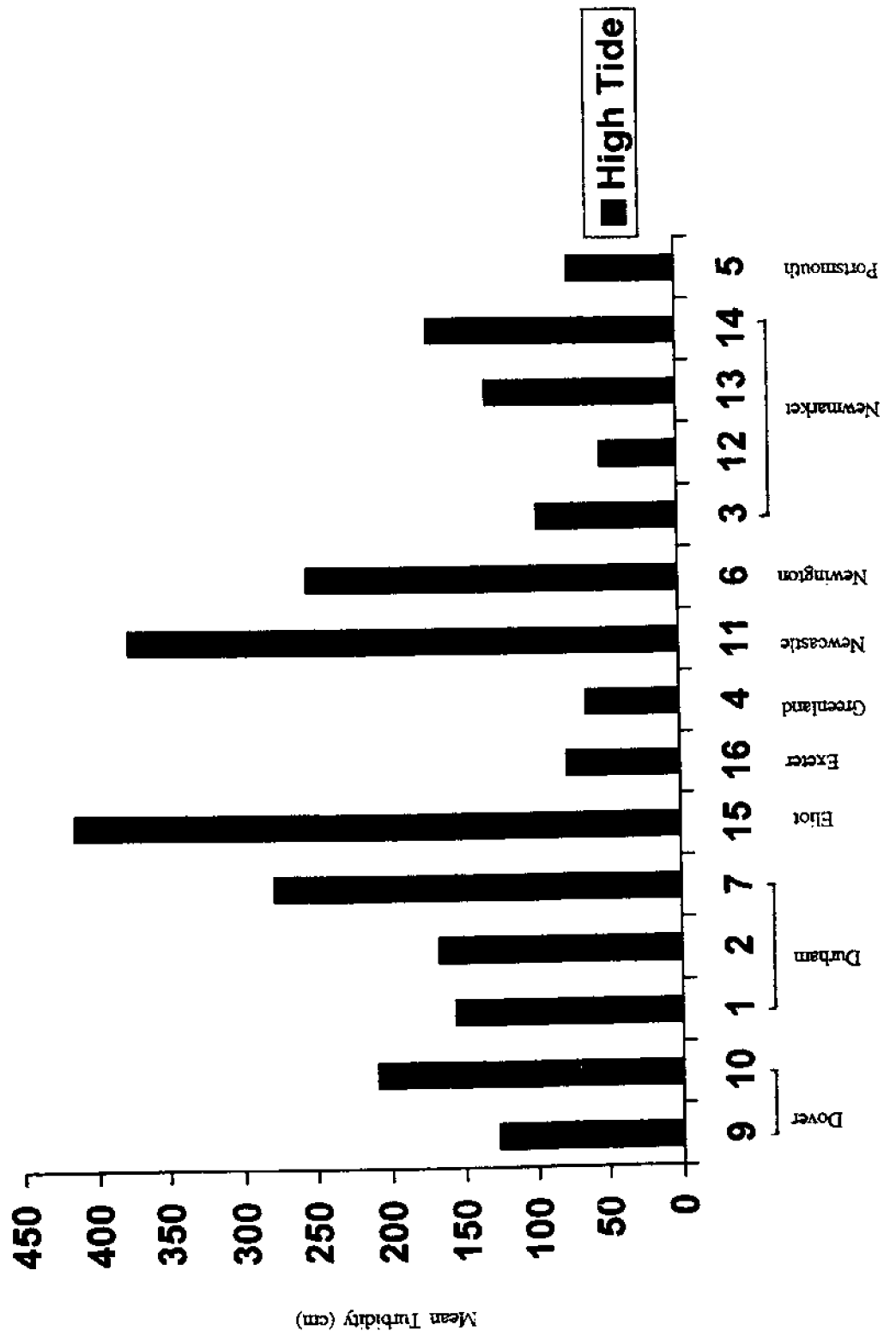
Mean pH



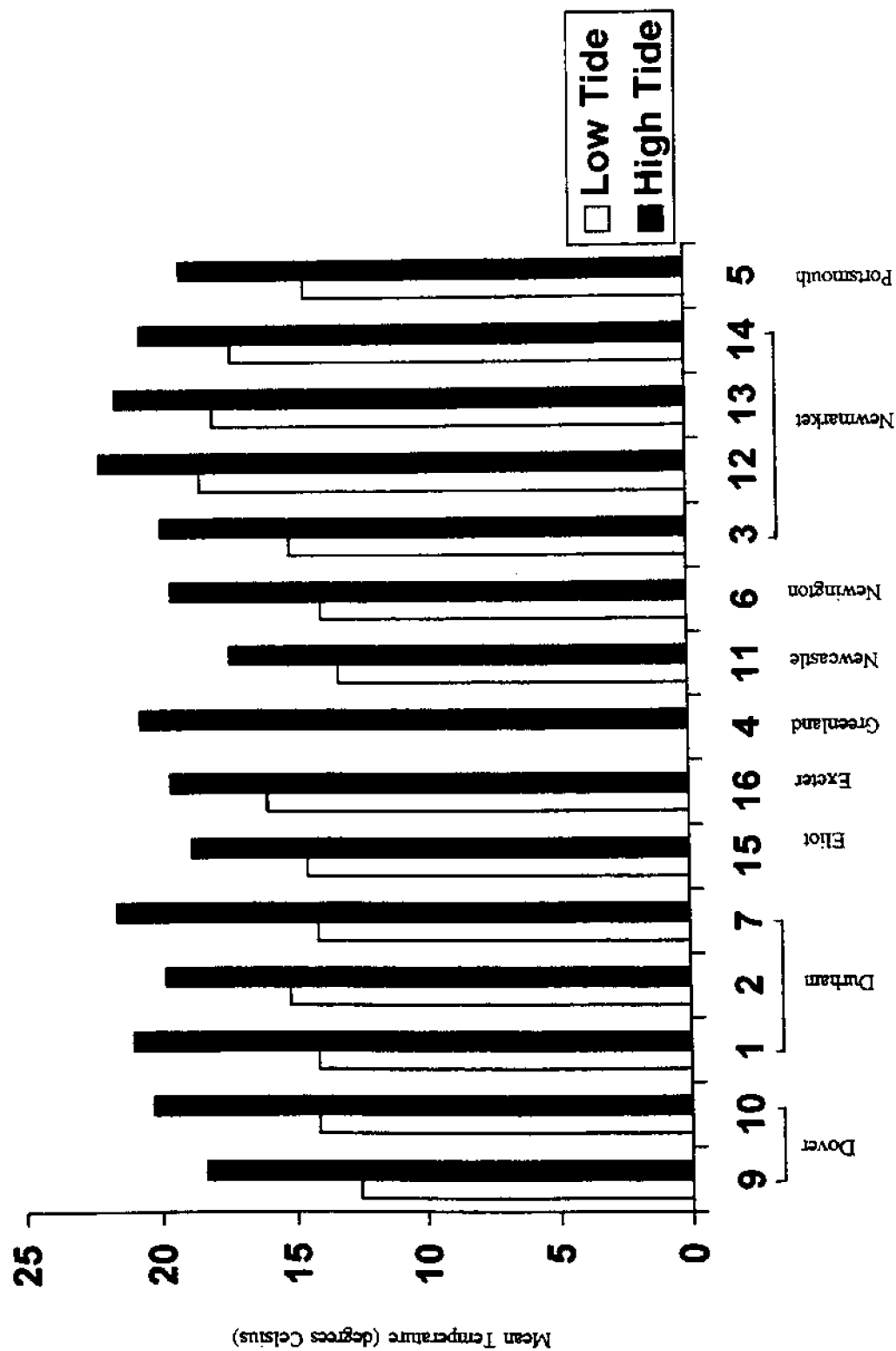
Overall Fecal Coliform Geometric Means



Mean High Tide Turbidity



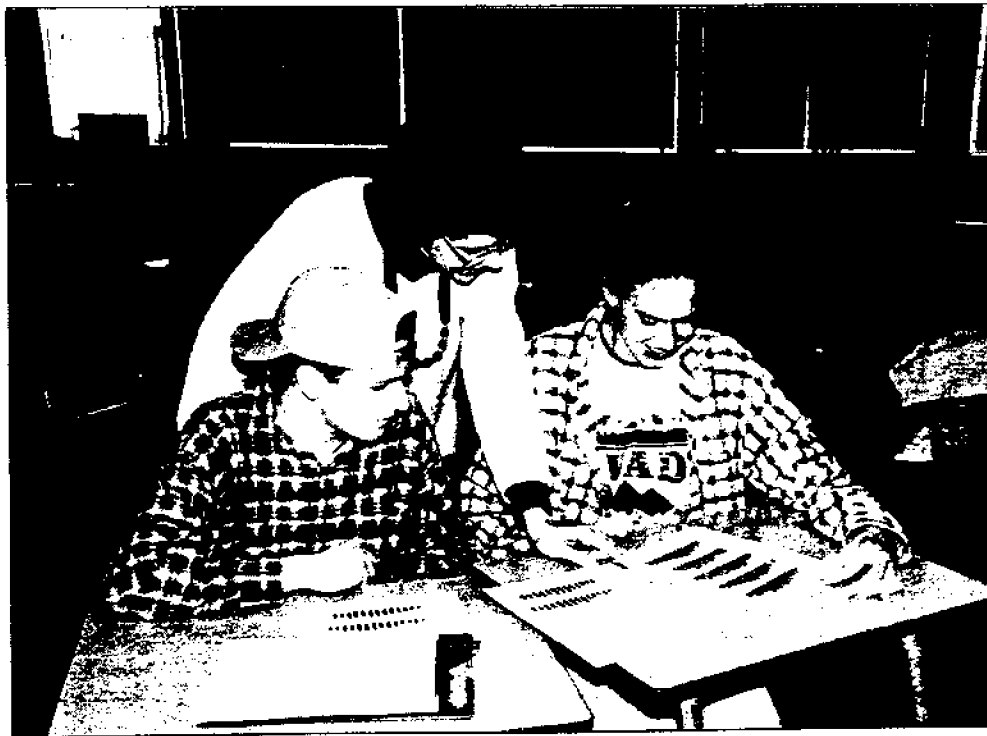
Mean Air Temperatures



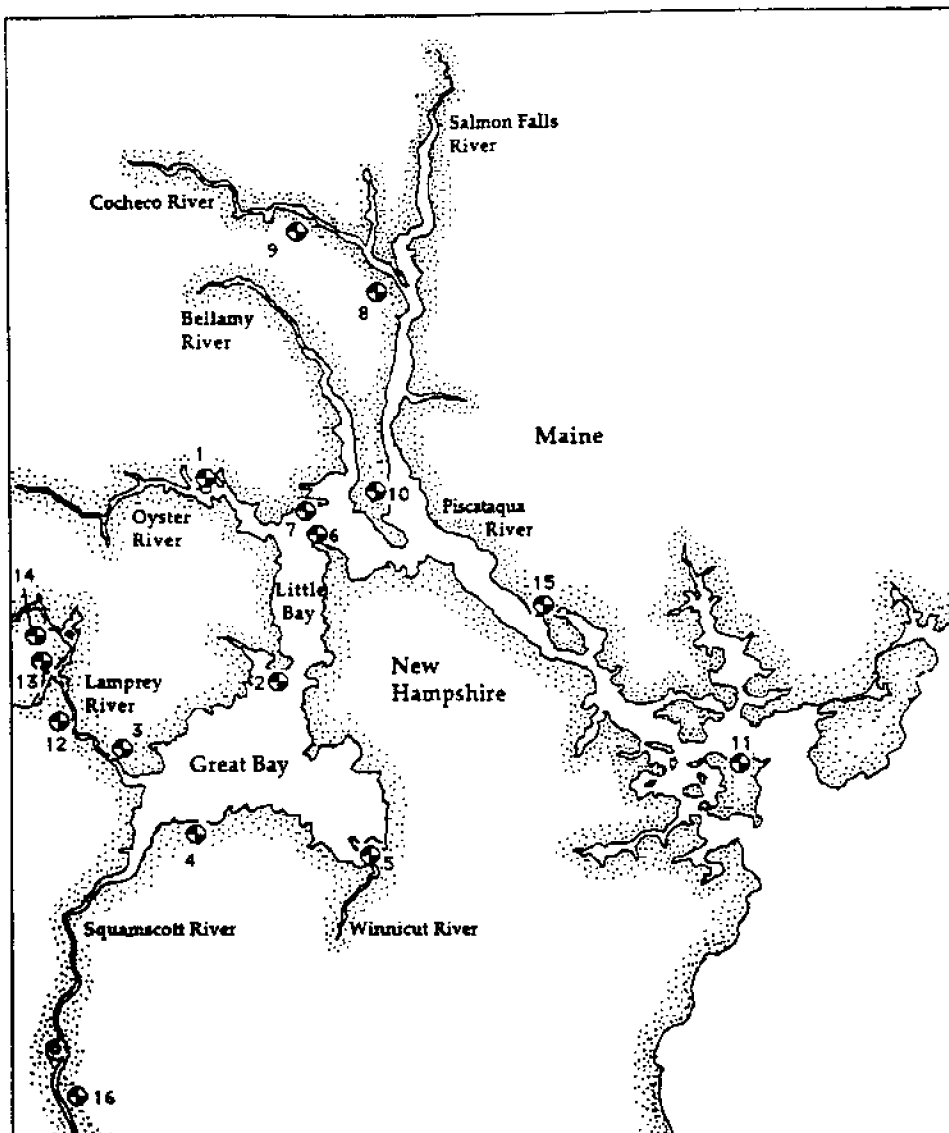
What have been the changes in water quality over the past six years?

The purpose of this section is to review the GBW data for any changes in the measured parameters over time. Mean values of the parameters were calculated for each year and then compared to one another to detect changes over the period of record. More rigorous methods may be employed to statistically detect and confirm trends in the data but they go beyond the scope of this report. Such methods may be used in the future.

Since dissolved oxygen is such an important indicator of estuarine health, much attention has been focused on the percent saturation levels at each site. In addition, times series plots have indicated changes in salinities and pH's so they are covered in this section as well. Much attention will be focused on fecal coliform bacteria counts also. Descriptions of the changes follow the graphs in this section.

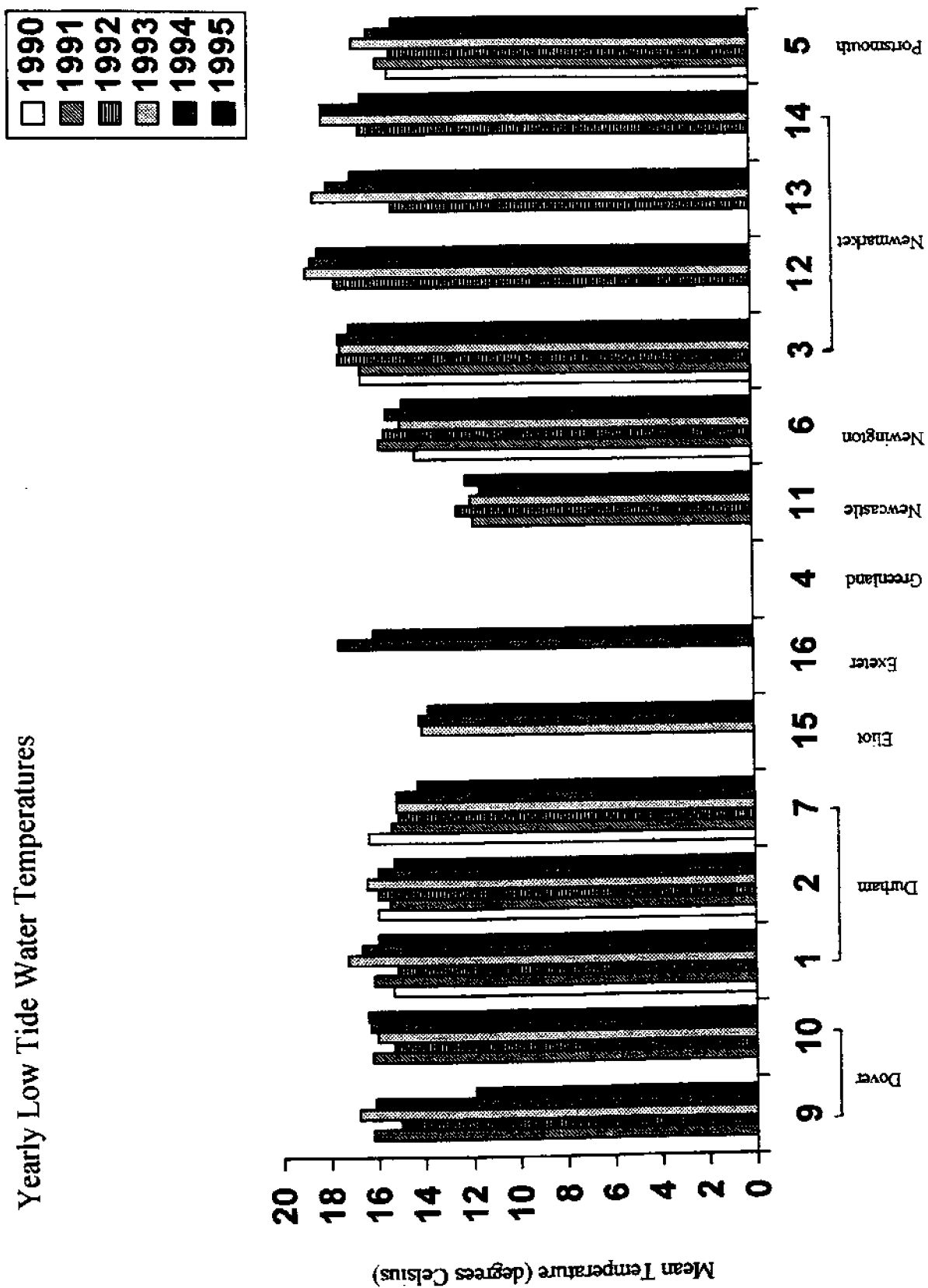


Joyce Tugel and Marshwood High School students comparing data graphs.

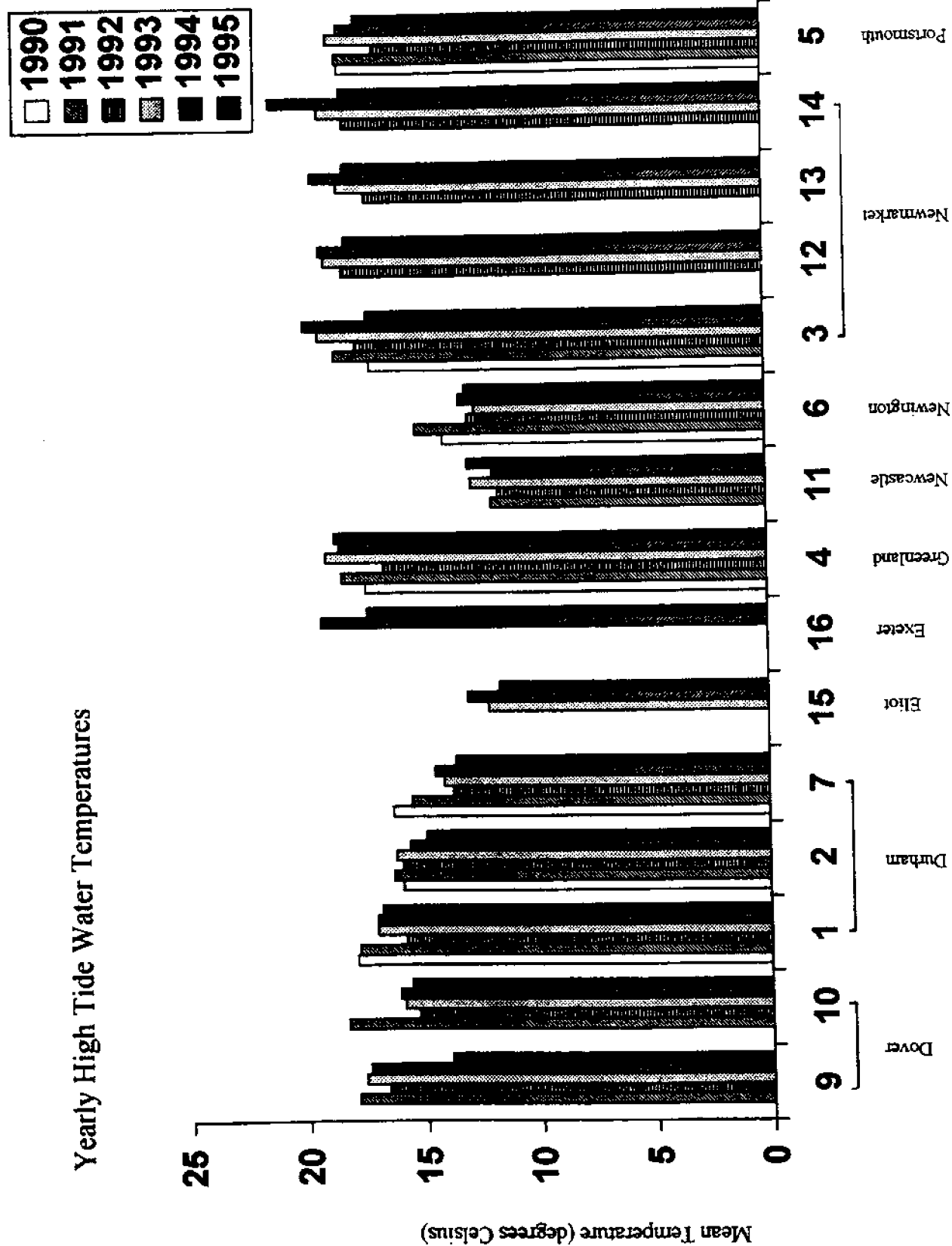


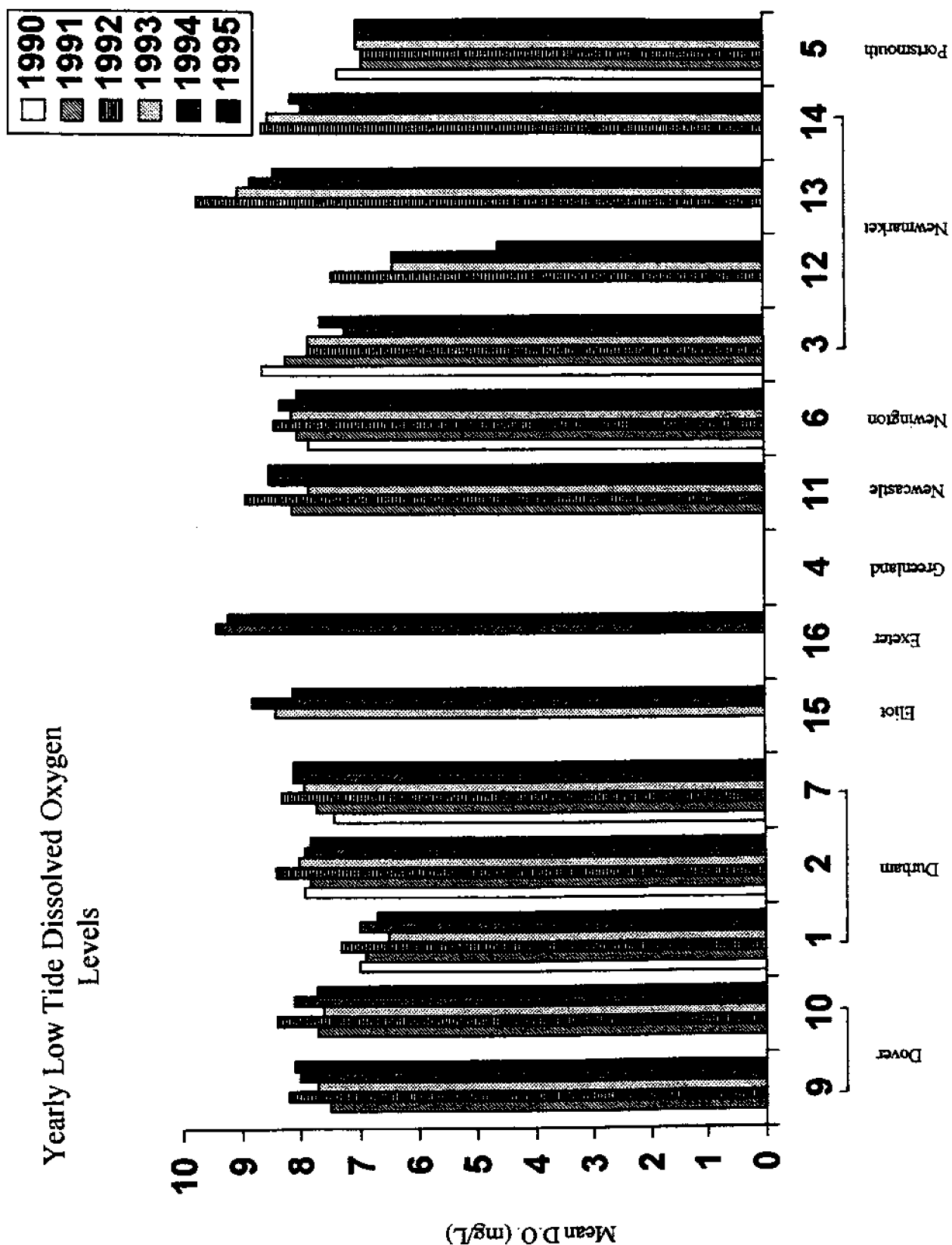
Site Name	Site #	Location	Town
Peninsula (Smith's)	1	Oyster River	Durham
Jackson Estuarine Lab	2	Great Bay	Durham
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	Newmarket
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	Greenland/ Stratham
Portsmouth Country club	5	Winnicut River	Greenland/ Stratham
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	Newington
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	Durham
Rakoskes'	8	Piscataqua River	Dover
Neals'/Williams'	9	Cocheco River	Dover
Clarks'	10	Piscataqua River	Dover
Coastal Marine Lab	11	Piscataqua River	New Castle
Sewage Treatment Plant	12	Lamprey River	Newmarket
Marina Falls Landing	13	Lamprey River	Newmarket
Fowlers'	14	Lamprey River	Newmarket
Patten Yacht Yard, Inc.	15	Piscataqua River	Eliot, Me
Exeter Town Docks	16	Squamscott River	Exeter

