

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



NRA

National Rivers Authority

South West Region

**IDENTIFICATION OF
WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS
IN THE STRAT AND NEET
CATCHMENTS.**

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SUMMARY.

A study was undertaken to determine the causes of non-compliance with the designated River Quality Objectives's (RQO) within the Strat and Neet catchments. Although the river system has a RQO of 1B the 1989 NWC classification showed the catchment to contain stretches of classes 3 and 4.

A desk study examined routine water quality data, farm campaign data and pollution risk assessments of industry to identify potential causes of water quality problems. A 24 hour water quality survey and a biological investigation augmented the desk study approach.

Diurnal water quality patterns resulting from the photosynthetic activity of planktonic and benthic algae have led to non-compliance with the 1B RQO's during the summer months. High nutrient loadings from the catchments together with high temperatures and low flows, exacerbated by the 1989 and 1990 droughts, have enabled large algal biomasses to develop in the lower catchment. Theoretical calculations revealed that the majority of this nutrient load is agricultural in origin.

Of the 128 farms in the catchment, 62 (= 48%) were identified as causing pollution or could potentially pollute, principally resulting from yard runoff problems. Agricultural runoff is thought to be the cause of non-compliance during the winter throughout the catchment.

Of the four significant STW's that discharge into the Rivers Strat and Neet only Week St. Mary was shown to have a major local impact on the receiving watercourse. The other STW's were not thought to present water quality problems in the catchment, although deteriorating summer effluent quality and low flows may lead to seasonal local problems.

None of the 8 significant trade discharges identified were considered to be polluting.

Insufficient water passes over the weir at the head of the Bude Canal into the River Strat leading to extreme water quality problems in stagnated stretches downstream in the River Strat. This weir should be modified to ameliorate problems during low flows.

The RQO of 1B is stricter than necessary to meet the uses of the Bude Canal. The nature of the water body is such that the RQO of 1B is probably unachievable and a more appropriate RQO of NWC Class 2 would be more appropriate.

It is recommended that the effectiveness of the farm campaign and the performance of Week St. Mary STW to meet its new more stringent consent should be closely monitored.

Benthic Algae in the River Neet (1990).





The Low Flows Experienced in the River Strat (1990).



The Weir that Diverts Water into the River Strat - Taken at High Flow (1991).



Algal blooms in the River Strat (1990).



Breakdown of Algae (1990).

CONTENTS

	Page No.
1. INTRODUCTION.	1
2. THE STUDY AREA.	1
2.1 River Use	1
2.2 River Quality	2
3. SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS.	2
3.1 Impact Assessment	3
4. TRADE DISCHARGES.	4
4.1 Tiscott Wood Disposal Site	4
4.2 Mink Farm	4
4.3 Caravan Sites	5
5. FARMS.	5
5.1 Farm Campaign 1990	5
6. EUTROPHICATION.	6
6.1 Bude Canal	6
6.2 Strat and Neet Rivers	6
6.3 Source of Nutrients	7
6.4 24 hour Investigation	7
6.5 Autumn Ammonia Problems	8
7. DROUGHT.	8
8. CONCLUSIONS.	10
9. RECOMMENDATIONS.	11
10. REFERENCES.	12

IDENTIFICATION OF WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS IN THE STRAT AND NEET CATCHMENTS.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The study was undertaken to determine the causes of non-compliance with River Quality Objectives (RQO) within the Strat and Neet catchments.

The report makes recommendations that once implemented will lead to an improvement in water quality.

A desk study was undertaken to examine routine water quality data used in the 1989 National Water Council (NWC) Classification. Farm campaign data and pollution risk assessments of agriculture and industry collected during 1990 and 1991 were also employed to identify potential causes of non-compliance.

Fieldwork was carried out during summer 1990 where necessary to augment the desk study approach.

2. THE STUDY AREA.

The Strat Catchment lies on the North-east coast of Cornwall and comprises two river systems the Strat and the Neet (see Fig. 1). Both rivers feed the Bude Canal.

There are two distinct physical divisions within the catchment: the Culm Ridges which lie in the eastern headwaters of the catchment, and the Strat Valley near Bude. The Culm Ridges are characterised by steep slopes greatly dissected by short, fast flowing streams. This has resulted in dramatic channel erosion in the catchment. The Strat Valley has more extensive areas of gently-sloping land.

The Bude Canal has a weir near the head of the canal at Helebridge which diverts flow into the lower River Strat. During summer this section of the River Strat does not receive any river flow and as a consequence has a ponded freshwater section.

2.1. River-Use.

The Strat and Neet Catchment has been assigned a River Quality Objectives of Class 1B and has the following identified uses:

- * Protection of Aesthetic Quality
- * Protection of Salmonid Fish
- * Protection of Other Aquatic Life & Dependent Organisms
- * Protection for Livestock Watering
- * Protection for Irrigation of Crops

The Bude Canal in common with the rest of the catchment is designated for

salmonid fish. However, the nature of the canal is such that a salmonid fishery could not be supported and a coarse fishery exists. Therefore, Bude Canal should be identified as a coarse fishery, which would consequently alter the RQO for the stretch.

2.2. River Quality.

There are 7 routine water quality monitoring sites within the catchment (see Fig. 1). Recent classifications at each site using the 1989 NWC water quality system are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1. River Quality Classification for the period 1987 to 1989 on the Rivers Strat and Neet (- = compliance with the 1B RQO).

	pH	Temp.	Diss. Oxygen	BOD	Ammonia
<u>River Strat:</u>					
Stratton	-	3	-	3	2
Helebridge	-	-	2	3	2
Rodds Bridge	3	3	2	4	2
<u>River Neet:</u>					
Langford Bridge	-	-	2	2	2
Helebridge	-	3	2	-	-
<u>Bude Canal:</u>					
Rodds Bridge	-	3	2	-	2
Falcon Bridge	3	3	2	2	-

3. SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS.

The Strat and Neet Rivers receive significant effluent discharges from four sewage treatment works (STW). The details of the four works are given in the table below and their location is shown in Fig. 1.

TABLE 2. Consent and compliance of the 4 sewage treatment works.

	NGR	Consent Determinands in mg/l	No. times consent exceeded
Widemouth Bay	SS2140 0340	BOD=35, Solids=50	3 of 36 samples (1987-1989)
Week St. Mary	SX2373 9809	BOD=10, Solids=15 Ammonia=3	4 of 4 samples. (since 4.4.91)
Jacobstow	SX2020 9580	Descriptive	
Launcells	SS2620 0680	Descriptive	

Until recently only Widemouth Bay STW has had a numerical consent. Its consented conditions have been exceeded on 3 occasions (Suspended Solids-

SS, BOD, SS and BOD) in the period 1987-1989. It is envisaged that the consent for Widemouth Bay STW will be reviewed at a later date. The other works were descriptively consented. A numerical consent was applied to Week St. Mary STW on 4 April 1991. Four monthly samples have been taken since the issue of the consent and all samples have failed to comply with consented conditions (3 failed on BOD, SS and ammonia and 1 on BOD and SS only).

3.1. Impact assessment.

To obtain an assessment of the impact of the four STW's on water quality aquatic invertebrate samples (3+1 min kick) were taken up and downstream of the STW's (Ref 1). Theoretical impact assessments were made using routine data and calculation of available dilution.

Biological assessment.

No significant differences were found between the up and downstream sites when cluster analysis was used to sort invertebrate distribution. However, upstream of Week St. Mary STW discharge a sample could not be taken because there was not sufficient flow in the stream at the time of sampling. The site downstream of the works was grossly polluted. However, significant recovery had occurred in the macroinvertebrate community of the Week St. Mary Stream prior to its confluence (4 Km downstream) with the River Neet.

In a previous survey (Ref. 2) the upstream site was sampled and found to be of good quality, whereas the downstream site was again found to be grossly polluted.

Theoretical assessment.

Theoretical ADF and Q95 flows were used in the calculations since flow gauging data were unavailable. The consented flows were used for the calculations at Widemouth Bay and Week St. Mary STW's, whereas theoretical flows, based on the population served by the STW's, were used at Launcells and Jacobstow.

TABLE 3. Dilutions of the final effluents.

	Dilution	
	ADF	Q95
Widemouth Bay STW	265X	14X
Week St. Mary STW	13X	none
Launcells STW	8.5X	none
Jacobstow STW	124X	11X

The maximum and mean ammonia concentrations measured in the final effluents were compared with the estimated dilutions to provide an estimate of the resultant concentrations within the river.

TABLE 4. Estimated ammonia concentrations (in mg/l) within the receiving river originating from the 4 STW's.

		Estimated Ammonia Concentrations	
In FE		At ADF	At Q95 (mg/l)
Widemouth Bay STW	Mean ammonia	0.018	0.335
	Max. ammonia	0.069	1.272
Week St. Mary STW	Mean ammonia	1.104	14.2
	Max. ammonia	4.441	57.1
Launcell's STW	Mean ammonia	0.187	12.7
	Max. ammonia	0.822	55.9
Jacobstow STW	Mean ammonia	0.095	1.05
	Max. ammonia	0.244	2.69

Theoretical calculations indicated that Week St. Mary STW had the greatest impact on water quality. Chronic pollution and hence RQO failure is likely to occur even during average flows (see Table 4). Launcell's STW can cause sporadic pollution during average flows. All STW's cause chronic pollution during Q95 flows except Widemouth Bay STW. However, this STW is likely to cause sporadic pollution during flows lower than Q95.

These theoretical calculations were supported by the invertebrate results (see above). Compliance with the new and much tighter consent at Week St. Mary should reduce the local impact of this STW, although the absence of dilution at the theoretical Q95 could still cause pollution problems. The possible transfer of effluent from Week St. Mary to Widemouth Bay STW has recently been proposed (1991).

It is concluded that the STW final effluents are generally diluted by the receiving watercourses, except at Week St. Mary where a local problem was identified.

4. TRADE DISCHARGES.

4.1. Tiscott Wood Disposal Site (NGR SS 232 093)

A site assessment was carried out during 1990 (Ref. 3). The study stated that 4680 tonnes per annum of commercial, domestic and industrial waste is received at this site. A medium/high pollution risk to surface water was attributed to this site. Leachate springs emerge from the site and combine with surface water springs in a marsh on the valley floor. The tip liquor is pumped to nearby woods for soakaway.

Invertebrate samples were taken up and downstream of the disposal site in the River Strat (Ref. 1). The communities of these samples were indicative of good water quality.

4.2. Mink Farm (NGR SS 234 077)

The mink farm that was previously thought to have caused water quality problems has since closed down.

4.3. Caravan Sites

The details of the 6 sites identified are given in the table below. Any discharges were investigated by the Pollution Section (1991) and did not appear to represent potential pollution problems. However, following these investigations the discharge from Ivyleaf Combe was found not to be consented. Improvements to the treatment process and the consent application are now being undertaken.

TABLE 5. Details of the caravan sites.

Name	No. units	NGR	Sewage Disposal Arrangement
Upper Lynstone Farm	80	SS206 054	Mains sewer to the Long-sea outfall at Bude
Wooda Valley	35	SS232 082	Mains sewer to the Long-sea outfall at Bude
Ivyleaf Combe	100	SS233 086	Aeration treatment plant to R.Strat
Bude Meadows Caravan Park	100	SS215 010	Bio disc to grass treatment plots to R.Strat
Keywood	40	SX254 996	Septic tank with monojet to biological filter to R.Strat
Bude Caravan Park	1000	SS205 080	Mains sewer to the Long-sea outfall at Bude

5. FARMS.

Examination of routine water quality data revealed high BOD and ammonia concentrations throughout the catchment during the winter months (Appendix II). These were associated with rainfall. This common input associated with rainfall is thought to result from agricultural runoff.

5.1. Farm Campaign 1990.

Of the 128 farms in the Strat and Neet catchments the majority are mixed stock farms.

