NORTH EAST REGION NORTHUMBRIA AREA SYNTHETIC PYRETHROID IMPACT SURVEYS 1998



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ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

SYNTHETIC PYRETHROID SURVEY 1998

NORTHUMBRIA AREA NORTH-EAST REGION

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SYNTHETIC PYRETHROID IMPACT SURVEYS NORTHUMBRIA AREA, 1998

1.0 Background

It has become increasingly clear over recent years that synthetic pyrethroids are extremely toxic to aquatic life. Synthetic pyrethroids are now being widely used to dip sheep following concerns for human health linked to the organophosphorus dips, unfortunately the new synthetic pyrethroid dips are at least 100 times more toxic to aquatic organisms. In addition to dipping sheep these chemicals are widely employed as pesticides in arable agriculture, wood preservatives and the growing of seedling trees.

A number of particularly devastating pollution incidents involving synthetic pyrethroids in Scotland, Northwest England and Wales have resulted in a depletion of the invertebrate fauna over many kilometres of river. In the Northumbria Area a number of pollution incidents involving synthetic pyrethroids and sheep dips were investigated prior to 1998 however it was decided that a more proactive Area wide approach was required in order to determine the extent of the problem.

2.0 Methods

Biological monitoring is a key element when assessing the impact of synthetic pyrethroids. Thorough examination of the invertebrate community at a site can indicate whether such chemicals are felt to be a problem. Absence of the arthropod taxa (insects and crustaceans, in particular the freshwater shrimp) indicate that synthetic pyrethroids are impacting a site. Oligochaeta (worms), flatworms, molluscs and chironomids appear to be more tolerant but complete elimination of the invertebrate fauna has been recorded. In addition to biological surveillance chemical monitoring of water and sediment samples is able confirm the presence or absence and type of synthetic pyrethroids.

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It was agreed that a combined biological / chemical approach should be taken in order to assess the extent to which synthetic pyrethroids are a problem within the three catchment areas of the Wear, Tyne and Northumberland rivers.

2.1 <u>Enhanced Chemical monitoring</u>

During 1998 the chemical monitoring of the three catchment areas was enhanced in order to investigate the levels of synthetic pyrethroids present in the rivers, in particular with respect to environmental quality standards set for each determinant. Sampling was undertaken monthly.

2.2 <u>Biological monitoring</u>

Four types of biological monitoring were carried out:

2.2.1 Enhanced Routine Monitoring

A network of sites was agreed between Environmental Protection staff and catchment ecologists. The aim was to provide basic background data on EQS exceedance. Biological samples were collected in the spring and late autumn, after periods of most intensive dipping and crop spraying. The biological samples were sorted in the laboratory and subject to AQC procedures.

2.2.2 Biological Screening

Areas felt to be at greatest risk from the use of synthetic pyrethroid chemicals were targeted and strategic sites chosen for bankside sorting. This was generally carried out in late autumn during the period of most intense sheep dipping and spraying of crops, however as time allowed further sampling was undertaken throughout the year. Bankside sorting is able to provide information on site and any follow up work can then be carried out immediately. Any problems found were to be reported to Environmental Protection staff.

2.2.3 Process Targeted Monitoring

Two studies were undertaken to assess the impact of known discharges of synthetic pyrethroids. With the permission of a farmer a biological survey was carried out in order to assess the impact of disposal of waste sheep dip to a soakaway in the Upper Wansbeck catchment. With the co-operation of the Forest Enterprise Group a biological survey was undertaken during a period of cypermethrin application to seedling trees in a nursery.

2.2.4 Pollution Incident Response

Results of pollution incident surveys relating to synthetic pyrethroid use are also reported.

3.0 Results

The results are illustrated in Maps 1 TO 9. Maps 1-3 show the biological and chemical enhanced routine monitoring sites, Maps 4-6 illustrate the sites sampled during the targetted biological monitoring and the pollution and screening surveys. Maps 7-9 illustrate those sites where EQS breaches were recorded during chemical sampling or biological sampling revealed problems with synthetic pyrethroids. Raw data can be found in Appendices 1 to 5.

3.1 <u>Chemical monitoring</u>

Chemical monitoring highlighted a number of sites where synthetic pyrethroids were detected above environmental quality standard (EQS) levels.

The only site on the River Wear to show an EQS exceedance for synthetic pyrethroids was that at Shincliffe. Cypermethrin levels were exceeded during November 1998.

In the Tyne catchment a number of EQS exceedances were recorded for synthetic pyrethroids. During January EQS levels for cypermethrin were exceeded in the South Tyne at Warden and on the River Derwent at Clockburn Drift and below Derwent Reservoir. In April exceedances for cypermethrin were recorded in the River Tyne at Wylam, the River North Tyne at Chollerford and the East Allen at the Field Study Centre and The Haining. During May cypermethrin exceeded EQS standards on the North Tyne at Chollerford and Devils Water at Dilston.

In the Northumberland catchment EQS standards for cypermethrin were exceeded in April in the River Tweed at Norham, the Font at Mitford and the Wansbeck at Mitford Castle. In May standards were exceeded in the Tweed at Norham, the Coquet at Warkworth Dam and the Wansbeck at Sheepwash and Mitford Castle.