Yearly Low Tide Water Temperatures

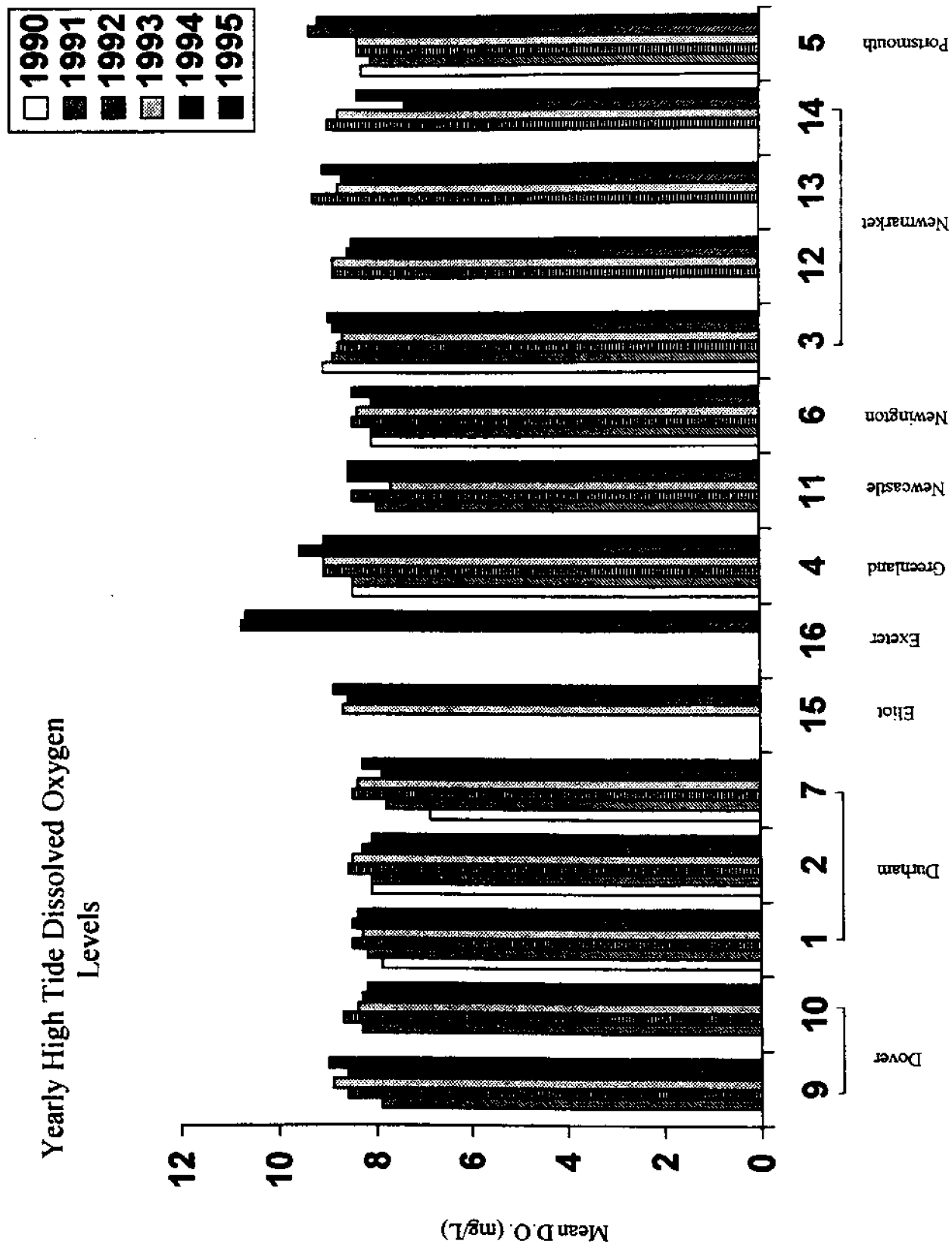


Yearly High Tide Water Temperatures

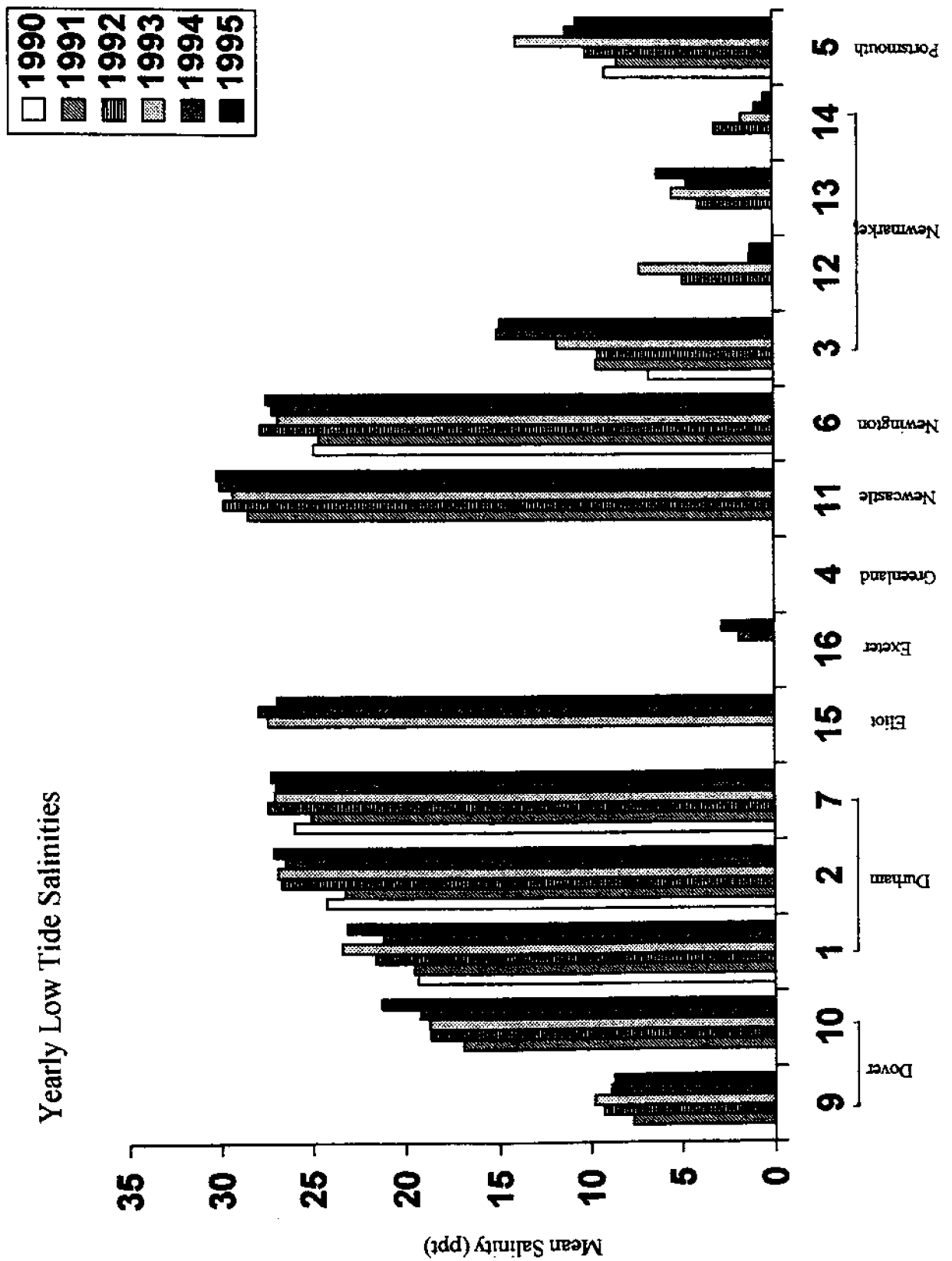


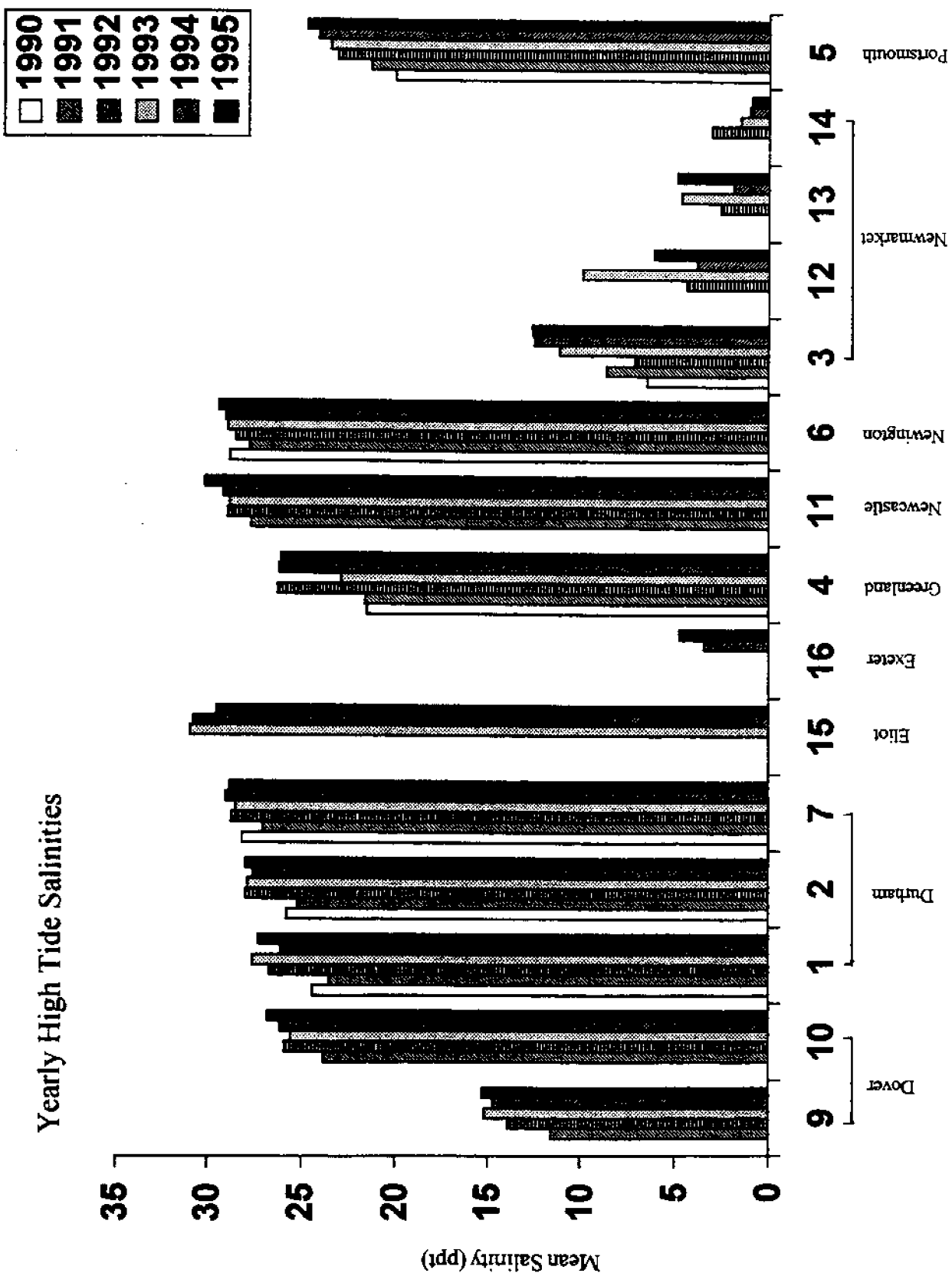


Yearly High Tide Dissolved Oxygen Levels

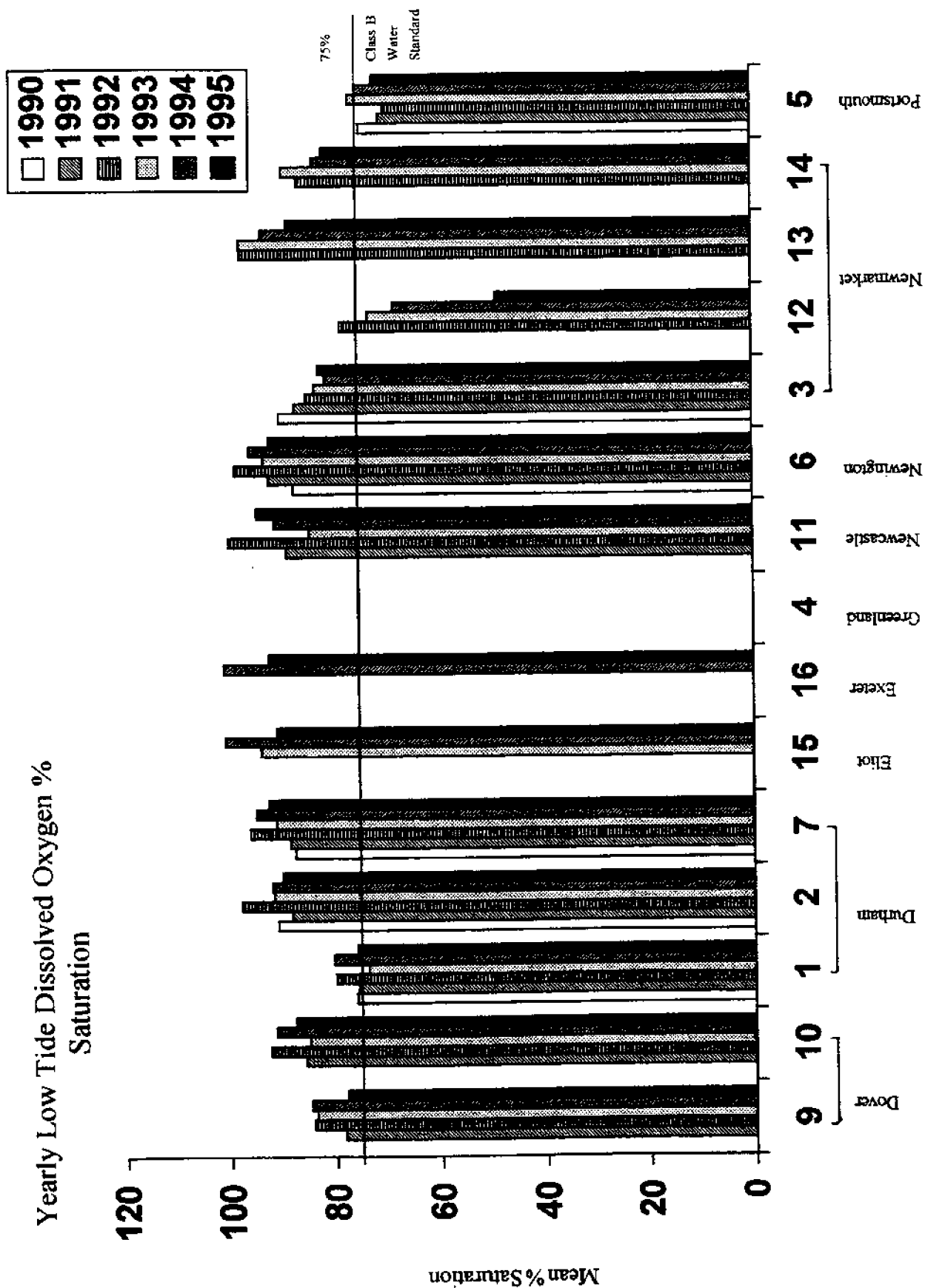


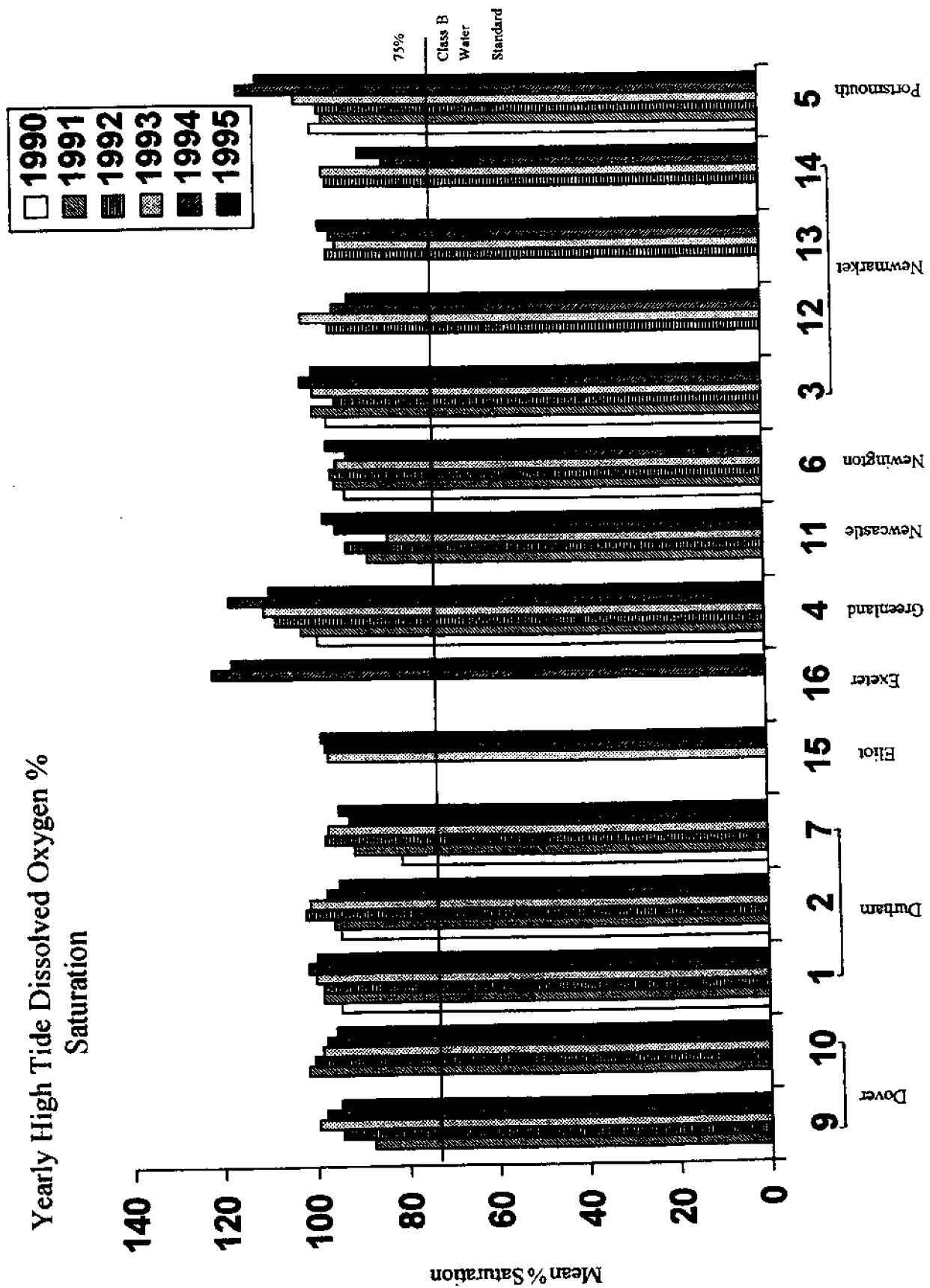
Yearly Low Tide Salinities



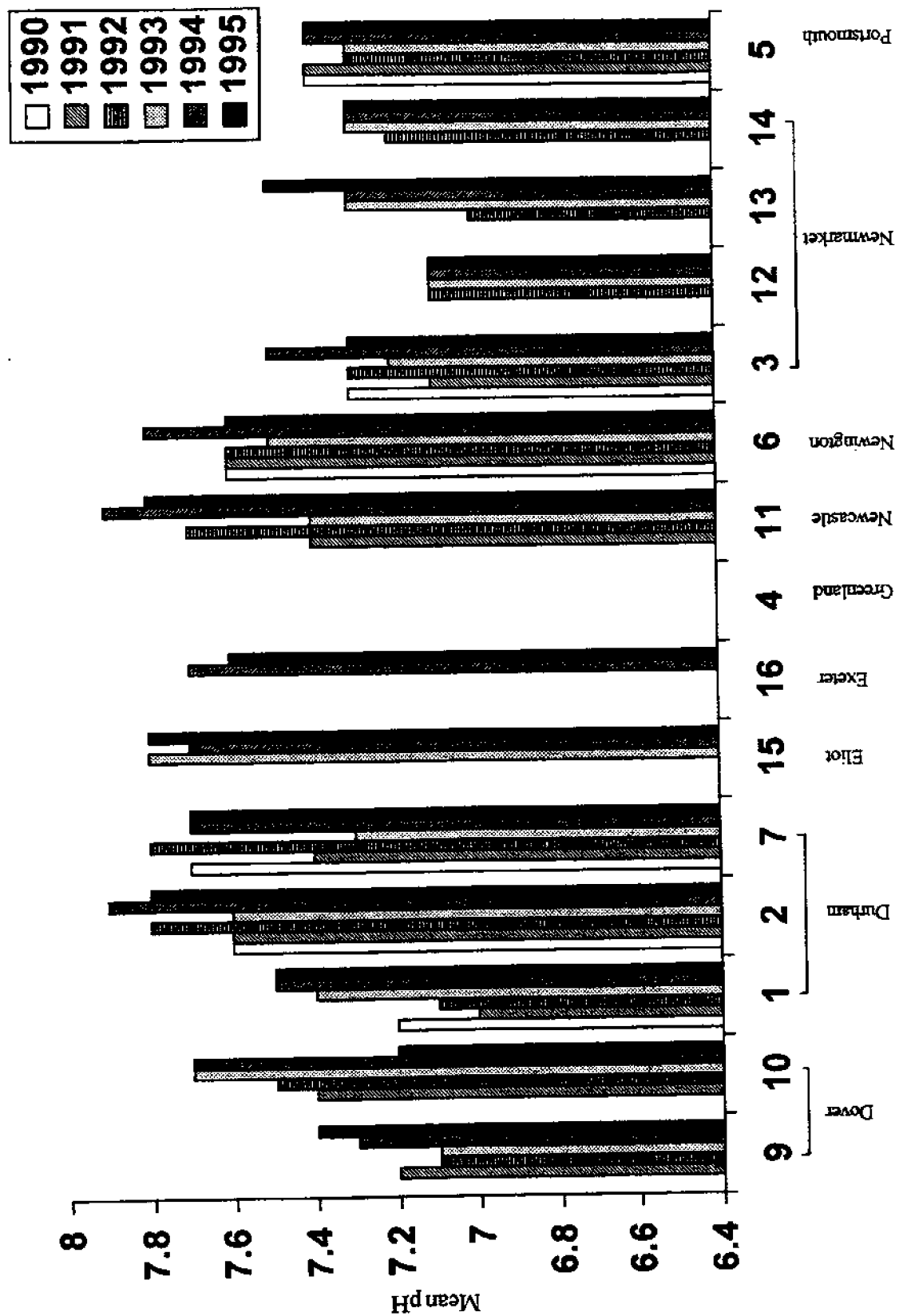


Yearly Low Tide Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation

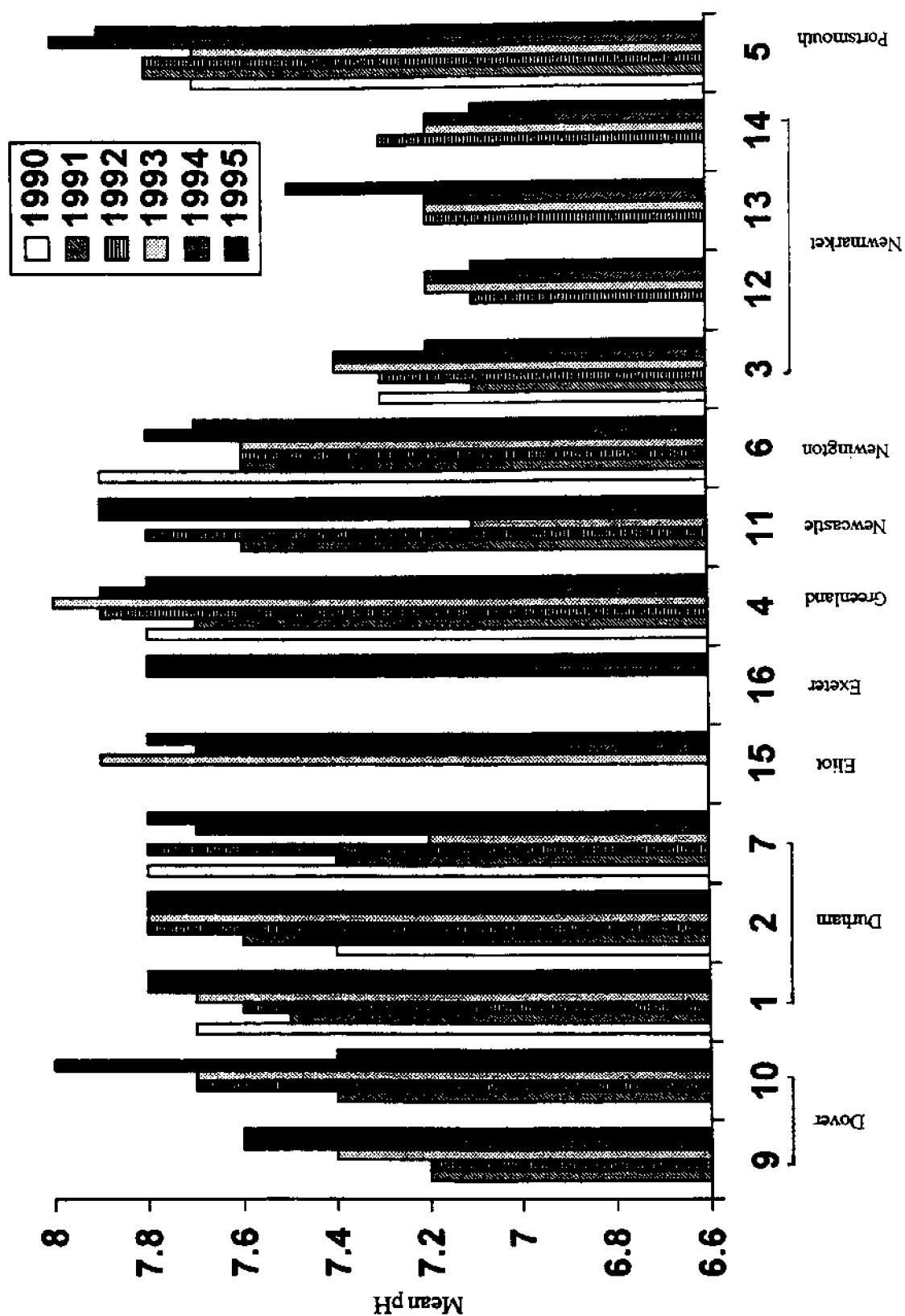




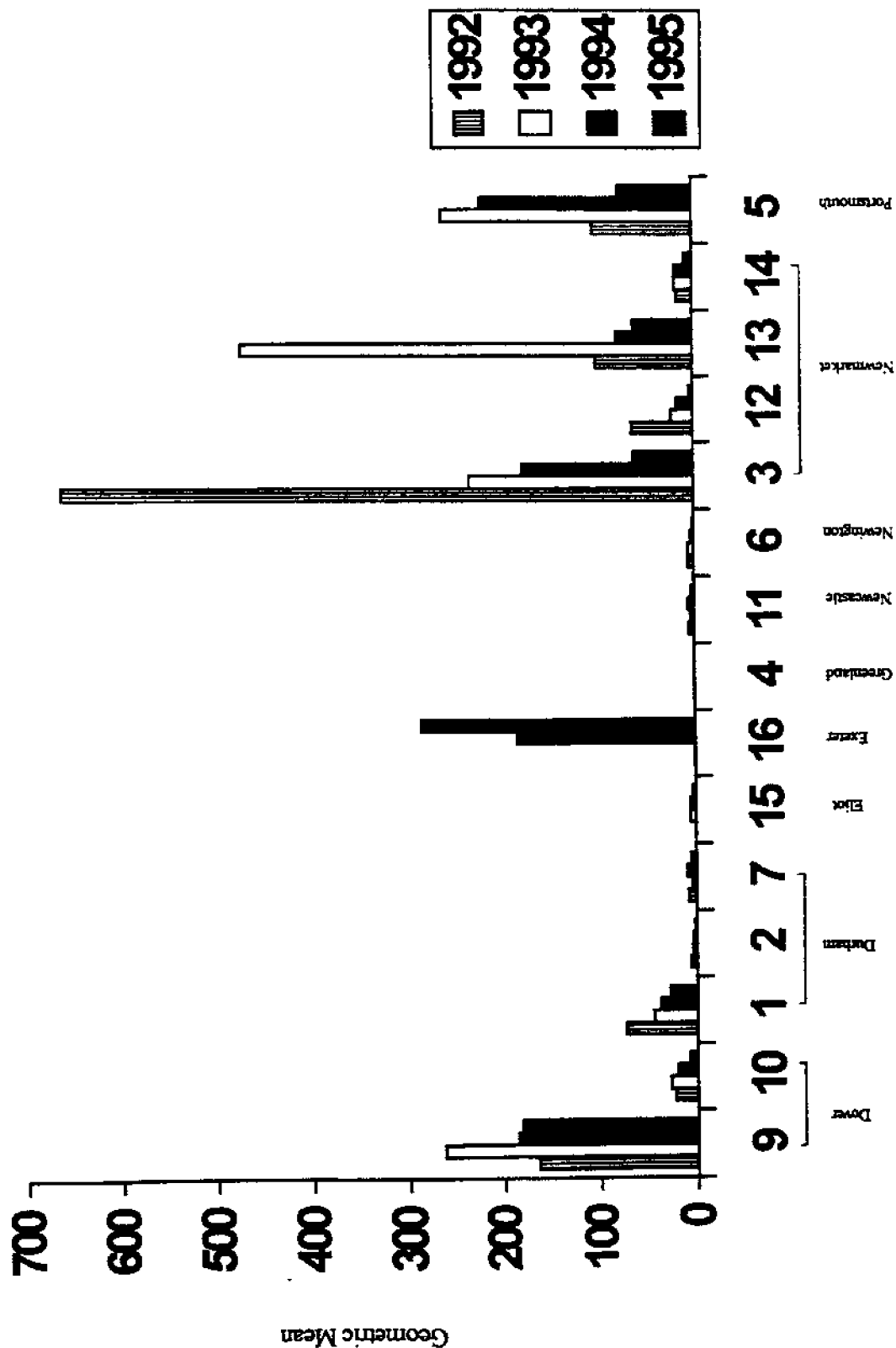
Yearly Mean Low Tide pH



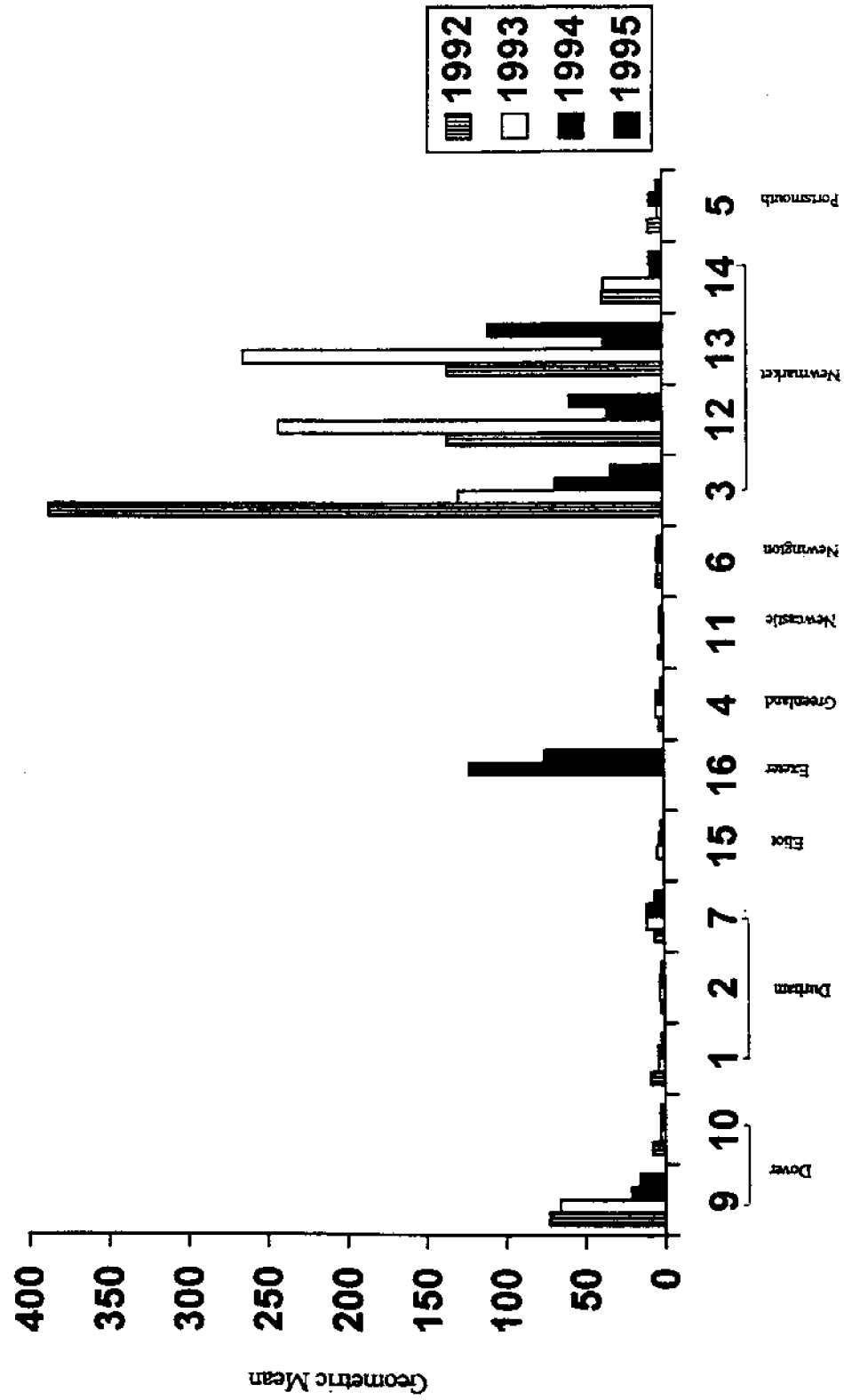
Yearly Mean High Tide pH



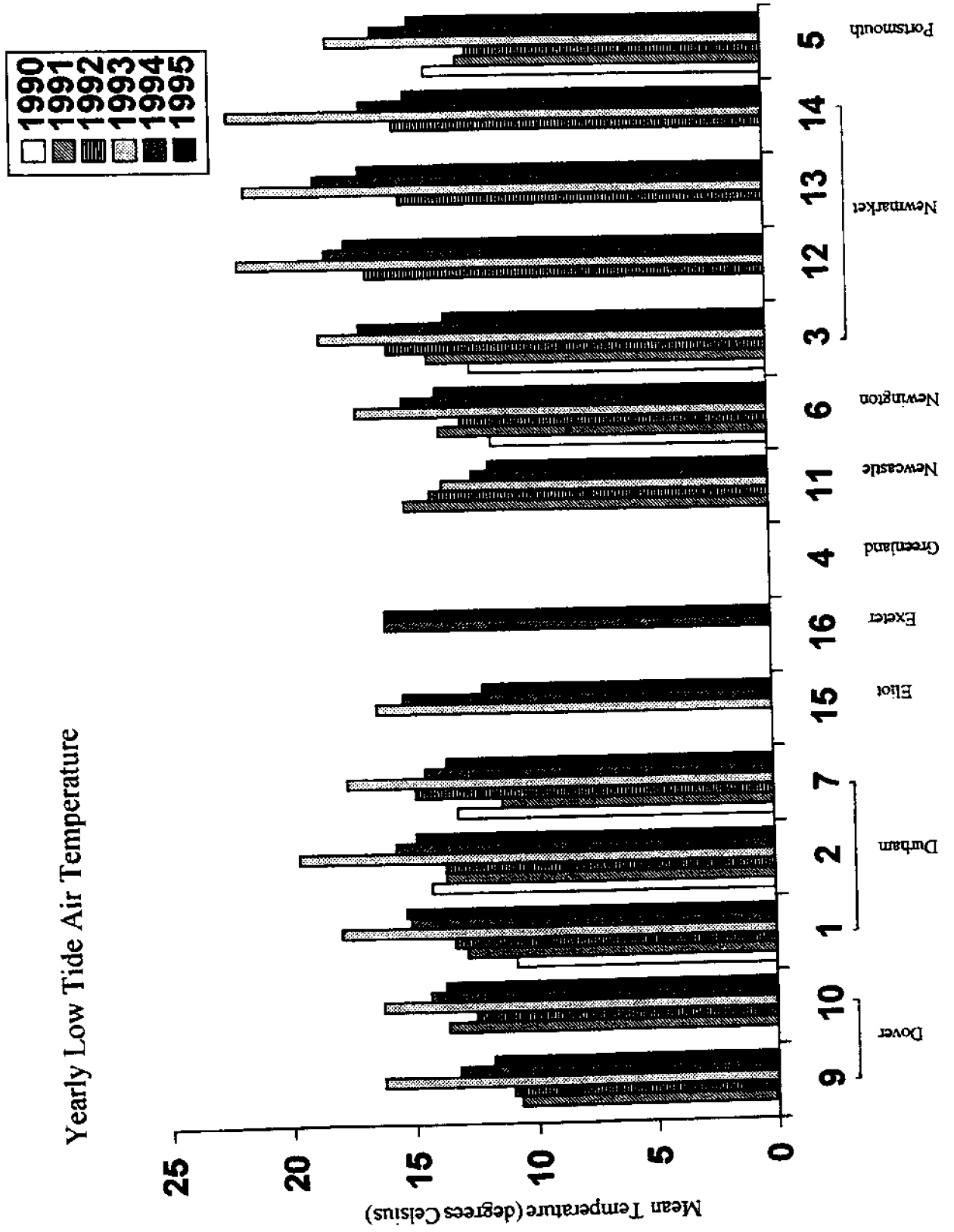
Yearly Low Tide Fecal Coliform Geometric Means



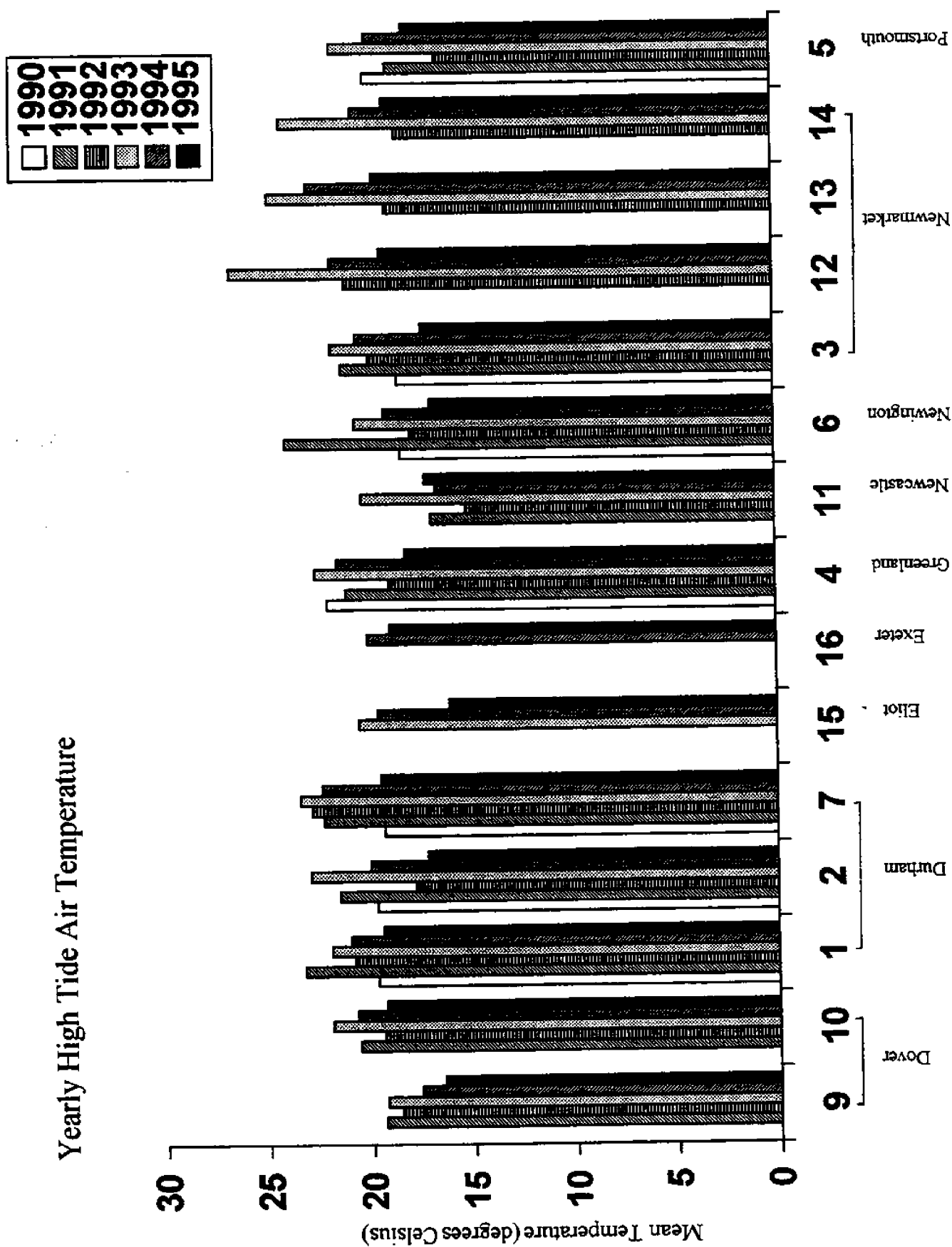
Yearly High Tide Fecal Coliform Geometric Means



Yearly Low Tide Air Temperature



Yearly High Tide Air Temperature



**What have been the changes in water quality over the past six years?
(continued)**

All sites except sites 14 and 15 have experienced an increase in their mean high salinities since the start of the GBW program. The most dramatic change occurred at site 3 on the Lamprey River, which exhibited a nearly steady increase from about 6 ppt in 1990 to 15 ppt in 1995. One possible reason may be due to periods of below normal rain during the sampling season. Increases in salinity levels are due to increased intrusion of salt water farther up river. A similar phenomenon occurred at low tide. In general, the increases in salinity were more dramatic farther in the estuary and more subtle closer to the ocean.

Likewise, it appears that this lack of rain may have caused an increase in the pH at many sites, especially the tidal river sites. pH levels at sites located closest to the open ocean and on Little and Great Bays tended to fluctuate from high to low. Site 12, at low tide, was the only site which appeared to be unaffected by exhibiting a constant mean pH throughout its history in the network. The most dramatic changes in low tide pH occurred at sites 1 and 13 which exhibited an overall increase from a pH around 7.1 in 1992 to 7.5 in 1995. High tide pH's have shown an increase on average with the most marked increases at sites 9, 10, 11 and 13.

Some sites have shown a decrease in fecal coliform counts over the years, while levels tend to fluctuate or increase at other sites. Site 3 has experienced an overall decrease in bacteria at both tidal stages. Site 12 has seen a decrease in low tide fecal coliform counts as well. These changes at sites 3 and 12 may be attributed to the work being done at the sewage treatment plant. Fecal coliform counts have decreased during both tidal stages at site 14, however, on average, the high tide counts tended to be a little higher in 1995 than in 1994. Site 5 seems to have experienced a low tide bacteria problem in 1993 and 1994 appears to have been lessening. In 1995 this site showed its lowest mean fecal coliform count ever. While this is encouraging, the counts still tend to be much higher than desired. Fecal coliform counts increased at Site 16 during low tide, but decreased at high tide. Counts appear to be decreasing at Site 9 during both tidal stages. However, this site still exhibits an undesirable amount of bacteria. Site 1 fecal coliform counts have been steadily decreasing at both low and high tides.

Changes in the mean values of percent saturation give a good indication of whether or not there are oxygen problems developing in the estuarine system. Low tide percent saturation levels have been decreasing at Sites 3, 12, 13 and 14 (all located in Newmarket). Site 12's levels are becoming very low. Site 15 and Site 16 low tide levels have decreased since 1994 but are still well above the Class B standard. Dissolved oxygen levels at the Portsmouth Country Club, Site 5, continue to be problematic at low tide, as well as low tide levels at Site 1 on the Oyster River. The remaining sites have experienced some fluctuation at low tide but all means are well above the 75% saturation level.

Yearly mean high tide percent saturation levels for all sites have consistently been above the 75% level. Most sites have experienced an actual increase, with only sites 10, 12, 14 and 16 showing a small to moderate decrease.

How Healthy is the Great Bay Estuary?

Dissolved Oxygen