20% of the farms were polluting (red code) at the time of the Farm Campaign whilst 29% had the potential to pollute (green code). Therefore, 48% of all the farms in the catchment have the potential to or do pollute. The location of the farms according to their pollution codes is indicated on Fig. 2.

73% of the pollution problems were due to yard runoff while lagoon overflow, silage problems and land runoff accounted equally for the remainder.

Intensive farms, which have weeping walls and lagoons, have tended to pollute (see Table 6).

TABLE 6. Percentage of farms storing waste in relation to pollution codes allocated during the farm campaign.

	Weeping wall	Lagoon	Dung heap	Tank
Red and Green code farms	16	50	76	3
Blue code farms (no risk)	5	8	86	0

All polluting and potentially polluting farms have been advised to seek professional assistance to resolve the drainage difficulties. At an appropriate time these farms will be revisited to ensure that remedial works have been implemented.

Yard runoff and poor farm waste storage have led to an extensive agricultural nutrient input and pollution events throughout the catchment (see Fig. 2).

6. EUTROPHICATION.

6.1. Bude Canal.

The water quality problems identified from routine data collected from the Bude Canal have involved high pH, temperature, ammonia, BOD and extremes of dissolved oxygen. These have occurred during the summer months (see Appendix II).

The timing of the routine sample collection has been important as temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH and BOD are all higher when the sample has been taken in the afternoon.

These water quality problems and the diurnal pattern of the above determinands are characteristic of photosynthetic activity.

Bude Canal has a RQO of 1B, which is inappropriate for the slow-flowing conditions and the coarse fishery which it supports.

6.2. Strat and Neet Rivers.

Similar patterns of water quality exist within the Strat and Neet rivers, in particular at Helebridge, Rodd's Bridge and Stratton on the River Strat and Helebridge on the River Neet. These have led to non-compliance with the RQO's during the summer months.

Very high amounts of benthic algae (up to 100% cover) have been noted in the catchment. Photosynthetic activity of benthic algae appears to have caused these summer water quality problems.

Nutrient loadings from farm waste and the STW final effluents coupled with low flow conditions provide suitable conditions for algal growth.

Extreme values for pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, BOD, suspended solids and ammonia have been recorded at Rodd's Bridge on the River Strat. The River Strat downstream of its separation from the Bude Canal experiences extremely low flows due to the presence of a weir that prevents adequate flows entering the River Strat.

6.3. Source of nutrients.

Calculations were made to provide estimates of the contribution of the STW's final effluents to the nitrogen loading of the receiving waters. These were calculated at Stratton on the River Strat and at Helebridge on the River Neet, where algal growths occur.

The mean ammonia loadings from the STW's over 3 years (1987-1989) and the approximate loadings within the receiving watercourse (mean ammonia concentration X ADF) were used in the calculations. Other nutrient determinands are not measured routinely in the final effluents and so could not be included in these calculations.

The STW'S were found to contribute little to the ammonia loading of the receiving river (see Table 7).

TABLE 7. Estimated ammonia loadings from the STW final effluents and within the river at Helebridge.

STW	Ammonia Loading (mg/day)		
	Final Effluent	Helebridge	%
Widemouth Bay	1 185 720	14 310 864	8
Week St. Mary	852 000	13 458 864	6
Jacobstow	181 720	14 129 144	1
Launcells	257 810	8 196 084	3

It is concluded that the cause of eutrophication is farm waste.

6.4. 24 hour Investigation

The summer water quality problems identified during routine monitoring and thought to result from algal growths were investigated further with a 24 hour water quality survey.

Hourly measurements of dissolved oxygen, BOD, ammonia, pH, suspended solids and temperature were taken manually over a period of 24 hours on the 1 and 2 August 1990 at 6 sites in the catchment. These data are represented graphically in Appendix III.

TABLE 8. Location of the survey sites.

Description	NGR	
Rodd's Bridge, Bude Canal	SS	211 048
Rodd's Bridge, R.Strat	SS	212 048
Helebridge, R.Strat	SS	215 037
100m D/S STW, R.Neet	SS	214 035
STW Final Effluent	SS	215 034
50m U/S STW, R.Neet	SS	215 032

The pattern of dissolved oxygen concentrations recorded at all the sites is typical of waters with a diurnal variation in photosynthetic activity and respiratory demand. At all the sites except at Helebridge on the River Strat the percentage saturation of oxygen fell beneath the RQO

standard of 60% at night. This diurnal variation in dissolved oxygen is exacerbated by the low flows at Rodd's Bridge on the River Strat.

pH values at Rodd's Bridge on the River Strat rose to 9.5 and remained over 9 for 2 hours and exceeded the limits for the 1B RQO. The variation in river pH is characteristic of photosynthetic activity.

The suspended solids concentrations recorded at all of the survey sites exceeded the standard for the 1B RQO over the 24 hour period. Peaks of BOD were often found to coincide with peaks of suspended solids. Casual observations indicated that these peaks are probably due to the presence of algae in the samples. The movement of algae in the water column is possible, but not well documented. Benthic algae would rise with photosynthetic activity, but this would require ponded or extremely slow-flowing stretches of river as at Rodd's Bridge on the River Strat. In other sites physical disturbance by cattle and people is a more likely cause of the peaks and variance in the data.

Apart from marginally high ammonia values recorded downstream of Widemouth Bay STW, concentrations at the other sites were much lower and within the requirements of a class 1B river.

Smooth temperature profiles were not obtained due to operational problems with the digital thermometers. However, temperatures in excess of the 21.5 °C standard for a class 1B river were recorded at every site included in the survey.

6.5. Autumn Ammonia Problems

High ammonia concentrations were recorded during autumn 1987 (22.09.87) at 3 locations within the catchment and were not associated with high BOD values.

Further investigation is required to determine whether ammonia is released during the breakdown of algal matter during autumn.

7. DROUGHT.

The 1989 and 1990 droughts drastically reduced river flows throughout the catchment which probably exacerbated water quality non-compliance.

Land drainage in the upper catchment compounds the problem of low summer flows by reducing the base flow component.

Previous to the drought years of 1989 and 1990, recorded temperature levels during routine monitoring had not exceeded the 21.5 °C limit for a class 1B river. However, the time temperatures are taken must be borne in mind as the high temperature in 1989 was recorded at 13.20 whereas in 1987 and 1988 the latest temperature recording was made at 11.15 in the morning.

The river locations failing the temperature criteria for a Class 1B river were at Rodd's Bridge and Stratton on the River Strat, Falcon Bridge and Rodd's Bridge on the Bude Canal and Helebridge on the River Neet. The exposed nature of the lower catchment with little shade results in temperature regimes characterised by large diurnal and annual variation (see Appendix II & III). High temperatures will lead to greater algal productivity. Promoting tree growth along the river banks would help to mitigate this water quality problem.

8. CONCLUSIONS.

1. Diurnal water quality patterns resulting from the photosynthetic activity of planktonic and epilithic algae have led to extremes in dissolved oxygen concentrations and pH, which exceed RQO's of 1B during summer months.
2. High nutrient loadings from the catchments together with high temperatures and low flows, exacerbated by the droughts, have enabled large algal biomasses to develop in the lower catchment.
3. The majority of the nutrient load is thought to be agricultural in origin. STW's contribute little to the ammonia load of the rivers.
4. 48.4% of the farms in the catchment were identified as either causing pollution or having the potential to pollute, principally due to yard runoff problems.
5. Agricultural runoff is thought to be the cause of high ammonia and BOD concentrations, which exceed the RQO's of 1B, during winter throughout the catchment.
6. Of the four STW's that discharge into the Strat and Neet rivers only Week St. Mary was shown to have a major local impact on the receiving watercourse.
7. The other STW's were not thought to cause water quality problems in the catchment, although deteriorating summer effluent quality and low flows may lead to seasonal local problems, especially at Widemouth Bay STW.
8. None of the trade discharges identified were considered to be polluting.
9. High autumn concentrations of ammonia within the catchment are likely to result from the breakdown of the benthic algal biomass.
10. The low flows experienced during the 1989 and 1990 droughts exacerbated the summer water quality problems.
11. Insufficient water passes over the weir at the head of the Bude Canal into the River Strat leading to extreme water quality problems in stagnated stretches downstream in the R.Strat.
12. The RQO of 1B is stricter than necessary to maintain the uses of the Bude Canal and the nature of the water body is such that an RQO of NWC Class 2 would be more appropriate.

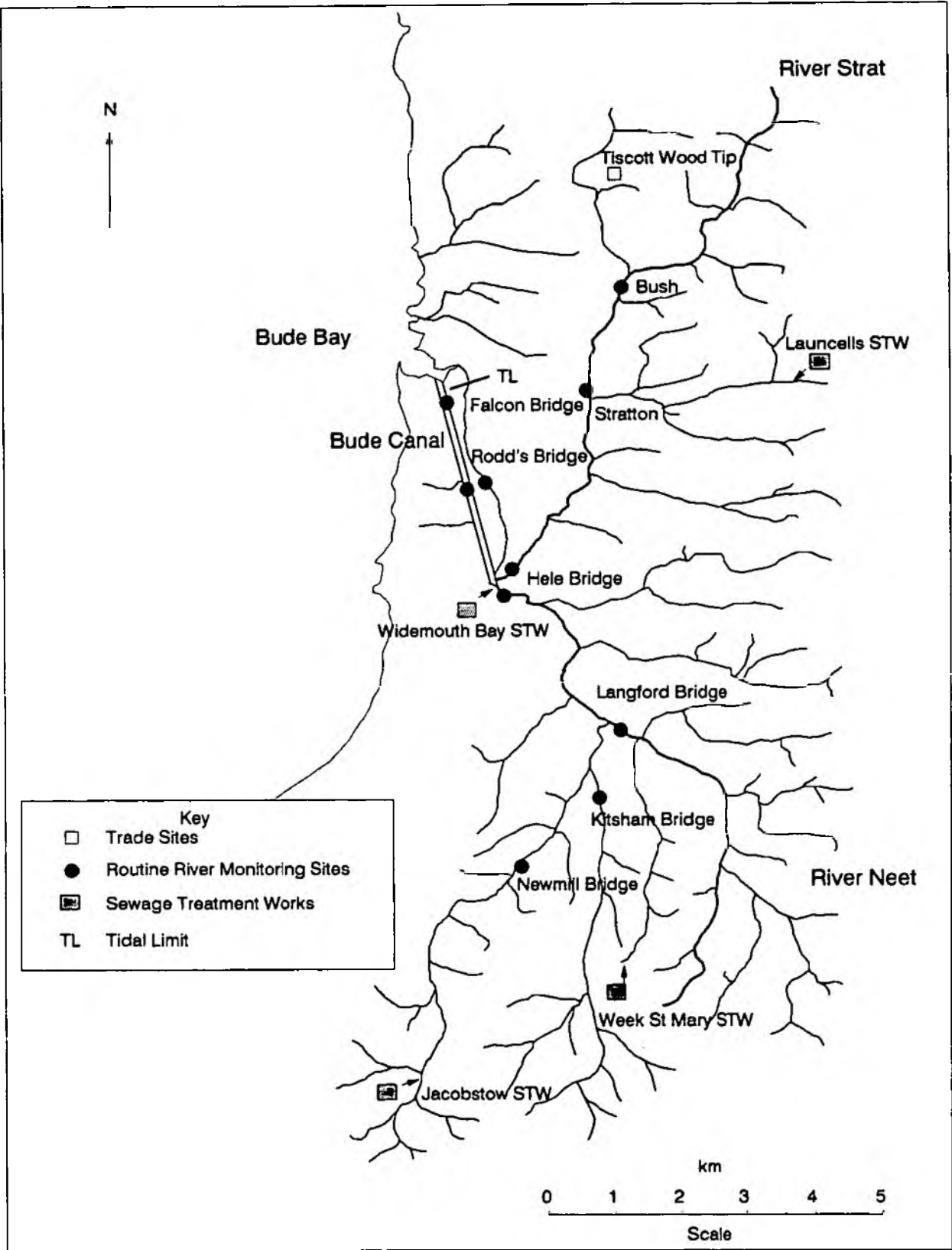
9. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The RQO for the Bude Canal should be changed from 1B to 2 and the Bude Canal designated for coarse fish.
- Action Freshwater Scientist.
2. The weir at the head of the Bude Canal, which diverts water into the River Strat should be modified to allow sufficient water down the R.Strat. North Cornwall District Council operate the canal and weir, and also the weir below Nanny Moore's Bridge. Consultation is needed on the method of operation of these.
- Action Water Resources Protection Officer/Fisheries Officer.
3. An appraisal of the effectiveness of the farm campaign should be carried out by assessing any improvement in routine biological and chemical water quality data and also by assessing the state of the farms on revisits.
- Action Pollution Officer/Freshwater Officer.
4. The performance of Week St. Mary STW to its new more stringent consent should be monitored using routine data.
- Action Quality Regulation Officer.
5. Further investigation is required to determine whether ammonia is released during the breakdown of algal matter during autumn.
- Action Catchment Scientist.
6. Phosphate should be measured in all significant effluent discharges.
- Action Quality Regulation Officer.