It is interesting to note that EQS standards were breached during January, April and May in the Tyne catchment, during April and May in the Northumberland catchment and during November on the Wear catchment. It is impossible, with the information available, to determine whether these 'hits' are from crop spraying or sheep dip use.

3.2 <u>Biological monitoring</u>

3.2.1 Enhanced Routine monitoring

Appendix 2 illustrates the results from the enhanced biological routine monitoring programme for the Northumberland, Tyne and Wear catchments. Only one site, Devils Water at Dilston, showed signs of synthetic pyrethroid contamination however high flows prior to sampling made the results difficult to interpret. Chemical monitoring failed to detect synthetic pyrethroids at this site during November, when the biological sample was taken.

3.2.2 Biological Screening

With previous experience of known areas with sheep dip and other synthetic pyrethroid problems and knowledge of land use within the catchments, the catchment ecologists determined the most suitable sites for biological screening. Bankside sorting was carried out so that if a problem were identified it could be followed up immediately. Appendix 3 shows the results from the biological screening programme.

Enhanced routine monitoring identified extremely poor biological quality in the River Wear downstream of Ireshope Burn in the autumn sample. A screening programme carried out to investigate the poor biological quality concluded that the likely cause was metal rich drainage from adjacent spoil tips. Further work in 1999 will investigate this. In the Tyne catchment two tributaries upstream of Whittle Reservoir were impacted by arable pesticides and Low Acton Burn upstream of the East Allen was contaminated by a sheep dip. No sheep dip problems were located in the Northumberland catchment.

3.2.3 Process Targeted Monitoring

Appendix 4 shows the results of process targeted monitoring. One known source of sheep dip disposal was targeted for biological monitoring. Disposal of approximately 1000 litres of waste dip is carried out by means of a soak away in an old quarry in the Upper Wansbeck catchment. Sampling was carried out in order to determine whether such a method of disposal resulted in a deterioration of biological quality in two springs emanating from this quarry (Spring 1 and Spring 2). No significant changes in biological quality were observed as a result of the disposal of the waste dip.

During April 1998 an investigation was carried out at the Forest Enterprise Tree Nursery at Kielder. Cypermethrin is used on site in order to treat seedling trees. The biological survey was carried out whilst cypermethrin was applied to the trees in order to determine whether Hawkhope Burn was affected. It was discovered during this and subsequent surveys that more than half a kilometre (km) of Hawkhope Burn was severely impacted by drainage from the site during cypermethrin application. The problematic drain was immediately blocked and follow up surveys were taken at intervals to assess recovery. Within five months of blocking the drain the aquatic ecology had begun to recover.

3.2.4 Pollution Incident Response

A number of pollution incidents relating to cypermethrin contamination have been investigated within the Northumbria Area over the past few years. Of particular note are three that occurred during 1997. On 30.10.97 the effluent from a sheep dip was discharged to Hayring Burn, a tributary of the Nent, resulting in a fish kill and an almost complete eradication of the invertebrate population. A repeat survey 3 months later showed that the biological quality downstream of the spill area had improved significantly. On 1.11.97 a farmer reported a spillage of sheep dip to a stream feeding Burnhope Reservoir. A biological survey discovered that macro-invertebrates were dead / dying from the spill area to the confluence with the reservoir, a distance of approximately 400 metres. On 17.11.97 a spillage of pesticide containing cypermethrin entered the River Team. 100% mortality of aquatic ecology was recorded immediately downstream, reducing to 15% mortality 3 km downstream.

It is clear from these incidents that synthetic pyrethroid chemicals can have a devastating impact on the aquatic ecology of a watercourse. Two pollution incidents relating to the use of synthetic pyrethroids were responded to during 1998, both within the Wear Catchment.

Houselop Beck Pollution reference: 98/40 & 98/42

Houselop Beck was initially visited in response to a request to assess the impact of a minewater discharge just downstream of the B6296 road bridge. Sampling of Houselop Beck at this site however indicated that sheep dip chemicals might be restricting the fauna. Further biological and chemical sampling eventually confirmed that poor housekeeping at a farm upstream was causing waste dip to seep into a tributary of Houselop Beck. Approximately 3 kilometres of Houselop Beck had been affected by the sheep dip. Co-operation by the farmer has resulted in improvements to the dip facilities and biological quality of Houselop Beck should improve. This will be monitored during 1999.

Waskerley Beck Pollution reference: 98/60

An unknown source of pollution was reported and investigated as a result of a fish kill in Waskerley beck. Biological sampling determined that the most likely cause of the pollution was sheep dip. A small feeder stream of surface water discharges through a farm area where empty sheep dip chemical cans and sheep shearing were discarded. At least 1 kilometre of watercourse was affected.

4.0 DISCUSSION

Chemical monitoring within the Northumbria Area identified a number of sites where EQS standards for synthetic pyrethroids were exceeded during 1998. It was not possible to identify the source of the problems since relatively few sites were sampled for a large number of watercourses. The information gathered has provided extremely valuable baseline data from which more specific work could help to determine the major sources of synthetic pyrethroids within each catchment.