The Great Bay Estuary appears to have quite healthy levels of dissolved oxygen, indicating that it is not experiencing significant "eutrophication" as are some of the estuaries in the country. Most sites showed average percent saturation values well above the Class B standard of 75%, although almost every site showed at least one "violation" of the standard. These violations typically occurred at low tide, but all sites showed acceptable levels of oxygen at high tide, indicating the observed oxygen depletion are not persistent throughout the day. Annual means suggest that Site 1 on the Oyster River, Site 5 on the Winnicut River and Site 12 on the Lamprey River are potential low tide hot spots. Violations of Class B standard below 75% at high tide, although there have been only twenty occurrences in the past six years, could indicate potential problems within in the area. Low saturation levels less than 75% could indicate potential environmental sources, but others may be due to possible sampling error. While GBW volunteers only sample from the water surface, the measurements are likely good indicators of the oxygen content in the entire water column. The physical characteristics of the bay, such as relatively shallow depths and strong tidal currents, ensure good mixing of surface and bottom waters, especially in Great and Little bays and in the Piscataqua River. This mixing is certainly a factor in preventing persistent low oxygen conditions.

Fecal Coliform Bacteria

Some of the most commonly asked questions that we hear are "Are the bacteria levels in the estuary too high?", "Is it safe to swim in the Great Bay?" and "Are the shellfish safe to eat?" It is important for the reader to understand the intended purpose of the Great Bay Watch when asking these questions. The volunteers' data are useful for giving generalized information about water quality in the Great Bay Estuary, identifying "hot spots" where state/local regulators should investigate further, and tracking changes in the estuary's water quality over time. GBW monitoring and data might also prove useful in locating the sources or activities that are creating the pollution that impacts shellfish beds. Many of the above questions are specific "regulatory" issues that are best answered by the regulators themselves. For example, state regulations for determining if tidal waters are safe for swimming use the bacteria enterococci, not fecal coliforms, and direct comparisons between the two cannot be made. Determining if waters are safe for shellfishing is a complicated process that involves much more than taking water samples. Real and potential shoreline sources of pollution must be evaluated and other factors that affect the performance of the pollution sources and their effects on shellfish beds (hydrographic, meteorological, and other influences) must be determined. Furthermore, water samples must be tested by a laboratory, certified by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, using specific analytical methods that are different from those used by the Great Bay Watch. Thus, it would be inappropriate for one to use the bacterial data generated by GBW to make a definitive conclusion on the safety of shellfish beds. However, GBW data can be viewed in the context of water quality standards for shellfishing to get a general sense of how clean or polluted the waters of the estuary are.

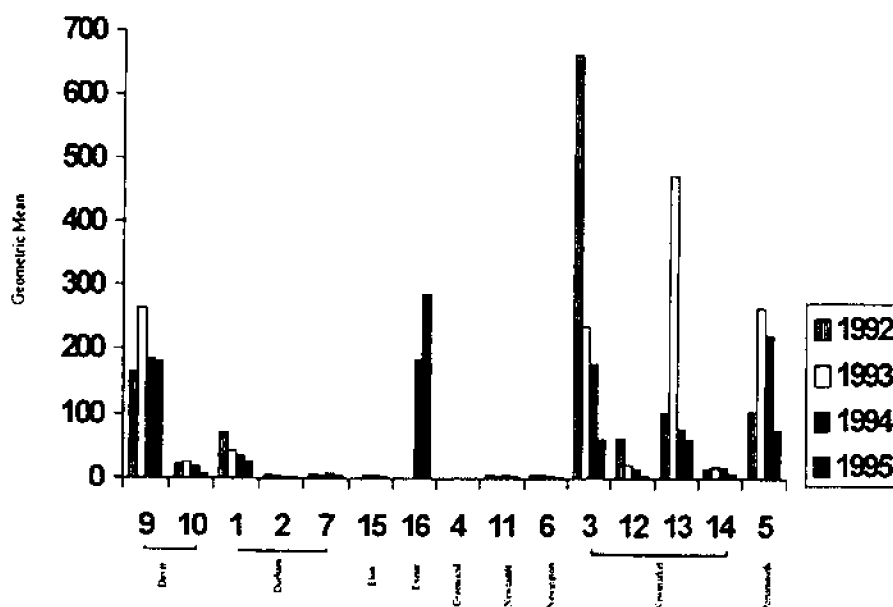
Shellfish water regulations state that for an area to be classified as "Approved"(harvesting can occur at any time, regardless of weather conditions or other factors), the geometric mean of several samples should not exceed 14 fecal coliform colonies per 100 ml, and not more than 10 percent of the samples should have counts that exceed 43 fecal coliform colonies per 100 ml. Only sites 2, 6, 11 and 15 would pass this test based on the GBW data collected to date. It is important for the reader to understand that although many of the sites would not meet the "Approved" classification, shellfish water criteria are very strict. Waters determined to be unfit for shellfish harvesting are not necessarily severely polluted and may be perfectly safe for other activities, such as swimming.

In general, the data indicate that sites located in the Town of Newmarket exhibit the most widespread bacterial contamination out of all the sites in the GBW network. However as indicated by the graphs below, the levels of contamination at each site have been steadily decreasing since their entrance into the sampling network. Site 16 in the town of Exeter also shows a high degree of fecal contamination at low tide which appears to be increasing based on the data collected to date. There is some indication that levels are decreasing at high tide at this site. The Cocheco River site in Dover, Site 9, also exhibits high fecal coliform levels at both tidal stages. However levels at Site 10, downstream on the Piscataqua River are much lower. This would indicate sources of the pollution upstream of Site 9. Most of the Sites in Durham exhibit low levels of fecal coliform. However Site 1 shows somewhat high bacteria counts at low tide. Data shows, however, that the low tide levels are decreasing at Site 1 over the last four years.