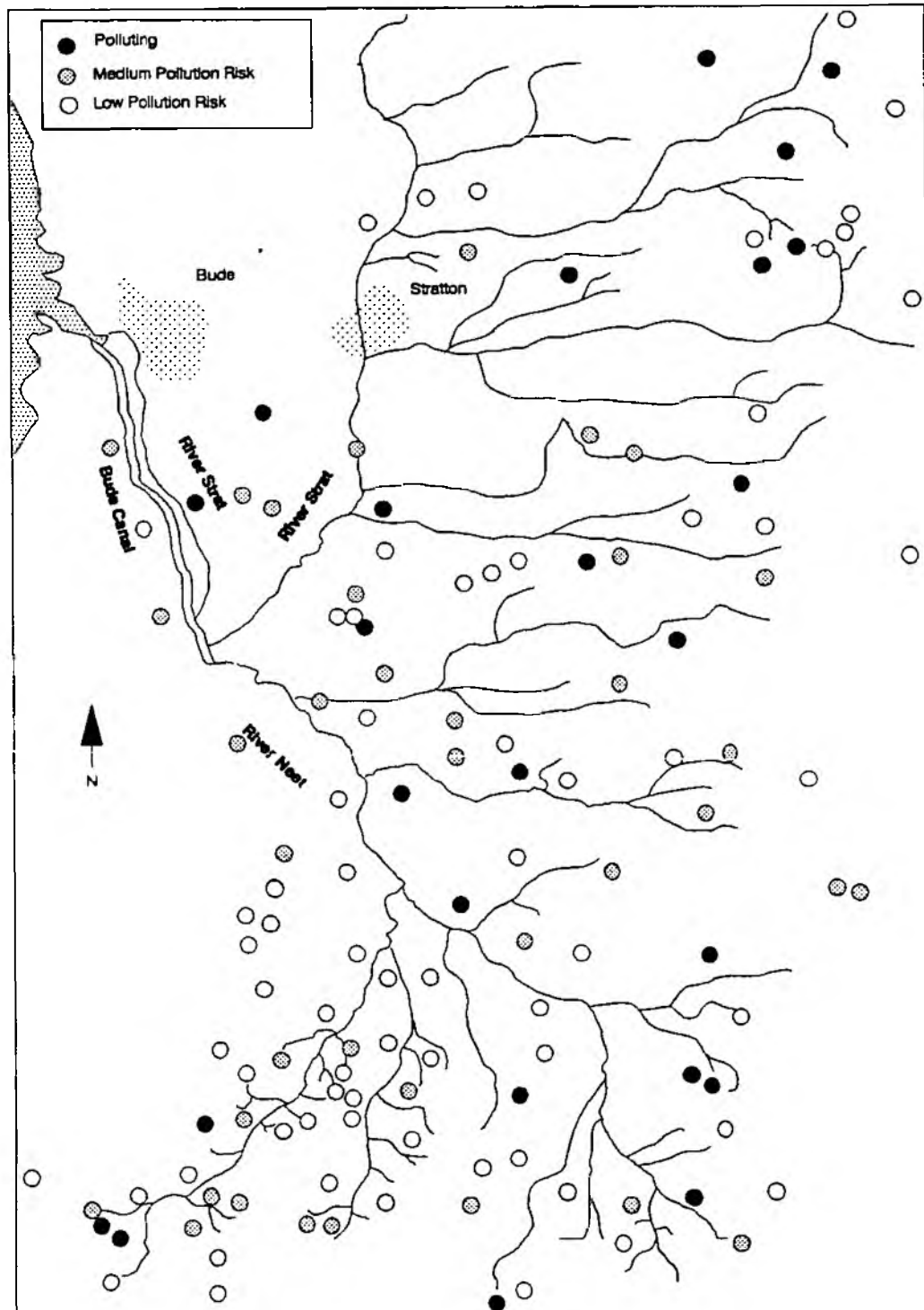
10. REFERENCES.

1. Geatches, T.R. (1991) Biological Investigations of the River Strat and River Neet Catchments July 1990. FWI/91/009
2. Hilton, B.S. (1988) Macroinvertebrate Survey of the Rivers Neet and Strat.
3. Waste Disposal Site Assessment Study (8905/46)

Figure 1. **Strat & Neet Catchments**



**Figure 2. Pollution codes allocated to farms in the
River Strat & Neet Catchments**



**APPENDIX I. Routine Monitoring Data for the four Sewage Treatment Works
in the Strat and Neet Catchments (01.01.87 - 31.12.89).**

JACOBSTOW FINAL EFFLUENT

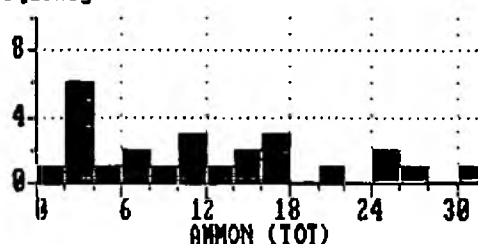
AMMON (TOT) 27/ 5/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	25
Minimum	0.7
Mean	11.8
Maximum	30.2
Standard deviation	8.66
SDD	5.74

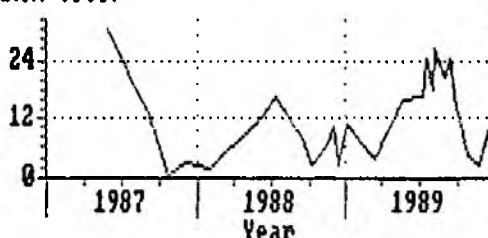
Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	1.1
10 percentile	2.1
20 percentile	2.5
Median	10.6
80 percentile	19.8
90 percentile	25.1
95 percentile	29.0

Frequency



AMMON (TOT)



JACOBSTOW FINAL EFFLUENT

S.S 105

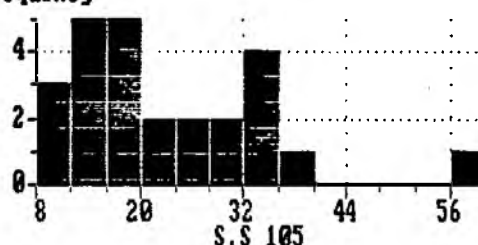
27/ 5/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	25
Minimum	9.0
Mean	22.4
Maximum	56.0
Standard deviation	11.01
SDD	9.79

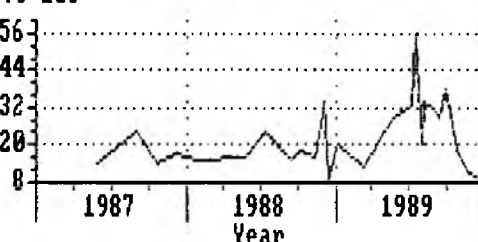
Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	9.3
10 percentile	10.6
20 percentile	14.0
Median	18.0
80 percentile	32.8
90 percentile	35.6
95 percentile	50.6

Frequency



S.S 105



JACOBSTOW FINAL EFFLUENT

BOD TOTAL

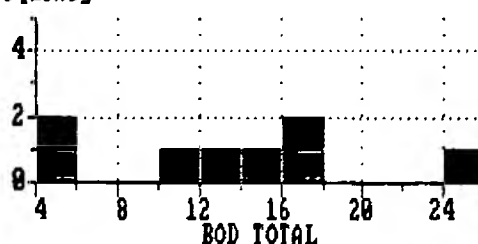
27/ 5/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	8
Minimum	5.30
Mean	13.45
Maximum	25.00
Standard deviation	6.389
SDD	6.699

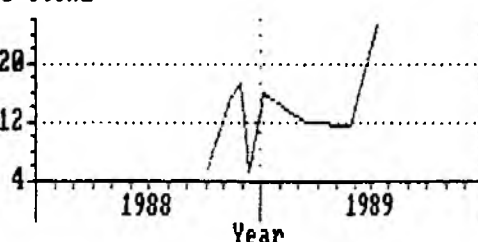
Non-parametric estimate of:

20 percentile	5.70
Median	13.50
80 percentile	18.60

Frequency



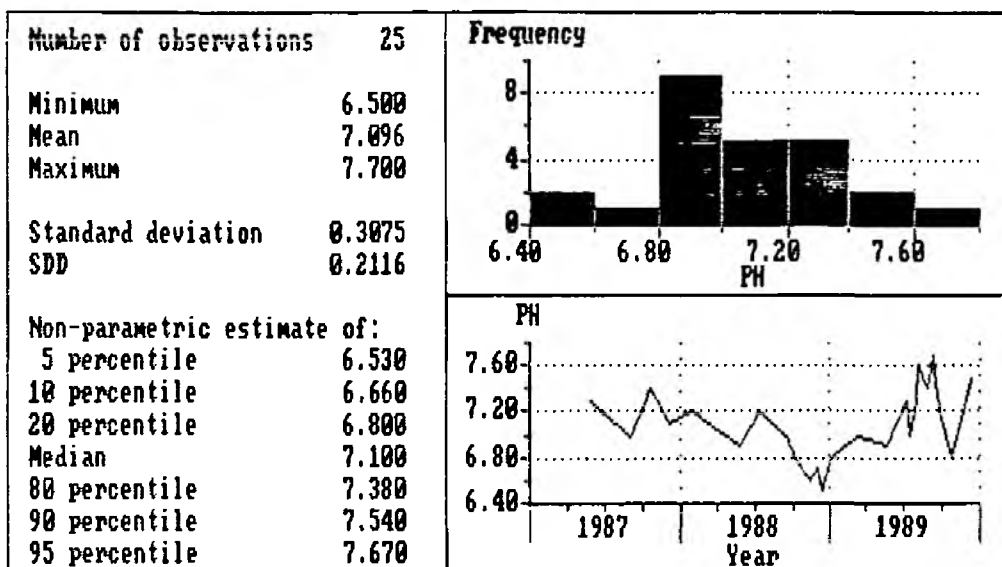
BOD TOTAL



JACOBSTON FINAL EFFLUENT

PH

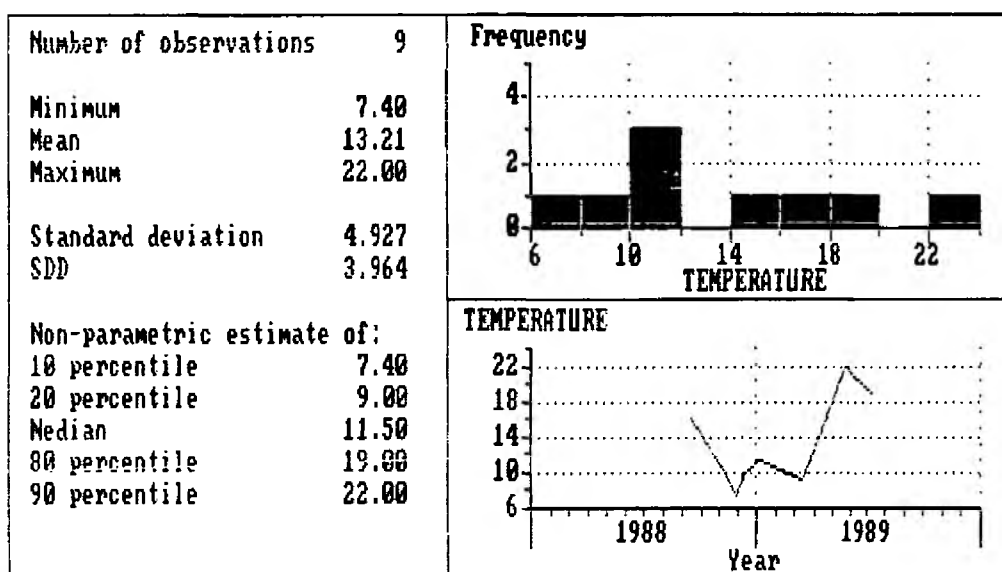
27/ 5/87 to 12/12/89



JACOBSTON FINAL EFFLUENT

TEMPERATURE

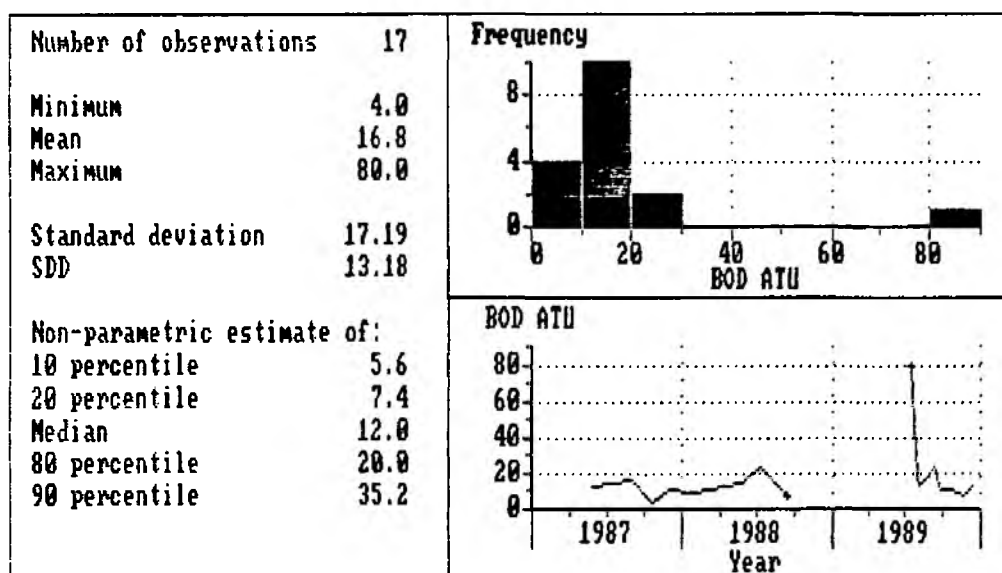
27/ 5/87 to 12/12/89



JACOBSTON FINAL EFFLUENT

BOD ATU

27/ 5/87 to 12/12/89



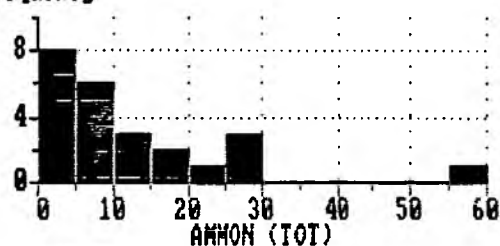
LAUNCELLS FINAL EFFLUENT

AMMON (TOT)

5/ 3/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	24
Minimum	0.5
Mean	12.7
Maximum	55.9
Standard deviation	12.81
SDD	13.85

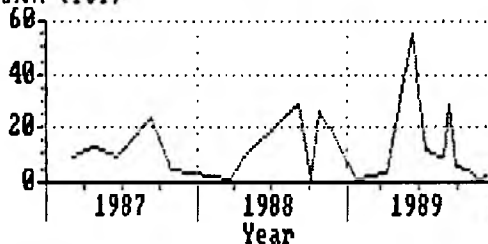
Frequency



Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	0.6
10 percentile	0.8
20 percentile	1.9
Median	9.7
80 percentile	24.3
90 percentile	28.6
95 percentile	49.1

AMMON (TOT)



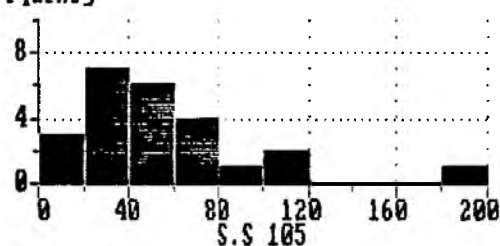
LAUNCELLS FINAL EFFLUENT

S.S 105

5/ 3/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	24
Minimum	11.0
Mean	53.2
Maximum	190.0
Standard deviation	40.61
SDD	43.61

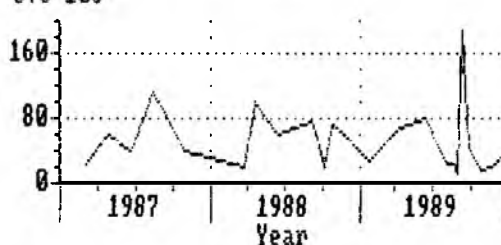
Frequency



Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	12.2
10 percentile	17.5
20 percentile	21.0
Median	41.0
80 percentile	78.0
90 percentile	105.5
95 percentile	170.2

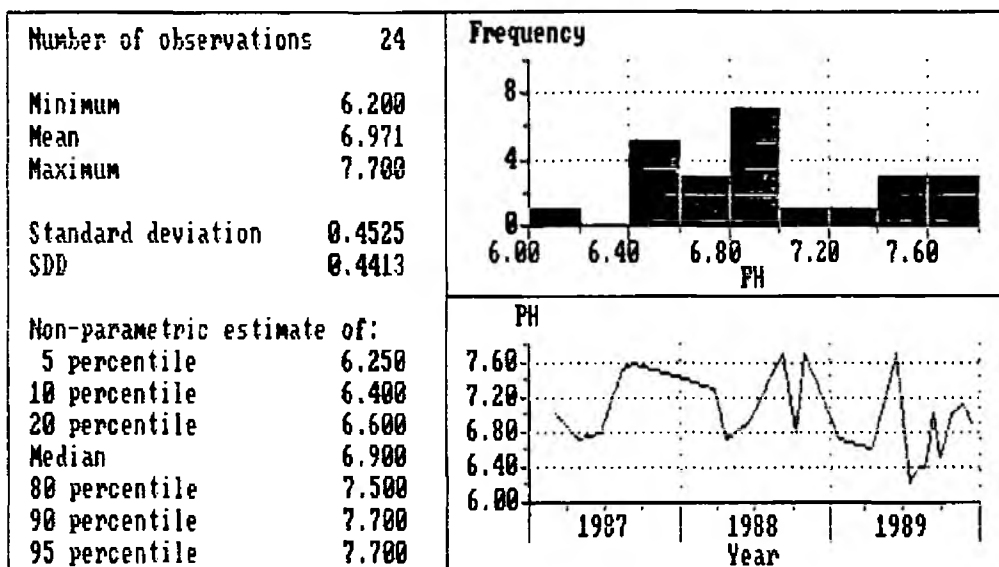
S.S 105



LAUNCELLS FINAL EFFLUENT

PH

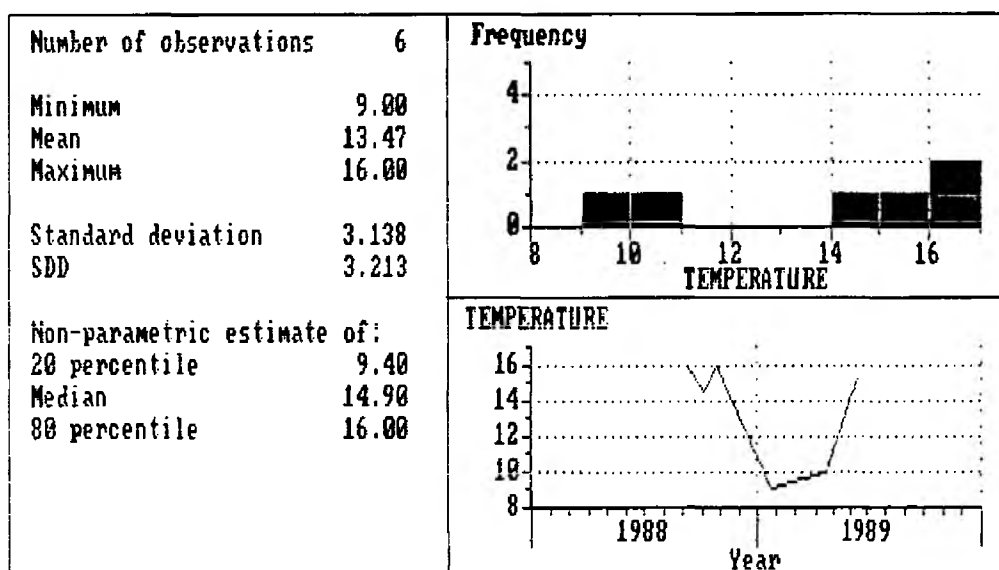
5/ 3/87 to 12/12/89



LAUNCELLS FINAL EFFLUENT

TEMPERATURE

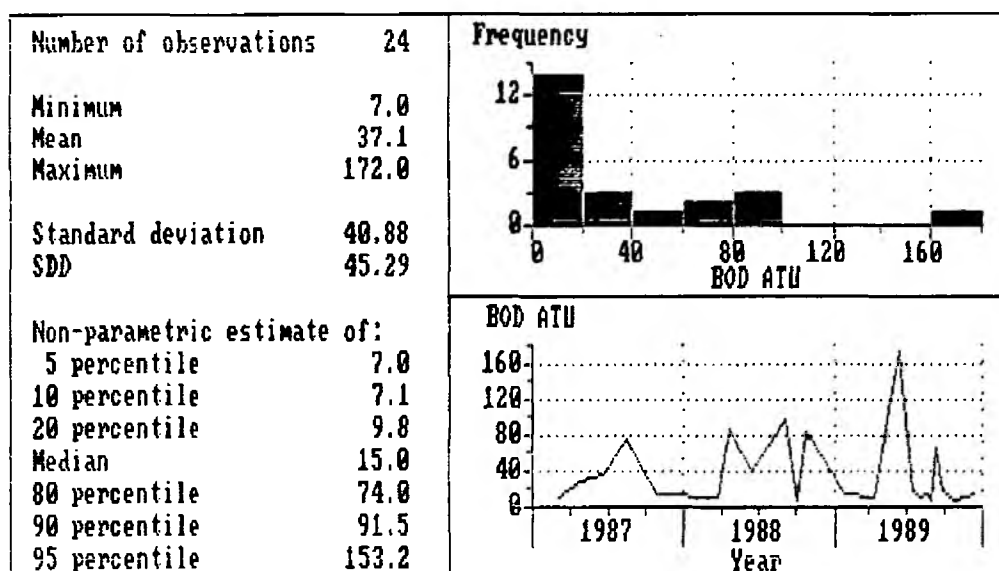
5/ 3/87 to 12/12/89



LAUNCELLS FINAL EFFLUENT

BOD ATU

5/ 3/87 to 12/12/89



WIDEMOUTH BAY FINAL EFFLUENT

AMMON (TOT)