Enhanced routine biological monitoring identified one site as possibly being impacted by synthetic pyrethroids. Biological screening identified one further problem, whilst process targeted monitoring illustrated the deterioration in biological quality of Hawkhope Burn as a result of tree seedling treatment.

Whilst the results obtained so far are encouraging it is important to note that there may be watercourses affected by synthetic pyrethroids which were not surveyed by this project. Given the resources available it would have been impossible to comprehensively determine the level of synthetic pyrethroid impact throughout the catchments. The results to date, however, do indicate that the problems are localised rather than widespread.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Monitoring within the Northumbria Area has revealed that synthetic pyrethroids are present in all 3 catchments, Wear, Tyne and Northumberland. Given the toxicity of synthetic pyrethroid chemicals their presence in watercourses at concentrations higher than the EQS levels is a matter of great concern. There are a number of options now available with which to continue the work carried out in 1998.

EXTENDED SAMPLING PROGRAMME

EQS failures throughout the three catchment areas indicate that synthetic pyrethroid chemicals are compromising water quality. Routine biological monitoring and screening failed to identify any further problems indicating that impacts, whilst being widespread, tend to be localised. The most satisfactory follow up to the 1998 survey would involve five components:

- Continue enhanced routine monitoring, both biological and chemical. The routine monitoring programme should also be extended to include those areas not surveyed during 1998, namely the Till subcatchment and the River Aln catchment. In addition it should be reiterated that chemical sampling for a particular watercourse should be undertaken over one day. Due to the spread of days over which samples were taken in 1998 it is impossible to determine the source of the synthetic pyrethroids.
- More detailed monitoring should be carried out upstream of EQS failures in 1998.
 - Tweed catchment upstream of Norham, including the Till. This would involve a substantial amount of work and collaboration with SEPA.
 - River Coquet upstream of Warkworth Dam.
 - Wansbeck and Font catchments following EQS breaches at Sheepwash, Mitford and Mitford Castle.
 - River North Tyne upstream of Chollerford.
 - River South Tyne upstream Warden Bridge and Bellister
 - River Tyne upstream Wylam.
 - River East Allen, along its full length.
 - Devils Water upstream of Dilston.
 - Derwent upstream of Clockburn Drift and below Derwent reservoir.
 - River Wear upstream Shincliffe
- Biological screening should continue in all three catchments. Whilst biological screening failed to identify synthetic pyrethroid problems during 1998 it is clear that it would take many hundreds of samples to confidently assess the Northumbria area. The chemical results from 1998 suggest that screening should be carried out during May, with additional samples on the Wear being taken in November.

SYNTHETIC PYRETHROID IMPACT SURVEYS 1998

- Process targeted monitoring should also continue. Additional work is likely from 1999. The newly introduced Groundwater Regulations will highlight areas where disposal of spent chemicals to soakaway may affect groundwater below.
- Pollution incident response during 1998 highlighted that the problems were linked to poor housekeeping on the farms visited. These findings would indicate that a Campaigns lead education exercise could lead to a substantial reduction of discharges of synthetic pyrethroids. Information should be targeted to the relevant users and concentrate on the importance of maintaining good housekeeping of sheep dip facilities and the value of buffer zones to protect watercourses during crop spraying.

REDUCED SAMPLING PROGRAMME

If resources were to be reduced following the 1998 survey it would not be possible to carry out the comprehensive survey detailed above. If work were to be prioritised investigation of EQS failures during 1998 should be carried out as a minimum. It would be unfortunate if problems were identified but not investigated. Assessment should also be initiated in catchments not monitored during 1998 that are likely to suffer from synthetic pyrethroid impact, namely the Rivers Till and Aln. Biological screening should also continue (see above).

MINIMAL SAMPLING PROGRAMME

With the absence of any funds available with which to continue chemical monitoring and only limited biological resource synthetic pyrethroid investigations would be much reduced. Biological screening of problem areas could continue, with the timing targeted during May rather than later in the year. Results obtained during 1998 would help to identify those areas most at risk.

NO SAMPLING

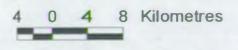
Whilst EQS exceedances were identified in all 3 catchments, the problems identified were localised rather than widespread. As a result of these findings it is likely that resources will be reallocated away from this project. This carries with it a risk of future problems since none of the sources of synthetic pyrethroid, which lead to EQS failure during 1998, were identified.