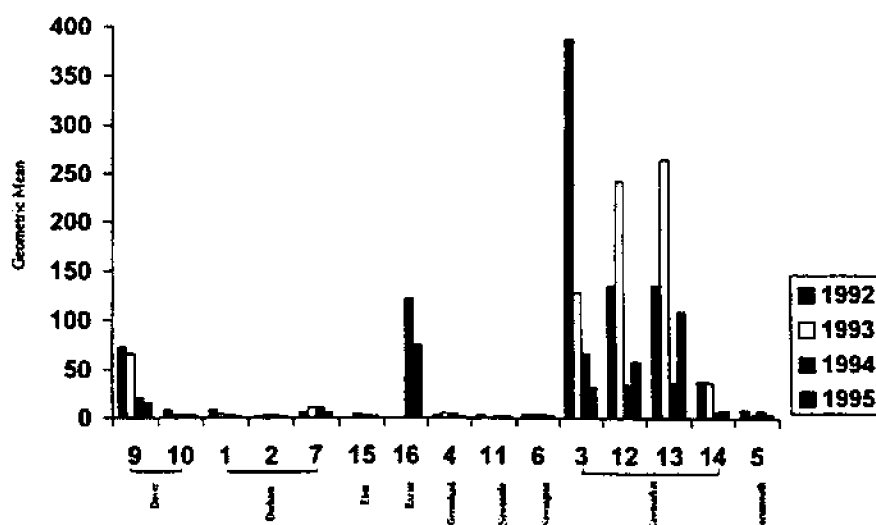


Alice and Bob Briggs at Cedar Point (Site 7) completing GBW data sheet.

Yearly Low Tide Fecal Coliform Geometric Means



Yearly High Tide Fecal Coliform Geometric Means



These figure shows yearly geometric mean values calculated for each of the Great Bay Watch sites at low and high tide respectively, and allow comparison among years at a single tidal stage.

When comparing fecal coliform levels within years at high versus low tide it becomes clear that most of the serious fecal coliform problems arise at low, rather than high tide.

B: Quality Assurance/Quality Control Analyses

Is the data collected by the volunteers accurate and precise?

The GBW's work on Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) has been focused on two areas. First, we have been testing volunteer monitors at QA/QC sessions since 1992. Second, we have utilized QA/QC teams to validate the volunteers' data through the use of split field sampling.

There are two factors which are of primary interest when evaluating the quality of data collected by volunteer monitors. The first is **accuracy**, or how close, on average, are the volunteers' measurements to the true value of the characteristic being measured. Accuracy is evaluated by conducting experiments in which the monitors take measurements from a sample with a known value. A difference between the average monitor estimate and the actual value is computed and reported as the level of accuracy. The second factor is **precision**, or how close the volunteer measurements are to one another. The variation, usually reported as the standard deviation, in the volunteers' measurements for a single sample is calculated and reported as the level of precision.

This year we made a few key changes to our QA/QC procedures in order to control for external factors which may influence the water samples being tested. First we designed a covered container to hold the water for dissolved oxygen sampling to try to control fluctuating dissolved oxygen levels. We also used our incubator for water temperature testing in order to keep a constant water temperature throughout the six hour session.

Both accuracy and precision have been evaluated for the GBW volunteers. We have held a total of eight QA/QC sessions to date; two were held in 1992, three were held in 1993, one was held in 1994 and two were held in 1995. In our first 1995 session we found that there was a need to modify our procedures to control for external influences which were affecting the water samples. This prompted the aforementioned procedural changes and hence only the results from the second 1995 session were used to evaluate the volunteers. A summary of these results can be found in figure B1 below.

	Accuracy		Precision	
	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual
Salinity Test 1	0.82 ppt	0.57 ppt	1.0 ppt	0.56 ppt
Salinity Test 2	0.82 ppt	0.28 ppt	1.0 ppt	0.77 ppt
Salinity Test 3	0.82 ppt	1.31 ppt	1.0 ppt	0.40 ppt
pH	0.1 pH units	0.0004 pH units	0.1 pH units	0.1 pH units
Dissolved Oxygen	0.3 mg/L	0.24 mg/L	0.9 mg/L	0.47 mg/L
Water Temperature	0.5°C	0.24°C	1°C	0.54°C

The results on the previous page are quite encouraging. Calculations for precision among the volunteers shows that variation among volunteers was fairly low and in all cases the pre-set GBW goals were met. Accuracy calculations indicate that, for the most part, the difference between the known values and the averages of those obtained by the volunteers was small with the exception of the third salinity test. However the first two salinity tests indicate that the volunteers are capable of accurately measuring this water characteristic. Nevertheless, we should continue to address the potential problem concerning the accuracy of measuring salinity with hydrometers by focusing more time on the training (and retraining) of the volunteers on the proper methods for using hydrometers. Finally, the results from our QA/QC sessions do indicate that the most active and dedicated volunteers can collect quality data.

Since there are many methods of collecting the types of data the Great Bay Watch measures, it is often a concern to know how our methods compare with the others. At our August 1995 QA/QC meeting we had the opportunity to test each of our methods for measuring dissolved oxygen, pH, and salinity with another method for measuring these quantities. QA/QC officers simultaneously sampled with the volunteers using a YSI meter to test dissolved oxygen, a Jenco pH meter, and a Orion salinity meter to test salinity. The statistical software package Minitab, was used to perform statistical sign tests to determine if the methods for measuring the above water characteristics were different. Complete results can be found in **Appendix G**. We found that we had little reason (95% confident) to believe that our method for testing dissolved oxygen levels was different from the YSI method. Likewise, we determined that we had little reason (again, 95% confident) to believe that the Cole Parmer pocket pH Testr2 used by the volunteers was different from the Jenco pH meter method. However, we have good reason to believe that there was a difference between the hydrometer method and the Orion salinity meter method. We performed three tests at three different known salinity values using each of these methods. We found that when we tested in low salinity water we could be 95% confident that the two methods were not different. However at an intermediate and a high salinity level the two methods did not give the same close results. The measured values indicate that the average salinity reading was higher for the Orion salinity meter in both cases. At next seasons QA/QC and retraining sessions the proper use and reading of hydrometers will be a important focus.

This year we made a conscious effort to evaluate the volunteers by use of split sampling in the field. QA/QC officers performed split sample tests at least once at both low and high tides at each site throughout the sampling season. Again, Minitab was used to analyze the data collected by both the volunteers and the QA/QC officers. Complete results can be found in **Appendix H**. The results indicate, that based on 95% confidence levels, (we have no reason to believe that the values measured by the volunteers for each parameter were different from those measured by the QA/QC officers in all but one instance, high tide water transparency). After careful observation we came up with two possible reasons for the discrepancy between the monitors and the QA/QC teams. First of all, the secchi measure is a highly subjective type of measurement which can be affected by the individuals eyesight or shadows on the water surface. Secondly, the location at which the measurements were taken may influence the values obtained by the observer. It is highly likely that if the two measurements were taken one after the other, that sediments may have been disturbed enough to cause variable readings in turbidity. Overall the volunteers are doing well in the field. They are accurately and precisely estimating all of the remaining parameters with respect to the QA/QC officers.

What corrections has the Great Bay Watch made to its data?

The QA/QC officers have spent a considerable amount of time reviewing the data for potential posting errors. Through the use of time series charts, several outlying observations were noticed and investigated. It was found that in some instances the data reported was improperly entered into the GBW data archives. Thus, all the data was re-checked and corrected where necessary. In many instances, the mean values and standard deviations for the first five years of the program changed. **Appendix D** Tables 1-13 includes complete tables of the corrected values and a comparison to those reported in the five year report.

For the 5 year report mean percent saturation values were calculated after removing observations with percentage greater than 120 percent. This was done because the authors of the 5 year report felt that it was highly unlikely percent saturation values greater than 120 percent to be naturally occurring. However, after further discussion with the technical advisory committee, the authors of the 1995 annual report decided to keep all values observed in when calculating our means. Since tea-colored water at site 16 and other sites could be due to the leaching of tannic acid from the tree covered river banks and/or suspended materials.

**Table of Low Tide Means and Standard Deviations for Percent Saturation
(with and without observations greater than 120 percent)**

Site Name	Site #	Mean		Standard Deviation	
		with all observations	with >120% removed	with all observations	with >120% removed
Peninsula	1	77.11	76.57	11.56	10.47
JEL	2	91.56	91.15	8.69	7.84
Lamprey River	3	85.08	85.08	9.91	9.91
Depot Road	4	*	*	*	*
PCC	5	73.22	73.22	10.18	10.18
Fox Point	6	93.07	93.07	7.92	7.92
Cedar Point	7	91.75	91.33	8.51	7.68
Neal	9	81.70	81.70	8.95	8.95
Clark	10	88.60	88.60	9.85	9.85
CML	11	91.82	91.82	10.17	10.17
STP	12	67.74	65.87	24.09	19.74
Marina Falls Landing	13	93.99	92.72	11.92	9.80
Fowlers' Dock	14	85.09	85.09	11.78	11.78
Pattern Yacht Yard	15	94.78	92.91	15.95	13.70
Exeter Docks	16	96.55	91.65	21.39	11.68

**Table of High Tide Means and Standard Deviations for Percent Saturation
(with and without observations greater than 120 percent)**

Site Name	Site #	Mean		Standard Deviation	
		with all observations	with >120% removed	with all observations	with >120% removed
Peninsula	1	98.66	98.03	10.26	9.55
JEL	2	97.43	97.15	7.88	7.48
Lamprey River	3	98.20	95.98	12.32	7.34
Depot Road	4	107.73	101.85	14.13	9.90
PCC	5	103.18	98.47	15.81	10.44
Fox Point	6	94.28	94.28	8.80	8.80
Cedar Point	7	92.82	92.82	9.03	9.03
Neal	9	94.68	91.51	14.89	11.10
Clark	10	98.54	98.00	8.66	7.52
CML	11	91.44	91.44	10.44	10.44
STP	12	95.74	92.59	16.46	11.72
Marina Falls Landing	13	95.58	94.86	9.74	8.21
Fowlers' Dock	14	91.28	91.28	13.14	13.14
Pattern Yacht Yard	15	97.50	96.88	16.37	16.11
Exeter Docks	16	119.83	94.63	44.50	8.69

References

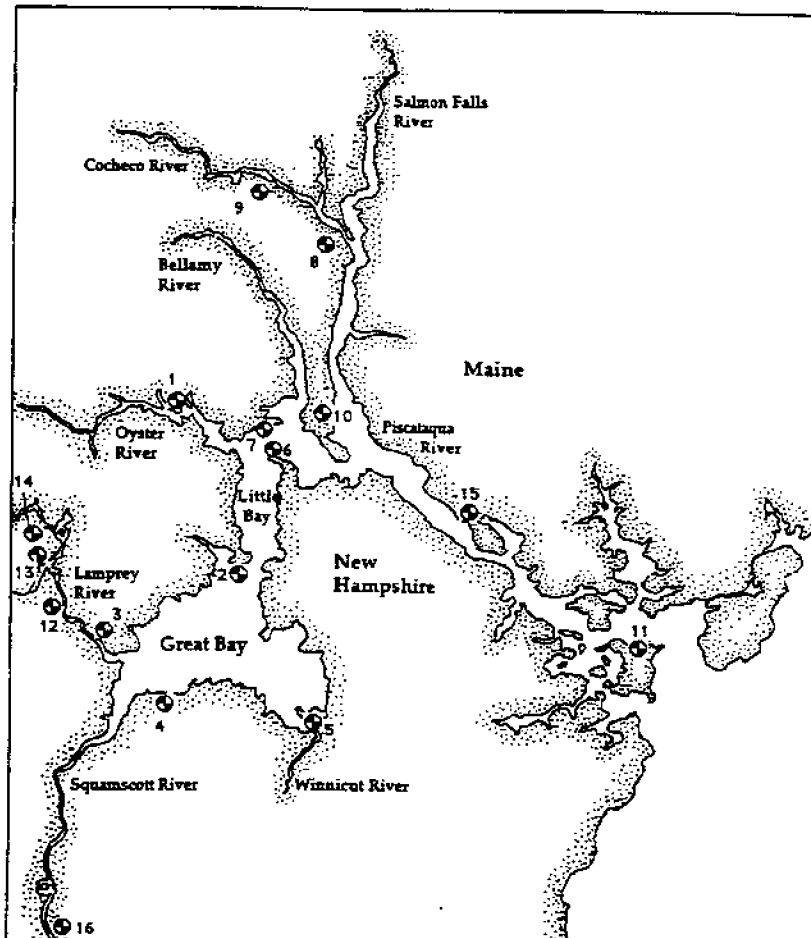
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- (3) *Standard Methods for the examination of water and wastewater, 17th Edition, 1989*, Lenore S. Clesceri, Arnold E. Greenberg, R. Rhodes Trussell.
- (4) NOAA *Strategic Assessment of Near Coastal Waters, Northeast Case Study*. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and Environmental Protection Agency, July 1988.
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Appendices

Appendix A

Table of Great Bay Watch Sites, locations, towns and year started

Site Name	Site #	Location	Town	Year Started	Comments
Peninsula (Smith's)	1	Oyster River	Durham	1990	
JEL	2	Great Bay	Durham	1990	
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	Newmarket	1990	
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	Greenland/ Stratham	1990	High tide only as of 1993
PCC	5	Winnacut River	Greenland/ Stratham	1990	
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	Newington	1990	
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	Durham	1990	
Rakoskes'	8	Piscataqua River	Dover	1990	Inactive as of 1992
Neals'/Williams'	9	Cocheco River	Dover	1990	
Clarks'	10	Piscataqua River	Dover	1991	
Coastal Marine Lab	11	Piscataqua River	New Castle	1991	
STP	12	Lamprey River	Newmarket	1992	
Marina Falls Land.	13	Lamprey River	Newmarket	1992	
Fowlers'	14	Lamprey River	Newmarket	1992	
Patten Yacht Yard	15	Piscataqua River	Eliot, Me	1993	
Exeter Town Docks	16	Squamscott River	Exeter	1994	



Appendix B

Site Data



Great Bay Watch equipment kit.

Site 1 - Peninsula

[illegible]

[illegible]

B-4

[illegible][illegible]

1

TIME-1	TIME-2	TIME-3	TIME-4	TIME-5	TIME-6	TIME-7	TIME-8	TIME-9	TIME-10	TIME-11	TIME-12	TIME-13	TIME-14	TIME-15	TIME-16	TIME-17	TIME-18	TIME-19	TIME-20	TIME-21	TIME-22	TIME-23	TIME-24	TIME-25	TIME-26	TIME-27	TIME-28	TIME-29	TIME-30	TIME-31	TIME-32	TIME-33	TIME-34	TIME-35	TIME-36	TIME-37	TIME-38	TIME-39	TIME-40	TIME-41	TIME-42	TIME-43	TIME-44	TIME-45	TIME-46	TIME-47	TIME-48	TIME-49	TIME-50	TIME-51	TIME-52	TIME-53	TIME-54	TIME-55	TIME-56	TIME-57	TIME-58	TIME-59	TIME-60	TIME-61	TIME-62	TIME-63	TIME-64	TIME-65	TIME-66	TIME-67	TIME-68	TIME-69	TIME-70	TIME-71	TIME-72	TIME-73	TIME-74	TIME-75	TIME-76	TIME-77	TIME-78	TIME-79	TIME-80	TIME-81	TIME-82	TIME-83	TIME-84	TIME-85	TIME-86	TIME-87	TIME-88	TIME-89	TIME-90	TIME-91	TIME-92	TIME-93	TIME-94	TIME-95	TIME-96	TIME-97	TIME-98	TIME-99	TIME-100	TIME-101	TIME-102	TIME-103	TIME-104	TIME-105	TIME-106	TIME-107	TIME-108	TIME-109	TIME-110	TIME-111	TIME-112	TIME-113	TIME-114	TIME-115	TIME-116	TIME-117	TIME-118	TIME-119	TIME-120	TIME-121	TIME-122	TIME-123	TIME-124	TIME-125	TIME-126	TIME-127	TIME-128	TIME-129	TIME-130	TIME-131	TIME-132	TIME-133	TIME-134	TIME-135	TIME-136	TIME-137	TIME-138	TIME-139	TIME-140	TIME-141	TIME-142	TIME-143	TIME-144	TIME-145	TIME-146	TIME-147	TIME-148	TIME-149	TIME-150	TIME-151	TIME-152	TIME-153	TIME-154	TIME-155	TIME-156	TIME-157	TIME-158	TIME-159	TIME-160	TIME-161	TIME-162	TIME-163	TIME-164	TIME-165	TIME-166	TIME-167	TIME-168	TIME-169	TIME-170	TIME-171	TIME-172	TIME-173	TIME-174	TIME-175	TIME-176	TIME-177	TIME-178	TIME-179	TIME-180	TIME-181	TIME-182	TIME-183	TIME-184	TIME-185	TIME-186	TIME-187	TIME-188	TIME-189	TIME-190	TIME-191	TIME-192	TIME-193	TIME-194	TIME-195	TIME-196	TIME-197	TIME-198	TIME-199	TIME-200	TIME-201	TIME-202	TIME-203	TIME-204	TIME-205	TIME-206	TIME-207	TIME-208	TIME-209	TIME-210	TIME-211	TIME-212	TIME-213	TIME-214	TIME-215	TIME-216	TIME-217	TIME-218	TIME-219	TIME-220	TIME-221	TIME-222	TIME-223	TIME-224	TIME-225	TIME-226	TIME-227	TIME-228	TIME-229	TIME-230	TIME-231	TIME-232	TIME-233	TIME-234	TIME-235	TIME-236	TIME-237	TIME-238	TIME-239	TIME-240	TIME-241	TIME-242	TIME-243	TIME-244	TIME-245	TIME-246	TIME-247	TIME-248	TIME-249	TIME-250	TIME-251	TIME-252	TIME-253	TIME-254	TIME-255	TIME-256	TIME-257	TIME-258	TIME-259	TIME-260	TIME-261	TIME-262	TIME-263	TIME-264	TIME-265	TIME-266	TIME-267	TIME-268	TIME-269	TIME-270	TIME-271	TIME-272	TIME-273	TIME-274	TIME-275	TIME-276	TIME-277	TIME-278	TIME-279	TIME-280	TIME-281	TIME-282	TIME-283	TIME-284	TIME-285	TIME-286	TIME-287	TIME-288	TIME-289	TIME-290	TIME-291	TIME-292	TIME-293	TIME-294	TIME-295	TIME-296	TIME-297	TIME-298	TIME-299	TIME-300	TIME-301	TIME-302	TIME-303	TIME-304	TIME-305	TIME-306	TIME-307	TIME-308	TIME-309	TIME-310	TIME-311	TIME-312	TIME-313	TIME-314	TIME-315	TIME-316	TIME-317	TIME-318	TIME-319	TIME-320	TIME-321	TIME-322	TIME-323	TIME-324	TIME-325	TIME-326	TIME-327	TIME-328	TIME-329	TIME-330	TIME-331	TIME-332	TIME-333	TIME-334	TIME-335	TIME-336	TIME-337	TIME-338	TIME-339	TIME-340	TIME-341	TIME-342	TIME-343	TIME-344	TIME-345	TIME-346	TIME-347	TIME-348	TIME-349	TIME-350	TIME-351	TIME-352	TIME-353	TIME-354	TIME-355	TIME-356	TIME-357	TIME-358	TIME-359	TIME-360	TIME-361	TIME-362	TIME-363	TIME-364	TIME-365	TIME-366	TIME-367	TIME-368	TIME-369	TIME-370	TIME-371	TIME-372	TIME-373	TIME-374	TIME-375	TIME-376	TIME-377	TIME-378	TIME-379	TIME-380	TIME-381	TIME-382	TIME-383	TIME-384	TIME-385	TIME-386	TIME-387	TIME-388	TIME-389	TIME-390	TIME-391	TIME-392	TIME-393	TIME-394	TIME-395	TIME-396	TIME-397	TIME-398	TIME-399	TIME-400	TIME-401	TIME-402	TIME-403	TIME-404	TIME-405	TIME-406	TIME-407	TIME-408	TIME-409	TIME-410	TIME-411	TIME-412	TIME-413	TIME-414	TIME-415	TIME-416	TIME-417	TIME-418	TIME-419	TIME-420	TIME-421	TIME-422	TIME-423	TIME-424	TIME-425	TIME-426	TIME-427	TIME-428	TIME-429	TIME-430	TIME-431	TIME-432	TIME-433	TIME-434	TIME-435	TIME-436	TIME-437	TIME-438	TIME-439	TIME-440	TIME-441	TIME-442	TIME-443	TIME-444	TIME-445	TIME-446	TIME-447	TIME-448	TIME-449	TIME-450	TIME-451	TIME-452	TIME-453	TIME-454	TIME-455	TIME-456	TIME-457	TIME-458	TIME-459	TIME-460	TIME-461	TIME-462	TIME-463	TIME-464	TIME-465	TIME-466	TIME-467	TIME-468	TIME-469	TIME-470	TIME-471	TIME-472	TIME-473	TIME-474	TIME-475	TIME-476	TIME-477	TIME-478	TIME-479	TIME-480	TIME-481	TIME-482	TIME-483	TIME-484	TIME-485	TIME-486	TIME-487	TIME-488	TIME-489	TIME-490	TIME-491	TIME-492	TIME-493	TIME-494	TIME-495	TIME-496	TIME-497	TIME-498	TIME-499	TIME-500	TIME-501	TIME-502	TIME-503	TIME-504	TIME-505	TIME-506	TIME-507	TIME-508	TIME-509	TIME-510	TIME-511	TIME-512	TIME-513	TIME-514	TIME-515	TIME-516	TIME-517	TIME-518	TIME-519	TIME-520	TIME-521	TIME-522	TIME-523	TIME-524	TIME-525	TIME-526	TIME-527	TIME-528	TIME-529	TIME-530	TIME-531	TIME-532	TIME-533	TIME-534	TIME-535	TIME-536	TIME-537	TIME-538	TIME-539	TIME-540	TIME-541	TIME-542	TIME-543	TIME-544	TIME-545	TIME-546	TIME-547	TIME-548	TIME-549	TIME-550	TIME-551	TIME-552	TIME-553	TIME-554	TIME-555	TIME-556	TIME-557	TIME-558	TIME-559	TIME-560	TIME-561	TIME-562	TIME-563	TIME-564	TIME-565	TIME-566	TIME-567	TIME-568	TIME-569	TIME-570	TIME-571	TIME-572	TIME-573	TIME-574	TIME-575	TIME-576	TIME-577	TIME-578	TIME-579	TIME-580	TIME-581	TIME-582	TIME-583	TIME-584	TIME-585	TIME-586	TIME-587	TIME-588	TIME-589	TIME-590	TIME-591	TIME-592	TIME-593	TIME-594	TIME-595	TIME-596	TIME-597	TIME-598	TIME-599	TIME-600	TIME-601	TIME-602	TIME-603	TIME-604	TIME-605	TIME-606	TIME-607	TIME-608	TIME-609	TIME-610	TIME-611	TIME-612	TIME-613	TIME-614	TIME-615	TIME-616	TIME-617	TIME-618	TIME-619	TIME-620	TIME-621	TIME-622	TIME-623	TIME-624	TIME-625	TIME-626	TIME-627	TIME-628	TIME-629	TIME-630	TIME-631	TIME-632	TIME-633	TIME-634	TIME-635	TIME-636	TIME-637	TIME-638	TIME-639	TIME-640	TIME-641	TIME-642	TIME-643	TIME-644	TIME-645	TIME-646	TIME-647	TIME-648	TIME-649	TIME-650	TIME-651	TIME-652	TIME-653	TIME-654	TIME-655	TIME-656	TIME-657	TIME-658	TIME-659	TIME-660	TIME-661	TIME-662	TIME-663	TIME-664	TIME-665	TIME-666	TIME-667	TIME-668	TIME-669	TIME-670	TIME-671	TIME-672	TIME-673	TIME-674	TIME-675	TIME-676	TIME-677	TIME-678	TIME-679	TIME-680	TIME-681	TIME-682	TIME-683	TIME-684	TIME-685	TIME-686	TIME-687	TIME-688	TIME-689	TIME-690	TIME-691	TIME-692	TIME-693	TIME-694	TIME-695	TIME-696	TIME-697	TIME-698	TIME-699	TIME-700	TIME-701	TIME-702	TIME-703	TIME-704	TIME-705	TIME-706	TIME-707	TIME-708	TIME-709	TIME-710	TIME-711	TIME-712	TIME-713	TIME-714	TIME-715	TIME-716	TIME-717	TIME-718	TIME-719	TIME-720	TIME-721	TIME-722	TIME-723	TIME-724	TIME-725	TIME-726	TIME-727	TIME-728	TIME-729	TIME-730	TIME-731	TIME-732	TIME-733	TIME-734	TIME-735	TIME-736	TIME-737	TIME-738	TIME-739	TIME-740	TIME-741	TIME-742	TIME-743	TIME-744	TIME-745	TIME-746	TIME-747	TIME-748	TIME-749	TIME-750	TIME-751	TIME-752	TIME-753	TIME-754	TIME-755	TIME-756	TIME-757	TIME-758	TIME-759	TIME-760	TIME-761	TIME-762	TIME-763	TIME-764	TIME-765	TIME-766	TIME-767	TIME-768	TIME-769	TIME-770	TIME-771	TIME-772	TIME-773	TIME-774	TIME-775	TIME-776	TIME-777	TIME-778	TIME-779	TIME-780	TIME-781	TIME-782	TIME-783	TIME-784	TIME-785	TIME-786	TIME-787	TIME-788	TIME-789	TIME-790	TIME-791	TIME-792	TIME-793	TIME-794	TIME-795	TIME-796	TIME-797	TIME-798	TIME-799	TIME-800	TIME-801	TIME-802	TIME-803	TIME-804	TIME-805	TIME-806	TIME-807	TIME-808	TIME-809	TIME-810	TIME-811	TIME-812	TIME-813	TIME-814	TIME-815	TIME-816	TIME-817	TIME-818	TIME-819	TIME-820	TIME-821	TIME-822	TIME-823	TIME-824	TIME-825	TIME-826	TIME-827	TIME-828	TIME-829	TIME-830	TIME-831	TIME-832	TIME-833	TIME-834	TIME-835	TIME-836	TIME-837	TIME-838	TIME-839	TIME-840	TIME-841	TIME-842	TIME-843	TIME-844	TIME-845	TIME-846	TIME-847	TIME-848	TIME-849	TIME-850	TIME-851	TIME-852	TIME-853	TIME-854	TIME-855	TIME-856	TIME-857	TIME-858	TIME-859	TIME-860	TIME-861	TIME-862	TIME-863	TIME-864	TIME-865	TIME-866	TIME-867	TIME-868	TIME-869	TIME-870	TIME-871	TIME-872	TIME-873	TIME-874	TIME-875	TIME-876	TIME-877	TIME-878	TIME-879	TIME-880	TIME-881	TIME-882	TIME-883	TIME-884	TIME-885	TIME-886	TIME-887	TIME-888	TIME-889	TIME-890	TIME-891	TIME-892	TIME-893	TIME-894	TIME-895	TIME-896	TIME-897	TIME-898	TIME-899	TIME-900	TIME-901	TIME-902	TIME-903	TIME-904	TIME-905	TIME-906	TIME-907	TIME-908	TIME-909	TIME-910	TIME-911	TIME-912	TIME-913	TIME-914	TIME-915	TIME-916	TIME-917	TIME-918	TIME-919	TIME-920	TIME-921	TIME-922	TIME-923	TIME-924	TIME-925	TIME-926	TIME-927	TIME-928	TIME-929	TIME-930	TIME-931	TIME-932	TIME-933	TIME-934	TIME-935	TIME-936	TIME-937	TIME-938	TIME-939	TIME-940	TIME-941	TIME-942	TIME-943	TIME-944	TIME-945	TIME-946	TIME-947	TIME-948	TIME-949	TIME-950	TIME-951	TIME-952	TIME-953	TIME-954	TIME-955	TIME-956	TIME-957	TIME-958	TIME-959	TIME-960	TIME-961	TIME-962	TIME-963	TIME-964	TIME-965	TIME-966	TIME-967	TIME-968	TIME-969	TIME-970	TIME-971	TIME-972	TIME-973	TIME-974	TIME-975	TIME-976	TIME-977	TIME-978	TIME-979	TIME-980	TIME-981	TIME-982	TIME-983	TIME-984	TIME-985	TIME-986	TIME-987	TIME-988	TIME-989	TIME-990	TIME-991	TIME-992	TIME-993	TIME-994	TIME-995	TIME-996	TIME-997	TIME-998	TIME-999	TIME-1000
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[illegible]