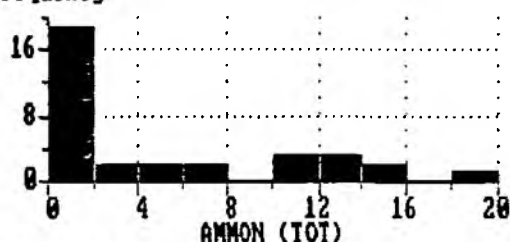
21/ 1/87 to 21/11/89

Number of observations	34
Minimum	0.50
Mean	4.82
Maximum	18.30
Standard deviation	5.396
SDD	4.492

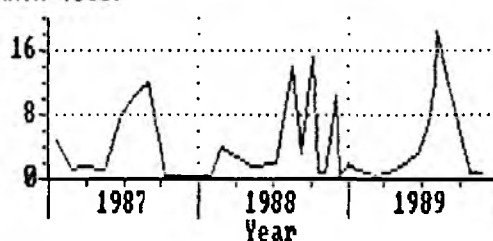
Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	0.50
10 percentile	0.50
20 percentile	0.60
Median	1.50
80 percentile	11.40
90 percentile	13.45
95 percentile	15.90

Frequency



AMMON (TOT)



WIDEMOUTH BAY FINAL EFFLUENT

S.S 105

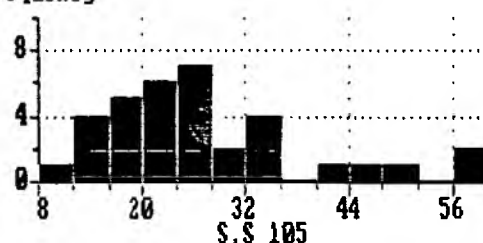
21/ 1/87 to 21/11/89

Number of observations	34
Minimum	11.0
Mean	26.4
Maximum	58.0
Standard deviation	12.22
SDD	10.86

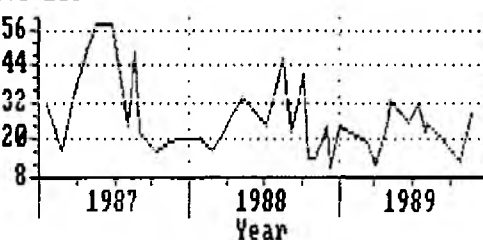
Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	11.7
10 percentile	13.5
20 percentile	16.0
Median	24.0
80 percentile	34.0
90 percentile	48.0
95 percentile	58.0

Frequency



S.S 105



WIDEMOUTH BAY FINAL EFFLUENT

PH

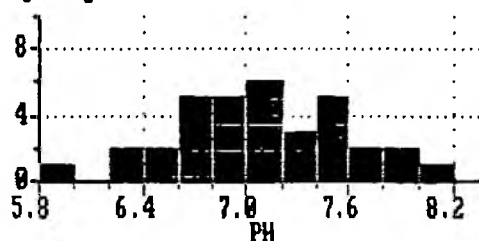
21/ 1/87 to 21/11/89

Number of observations	34
Minimum	6.000
Mean	7.129
Maximum	8.200
Standard deviation	0.5024
SDD	0.3608

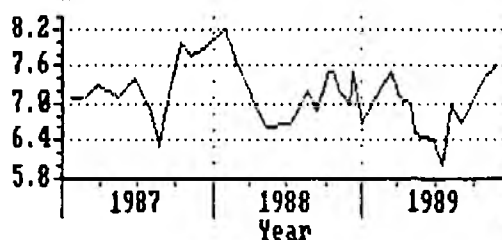
Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	6.225
10 percentile	6.450
20 percentile	6.700
Median	7.100
80 percentile	7.500
90 percentile	7.850
95 percentile	8.050

Frequency



PH



WIDEMOUTH BAY FINAL EFFLUENT

TEMPERATURE

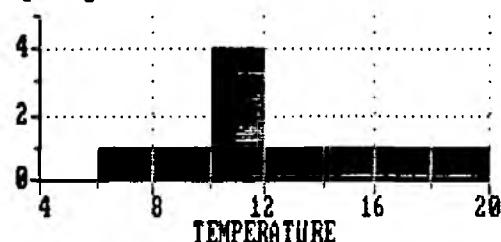
21/ 1/87 to 21/11/89

Number of observations	10
Minimum	6.00
Mean	11.70
Maximum	18.00
Standard deviation	3.599
SDD	3.603

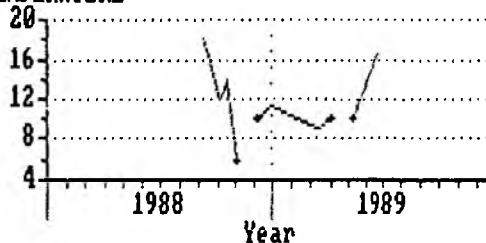
Non-parametric estimate of:

10 percentile	6.30
20 percentile	9.20
Median	10.75
80 percentile	16.00
90 percentile	17.85

Frequency



TEMPERATURE



WIDEMOUTH BAY FINAL EFFLUENT

BOD ATU

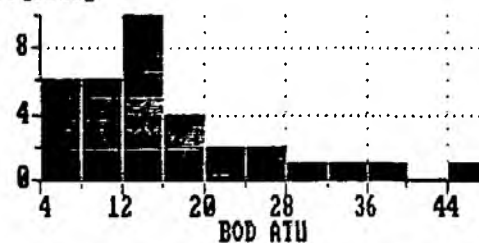
21/ 1/87 to 21/11/89

Number of observations	34
Minimum	4.4
Mean	15.8
Maximum	45.0
Standard deviation	9.40
SDD	10.09

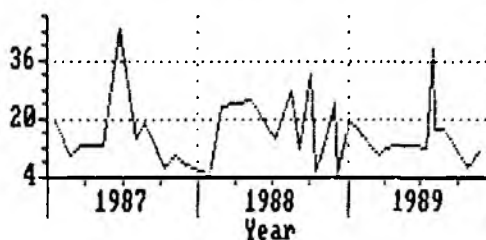
Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	4.5
10 percentile	5.9
20 percentile	9.9
Median	13.0
80 percentile	23.0
90 percentile	30.0
95 percentile	40.5

Frequency



BOD ATU



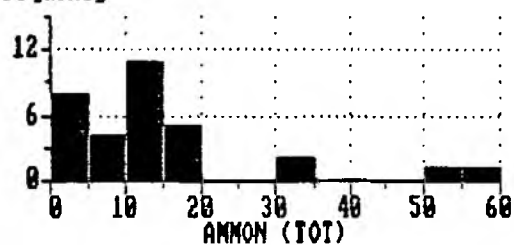
WEEK ST MARY FINAL EFFLUENT

AMMON (TOT)

27/ 1/87 to 21/11/89

Number of observations	32
Minimum	0.5
Mean	14.2
Maximum	57.1
Standard deviation	12.91
SDD	13.33

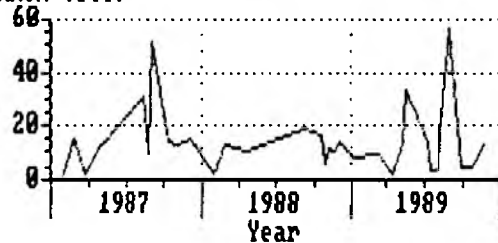
Frequency



Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	1.3
10 percentile	2.4
20 percentile	4.0
Median	12.3
80 percentile	17.2
90 percentile	32.6
95 percentile	53.3

AMMON (TOT)



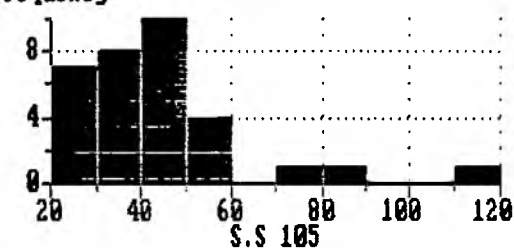
WEEK ST MARY FINAL EFFLUENT

S.S 105

27/ 1/87 to 21/11/89

Number of observations	32
Minimum	21.0
Mean	42.9
Maximum	118.0
Standard deviation	19.65
SDD	17.73

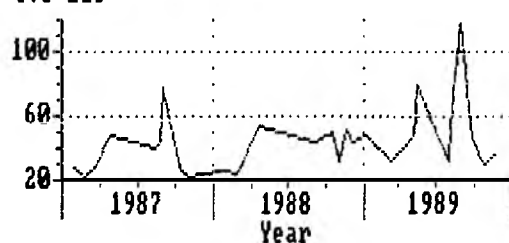
Frequency



Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	21.6
10 percentile	23.3
20 percentile	27.6
Median	41.0
80 percentile	50.8
90 percentile	70.8
95 percentile	93.3

S.S 105



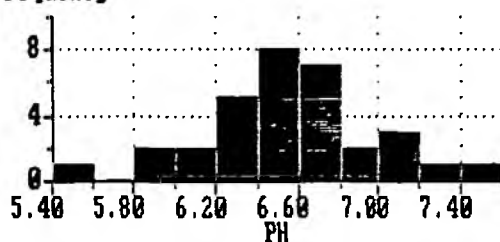
WEEK ST MARY FINAL EFFLUENT

PH

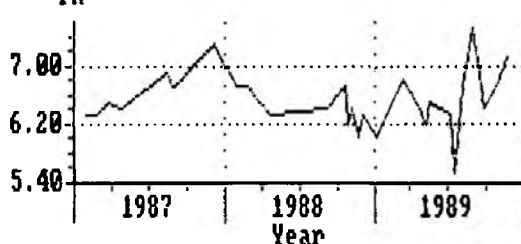
27/ 1/87 to 21/11/89

Number of observations	32
Minimum	5.500
Mean	6.547
Maximum	7.500
Standard deviation	0.4016
SDD	0.3246
Non-parametric estimate of:	
5 percentile	5.825
10 percentile	6.060
20 percentile	6.300
Median	6.500
80 percentile	6.840
90 percentile	7.100
95 percentile	7.370

Frequency



PH



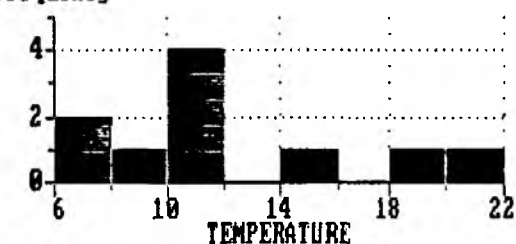
WEEK ST MARY FINAL EFFLUENT

TEMPERATURE

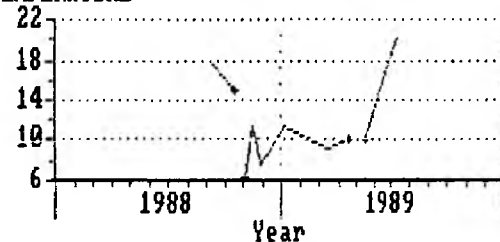
27/ 1/87 to 21/11/89

Number of observations	10
Minimum	6.30
Mean	11.86
Maximum	20.00
Standard deviation	4.463
SDD	3.783
Non-parametric estimate of:	
10 percentile	6.42
20 percentile	7.80
Median	10.65
80 percentile	17.40
90 percentile	19.80