Map1. Northumberland Catchment, Enhanced Routine Monitoring, 1998



Sample sites

- Biological
- Chemical
 - Watercourse Network
 - Catchment Boundary





Map 2. Tyne Catchment, Enhanced Routine Monitoring, 1998

5

Kilometres

10

Sample sites

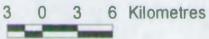
- Biological
- Chemical
 - Watercourse Network
 Catchment Boundary

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Map 3. Enhanced Routine Monitoring,



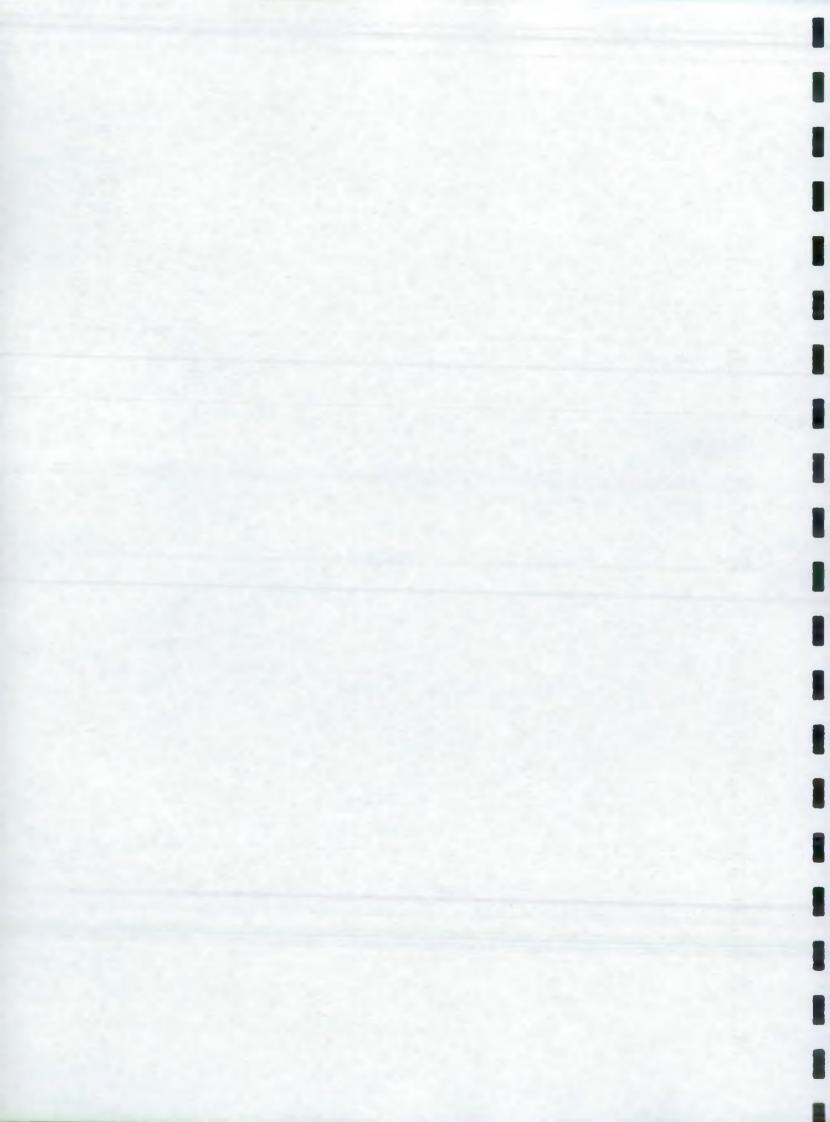


River Wear Catchment, 1998



Sample sites

- Biological Chemical
 - Watercourse Network
 - **Catchment Boundary**



Map 4. Northumberland Catchment, non routine monitoring, 1998

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Sample sites

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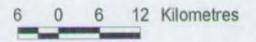
16 Kilometres

8

- pollution survey
- screening
- targetted sampling
 - Watercourse Network
 - Catchment Boundary



Map 5. Tyne Catchment, non routine monitoring, 1998

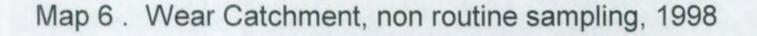




Sampling sites

- pollution survey screening
- targetted monitoring Watercourse Network Catchment Boundary





10 Kilometres

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- Pollution survey
- Screening
 - Targetted monitoring Watercourse Network Catchment Boundary

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Map 7. Northumberland Catchment, location of synthetic pyrethroid impact