B-8

Site 9 - Cacheco River

[illegible]

Site 10 - Piscataqua River

YEAR	DATE	SAMPLER	WTEMP-L	WTEMP-H	DO-L	DO-H	SAL-L	SAL-H	SAT-L	SAT-H	PH-L	PH-H	FCAL-L	FCAL-H	LP-L	LP-H	DEPTH-L	DEPTH-H	ATMP-L	ATMP-H	WATER-L	WATER-H	WEATHER-L	WEATHER-H	ACTIVITIES-L	ACTIVITIES-H	TIME-L	TIME-H	
81	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
82	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
83	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
84	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
85	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
86	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
87	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
88	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
89	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
90	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
91	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
92	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
93	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
94	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
95	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
96	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
97	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
98	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
99	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC
100	10	07/19/91	JJ	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC	JB	JB	CC

Site 12 - Sewage Treatment Plant

YEAR	SITE	DATE	SAMPLER-L	SAMPLER-H	WTEMP-H	WTEMP-L	DOL	DO-H	BAL-L	BAL-H	SAT-L	SAT-H	BATH	pH-L	pH-H	PECAL-A	PECAL-H	LPL	LPH	DEPTH-L	DEPTH-H	ATEMP-H	ATEMP-L	WATER-H	WATER-L	WEATHER-H	WEATHER-L	ACTIVITY-H	ACTIVITY-L	TIME-L	TIME-H		
82	13	04/12/82	RO CY CY	NO	13	13	0.0	12.4	2.3	3.5	0.0	10.31	7.5	7.4																			
82	12	05/01/82	AR CY	CY CD	11.5	18.5	8.1	9.1	4.1	1.5	65.83	82.78	7.5	7.3																			
82	12	04/18/82	AR CY	CY CD	14.8	17.8	7.8	8.7	1.1	1.5	76.31	102.87	7.5	7.3																			
82	12	06/01/82	CY AF	AF CY	16.8	18.0	6.8	8.0	3.8	3.0	72.10	91.14	7.2	7.1																			
82	12	06/03/82	JF CY	AF CY	22.8	25.0	6.4	8.2	8.2	8.5	72.33	101.88	6.7	7.3																			
82	12	04/15/82	KB AF	KB AF	19.0	23.0	6.5	8.0	3.7	4.2	71.77	95.70	7.0	7.3																			
82	12	06/06/82	JF CY	AF CY	22.0	25.0	6.4	8.2	8.2	8.5	72.33	102.75	7.0	7.3																			
82	12	07/11/82	JF CY	AF CY	22.5	25.0	7.5	9.5	8.1	5.0	90.73	81.41	7.1	7.0																			
82	12	07/16/82	RC CY	AF CY	21.0	23.5	4.4	6.8	3.0	7.5	82.88	105.85	7.2	7.1																			
82	12	08/13/82	RC CY	AF CY	21.0	23.0	6.2	8.2	5.1	4.7	72.90	90.51	7.0	7.8																			
82	12	06/22/82	RC CY	AF CY	22.0	25.0	6.4	8.4	3.5	4.5	84.16	104.44	7.0	7.2																			
82	12	06/11/82	RC CY	AF CY	21.0	20.0	6.7	8.0	3.3	5.1	83.33	90.78	7.1	7.0																			
82	12	06/25/82	RC CY	AF CY	17.0	18.0	7.2	8.4	3.2	2.8	78.13	90.51	8.4	6.0																			
82	12	06/12/82	RC CY	AF CY	18.0	14.5	6.3	8.8	4.3	4.8	68.40	89.85	7.4	7.2																			
82	12	10/26/82	RC CY	AF CY	12.0	11.0	6.3	8.0	5.8	1.3	68.83	89.84	7.2	7.0																			
82	12	10/26/82	RC CY	AF CY	12.0	11.0	6.3	8.0	5.8	1.3	68.83	89.84	7.2	7.0																			
82	12	11/06/82	RC CY	AF CY	13.0	10.0	16.1	10.0	2.4	3.4	65.94	91.86	7.0	7.1																			
82	12	04/21/82	RC CY	AF CY	12.0	13.0	7.0	11.0	2.4	3.7	71.81	184.12	7.3	7.1																			
82	12	05/06/82	AS CY	AF CY	14.5	18.0	6.4	9.1	3.1	3.7	64.15	180.48	7.3	7.1																			
82	12	05/20/82	AS CY	AF CY	17.0	17.0	5.6	9.1	3.5	3.2	58.31	99.92		7.1																			
82	12	06/03/82	AS CY	AF CY	18.5	18.0	6.6	7.5	1.8	5.1	68.53	83.64	6.8	6.8																			
82	12	06/23/82	KB	KB FB	20.0	21.0	9.1	9.2	1.4	7.0	58.79	108.87	6.8	6.8																			
82	12	07/06/82	KB RM	KB RM	23.0	23.0	6.2	8.1	17.7	22.0	101.09	107.47	8.3	7.4																			
82	12	07/22/82	KB RM	KB RM	25.0	25.0	6.3	10.4	18.5	18.1	111.38	140.82	7.2	7.8																			
82	12	08/05/82	KB RM	KB RM	22.0	23.5	4.7	8.8	1.8	8.8	64.49	84.33	7.1	7.3																			
82	12	08/19/82	KB RM	KB RM	23.8	24.5	5.1	8.4	8.0	22.5	58.86	68.87	6.9	7.0																			
82	12	08/20/82	KB RM	KB RM	17.8	18.5	6.4	7.5	25.4	3.4	78.83	88.47	7.1	7.4																			
82	12	10/10/82	KB RM	KB RM	15.0	18.0	7.8	8.2	3.4	1.3	83.02	82.81	7.2	7.1																			
82	12	11/06/82	KB RM	KB RM	13.0	15.5	7.4	8.5	1.0	8.8	71.96	81.27	7.3	7.1																			
82	12	08/19/82	KB RM	KB RM	14.0	15.0	5.6	10.5	1.0	0.3	54.89	104.27	6.9	7.3																			
82	12	08/25/82	KB RM	KB RM	16.8	18.0	6.2	8.7	1.2	0.8	48.23	77.72	6.8	6.9																			
82	12	08/26/82	KB RM	KB RM	17.5	21.0	4.7	10.3	3.5	0.6	48.51	118.48	7.3	6.9																			
82	12	08/27/82	KB RM	KB RM	18.5	23.5	3.3	4.8	5.1	3.1	34.30	57.83	7.3	7.1																			
82	12	07/11/82	KB RM	KB RM	22.0	27.0	4.1	7.3	0.3	8.2	43.16	95.95	7.1	7.0																			
82	12	07/25/82	KB RM	KB RM	24.0	29.0	3.6	6.8	1.0	11.8	82.86	121.37	6.9	7.4																			
82	12	08/09/82	KB RM	KB RM	22.5	25.5	6.0	8.3	7.0	22.0	62.86	90.32	7.4	7.4																			
82	12	08/23/82	KB RM	KB RM	22.0	26.5	7.7	9.0	1.4	2.3	68.06	90.32	7.4	7.4																			
82	12	08/27/82	KB RM	KB RM	21.0	29.0	4.8	9.8	1.1	2.4	54.87	101.52	6.9	7.0																			
82	12	08/21/82	KB RM	KB RM	20.5	21.0	4.8	9.8	1.1	2.4	54.87	101.52	6.9	7.0																			
82	12	10/08/82	KB RM	KB RM	17.8	14.0	18.5	8.1	8.0	2.4	172.63	89.86	7.1	7.1																			
82	12	10/28/82	KB RM	KB RM	16.8	13.0	7.0	10.8	0.8	0.0	71.24	95.35	7.1	7.1																			
82	12	11/07/82	KB RM	KB RM	16.0																												
82	12	04/11/82	AF	AF	11.3	13.0	4.4	10.0	8.5	0.0	42.32	86.33	7.2	7.3																			
82	12	04/11/82	AF	AF	13.8	13.0	4.8	9.7	0.5	0.0	43.86	82.48	7.3	7.3																			
82	12	04/11/82	AF	AF	14.5	13.0	4.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	40.40	82.84	6.9	7.0																			
82	12	05/20/82	AF	AF	18.0	17.0	4.4	8.6	0.3	0.0	48.76	83.94																					
82	12	06/23/82	AF	AF	18.0	18.5	8.0	8.7	0.6	1.2	86.89	95.74	6.9	7.1																			
82	12	06/27/82	AF	AF	21.0	28.0	4.0	7.8	0.0	3.8	65.80	82.74	6.9	7.1																			
82	12	07/11/82	AF	AF	22.8	25.0	5.2	5.7	0.0	3.0	65.80	82.74	6.9	7.1																			
82	12	07/27/82	AF	AF	23.5	24.5	3.1	7.8	1.2	3.1	72.17	80.17	6.8	6.8																			
82	12	08/10/82	AF	AF	21.8	24.5	3.8	4.0	8.0	18.2	43.40	75.44	7.3	7.3																			
82	12	08/11/82	AF	AF	21.8	25.0	3.4	4.0	8.0	18.2	43.40	75.44	7.3	7.3																			
82	12	08/11/82	AF	AF	19.5	25.0	4.4	11.2	8.6	22.2	42.27	148.18	7.1	7.4																			
82	12	08/22/82	AF	AF	18.3	15.5	4.6	8.4	0.5	1.5	23.15	40.43																					
82	12	10/10/82	AF	AF	15.5	13.0	6.6	9.8	0.0	0.4	54.97	91.74	6.9	6.8																			
82	12	10/20/82	AF	AF	14.0	8.0	6.4	11.8	0.0	0.0	62.38	82.86	7.1	7.2																			
82	12	11/06/82	AF	AF	14.0	8.0	6.4	11.8	0.0	0.0	62.38	82.86	7.1	7.2																			

Site 13 - Marina Falls Landing:

[illegible]

Site 14 - Fowler's Dam

[illegible]

YEAR	SITE	DATE	SAMPLER-L	SAMPLER-R	WTEMP-L	WTEMP-H	DOL	DO-M	SAL-L	SAL-H	BAT-L	BAT-H	pH-L	pH-H	FECL-L	FECL-H	LO-L	LO-H	LP-H	DEPTH	ATEN-P	WATER-H	ACTIVITIES	TIME-L	TIME-H	
83	15	04/21/83	TEAM 4	TEAM 4	8.5	8.5	11.0	10.4	13.5	102.31	102.31	88.35	7.7	7.9	10.0	10.0	115.0	115.0	415.0	470.0	14.5	18.0	18.0	1 do test		
83	15	04/22/83	AF SUNDAY	TEAM 4	12.0	12.0	10.0	9.1	10.8	7.9	28.8	68.72	114.65	7.4	7.7	30.0	30.0	128.0	128.0	350.0	480.0	18.0	24.0	24.0	1 do test	
83	15	04/23/83	JH SH	JH SH	12.0	12.0	9.0	9.2	9.8	25.8	30.7	100.03	106.97	7.6	7.7	10.0	10.0	145.0	145.0	320.0	450.0	11.5	20.0	20.0	big ship	
83	15	04/24/83	JH-MF SH	JH-MF SH	12.5	12.5	9.0	9.1	9.8	28.8	28.8	100.04	106.35	8.0	7.6	10.0	0.0	135.0	135.0	375.0	720.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	big boats	
83	15	04/25/83	LB AS	LB AS	16.5	12.5	8.1	8.3	28.5	31.1	88.50	105.78	7.8	7.8	30.0	0.0	180.0	180.0	395.0	730.0	17.0	25.0	25.0	boats		
83	15	04/26/83	HF JGB	HF JGB	17.5	16.5	8.0	8.0	33.5	31.1	111.51	109.83	8.1	7.9	0.0	10.0	175.0	175.0	445.0	380.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	boats		
83	15	07/02/83	CT BM	CT BM	16.5	14.5	8.0	8.4	30.1	31.8	99.98	110.69	8.2	7.1	0.0	20.0	185.0	185.0	465.0	375.0	19.0	32.0	32.0	no DO		
83	15	06/03/83	JH-MF SH	JH-MF SH	18.5	17.0	8.1	8.1	32.5	30.8	100.59	108.59	7.8	8.5	0.0	10.0	210.0	210.0	475.0	380.0	22.0	32.0	32.0	high boats		
83	15	04/19/83	EH RIR HF	JH-MF SH	18.0	16.0	7.9	8.3	28.7	32.3	99.45	104.20	7.9	8.0	0.0	10.0	210.0	210.0	475.0	380.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	No current		
83	15	06/20/83	HF	JH-MF SH	15.5	12.5	8.0	8.4	30.1	31.8	101.63	110.69	7.9	7.9	0.0	3.0	315.0	315.0	480.0	420.0	18.0	23.5	23.5	boiling		
83	15	09/20/83	CT JS JT	CT JS JT	13.0	13.0	8.5	7.9	31.4	32.7	92.30	96.97	7.9	8.0	3.0	3.0	320.0	320.0	490.0	405.0	12.0	18.0	18.0	boiling		
83	15	10/04/83	JH JF	JH JF	13.0	13.0	8.5	7.9	31.4	32.7	92.30	96.97	7.9	8.0	3.0	3.0	320.0	320.0	490.0	405.0	12.0	18.0	18.0	boiling		
83	15	10/04/83	JH JF	JH JF	13.0	13.0	8.5	7.9	31.4	32.7	92.30	96.97	7.9	8.0	3.0	3.0	320.0	320.0	490.0	405.0	12.0	18.0	18.0	boiling		
83	15	10/04/83	JH JF	JH JF	13.0	13.0	8.5	7.9	31.4	32.7	92.30	96.97	7.9	8.0	3.0	3.0	320.0	320.0	490.0	405.0	12.0	18.0	18.0	boiling		
83	15	10/04/83	JH JF	JH JF	13.0	13.0	8.5	7.9	31.4	32.7	92.30	96.97	7.9	8.0	3.0	3.0	320.0	320.0	490.0	405.0	12.0	18.0	18.0	boiling		
83	15	10/04/83	JH JF	JH JF	13.0	13.0	8.5	7.9	31.4	32.7	92.30	96.97	7.9	8.0	3.0	3.0	320.0	320.0	490.0	405.0	12.0	18.0	18.0	boiling		
83	15	10/04/83	JH JF	JH JF	13.0	13.0	8.5	7.9	31.4	32.7	92.30	96.97	7.9	8.0	3.0	3.0	320.									

Sho 10 - Ekater

[illegible]

Appendix C

Time Series Plot Explanation

The following appendix consists of graphs known as Time Series Plots because the data is depicted over time (i.e. the data is plotted starting with the first sampling taken through the last ever sample taken). These plots are intended to give an overall representation of the data collected to date. You will notice that each graph shows a general pattern depending on the parameter involved. The best way to look at these graphs is to try to distinguish a common pattern within a sampling season and compare to other seasons and then look for any unusual observations which alter the general pattern. These observations are either outliers or indicate that some outside influence caused a change in the process.

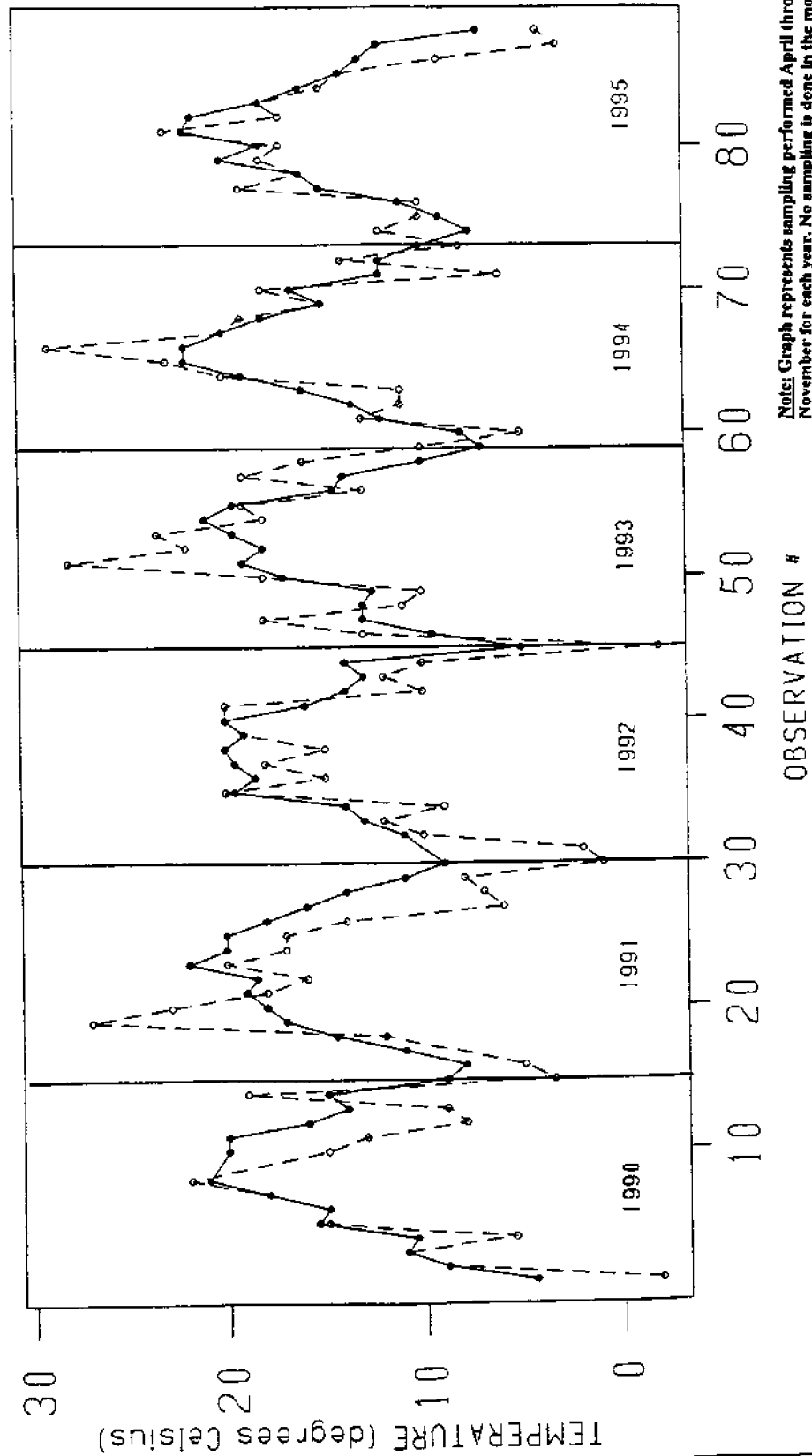
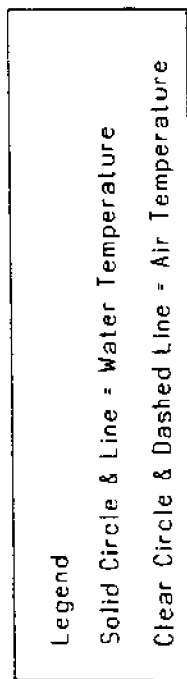
Sampling years are separated by a bold line. It should be noted that the GBW only samples during the months of April through November. No sampling is performed during the months of December through March.

The observation # refers to the location in time at which the particular sample was taken. Missing observations are not depicted on the graphs. The observations are connected by either solid or dashed line for a visual aid not to imply that continuity exist between observations.



Joanne Morrill and Audrey Fortin check the hydrometer reading.

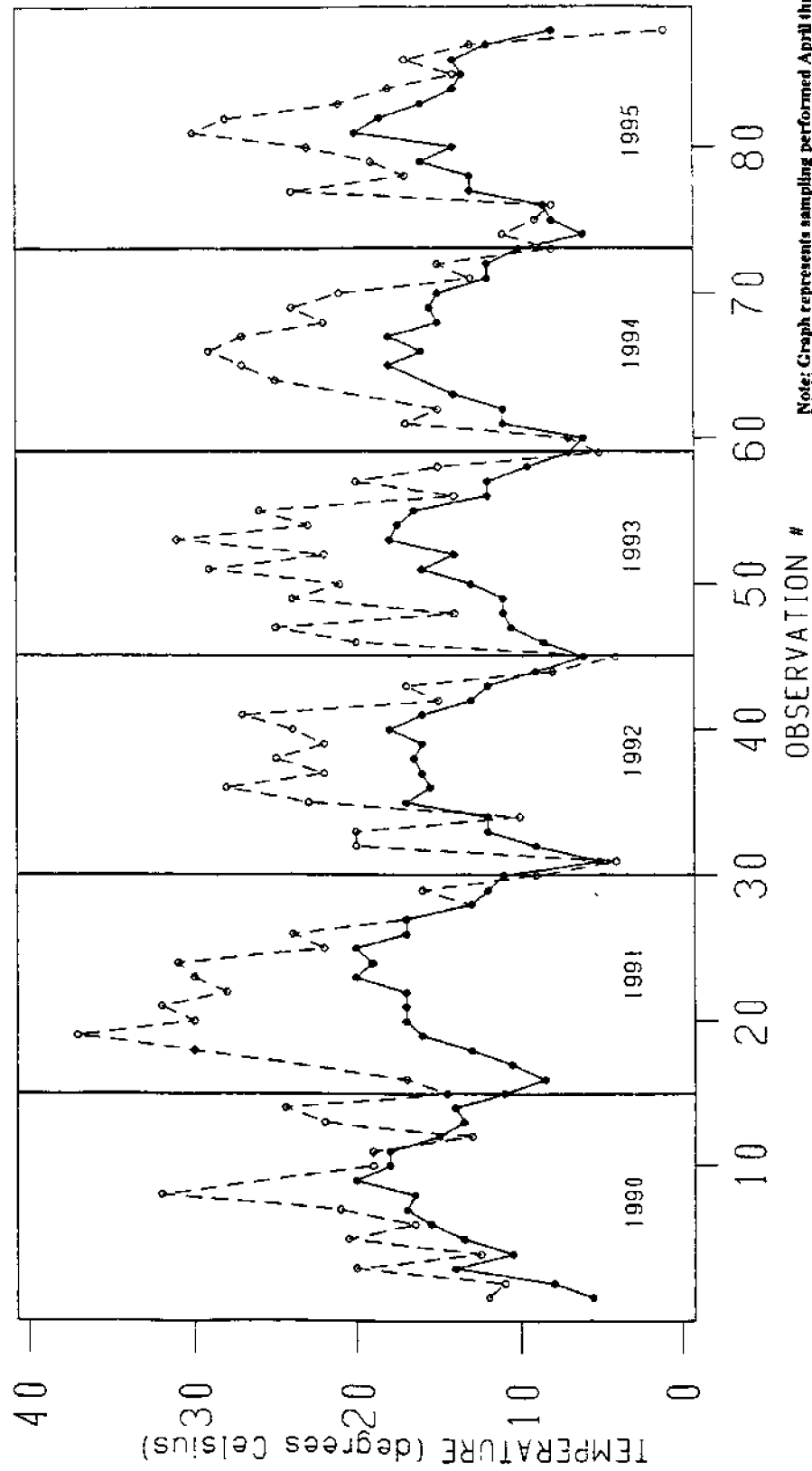
Site 6 Low Tide Water & Air Temperature



Notes: Graph represents sampling performed April through November for each year. No sampling is done in the months of December through March. Bold vertical lines indicate separation between sampling years.