Frequency



TEMPERATURE



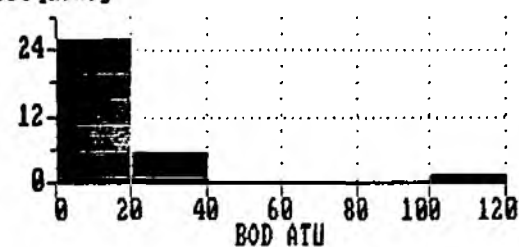
WEEK ST MARY FINAL EFFLUENT

BOD ATU

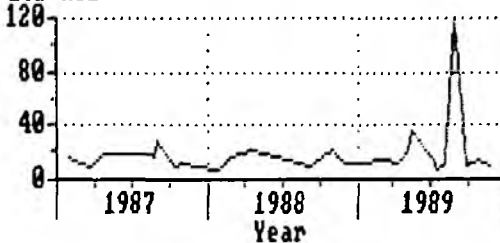
27/ 1/87 to 21/11/89

Number of observations	32
Minimum	7.5
Mean	17.9
Maximum	118.0
Standard deviation	19.30
SDD	20.17
Non-parametric estimate of:	
5 percentile	7.6
10 percentile	8.3
20 percentile	9.2
Median	14.0
80 percentile	19.4
90 percentile	26.4
95 percentile	64.7

Frequency

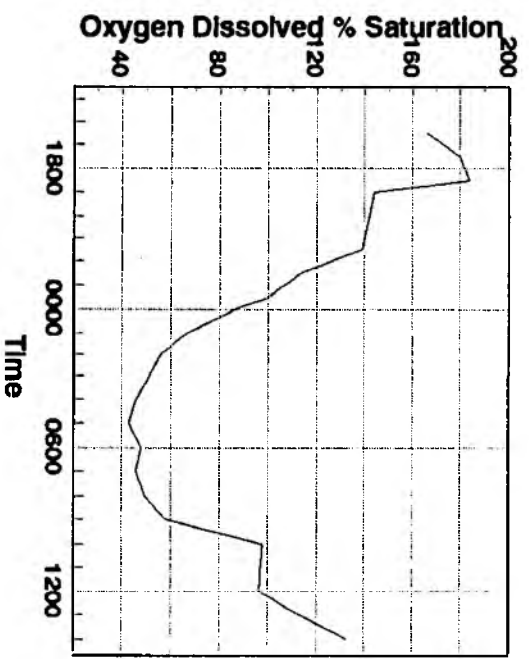
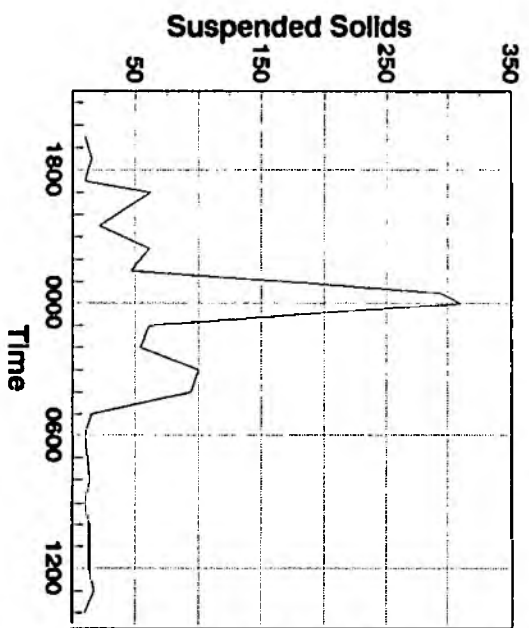
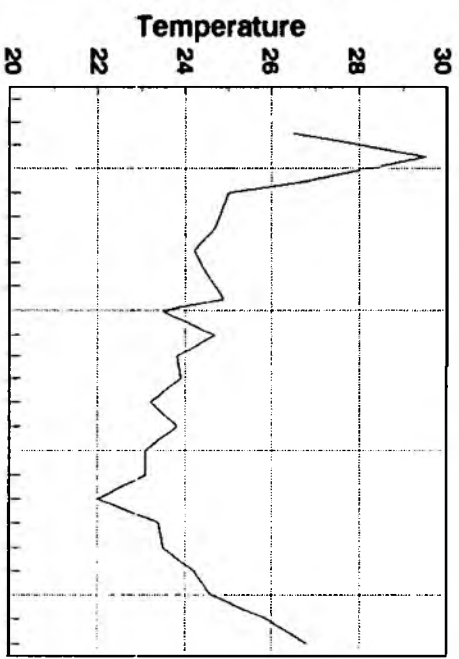
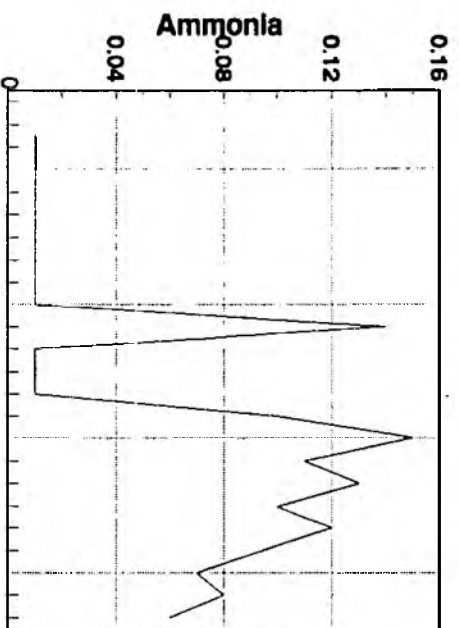
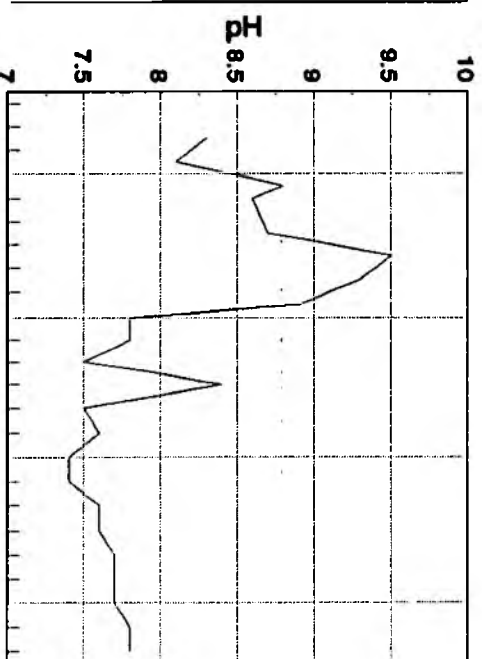
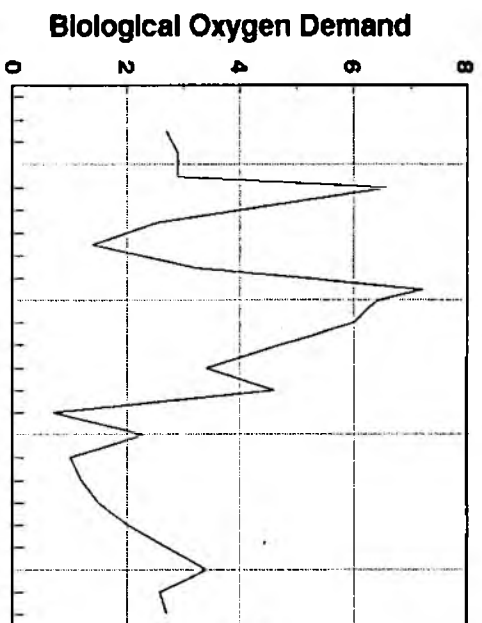


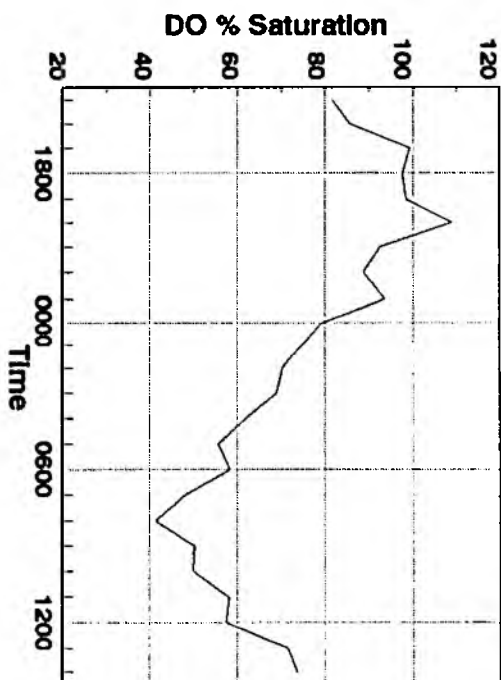
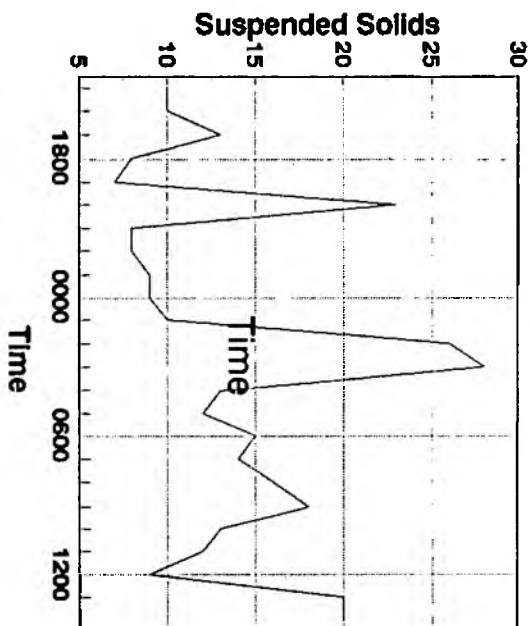
BOD ATU



**APPENDIX II. Line Graphs of the Data Collected During the 24 hour
Investigation on 1-2 August 1990.**

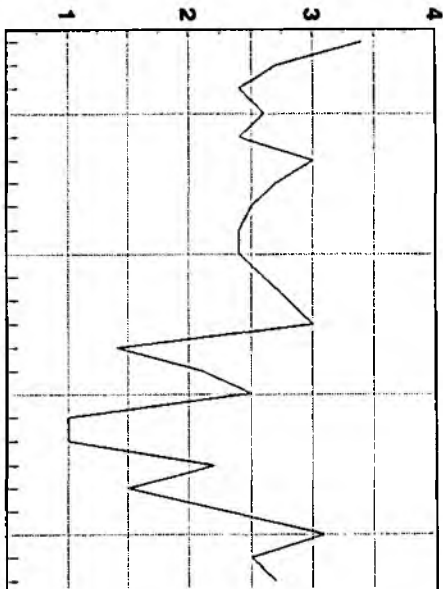
Water Quality in the River Strat at Rodd's Bridge.



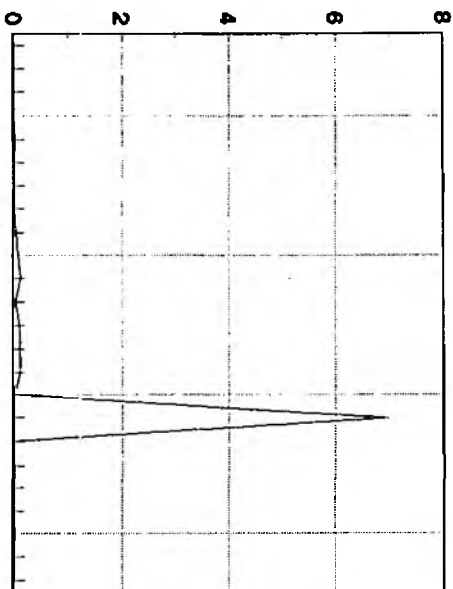


Water Quality in the Bude Canal at Rodd's Bridge.