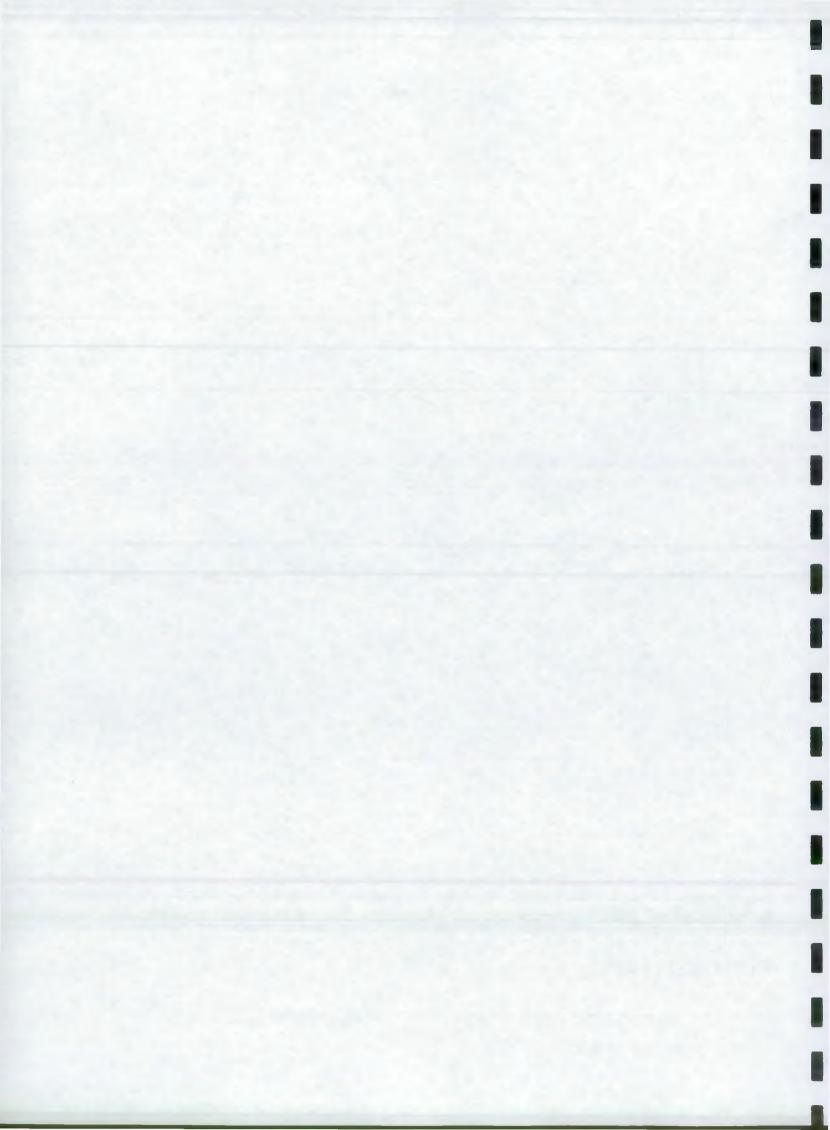


Chemical impact

Biological impact

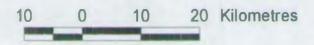
Watercourse Netwrok Catchment Boundary





Map 8. Tyne Catchment, location of synthetic pyrethroid impact





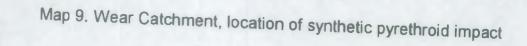


Chemiclal impact

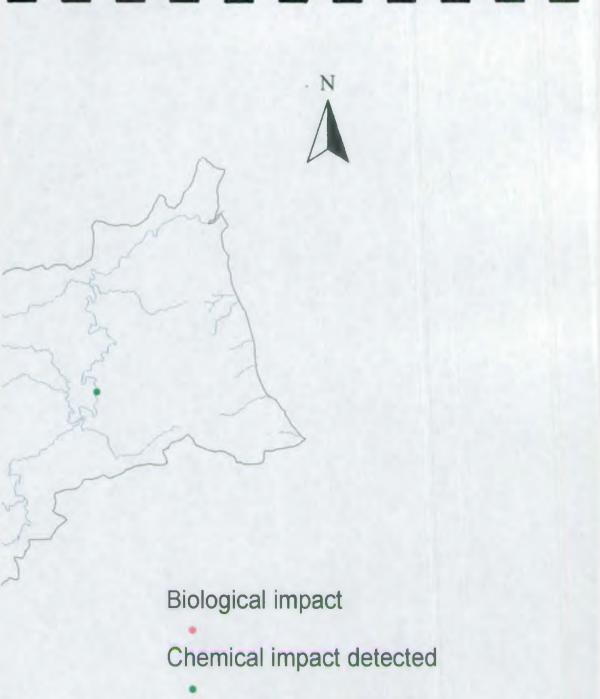
Biological impact

Watercourse Netwrok
Catchment Boundary









Watercourse Network Catchment Boundary



Appendix 1. EQS exceedance during 1998 chemical enhanced routine monitoring

RIVER	SITE	DATE	CYPERMETHRIN ug/I	FLUMETHRIN ug/I
Tweed	Norham	16.4.98	0.12	
		19.5.98	0.036	
Coquet	Warkworth Dam	26.5.98	0.02	
Wansbeck	Sheepwash	21.5.98	0.033	
Font	Mitford	16.4.98	0.06	
Wansbeck	Mitford Castle	16.4.98	0.02	
		21.5.98	0.02	
North Tyne	Chollerford	30.4.98	0.04	
		19.5.98	0.023	
South Tyne	Warden Bridge	16.2.98	0.06	
South Tyne	Bellister	16.6.98	0.04??	
East Allen	Field Study centre	16.4.98	0.02	
East Allen	Hainins	16.4.98	0.03	
Tyne	Wylam	30.4.98	0.08	
Devils Water	Dilston Hall	27.5.98	0.05	
Derwent	Clockburn Drift	16.2.98	0.05	
Derwent	below Derwent res	18.2.98	0.04	
Tunstall reservoir		6.1.98		0.012
		25.2.98	0.03	
		23.3.98	0.01	
Wear	Lamb Bridge	30.4.98	0.02	