Site 6 High Tide Water & Air Temperature

Legend
 Solid Circle & Line = Water Temperature
 Clear Circle & Dashed Line = Air Temperature



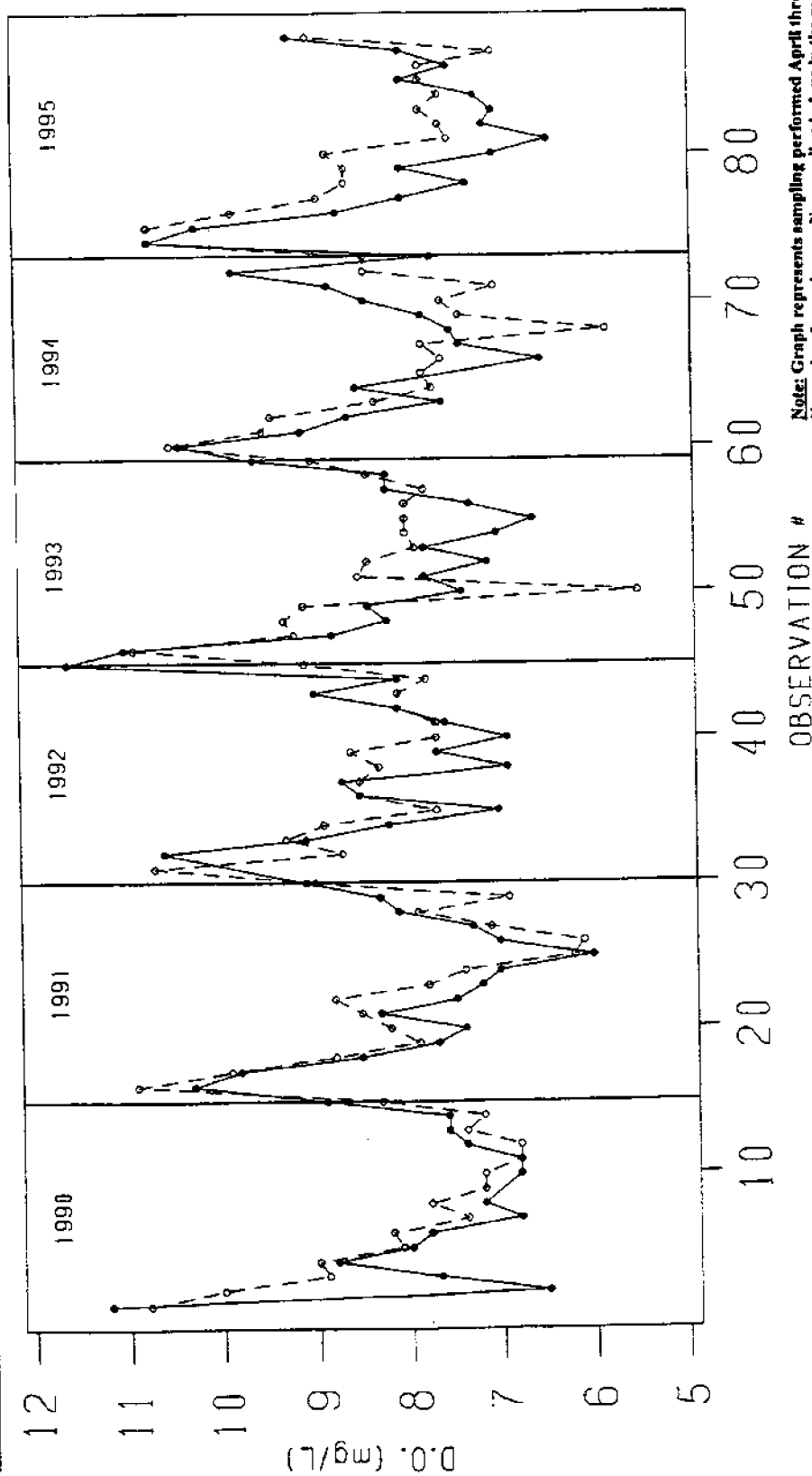
Note: Graph represents sampling performed April through November for each year. No sampling is done in the months of December through March. Bold vertical lines indicate separation between sampling years.

Site 6 Dissolved Oxygen Levels

Legend

Solid Circle & Line = Low Tide

Clear Circle & Dashed Line = High Tide



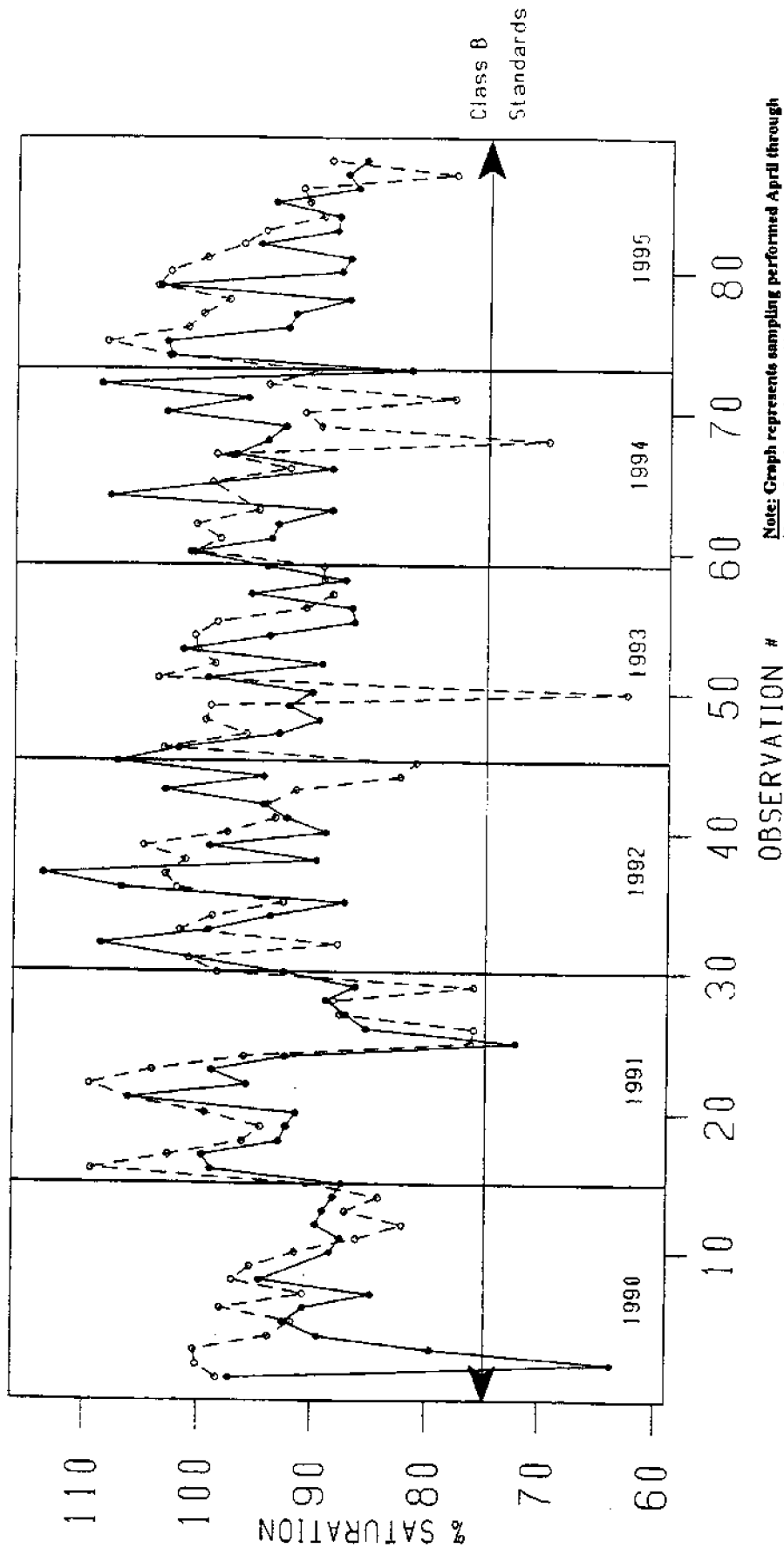
Note: Graph represents sampling performed April through November for each year. No sampling is done in the months of December through March. Bold vertical lines indicate separation between sampling years.

Site 6 Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation

Legend

Solid Circle & Line - Low Tide

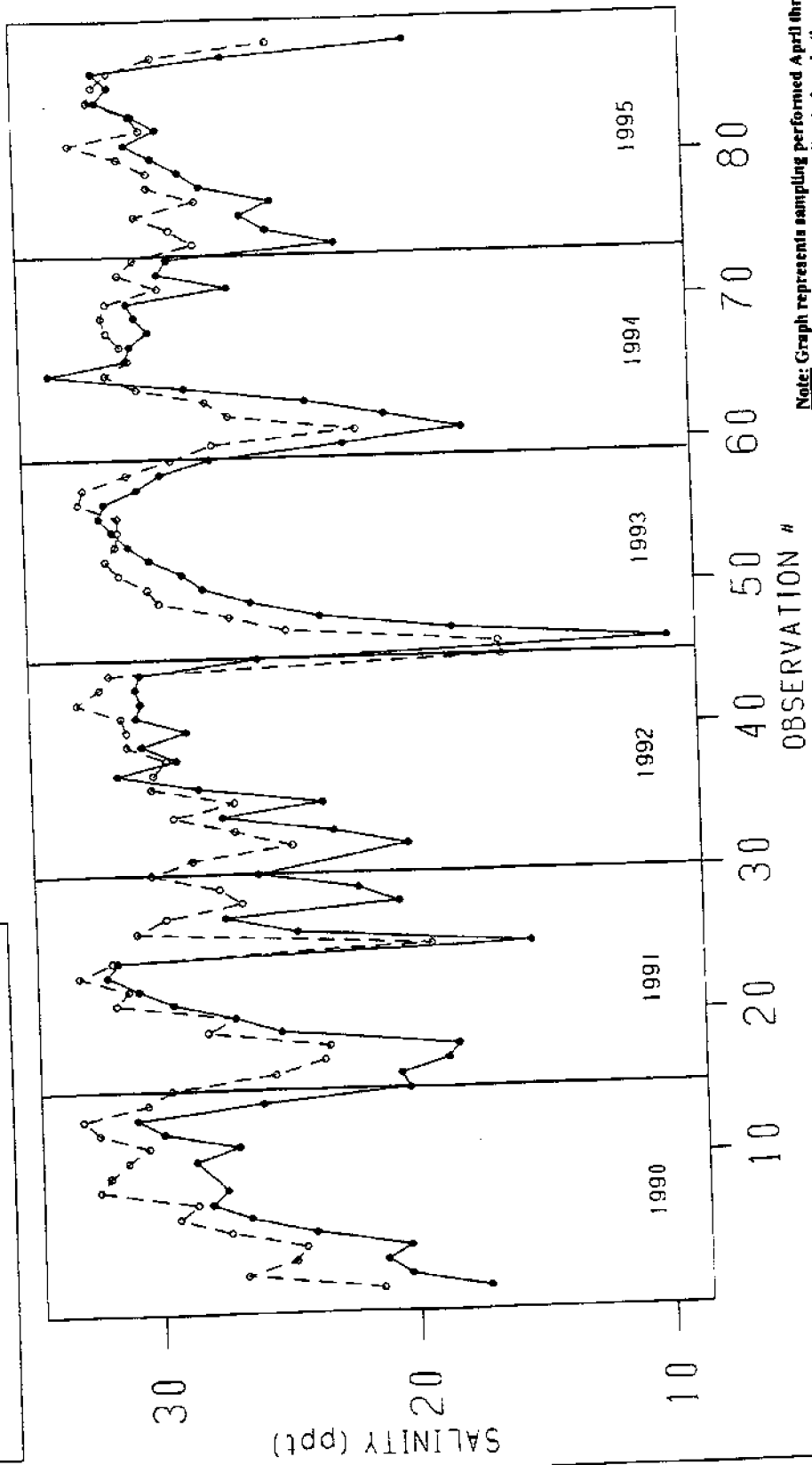
Clear Circle & Dashed Line - High Tide



Note: Graph represents sampling performed April through November for each year. No sampling is done in the months of December through March. Bold vertical lines indicate separation between sampling years.

Legend
 Solid Circle & Line = Low Tide
 Clear Circle & Dashed Line = High Tide

Site 6 Salinity



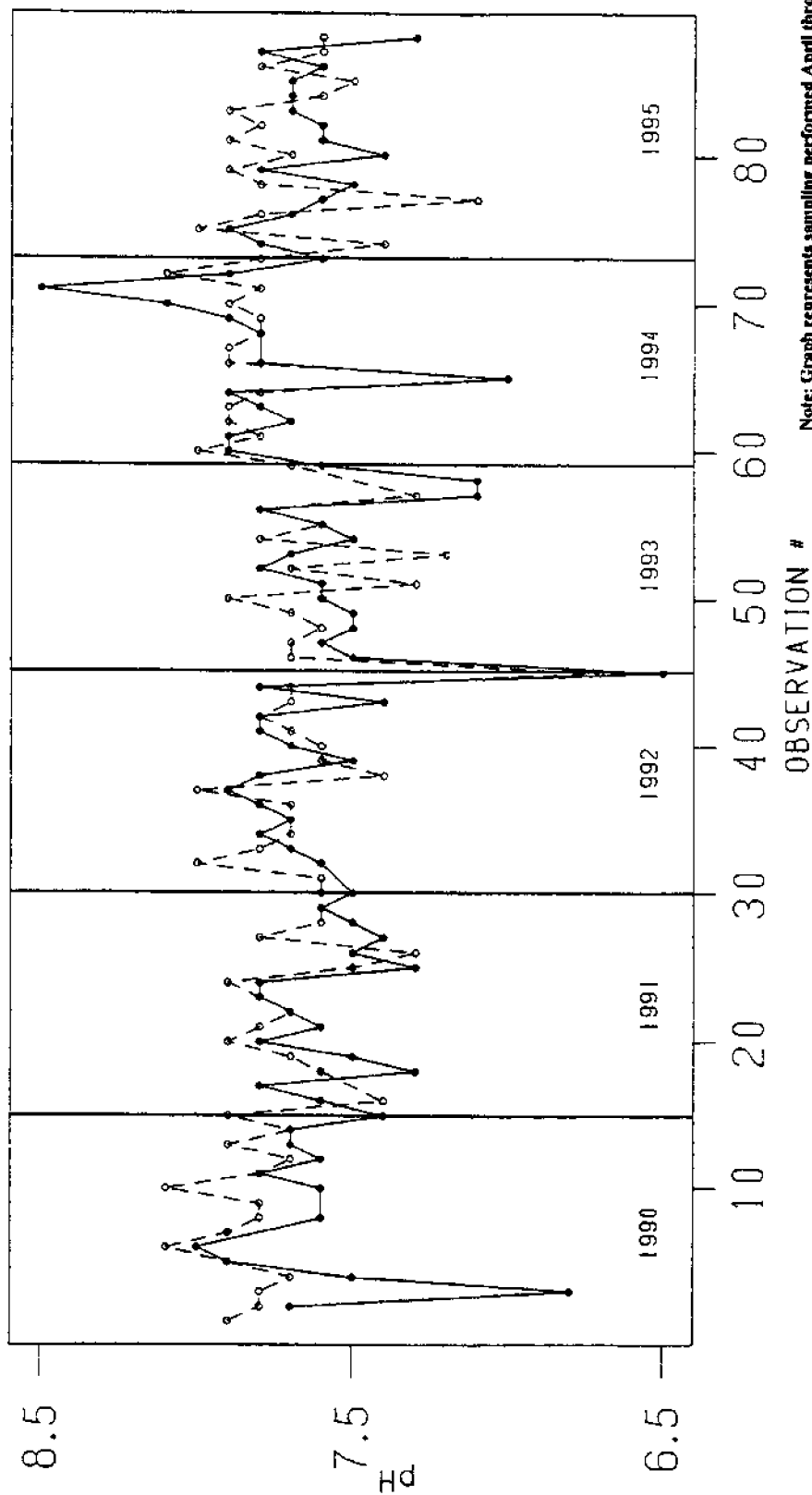
Note: Graph represents sampling performed April through November for each year. No sampling is done in the months of December through March. Bold vertical lines indicate separation between sampling years.

Site 6 pH

Legend

Solid Circle & Line = Low Tide

Clear Circle & Dashed Line = High Tide



Note: Graph represents sampling performed April through November for each year. No sampling is done in the months of December through March. Bold vertical lines indicate separation between sampling years.

Appendix D

Corrected Data For 1995

Table 1: Low Tide Water Temperature (°C)

Site #	1995 Reported Mean	Corrected 1995 Mean	1995 Reported Std. Dev.	Corrected 1995 Std. Dev.	1995 Reported Min	Corrected 1995 Min	1995 Reported Max	Corrected 1995 Max
1	16	16	5.6	5.6	1.3	1.3	24.5	24.5
2	15.9	15.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	24.0	24.0
3	17.0	17.0	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.5	24.5	24.5
4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5	15.8	15.8	5.6	5.6	1.0	1.0	25.0	25.0
6	15.2	15.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	22.0	22.0
7	15.3	15.3	4.2	4.2	6.5	6.5	22.5	22.5
9	16.0	16.0	5.3	5.3	3.0	3.0	24.0	24.0
10	15.9	15.9	5.3	5.3	4.4	4.4	24.5	24.5
11	11.9	11.9	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.0	18.0	18.0
12	18.1	18.2	4.3	4.3	7.5	7.5	26.0	26.0
13	17.1	17.1	6.1	6.1	3.0	3.0	26.0	26.0
14	17.5	17.5	5.7	5.7	4.0	4.0	25.0	25.0
15	14.0	14.1	3.3	3.4	7.0	7.0	19.0	19.0
16	17.5	17.5	6.0	6.0	9.0	9.0	26.5	26.5

Table 2: High Tide Water Temperature (°C)

Site #	1995 Report ed Mean	Correc ted 1995 Mean	1995 Reported Std. Dev.	Corrected 1995 Std. Dev.	1995 Reported Min	Corrected 1995 Min	1995 Reported Max	Corrected 1995 Max
1	17.1	17.1	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.3	24.5	24.5
2	16.0	16.0	4.3	4.3	5.2	5.2	22.5	22.5
3	18.5	18.5	6.2	6.2	4.5	4.5	29.5	29.5
4	18.0	18.0	5.8	5.8	3.5	3.5	27.5	27.5
5	18.1	18.1	6.1	6.1	3.0	3.0	28.0	28.0
6	13.6	13.6	3.7	3.7	5.0	5.0	20.0	20.0
7	14.8	14.8	3.8	3.8	6.0	6.0	21.0	21.0
9	17.3	17.4	5.8	5.8	2.0	2.0	26.5	26.5
10	16.2	16.2	4.8	4.8	5.4	5.4	26.0	26.0
11	12.0	12.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	18.5	18.5
12	18.6	18.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	28.0	28.0
13	18.4	18.3	6.1	6.1	4.0	4.0	28.0	28.0
14	19.4	19.4	6.2	6.2	4.5	4.5	29.0	29.0
15	12.5	12.6	3.3	3.3	6.0	6.0	17.0	17.0
16	19.2	19.3	6.8	6.8	9.0	9.0	29.5	29.5

Table 3: Low Tide Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)

Site #	1995 Reported Mean	Corrected 1995 Mean	1995 Reported Std. Dev.	Corrected 1995 Std. Dev.	1995 Reported Min	Corrected 1995 Min	1995 Reported Max	Corrected 1995 Max
1	6.9	6.9	1.6	1.8	4.2	4.2	11.3	13.4
2	7.9	8.0	1.4	1.4	5.7	5.7	11.4	11.7
3	8.0	8.0	1.7	1.7	4.6	4.6	12.0	12.0
4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5	7.0	7.0	1.6	1.6	4.2	4.2	10.9	10.9
6	8.1	8.1	1.2	1.2	6.0	6.0	11.6	11.6
7	7.9	7.9	1.1	1.1	5.8	5.8	11.6	11.6
9	7.9	7.9	1.6	1.6	4.6	4.6	11.3	11.3
10	8.0	8.0	1.1	1.1	6.0	6.0	11.2	11.2
11	8.3	8.3	1.3	1.3	4.7	4.7	11.9	11.9
12	6.6	6.7	1.7	2.2	3.3	3.3	10.1	16.5
13	9.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	6.1	6.1	13.8	13.8
14	8.1	8.3	1.5	1.6	5.9	5.9	11.8	12.0
15	8.5	8.6	1.5	1.7	3.3	3.3	11.0	12.8
16	8.7	9.4	1.0	2.1	7.4	7.4	10.6	14.3

Table 4: High Tide Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)

Site #	1995 Reported Mean	Corrected 1995 Mean	1995 Reported Std. Dev.	Corrected 1995 Std. Dev.	1995 Reported Min	Corrected 1995 Min	1995 Reported Max	Corrected 1995 Max
1	8.2	8.2	1.2	1.3	5.4	5.4	12.9	12.9
2	8.3	8.3	1.1	1.1	6.5	6.5	11.4	11.4
3	8.8	8.9	1.6	1.6	5.6	5.6	12.6	12.6
4	8.7	9.0	1.3	1.4	6.5	6.5	12.0	12.5
5	8.3	8.5	1.3	1.3	6.0	6.0	12.0	12.0
6	8.2	8.2	1.1	1.1	5.5	5.5	10.9	10.9
7	7.9	8.0	1.1	1.1	5.3	5.3	10.9	10.9
9	8.3	8.5	1.4	1.4	5.6	5.6	11.9	11.9
10	8.4	8.5	1.0	1.0	7.0	7.0	11.2	11.2
11	8.2	8.2	1.3	1.3	4.7	4.7	12.3	12.3
12	8.8	8.8	1.6	1.5	4.8	4.8	12.4	12.4
13	9.0	9.0	1.6	1.6	7.0	5.4	12.5	12.5
14	8.5	8.4	1.7	1.6	3.3	3.3	12.8	12.8
15	8.5	8.6	1.7	1.9	3.3	3.3	10.8	11.5
16	9.2	10.8	1.2	3.2	7.7	7.7	11.2	19.0

Table 5: Low Tide Salinity (ppt)

Site #	1995 Reported Mean	Corrected 1995 Mean	1995 Reported Std. Dev.	Corrected 1995 Std. Dev.	1995 Reported Min	Corrected 1995 Min	1995 Reported Max	Corrected 1995 Max
1	21.0	21.0	6.9	6.9	3.5	3.5	31.0	31.0
2	25.3	25.3	5.6	5.6	7.3	7.3	32.5	32.5
3	10.4	10.4	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0
4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5	10.5	10.5	7.2	7.2	0.1	0.1	24.3	24.3
6	26.1	26.1	4.8	4.8	9.7	9.7	33.4	33.4
7	26.4	26.4	4.8	4.8	9.7	9.7	33.1	33.1
9	8.9	8.9	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0
10	18.5	18.5	6.8	6.8	0.3	0.3	28.9	28.9
11	29.5	29.3	2.5	2.5	23.3	22.8	34.2	34.2
12	4.3	4.5	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	25.4	25.4
13	4.7	4.7	3.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	14.2	14.2
14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15	27.6	27.6	5.8	5.8	7.9	7.9	33.5	33.5
16	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	7.2	7.2

Table 6: High Tide Salinity (ppt)

Site #	1995 Reported Mean	Corrected 1995 Mean	1995 Reported Std. Dev.	Corrected 1995 Std. Dev.	1995 Reported Min	Corrected 1995 Min	1995 Reported Max	Corrected 1995 Max
1	25.7	25.7	6.0	6.0	7.6	7.6	32.9	32.9
2	26.8	26.8	4.6	4.6	10.9	10.9	33.1	33.1
3	9.0	9.0	7.5	7.5	1.1	1.1	28.5	28.5
4	23.7	23.7	6.8	6.8	1.2	1.2	31.9	31.9
5	22.4	22.4	6.6	6.6	4.4	4.4	32.3	32.3
6	28.7	28.7	3.6	3.6	16.2	16.2	32.9	32.9
7	28.4	28.4	3.8	3.8	13.9	13.9	33.9	33.9
9	13.8	13.8	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	27.2	27.2
10	25.5	25.5	6.4	6.4	3.5	3.5	33.2	33.2
11	28.7	28.7	3.2	3.2	19.3	19.3	33.2	33.2
12	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	23.0	23.0
13	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	13.8	13.8
14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15	30.9	30.9	2.0	2.0	24.7	24.7	33.4	33.4
16	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.9	0.2	0.2	11.3	11.3

Table 7: Low Tide % Saturation

Site #	1995 Reported Mean	Corrected 1995 Mean	1995 Reported Std. Dev.	Corrected 1995 Std. Dev.	1995 Reported Min	Corrected 1995 Min	1995 Reported Max	Corrected 1995 Max
1	76.5	77.4	9.4	10.8	48.6	48.6	96.2	123.5
2	91.4	91.9	8.0	9.0	72.5	72.5	112.3	127.0
3	85.3	85.5	10.2	9.7	48.4	48.4	104.7	104.7
4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5	73.4	73.5	10.2	10.1	52.8	52.8	101.5	101.5
6	93.3	93.3	8.3	8.2	63.8	63.8	113.7	113.7
7	91.0	91.6	7.8	8.8	70.1	70.1	119.4	125.6
9	82.6	82.6	8.7	8.7	52.5	52.5	95.7	95.7
10	88.9	88.9	9.4	9.4	67.0	67.0	115.5	115.5
11	90.9	91.1	10.7	10.7	49.2	49.2	118.6	118.6
12	71.3	73.8	18.5	23.6	36.3	36.3	111.3	172.0
13	94.3	96.0	8.4	11.6	76.0	76.0	111.0	139.3
14	85.6	86.3	11.3	11.2	60.9	60.9	109.8	109.8
15	95.4	97.1	13.6	15.9	40.6	40.6	111.5	142.2
16	91.1	100.6	14.0	28.2	67.7	67.7	119.9	173.8