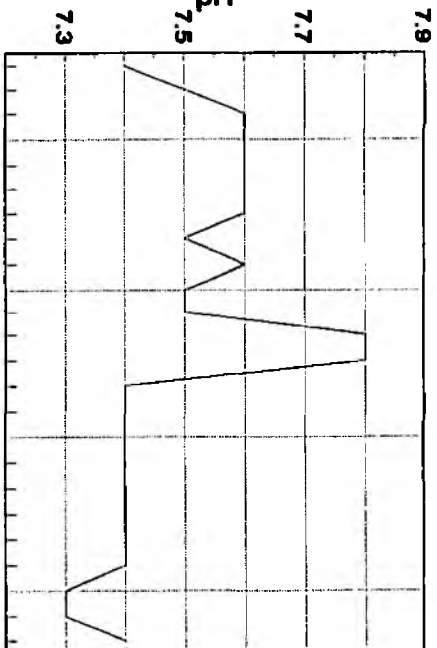
Biological Oxygen Demand



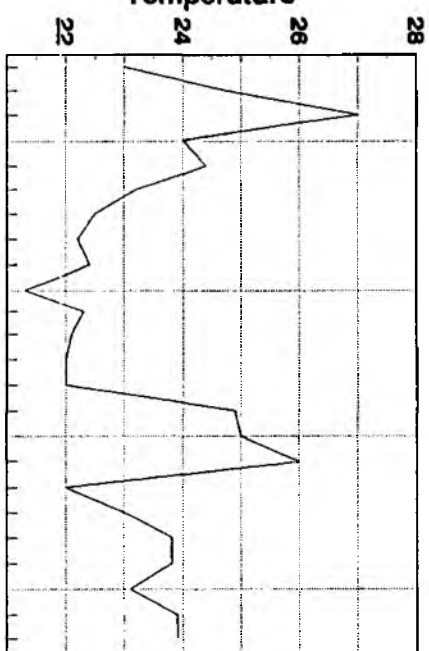
Ammonia



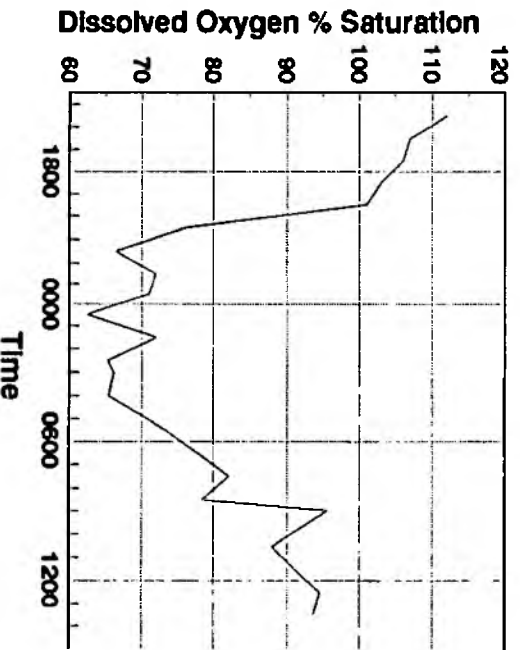
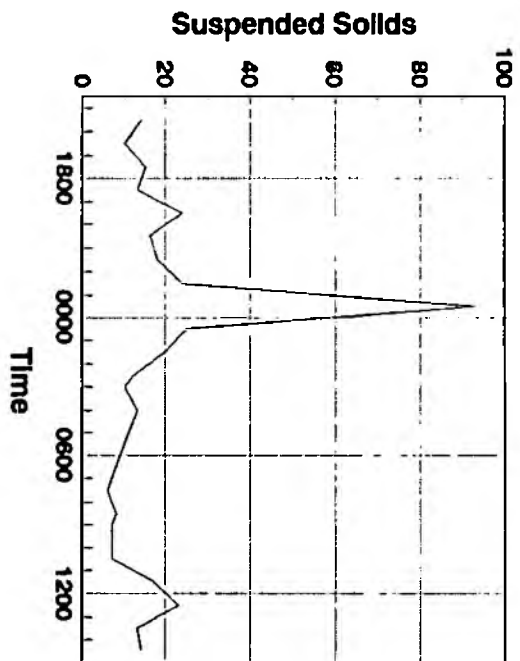
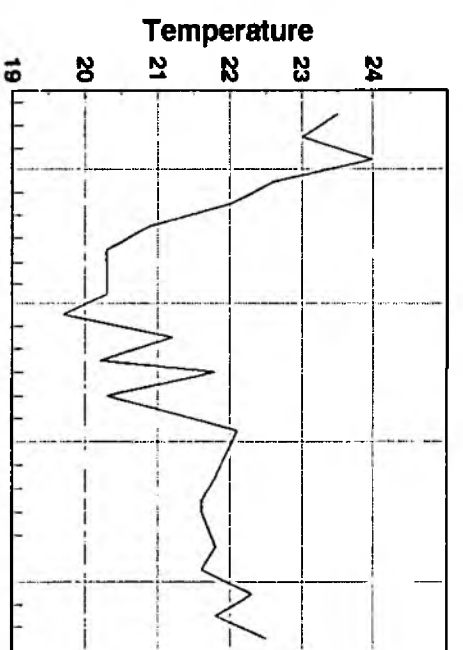
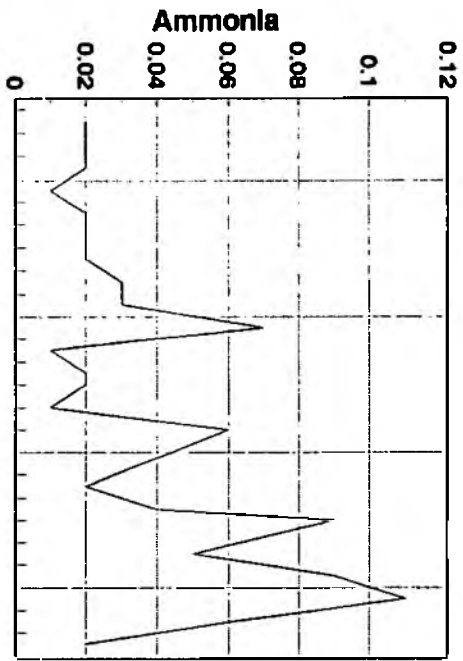
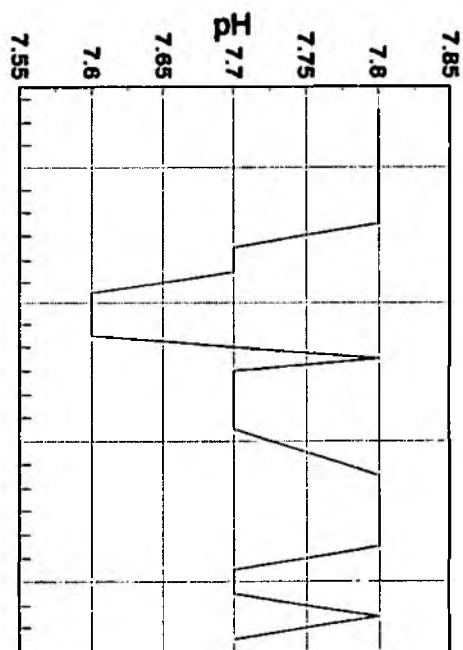
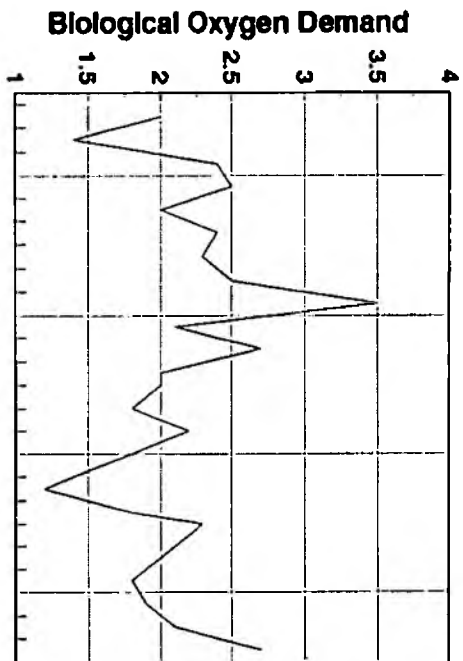
pH



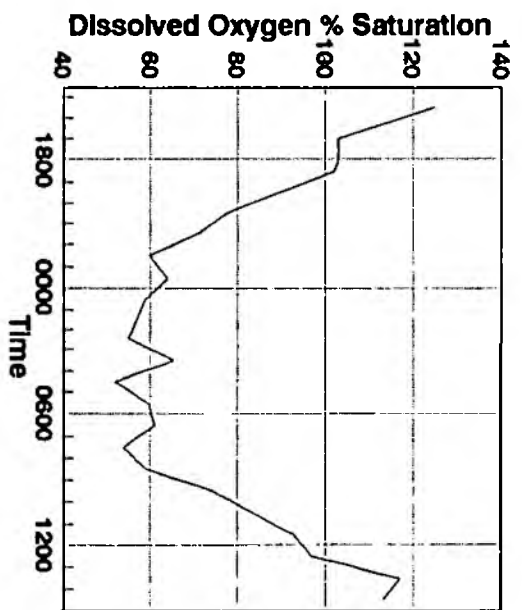
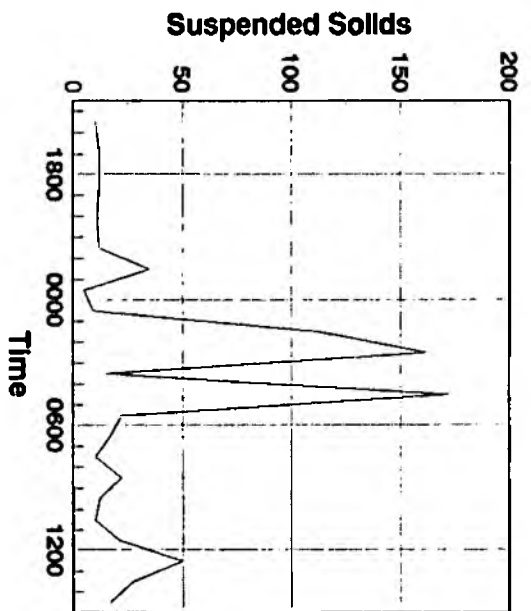
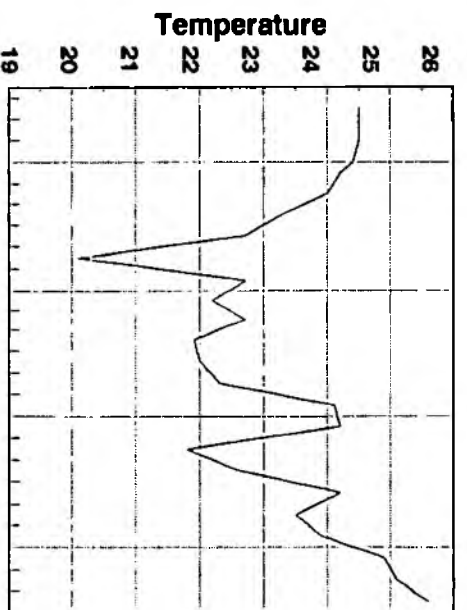
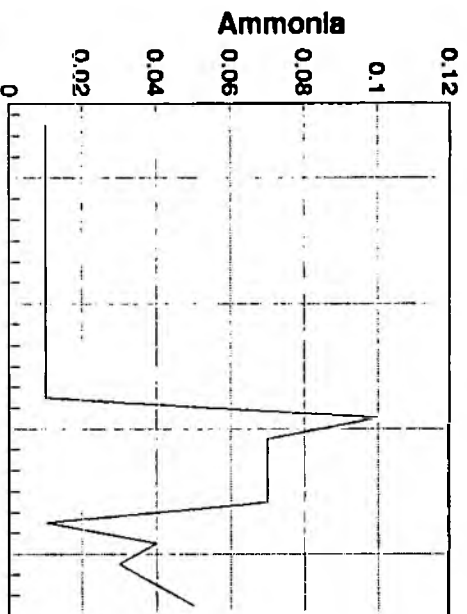
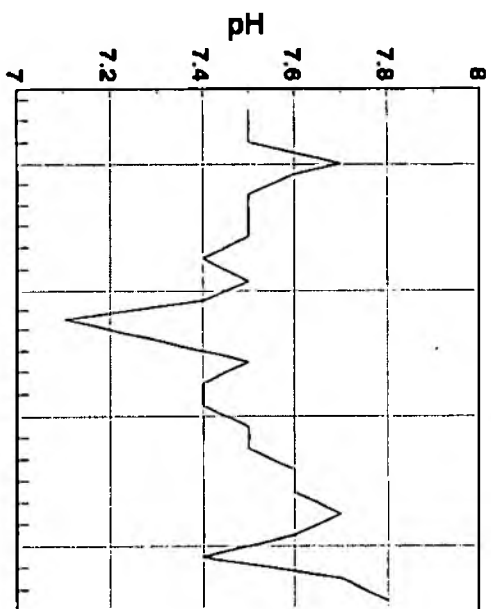
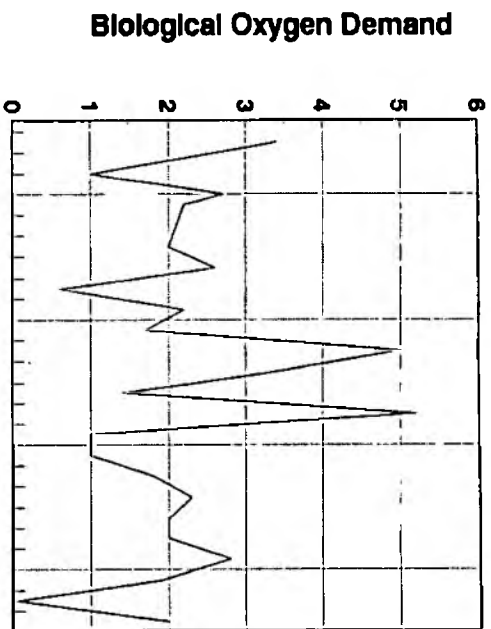
Temperature