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RESULTS FROM ENHANCED ROUTINE MONITORING PROGRAMME 1998

		RESOLIST ROM EN						1330					
				Spring					Autumn				
Site Ref.		Location	NGR		BMWP			Impact	Date	BMWP			Impact
-	Tweed	Norham	NT 89304740	20.05.98	141	24	5.87		29.09.98	147	23		
		Twizel Mill	NT 88504260	20.05.98	154	26			23.09.98	132			no
340		Bridge of Aln	1	21.05.98	136	24			11.11.98	103	20	5	no
	Coquet	Warkworth Ford	NU 23700500	12.05.98	171	28							
	Coquet	Pauperhaugh	NZ 10109960	21.05.98	186	1		no 🤄	12.10.98	171	29		
	Coquet	Alwinton	NY 92200550	21.05.98	141	23			12.10.98	130			
	Wansbeck	Bothal	NZ 23508620	18.05.98	148		2		18.11.98	78	16	4.9	??
	Wansbeck	Mitford Castle	NZ 17108560	18.05.98	160	1							
	Font	Mitford	NZ 1730860	18.05.98	166		6.62	no	19.11.98	131	21	6.24	no
	Blyth	Bellasis	NZ 19007770	28.05.98	145	1	5.7	no	27.11.98	148			-
	Tyne	Wylam	NZ 11106430	15.05.98	145		6.59		20.11.98	134		6.38	
	North Tyne	Chollerford	NY 90407330	15.05.98	142	25		no	27.11.98	167	27	6.18	
	Derwent	Clockburn Drift	NZ 18706040	27.05.98	138			no	6.11.98	138	24	[•] 5.75	no
	Derwent	Ruffside		27.05.98	135			no	9.11.98	104			
	u/s Whittle Reservoir	North trib	NZ 06506880	15.05.98	100	19	5.26	no	20.11.98	132	23	5.73	no
1540	u/s Whittle Reservoir	South trib	NZ 06406870	15.05.98	114	21	5.42	no	20.11.98	100	17	5.88	no
	Devils Water	Dilston	NY 97606360	15.05.98	173	27	6.4	no	20.11.98	86	14	6.14	yes
	South Tyne	Warden	NY 90906600	19.05.98	148	22	6.73	no	27.11.98	100	16	6.25	no
	South Tyne	Haltwhistle	NY 70106340	19.05.98	117	18	6.5	no	27.11.98	82	14	5.85	uncertain cause
	Allen	Cupola	NY 80005880	28.05.98	122	18	6.77	no	30.11.98	56		5.6	high flows
	East Allen	d/s Allendale	NY83105670	28.05.98	115	19	6.05	no	30.11.98	62	11	5.63	high flows
1695	East Allen	Sinderhope	NY 84405220	28.05.98	112	17	6.58	no	30.11.98	83	13	6.38	high flows
	West Allen	Burnmouth	NY79205830	28.05.98	105	15	7	no	30.11.98	76	12	6.33	high flows
	Nent	Alston	NY71704670	19.05.98	17	4	5.76	uncertain cause	27.11.98	40	8	5	improving
2070	Wear	Lambton Bridge	NZ 28505220	23.03.98	68	14	4.86	no	17.11.98	63	14	4.5	no
2110	Wear	Shincliffe	NZ 28704100	30.03.98	92	20	4.6	no	17.11.98	91	17	5.35	no
	Wear	u/s Vinovium STW	NZ 21403100	24.03.98	145			no	17.11.98	175	30	5.83	no
2150	Wear	Witton-le-Wear	NZ 14703070	29.04.98	136	22	6.18	no	17.11.98	107	18	5.94	no
	Wear	Wolsingham	NZ 08103690	29.04.98	141	22	6.41	no	18.11.98	67	12	5.58	no
	Wear	d/s Bollihope Burn	NZ 05003710	29.04.98	149	23			18.11.98	88	16	5.5	no
	Wear	d/s Rookhope Burn	NY 95703840	24.03.98	134	20	6.7	no	18.11.98	92	14	6.57	no
	Wear	d/s Ireshope Burn	NY 86903870	29.04.98	119			no	18.11.98	21	1	5.25	
	Wear	Killhope	NY 82504330	29.04.98	135	20	6.75	no	18.11.98	80			