Table 8: High Tide % Saturation

Site #	1995 Reported Mean	Corrected 1995 Mean	1995 Reported Std. Dev.	Corrected 1995 Std. Dev.	1995 Reported Min	Corrected 1995 Min	1995 Reported Max	Corrected 1995 Max
1	97.4	98.5	9.6	10.6	56.4	56.4	116.2	125.6
2	97.5	98.0	7.3	7.8	83.5	83.5	113.7	121.4
3	95.4	98.0	7.0	13.0	65.3	65.4	118.5	151.5
4	101.2	107.5	9.9	14.3	80.5	80.5	117.2	141.9
5	97.9	101.7	10.4	15.2	75.6	75.6	118.2	152.5
6	93.4	93.8	9.6	9.0	62.7	62.7	109.6	109.6
7	92.4	92.4	9.5	9.5	62.9	62.9	113.7	113.7
9	91.8	94.7	11.2	14.5	67.1	67.1	116.2	131.5
10	98.7	99.4	7.6	8.9	84.1	84.1	113.1	134.0
11	90.0	90.0	10.7	10.8	55.2	55.2	112.4	112.4
12	93.4	97.2	11.0	15.1	57.6	57.6	118.5	145.5
13	94.9	94.9	9.3	8.7	57.8	62.9	115.6	115.6
14	91.5	92.3	14.6	13.8	29.8	29.8	112.9	112.9
15	96.0	97.2	18.3	18.3	40.9	40.9	117.0	121.5
16	93.0	121.9	10.9	49.0	72.8	72.8	108.6	253.7

Table 9: Low Tide pH

Site #	1995 Reported Mean	Corrected 1995 Mean	1995 Reported Std. Dev.	Corrected 1995 Std. Dev.	1995 Reported Min	Corrected 1995 Min	1995 Reported Max	Corrected 1995 Max
1	7.3	7.3	0.3	0.3	6.5	6.5	8.2	8.2
2	7.7	7.7	0.3	0.3	6.7	6.7	8.4	8.4
3	7.3	7.3	0.3	0.3	5.9	5.9	8.1	8.1
4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5	7.3	7.3	0.2	0.2	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.8
6	7.6	7.6	0.3	0.3	6.5	6.5	8.5	8.5
7	7.6	7.6	0.4	0.4	5.6	5.6	8.3	8.3
9	7.2	7.2	0.3	0.3	6.6	6.6	7.8	7.8
10	7.6	7.6	0.4	0.4	6.9	6.9	10.0	10.0
11	7.6	7.6	0.4	0.4	6.0	6.0	8.2	8.2
12	7.1	7.1	0.3	0.3	6.4	6.4	7.6	7.6
13	7.2	7.2	0.4	0.4	5.7	5.7	7.9	7.9
14	7.2	7.2	0.4	0.4	6.2	6.2	8.2	8.2
15	7.7	7.7	0.2	0.2	7.3	7.3	8.2	8.2
16	7.7	7.7	0.5	0.5	7.2	7.2	9.1	9.1

Table 10: High Tide pH

Site #	1995 Reported Mean	Corrected 1995 Mean	1995 Reported Std. Dev.	Corrected 1995 Std. Dev.	1995 Reported Min	Corrected 1995 Min	1995 Reported Max	Corrected 1995 Max
1	7.6	7.7	0.4	0.2	5.6	7.0	8.2	8.2
2	7.7	7.7	0.3	0.3	6.5	6.5	8.4	8.4
3	7.3	7.3	0.4	0.4	6.2	5.9	8.4	8.4
4	7.9	7.9	0.3	0.3	6.9	6.9	8.5	8.5
5	7.8	7.8	0.2	0.2	7.2	7.2	8.4	8.4
6	7.7	7.7	0.2	0.2	6.7	6.7	8.1	8.1
7	7.6	7.6	0.4	0.4	6.3	6.3	8.1	8.1
9	7.3	7.3	0.4	0.4	6.4	6.4	8.7	8.7
10	7.7	7.7	0.3	0.3	6.9	6.9	8.5	8.5
11	7.6	7.6	0.4	0.4	6.8	6.8	8.1	8.1
12	7.2	7.2	0.3	0.3	6.0	6.0	7.8	7.8
13	7.2	7.2	0.2	0.2	6.6	6.6	7.6	7.6
14	7.2	7.2	0.2	0.2	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.7
15	7.8	7.8	0.4	0.4	6.9	6.9	9.5	9.5
16	7.8	7.8	0.8	0.8	7.0	7.0	9.5	9.5

Table 11: Low Tide Air Temperature (°C)

Site #	1995 Reported Mean	Corrected 1995 Mean	1995 Reported Std. Dev.	Corrected 1995 Std. Dev.	1995 Reported Min	Corrected 1995 Min	1995 Reported Max	Corrected 1995 Max
1	13.5	13.9	13.5	6.8	-7.0	-7.0	25.2	25.2
2	15.2	15.2	15.2	7.2	-2.0	-2.0	36.0	36.0
3	15.4	15.4	15.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	28.0	28.0
4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5	14.5	14.5	14.5	6.7	-6.0	-6.0	25.0	25.0
6	14.0	14.0	14.0	6.7	-2.0	-2.0	29.0	29.0
7	14.2	14.2	14.2	6.5	-2.0	-2.0	26.0	26.0
9	12.7	12.7	12.7	7.1	-8.0	-8.0	30.0	30.0
10	14.2	14.2	14.2	7.2	-8.0	-8.0	32.0	32.0
11	13.5	13.6	13.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0
12	18.7	18.7	18.7	7.0	1.5	1.5	30.5	30.5
13	18.8	18.3	18.8	8.2	-2.0	-2.0	30.0	30.0
14	17.9	17.9	17.9	7.2	-2.5	-2.5	34.0	34.0
15	15.8	15.8	15.8	5.4	6.0	6.0	27.0	27.0
16	16.0	16.0	16.0	7.1	5.0	5.0	29.0	29.0

Table 12: High Tide Air Temperature (°C)

Site #	1995 Reported Mean	Corrected 1995 Mean	1995 Reported Std. Dev.	Corrected 1995 Std. Dev.	1995 Reported Min	Corrected 1995 Min	1995 Reported Max	Corrected 1995 Max
1	21.8	21.3	7.1	7.3	2.0	0.5	35.0	35.0
2	20.5	20.4	6.7	6.8	3.5	3.5	31.0	31.0
3	20.3	20.3	7.4	7.4	-2.0	-2.0	32.0	32.0
4	21.2	21.2	7.8	7.8	4.0	4.0	37.0	37.0
5	19.3	19.3	7.6	7.6	1.0	1.0	34.0	34.0
6	20.2	20.0	7.4	7.4	4.0	4.0	37.0	37.0
7	22.1	22.1	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	37.0	37.0
9	18.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	-4.0	-4.0	32.0	32.0
10	20.6	20.6	7.3	7.3	5.0	5.0	34.0	34.0
11	17.0	17.3	6.8	6.6	-2.0	-2.0	28.0	28.0
12	22.8	23.1	8.4	8.4	2.5	2.5	39.5	39.5
13	22.3	22.2	8.4	8.1	2.5	2.5	39.5	39.5
14	21.1	21.1	7.5	7.5	2.5	2.5	36.0	36.0
15	20.0	20.0	6.2	6.2	2.0	2.0	32.0	32.0
16	20.1	20.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	32.5	32.5

Table 13: High Tide Light Transparency (cm)

Site #	1995 Reported Mean	Corrected 1995 Mean	1995 Reported Std. Dev.	Corrected 1995 Std. Dev.	1995 Reported Min	Corrected 1995 Min	1995 Reported Max	Corrected 1995 Max
1	157.7	157.7	59.6	60.0	75.0	75.0	385.0	385.0
2	166.5	166.5	69.2	69.6	75.0	75.0	460.0	460.0
3	99.1	99.1	24.2	24.4	45.0	45.0	195.0	195.0
4	65.5	65.3	25.6	26.0	4.0	4.0	120.0	120.0
5	71.2	71.2	27.4	27.6	18.5	18.5	135.0	135.0
6	249.8	247.0	53.0	55.9	140.0	140.0	355.0	355.0
7	277.7	277.8	89.7	90.3	115.0	115.0	570.0	570.0
9	134.1	126.2	41.0	47.6	13.0	13.0	228.0	205.0
10	213.1	213.2	67.4	68.2	60.0	60.0	345.0	345.0
11	368.6	368.6	108.2	109.5	120.0	120.0	535.0	535.0
12	46.3	46.7	35.9	38.1	5.0	5.0	90.0	90.0
13	135.5	135.5	47.1	47.7	60.0	60.0	287.5	287.5
14	176.9	175.4	52.7	52.1	17.0	17.0	300.0	300.0
15	407.7	407.7	79.9	81.4	265.0	265.0	610.0	610.0
16	74.0	74.0	37.6	39.0	34.5	34.5	157.5	157.5

Appendix E

Note: In a set of bacterial data, the average value is calculated by computing the geometric mean, rather than the arithmetic mean. This is the conventional manner by which bacterial averages are reported (1). Unlike the arithmetic mean, the geometric mean more accurately reflects the nature (or "middle road") of a data set that has a great deal of variability in the observations (as is often the case with bacterial data). For example, consider a set of bacterial data comprised of 10 observations, with eight of the observations equaling two colonies per 100 ml and two observations equaling 500 colonies per 100 ml (indicative of a relatively clean water with occasionally high bacterial levels, perhaps caused by wildlife defecating near the site). The arithmetic mean of this data set would be 102 colonies per 100 ml, which does not reflect the fact that most of the observations are quite low. The geometric mean of this data set would be six colonies per 100 ml; thus, the geometric mean is a better representation of the bacterial data set. For sites which indicate minimal variability, we also look at the median (the middle number when all observations are ordered in increasing order) as an average measure of the bacterial counts. Appendix E contains a table of comparisons of fecal coliform geometric means and medians.

In order to calculate geometric means for the GBW data, some adjustments to the data were necessary. First, on several of the sample dates, there were no fecal coliforms detected (0 colonies per 100 ml of water sample). Zero values cannot be used in calculating geometric means, so these observations were changed to have fecal coliform counts of one colony per 100 ml. According to "Standard Methods" for fecal coliform procedures a colony count between 20-60 is preferred, if a 100 ml of sample produced a too numerous to count (TNTC) then 60 was entered as the count. When a 10 ml or 1 ml water samples were used as the dilution and count was TNTC, 600 and 6000 respectively were reported since these would be the calculations for colonies per 100 ml. The second adjustment to the data relates to those samples for which coliforms were TNTC the number of colonies on the plate. In the case of high values, the adjustment utilizes the minimum number of colonies known to be present. By these methods we are prevented from overestimating high counts that could not be documented. When calculating the medians for the GBW data, adjustments to those observations which were too numerous to accurately count were calculated using the same manner implemented for the determination of geometric means. Zero values for calculating the median were not changed.

Table of Fecal Coliform Geometric Means vs. Medians

Site Name	Site #	Low Tide		High Tide	
		Geometric Mean	Median	Geometric Mean	Median
Peninsula	1	40	44	4	3
JEL	2	3	3	3	2
Lamprey River	3	185	230	89	95
Depot Road	4	*	*	4	2
PCC	5	140	200	6	9
Fox Point	6	4	4	4	3
Cedar Point	7	6	5	8	8
Neal	9	201	215	30	50
Clark	10	19	25	3	3
CML	11	4	4	2	1
STP	12	16	10	97	100
Marina Falls Land.	13	122	225	124	160
Fowlers Dock	14	14	16	17	20
Patten Yacht Yard	15	4	4	2	2
Exeter Docks	16	234	295	93	105

Appendix F

Water quality indicators and number of sampling days

Table 1: Low Tide Water Temperature (°C)

Site Name	Site #	Location	# of Sampling Days	# of Miss Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Max	Min
Peninsula	1	Oyster River	88	1	16.0	5.49	24.5	1.3
JEL	2	Great Bay	89	2	15.8	4.98	24.0	5.0
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	87	10	17.0	5.00	25.0	5.5
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	*	*	*	*	*	*
PCC	5	Winnicut River	88	1	15.6	5.58	25.0	1.0
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	88	2	15.1	4.40	22.0	4.5
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	85	1	15.1	4.17	22.5	6.5
Neal	9	Coheco River	73	0	15.2	5.88	24.0	-1.0
Clark	10	Upper Piscataqua River	67	4	16.0	5.32	24.5	4.4
CML	11	Lower Piscataqua River	74	2	11.9	3.43	18.0	4.0
STP	12	Lamprey River	59	1	18.2	4.13	26.0	7.5
Marina Falls Land.	13	Lamprey River	58	0	17.0	5.93	26.5	3.0
Fowlers Dock	14	Lamprey River	58	1	17.2	5.64	25.0	4.0
Patten Yacht Yard	15	Lower Piscataqua River	43	0	13.9	3.51	21.0	7.0
Exeter Docks	16	Squamscott River	29	2	16.8	6.02	27.0	4.0

Table 2: High Tide Water Temperature (°C)

Site Name	Site #	Location	# of Sampling Days	# of Miss Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Max	Min
Peninsula	1	Oyster River	88	2	17.0	5.13	26.5	5.3
JEL	2	Great Bay	89	2	15.8	4.52	23.5	5.2
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	87	2	18.3	6.15	29.5	4.0
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	80	2	18.1	5.90	29.5	3.5
PCC	5	Winnicut River	88	0	18.0	6.14	29.5	3.0
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	88	1	13.5	3.76	20.0	5.0
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	85	0	14.6	3.84	21.0	6.0
Neal	9	Coheco River	73	0	16.7	6.27	27.5	-1.0
Clark	10	Upper Piscataqua River	67	0	16.1	4.95	26.0	5.0
CML	11	Lower Piscataqua River	74	1	12.2	3.59	19.0	4.0
STP	12	Lamprey River	59	1	18.6	5.91	29.0	6.0
Marina Falls Land.	13	Lamprey River	58	3	18.3	6.29	29.0	4.0
Fowlers Dock	14	Lamprey River	58	2	19.1	6.25	30.0	4.5
Patten Yacht Yard	15	Lower Piscataqua River	43	3	12.2	3.35	17.0	6.0
Exeter Docks	16	Squamscott River	29	1	18.3	6.70	29.5	3.5

Table 3: Low Tide Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)

Site Name	Site #	Location	# of Sampling Days	# of Miss Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Max	Min
Peninsula	1	Oyster River	88	0	6.9	1.75	13.4	4.2
JEL	2	Great Bay	89	1	7.9	1.38	11.7	5.7
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	87	11	7.9	1.78	13.5	4.6
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	*	*	*	*	*	*
PCC	5	Winnicut River	88	1	7.0	1.67	10.9	4.2
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	88	3	8.1	1.18	11.6	6.0
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	85	2	7.9	1.11	11.6	5.8
Neal	9	Cocheco River	73	1	7.9	1.57	11.7	4.6
Clark	10	Upper Piscataqua River	67	4	7.9	1.20	11.2	5.3
CML	11	Lower Piscataqua River	74	4	8.4	1.26	11.9	4.7
STP	12	Lamprey River	59	2	6.2	2.23	16.5	1.9
Marina Falls Land.	13	Lamprey River	58	0	9.0	1.89	13.8	5.3
Fowlers Dock	14	Lamprey River	58	3	8.3	1.71	12.0	5.2
Patten Yacht Yard	15	Lower Piscataqua River	43	2	8.4	1.64	12.8	3.3
Exeter Docks	16	Squamscott River	29	1	9.3	1.79	14.3	6.1

Table 4: High Tide Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)

Site Name	Site #	Location	# of Sampling Days	# of Miss Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Max	Min
Peninsula	1	Oyster River	88	4	8.3	1.24	12.9	5.4
JEL	2	Great Bay	89	1	8.3	1.07	11.4	6.5
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	87	3	8.9	1.60	13.0	5.6
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	80	4	9.0	1.33	12.5	6.5
PCC	5	Winnicut River	88	0	8.6	1.30	12.0	6.0
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	88	0	8.3	1.12	10.9	5.5
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	85	2	8.0	1.11	10.9	5.3
Neal	9	Cocheco River	73	1	8.6	1.56	13.6	5.6
Clark	10	Upper Piscataqua River	67	0	8.4	1.00	12.2	6.7
CML	11	Lower Piscataqua River	74	2	8.3	1.28	12.3	4.7
STP	12	Lamprey River	59	1	8.7	1.67	12.4	3.7
Marina Falls Land.	13	Lamprey River	58	2	9.0	1.71	12.9	5.4
Fowlers Dock	14	Lamprey River	58	2	8.4	1.63	12.8	3.3
Patten Yacht Yard	15	Lower Piscataqua River	43	1	8.7	1.61	11.5	3.3
Exeter Docks	16	Squamscott River	29	0	10.8	2.82	19.0	7.5

Table 5: Low Tide Salinity (ppt)

Site Name	Site #	Location	# of Sampling Days	# of Miss Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Max	Min
Peninsula	1	Oyster River	88	0	21.3	6.73	31.0	3.5
JEL	2	Great Bay	89	2	25.6	5.32	32.5	7.3
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	87	10	10.9	6.82	27.1	0.0
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	*	*	*	*	*	*
PCC	5	Winnicut River	88	1	10.5	7.45	26.0	0.1
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	88	2	26.4	4.63	33.4	9.7
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	85	2	26.6	4.57	33.1	9.7
Neal	9	Cochecho River	73	0	8.9	5.40	20.0	0.0
Clark	10	Upper Piscataqua River	67	4	19.0	6.85	28.9	0.3
CML	11	Lower Piscataqua River	74	4	29.5	2.33	34.2	22.8
STP	12	Lamprey River	59	1	3.7	5.06	25.4	0.0
Marina Falls Land.	13	Lamprey River	58	0	5.1	4.43	29.2	0.1
Fowlers Dock	14	Lamprey River	58	1	1.6	1.50	6.6	0.0
Patten Yacht Yard	15	Lower Piscataqua River	43	0	27.3	6.51	38.1	2.0
Exeter Docks	16	Squamscott River	29	2	2.3	3.16	13.6	0.0

Table 6: High Tide Salinity (ppt)

Site Name	Site #	Location	# of Sampling Days	# of Miss Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Max	Min
Peninsula	1	Oyster River	88	2	26.0	5.70	32.9	7.6
JEL	2	Great Bay	89	2	27.0	4.41	33.1	10.9
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	87	3	9.6	8.22	29.6	1.1
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	80	3	24.1	6.61	32.0	1.2
PCC	5	Winnicut River	88	0	22.8	6.43	32.3	4.4
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	88	0	28.8	3.38	32.9	16.2
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	85	1	28.5	3.56	33.9	13.9
Neal	9	Cochecho River	73	1	14.1	7.60	27.8	0.0
Clark	10	Upper Piscataqua River	67	0	25.8	5.97	33.2	3.5
CML	11	Lower Piscataqua River	74	2	29.0	2.97	33.2	19.3
STP	12	Lamprey River	59	1	6.0	6.45	23.5	0.0
Marina Falls Land.	13	Lamprey River	58	2	3.4	4.31	28.0	0.0
Fowlers Dock	14	Lamprey River	58	1	1.6	1.29	5.7	0.0
Patten Yacht Yard	15	Lower Piscataqua River	43	1	30.4	2.71	33.9	17.4
Exeter Docks	16	Squamscott River	29	2	4.1	5.22	16.7	0.0

Table 7: Low Tide % Saturation

Site Name	Site #	Location	# of Sampling Days	# of Miss Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Max	Min
Peninsula	1	Oyster River	88	1	77.11	11.560	123.47	48.57
JEL	2	Great Bay	89	2	91.56	8.694	127.01	72.49
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	87	13	85.08	9.910	109.16	48.37
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	*	*	*	*	*	*
PCC	5	Winnicut River	88	1	73.22	10.180	101.49	52.83
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	88	3	93.07	7.921	113.73	63.83
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	85	3	91.75	8.514	125.56	70.15
Neal	9	Cochecho River	73	2	81.70	8.950	98.09	52.48
Clark	10	Upper Piscataqua River	67	4	88.60	9.850	115.48	67.02
CML	11	Lower Piscataqua River	74	6	91.82	10.170	118.62	49.24
STP	12	Lamprey River	59	2	67.74	24.090	172.03	22.59
Marina Falls Land.	13	Lamprey River	58	0	93.99	11.920	139.31	63.96
Fowlers Dock	14	Lamprey River	58	3	85.09	11.780	109.80	57.22
Patten Yacht Yard	15	Lower Piscataqua River	43	2	94.78	15.950	142.01	40.63
Exeter Docks	16	Squamscott River	29	2	96.55	21.390	173.8	67.66

Table 8: High Tide % Saturation

Site Name	Site #	Location	# of Sampling Days	# of Miss Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Max	Min
Peninsula	1	Oyster River	88	4	98.66	10.260	125.63	56.37
JEL	2	Great Bay	89	2	97.43	7.878	121.37	81.00
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	87	4	98.20	12.320	151.46	65.35
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	80	6	107.73	14.130	141.87	80.50
PCC	5	Winnicut River	88	0	103.18	15.810	152.51	75.61
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	88	1	94.28	8.803	109.56	62.68
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	85	3	92.82	9.033	113.65	62.87
Neal	9	Cochecho River	73	3	94.68	14.890	131.50	67.13
Clark	10	Upper Piscataqua River	67	0	98.54	8.660	133.98	81.29
CML	11	Lower Piscataqua River	74	3	91.44	10.440	112.38	55.20
STP	12	Lamprey River	59	1	95.74	16.460	146.18	50.12
Marina Falls Land.	13	Lamprey River	58	3	95.58	9.740	134.58	62.86
Fowlers Dock	14	Lamprey River	58	3	91.28	13.140	112.93	29.84
Patten Yacht Yard	15	Lower Piscataqua River	43	3	97.50	16.370	121.48	40.85
Exeter Docks	16	Squamscott River	29	2	119.83	44.500	253.70	72.83

Table 9: Low Tide pH

Site Name	Site #	Location	# of Sampling Days	# of Miss Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Max	Min
Peninsula	1	Oyster River	88	4	7.3	0.35	8.2	6.5
JEL	2	Great Bay	89	6	7.7	0.30	8.4	6.7
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	87	9	7.3	0.30	8.1	5.9
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	*	*	*	*	*	*
PCC	5	Winnicut River	88	1	7.4	0.15	7.8	7.0
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	88	5	7.6	0.27	8.5	6.5
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	85	2	7.6	0.37	8.3	5.6
Neal	9	Cocheco River	73	1	7.2	0.29	7.9	6.6
Clark	10	Upper Piscataqua River	67	4	7.5	0.46	10.0	6.4
CML	11	Lower Piscataqua River	74	7	7.7	0.40	8.2	6.0
STP	12	Lamprey River	59	3	7.1	0.24	7.6	6.4
Marina Falls Land.	13	Lamprey River	58	2	7.3	0.36	7.9	5.7
Fowlers Dock	14	Lamprey River	58	2	7.3	0.32	8.2	6.2
Patten Yacht Yard	15	Lower Piscataqua River	43	1	7.8	0.26	8.4	7.1
Exeter Docks	16	Squamscott River	29	2	7.6	0.37	9.1	7.2

Table 10: High Tide pH

Site Name	Site #	Location	# of Sampling Days	# of Miss Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Max	Min
Peninsula	1	Oyster River	88	4	7.7	0.24	8.3	7.0
JEL	2	Great Bay	89	7	7.7	0.30	8.4	6.5
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	87	2	7.3	0.35	8.4	5.9
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	80	3	7.8	0.26	8.5	6.9
PCC	5	Winnicut River	88	0	7.8	0.24	8.4	7.2
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	88	4	7.7	0.24	8.1	6.7
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	85	1	7.6	0.34	8.1	6.3
Neal	9	Cocheco River	73	0	7.4	0.40	8.7	6.4
Clark	10	Upper Piscataqua River	67	0	7.7	0.32	8.5	6.9
CML	11	Lower Piscataqua River	74	7	7.7	0.36	8.1	6.8
STP	12	Lamprey River	59	2	7.2	0.29	7.8	6.0
Marina Falls Land.	13	Lamprey River	58	5	7.3	0.29	8.2	6.6
Fowlers Dock	14	Lamprey River	58	2	7.2	0.23	7.7	6.8
Patten Yacht Yard	15	Lower Piscataqua River	43	1	7.8	0.40	9.5	6.8
Exeter Docks	16	Squamscott River	29	1	7.8	0.65	9.5	7.0

Table 11: Low Tide Air Temperature (°C)

Site Name	Site #	Location	# of Sampling Days	# of Miss Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Max	Min
Peninsula	1	Oyster River	88	0	14.1	6.60	25.2	-7.0
JEL	2	Great Bay	89	2	15.2	7.01	36.0	-2.0
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	87	9	15.1	6.64	28.0	0.0
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	*	*	*	*	*	*
PCC	5	Winnicut River	88	1	14.5	6.55	25.0	-6.0
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	88	2	13.9	6.47	29.0	-2.0
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	85	1	14.1	6.40	26.0	-2.0
Neal	9	Cocheco River	73	0	12.5	6.93	30.0	-8.0
Clark	10	Upper Piscataqua River	67	4	14.1	6.89	32.0	-8.0
CML	11	Lower Piscataqua River	74	8	13.2	5.60	25.0	-2.0
STP	12	Lamprey River	59	2	18.4	6.75	30.5	1.5
Marina Falls Land.	13	Lamprey River	58	0	17.9	7.70	30.0	-2.0
Fowlers Dock	14	Lamprey River	58	1	17.2	7.42	34.0	-2.5
Patten Yacht Yard	15	Lower Piscataqua River	43	0	14.5	5.75	27.0	1.0
Exeter Docks	16	Squamscott River	29	1	16.0	6.36	29.0	4.0

Table 12: High Tide Air Temperature (°C)

Site Name	Site #	Location	# of Sampling Days	# of Miss. Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Max	Min
Peninsula	1	Oyster River	88	3	21.0	7.75	35.0	-1.0
JEL	2	Great Bay	89	1	19.8	7.08	31.0	1.0
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	87	5	19.9	7.64	32.0	-2.0
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	80	2	20.7	8.30	37.0	0.0
PCC	5	Winnicut River	88	0	19.1	7.63	34.0	0.0
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	88	3	19.5	7.57	37.0	1.0
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	85	0	21.6	7.78	37.0	0.0
Neal	9	Cocheco River	73	1	18.3	7.42	32.0	-4.0
Clark	10	Upper Piscataqua River	67	0	20.3	7.59	35.0	4.0
CML	11	Lower Piscataqua River	74	5	17.3	6.85	28.0	-2.0
STP	12	Lamprey River	59	2	22.1	8.65	39.5	-2.0
Marina Falls Land.	13	Lamprey River	58	3	21.5	8.29	39.5	1.0
Fowlers Dock	14	Lamprey River	58	4	20.6	7.71	36.0	1.0
Patten Yacht Yard	15	Lower Piscataqua River	43	2	18.8	6.49	32.0	2.0
Exeter Docks	16	Squamscott River	29	0	19.6	8.54	35.0	-1.0

Table 13: High Tide Light Transparency (cm)

Site Name	Site #	Location	# of Sampling Days	# of Miss. Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Max	Min
Peninsula	1	Oyster River	88	2	155.5	55.83	385.0	75.0
JEL	2	Great Bay	89	1	166.4	64.19	460.0	75.0
Lamprey River	3	Lamprey River	87	5	96.9	23.91	195.0	45.0
Depot Road	4	Great Bay	80	23	63.9	24.39	120.0	4.0
PCC	5	Winnicut River	88	9	73.7	28.82	135.0	18.5
Fox Point	6	Little Bay	88	13	253.1	59.39	355.0	100.0
Cedar Point	7	Little Bay	85	2	277.6	84.23	570.0	115.0
Neal	9	Cocheco River	73	47	126.6	36.17	205.0	13.0
Clark	10	Upper Piscataqua River	67	9	208.5	63.36	345.0	60.0
CML	11	Lower Piscataqua River	74	16	375.5	103.60	545.0	120.0
STP	12	Lamprey River	59	39	52.0	29.91	92.50	5.0
Marina Falls Land.	13	Lamprey River	58	6	131.2	44.39	287.50	60.0
Fowlers Dock	14	Lamprey River	58	1	170.5	47.12	300.0	17.0
Patten Yacht Yard	15	Lower Piscataqua River	43	4	413.5	76.60	610.0	265.0
Exeter Docks	16	Squamscott River	29	0	77.8	39.43	172.50	32.5

Appendix G

Minitab Statistical Analysis Printouts for Water Quality Indicator Methods during the QA/QC session

Note: Statistical sign tests were performed to determine if different methods for measuring dissolved oxygen, pH and salinity differed from the methods used by the Great Bay Watch monitors. All tests were performed at a 95% confidence level. This means that based on the results we want to be 95% confident that the differences between the two methods was not different from zero. Or, in other words, there is only a 5% chance that we would accept that the differences were zero when they really were not. Each of the following tests give what is called a p-value. If this value is higher than 0.05 we are 95% confident that the two methods did not differ.

Sign Test for Median for Salinity Test One

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
sal1diff	27	0	7	20	0.0000	0.5000

Sign Test for Median for Salinity Test Two

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
sal2diff	27	10	1	16	0.3269	0.2000

Sign Test for Median for Salinity Test 3

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
sal3diff	27	14	2	11	0.6900	-0.1000

Sign Test for Median for pH Test

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
pHdiff	27	10	3	14	0.5413	0.02000

Sign Test for Median for Dissolved Oxygen Test

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
DOdiff	27	17	1	9	0.1686	-0.1000

Appendix H

Minitab Statistical Analysis Printouts for Field Split Sampling Data

Note: Statistical sign tests were performed to determine if QA/QC split samplings differed from volunteer samplings. All tests were performed at a 95% confidence level. This means that based on the results we want to be 95% confident that the differences between the QA/QC values and the volunteer values were not different from zero. Or, in other words, there is only a 5% chance that we would accept that the differences were zero when they really were not. Each of the following tests give what is called a p-value. If this value is higher than 0.05 we are 95% confident that the QA/QC values did not differ from the volunteer values.

Sign Test for Median of Low Tide Air Temperatures

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
AIRLDIFF	14	4	7	3	1.0000	0.00000

Sign Test for Median of Low Tide Water Temperatures

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
WATLDIFF	14	5	8	1	0.2187	0.00000

Sign Test for Median of Low Tide Dissolved Oxygen Values

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
DOLDIFF	14	4	0	10	0.1796	0.1000

Sign Test for Median of Low Tide Salinity Values

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
SALLDIFF	14	8	1	5	0.5811	-0.3500

Sign Test for Median of Low Tide pH Values

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
PHLDIFF	14	7	3	4	0.5488	-0.05000

Sign Test for Median of High Tide Air Temperatures

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
AIRHDIFF	19	6	9	4	0.7539	0.00000

Sign Test for Median of High Tide Water Temperatures

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
WATHDIFF	19	5	9	5	1.0000	0.00000

Sign Test for Median of High Tide Dissolved Oxygen Values

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	N*	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
DOHDIFF	18	1	9	4	5	0.4240	-0.05000

Sign Test for Median of High Tide Salinity Values

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
SALHDIFF	19	9	1	9	1.0000	0.00000

Sign Test for Median of High Tide pH Values

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	N*	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
pHHDIFF	18	1	8	6	4	0.3877	0.00000

Sign Test for Median of Low Tide Water Depth

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	N*	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
DPLDIFF	13	1	5	7	1	0.2187	0.00000

Sign Test for Median of High Tide Water Depth

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	N*	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
DPHDIFF	18	1	5	8	5	1.0000	0.00000

Sign Test for Median of Low Tide Turbidity

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

	N	N*	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
TBLDIFF	13	1	6	6	1	0.1250	0.00000

Sign Test for Median of High Tide Turbidity

Sign test of median = 0.00000 versus N.E. 0.00000

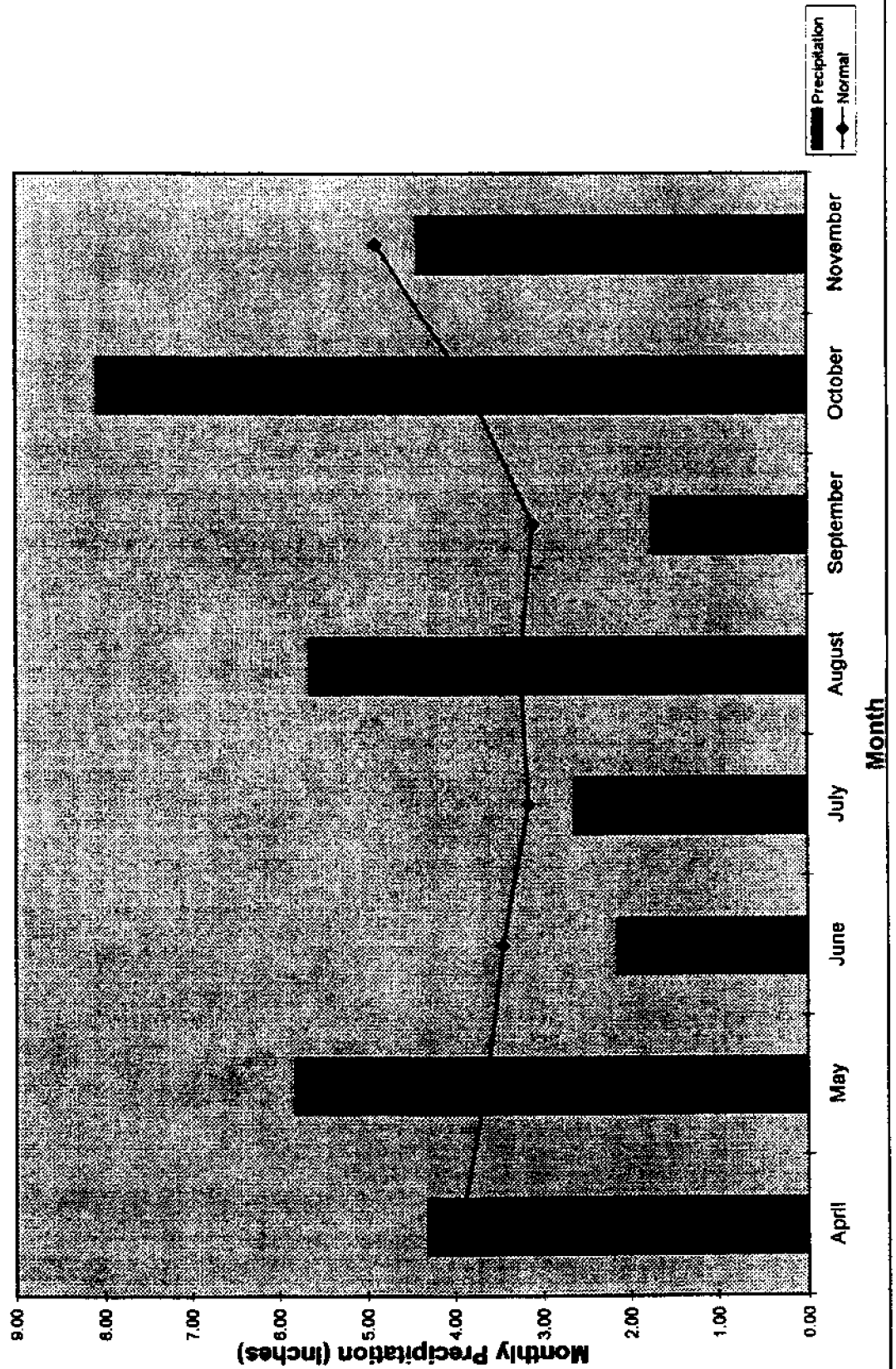
	N	N*	BELOW	EQUAL	ABOVE	P-VALUE	MEDIAN
TBHDIFF	16	3	9	6	1	0.0215	-1.750

Appendix I

Graphs of Monthly precipitation 1990-1995

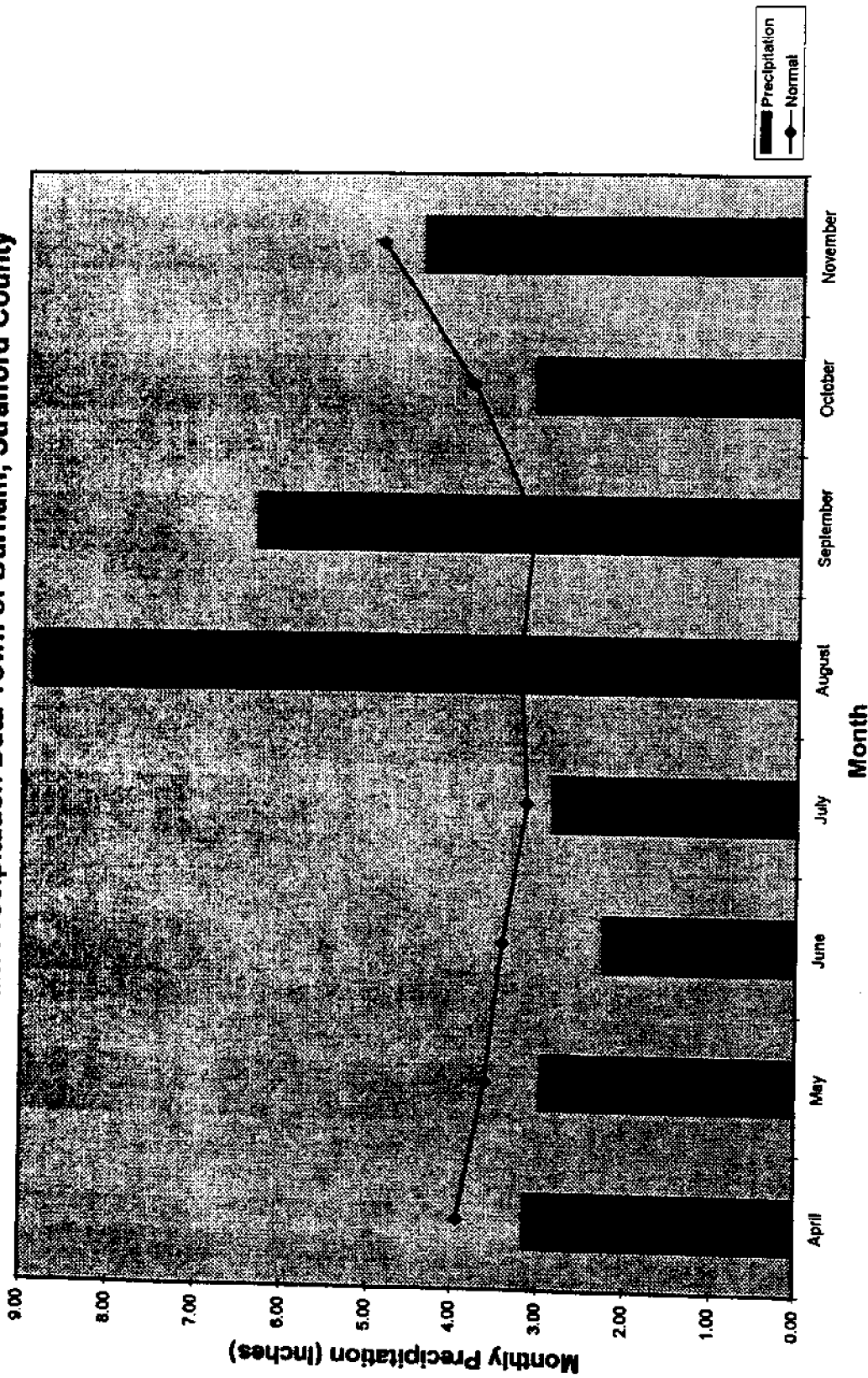
1990 Precipitation Data

1990 Durham Precipitation Data Town of Durham, Strafford County



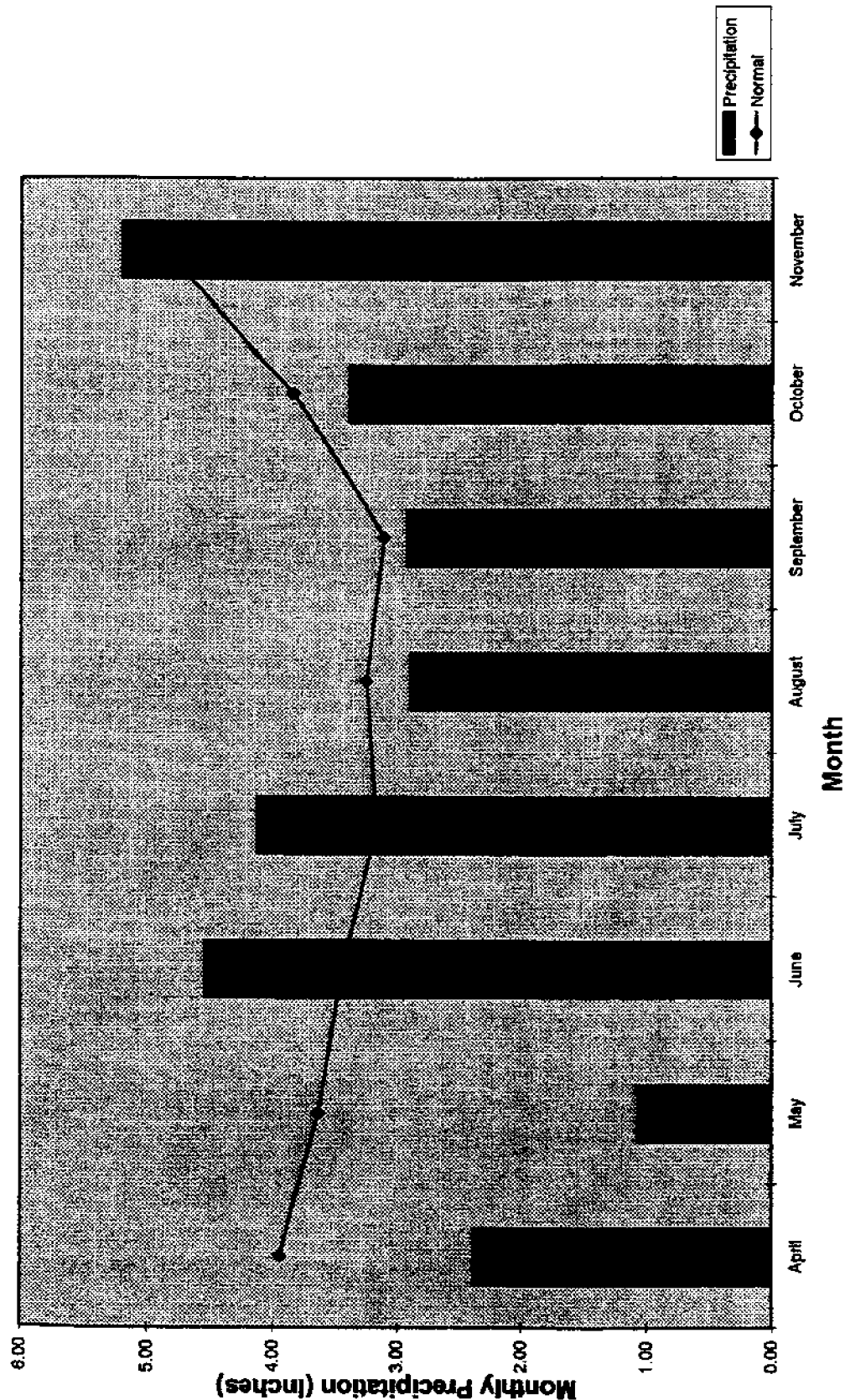
1991 Precipitation Data

1991 Durham Precipitation Data Town of Durham, Strafford County



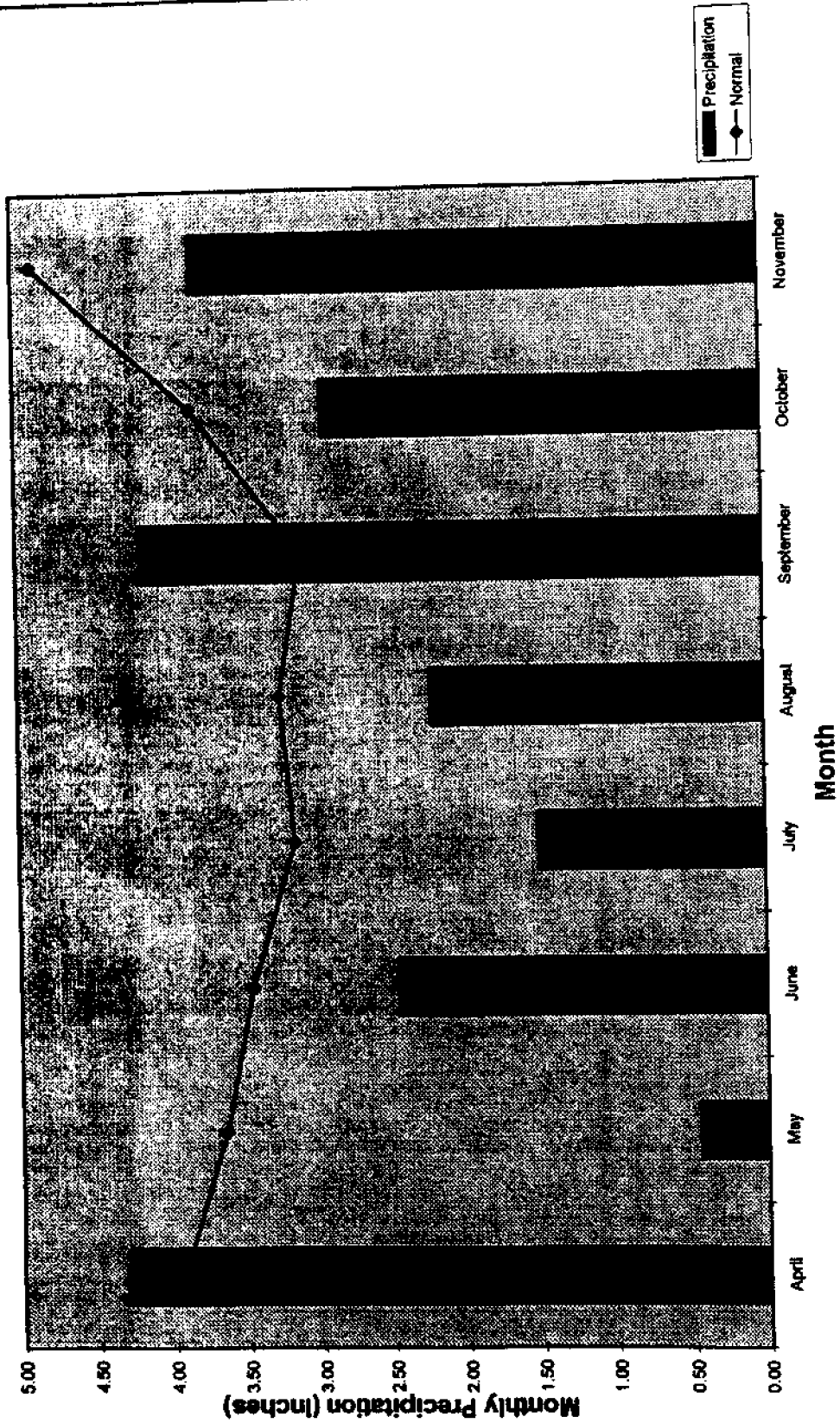
1992 Precipitation Data

1992 Durham Precipitation Data Town of Durham, Strafford County



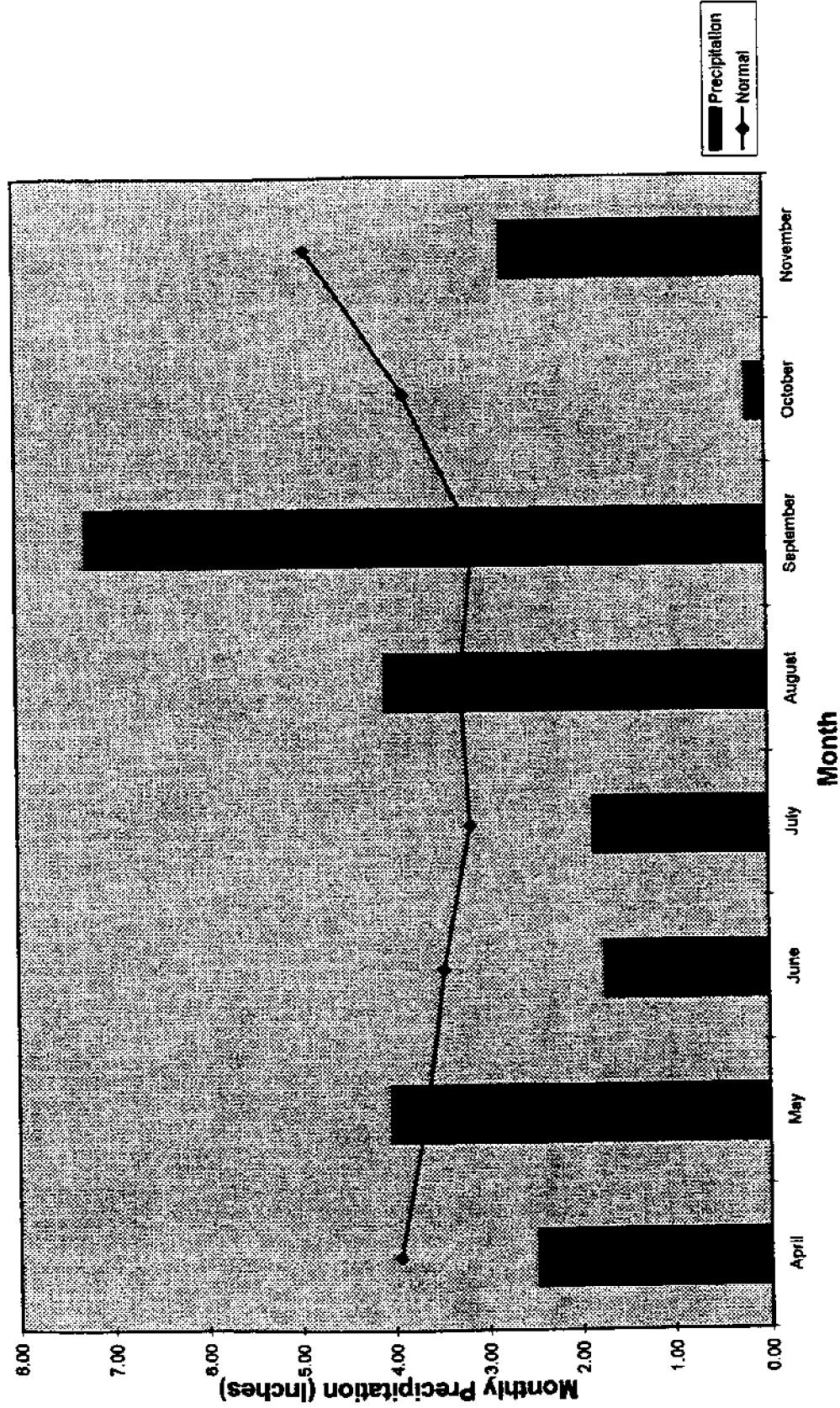
1993 Precipitation Data

1993 Durham Precipitation Data Town of Durham, Strafford County



1994 Durham Precipitation

1994 Durham Precipitation Data Town of Durham, Strafford County



1995 Precipitation Data for Town of Durham, Strafford County