APPENDIX 3

RESULTS FROM BIOLOGICAL SCREENING PROGRAMME 1998

				AUTUMN / WINTER									
Site Ref.	River	Location	Grid Ref.	Sample date	BMWP	Taxa	ASPT	Impact	Sample date	BMWP	Taxa	ASPT	Impact
800	Wansbeck	Meldon Park	NZ11908500						12.11.98	92	14	6.6	no
810	Wansbeck	Angerton	NZ09308430						12.11.98	100	17	5.9	no
	Trib.Wansbeck	Middleton	NZ06108510						12.11.98	50	12	4.2	no
	Trib.Wansbeck	u/s Middleton	NZ05108560						12.11.98	35	8	4.4	no
	Trib.Wansbeck	u/s Middleton (2)	NZ04908570						12.11.98	37	8	4.6	no
	Trib.Wansbeck	d/s Cambo	NZ02608510						12.11.98	28	7	4	no
	Wansbeck	d/s Cambo	NZ03308390						12.11.98	98	18	5.4	no
	Trib.Wansbeck	d/s Broom House	NZ01408450						12.11.98	40	9	4,4	no
	Wansbeck	Dean House	NZ00908430						12.11.98	82	13	6.3	no
	Wansbeck	u/s NR02.820	NZ05308410						19.11.98	80	14	5.7	no
	Trib.Wansbeck	d/s Kirkhale	NZ02608350						19.11.98	61	11	5.5	no
	Trib.Wansbeck	d/s Holy Well	NZ00208450						17.11.98	95	16	5.9	no
	Wansbeck	near STW	NZ99908450						17.11.98	88	16	5.5	no
	Wansbeck		NZ99908440						17.11.98	87	14	6.2	no
	Wansbeck	Ray Burn	NY98108520					4	17.11.98	96	15	6.4	no
	Wansbeck		NY98108510						17.11.98	95	15	6.2	no
	Ray Burn	Kirkwhelpington	NY99308450						17.11.98	86	14	6.1	no
	Wansbeck	u/s Ray Burn	NY99308440						17.11.98	94	14	6.7	no
	Alwin	Alwinton	NT92400610			[16.12.98	59	10	5.9	no
	Alwin	u/s Clennel	NT92700770						16.12.98	84	11	7.6	no
	Trib. Alwin	u/s Alwin	NT92600830						16.12.98	88	12	7.3	no
	Allenhope Burn	u/s Alwin	NT9201010						16.12.98	71	9	7.9	no
	White Burn	u/s Alwin	NT91601050						16.12.98	82	10	8.2	no
	Yoke Burn	u/s Alwin	NT91601050						16.12.98	79	13	6.1	no
	Alwin	u/s discharge	NT92600730						16.12.98	52	8	6.5	no
	Alwin	d/s discharge	NT92700720						16.12.98	60	9	6.7	'no
	Low Acton Burn	u/s dip	NY82705190		1	1			02.12.98	50	9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	no
	Low Acton Burn	d/s dip	NY83005200			1	1		02.12.98	9			yes
	Low Acton Burn	u/s East Allen	NY83705270		1	1	† –	1	02,12.98	8			yes
	Sinderhope Burn	Sinderhope	NY84505230		1	t —			02,12,98	76		+	
	Acton Burn	u/s East Allen	NY83805230	-	1	<u>+</u>	1		02.12.98	106			

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		1		SUMMER					AUTUMN / WINTER				
ite Ref.	River	Location	Grid Ref.	Sample date	BMWP	Taxa	ASPT	Impact	Sample date	BMWP	Taxa	ASPT	Impact
	East Allen	d/s Low Acton Burn	NY83605280						02.12.98	86	14	6.14	no
	Watsons Well	u/s footbridge	NY83805290						02.12.98	87	13	6.69	no
	Swinhope Burn	Top road							15.10.98	46			possible
	Swinhope Burn	u/s farm							15.10.98	59			NO
	Hayring Burn	u/s dip pen	NY 76604460						15.10.98	78			NO
	Hayring Burn	d/s dip pen	NY76604660						15.10.98	78	13	6	NO
	Upper Swinburn	u/s A68	NY94007630	30.06.98	118	21	5.61	NO					
1530	u/s Whittle Reservoir	North trib	NZ06506890						08.12.98	68	13	5.23	no
1540	u/s Whittle Reservoir	South trib	NZ06406870						08.12.98	40	8	5	no
2810	Middlehope Burn	Westgate	NY90603840	05.08.98	113	16	7.1	NO					
2840	Burnhope Burn	Wearhead	NY85603950	05.08.98	117	19	6.16	NO					
2760	Stanhope Burn	Stanhope	NY99003980	06.08.98	122	19	6.42	NO					
2750	Bollihope Burn	Whitfield	NY00503500	06.08.98	137	20	6.85	NO	,				
2820	Ireshope Burn	Ireshope	NY86803880	05.08.98	117	19	6.16	NO					
2800	Swinhope Burn	Swinhope	NY91003760	06.08.98	161	24	6.71	NO					
	Bedburn Beck	Bedburn	NZ11003200						18.12.98	119	18	6.61	NO
	Horsley Beck	u/s River Wear	NZ97603870						18.12.98	83	13	6.38	NO
	Unnamed trib.	u/s River Wear	NZ05503680						18.12.98	46	6 9	5.11	Organic
	Lindburn Beck	u/s River Wear	NZ14903050				_		18.12.98	118	18	6.56	NO
	Browney _	Throstle Nest	NZ16004560						18.12.98	115	5 17	6.76	NO
	Waskerley Beck	Wolsingham	NZ07603760						19.11.98	108	16	6.75	NO
2669	Gaunless	Fielden Bridge	NZ20602670	-					14.10.98	110	21	5.24	Ino
2680	Gaunless	Butterknowle	NZ11302540.	-					13.10.98	121	22	2 5.5	i no
	Wear/Killhope Burn	d/s Ireshope Burn	NY 869387	0					15.12.98	39	7	5.57	metals
	Wear/Killhope Burn	d/s Burnhope Burn	NY 859394 .						15.12.98	45	5 8	5.63	metals
	Wear/Killhope Burn	u/s Burnhope Burn	NY 856397	-					15.12.98	42	2 7	' 6	metals
	Wear/Killhope Burn	Cowshill	NY 854405 .						15.12.98	12	2 4	1 3	8 metals
-	Wear/Killhope Burn	d/s.Low Allers	NY 851409						17.12.98	34	1 6	5.67	metals
	Wear/Killhope Burn	d/s Heathery Bridge	NY 845414	-					17.12.98	48	3 7	6.86	metals
	Wear/Killhope Burn	d/s Wellhope	NY 836416		1	1		1	17.12.98	73	3 11	6.64	metals
	Wear/Killhope Burn	Killhope	NY 825433					+	15.12.98	70		-	6 metals

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APPENDIX 4 RESULTS FROM PROCESS TARGETTED MONITORING PROGRAMME 1998

River	Location	NGR	Date	BMWP	Taxa	ASPT	Impact
Hawkhope Burn	u/s tree nursery discharge	NY71508810	30.04.98	92	14	6.57	no
Hawkhope Burn	30m d/s discharge	NY71508800	30.04.98	3	2	1.5	yes
Hawkhope Burn	100m d/s discharge	NY71508790	30.04.98	3	2	1.5	yes
Hawkhope Burn	650m d/s discharge	NY71708770	30.04.98	16	· 4	4	yes
Hawkhope Burn	u/s tree nursery discharge	NY71508810	14.05.98	92	14	6.57	no
Hawkhope Burn	30m d/s discharge	NY71508800	14,05.98	3	2	1.5	yes
Hawkhope Burn	100m d/s discharge	NY71508790	14.05.98	3	2	1.5	yes
Hawkhope Burn	650m d/s discharge	NY71708770	14.05.98	11	3	3.67	yes
Hawkhope Burn	u/s tree nursery discharge	NY71508810	25.06.98	84	14	6	no
Hawkhope Burn	30m d/s discharge	NY71508800	25.06.98	22	5	4.4	yes
Hawkhope Burn	100m d/s discharge	NY71508790	25.06.98	11	3	3.67	yes
Hawkhope Burn	650m d/s discharge	NY71708770	25.06.98	9	- 3	3	yes
Hawkhope Burn	u/s tree nursery discharge	NY71508810	11.11.98	69	11	6.27	no
Hawkhope Burn	30m d/s discharge	NY71508800	11.11.98	69	10	6.9	no
Hawkhope Burn	100m d/s discharge	NY71508790	11.11.98	45	8	5.63	no
Hawkhope Burn	650m d/s discharge	NY71708770	11.11.98	45	7	6.43	no
Spring 1	d/s soak away	NY99108350	11.11.98	49	10	4.9	no
Spring 1	d/s soak away, after disposal	NY99108350	14.11.98	53	11	4.8	no
Spring 1	u/s Wansbeck	NY99308440	14.11.98	64	11	5.8	no
Spring 2	d/s soak away	NY99108350	11.11.98	42	10	4.2	no
Spring 2	d/s soak away, after disposal	NY99108350	14.11.98	54	11	4.9	no
Spring 2	u/s Wansbeck	NZ00908410	14.11.98	45	8	5.6	no

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APPENDIX 5

RESULTS FROM POLLUTION SURVEYS 1998

River		_	SUMMER					AUTUMN / W	INTER			
	Location	Grid Ref.	Sample date	BMWP	Taxa	ASPT	Impact	Sample date	BMWP	Taxa	ASPT	Impa
Waskerley Beck	d/s WTW d/s STW	NZ06604040						02.11.98	19	5	3.8	YES
Trib. Waskerley Beck	u/s Waskerley Beck	NZ06504010		<u> </u>	· ·			02.11.98	102	16	6.34	NO
Trib.(2) Waskerley Beck	u/s Waskerley Beck	NZ06804070]	02.11.98	6	2	3	YES
Trib.(2) Waskerley Beck	u/s farm	NZ07004090						02.11.98	32	6	5.33	NO
Trib.(2) Waskerley Beck	d/s farm drainage	NZ06904080				2		02.11.98	5	.1	5	YES
Waskerley Beck	u/s farm drainage	NZ06954085						02.11.98	48	10	4.8	NO
Houselop Beck	Bradley	NZ10603620	02.07.98	62	13	4.76	Possible					
Houselop Beck	d/s minewater	NZ09003890	30.06.98	35	8	4.34	YES					
Trib. Houselop Beck	u/s Houselop Beck	NZ09703920	30.06.98	144	22	6.54	NO					
Houselop Beck	u/s trib.	NZ09703930	30.06.98	28	6	4.67	YES					
Houselop Beck	d/s pond at farm	NZ09504050	08.07.98	31	8	3.88	YES					
Houselop Beck	d/s trib, Adj. Farm	NZ09404060	09.07.98	32	8	4	YES					
Houselop Beck	u/s trib. Adj. Farm	NZ09404070	09.07.98	57	11	5.18	NO					
Houselop Beck	trib. D/s dip	NZ09404070	09.07.98.	18	5	3.6	YES				—	
Houselop Beck	trib. U/s dip	NZ09504070	09.07.98	29	7	4.14	NO		1		1	
Houselop Beck	u/s Low Houselop	NZ09204090	02.07.98	66	12	5.5	NO				T	

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