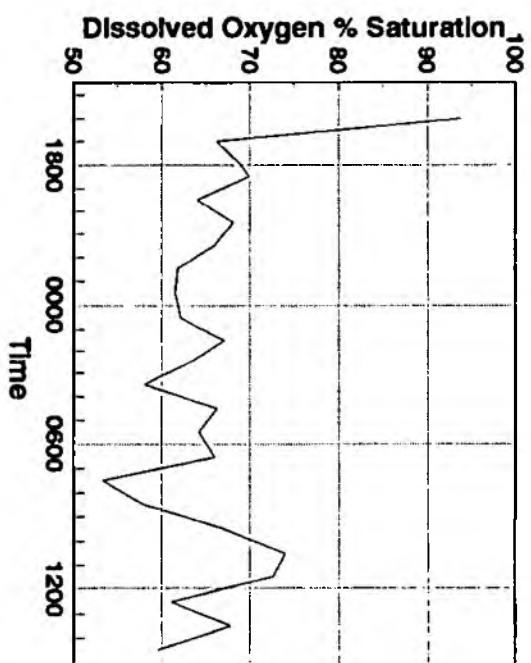
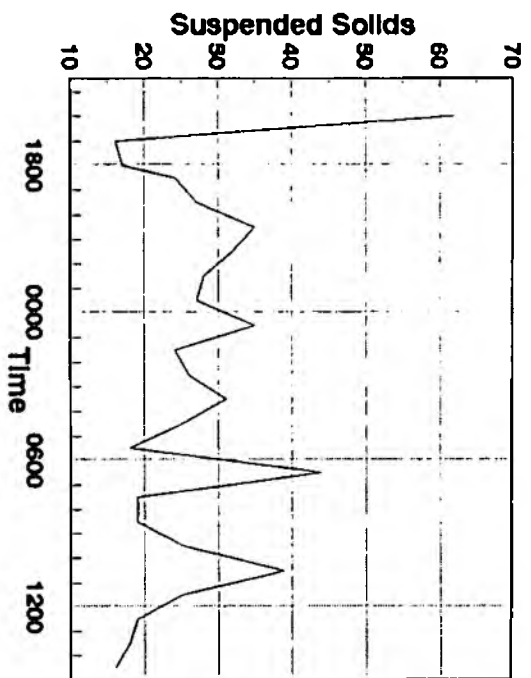
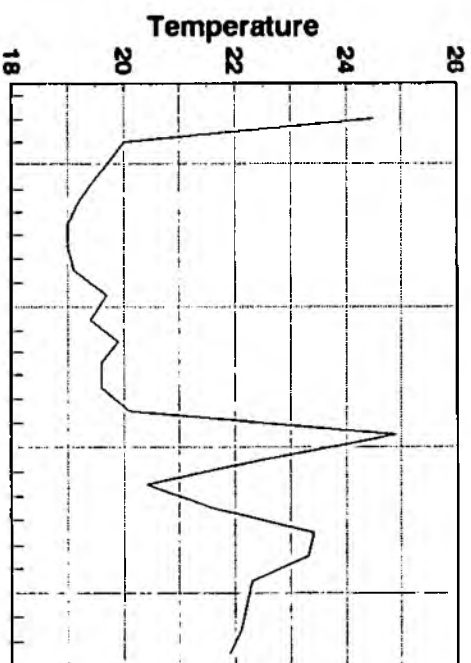
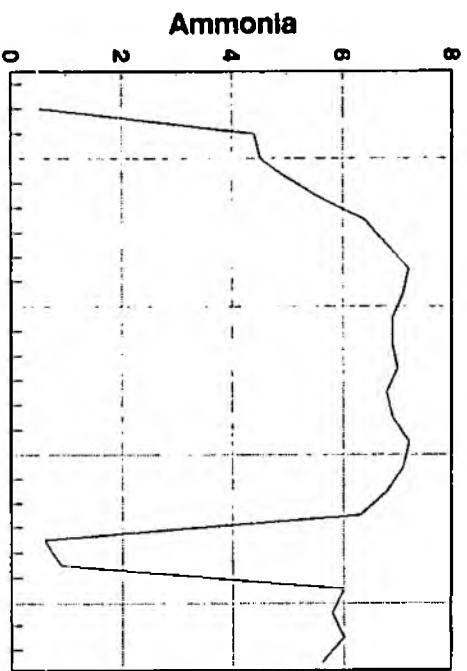
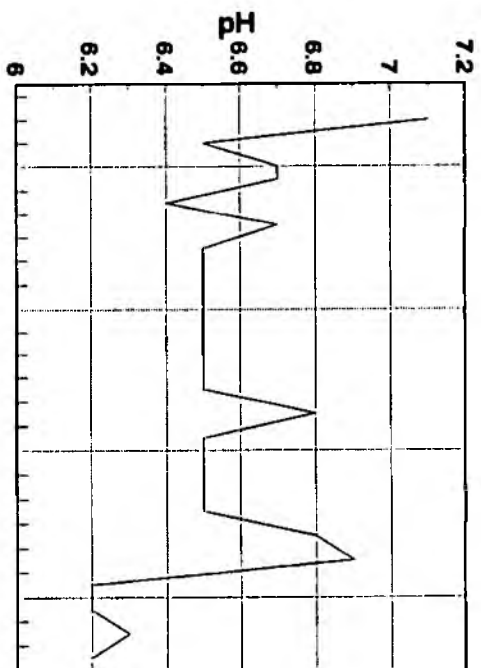
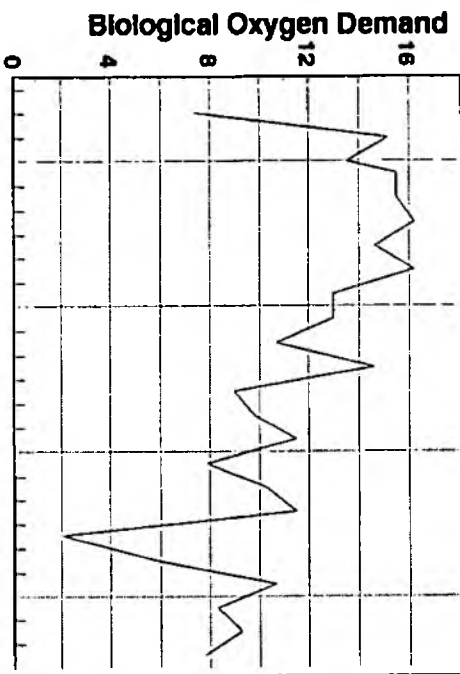
Water Quality in the River Strat at Helebridge.



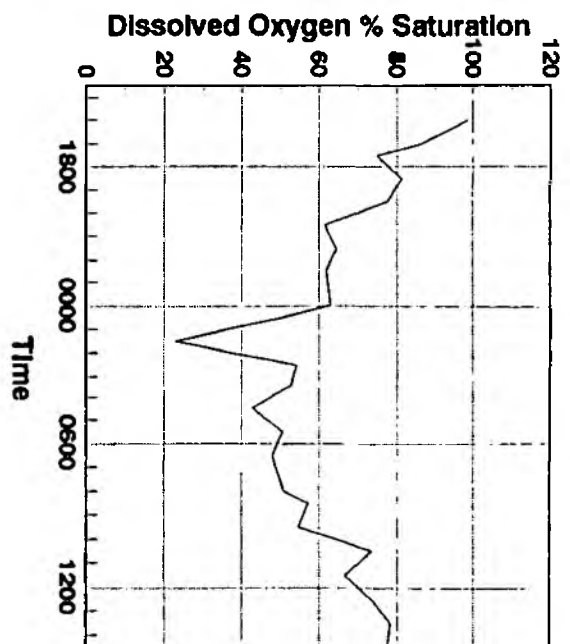
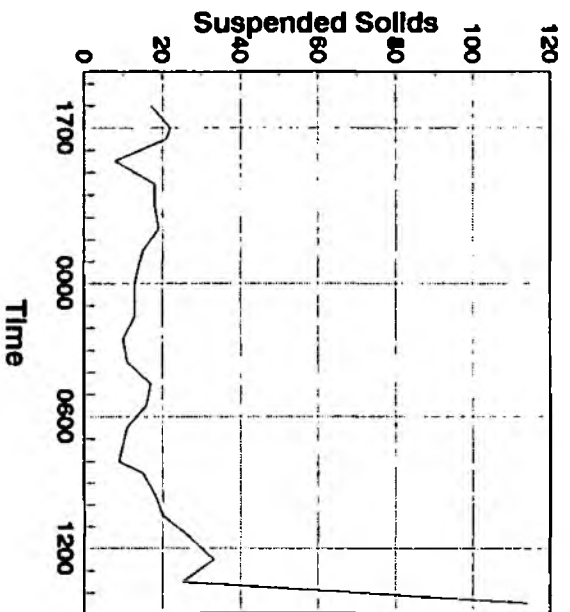
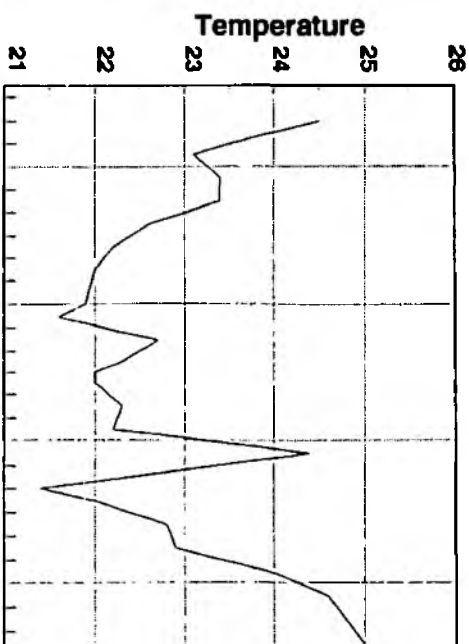
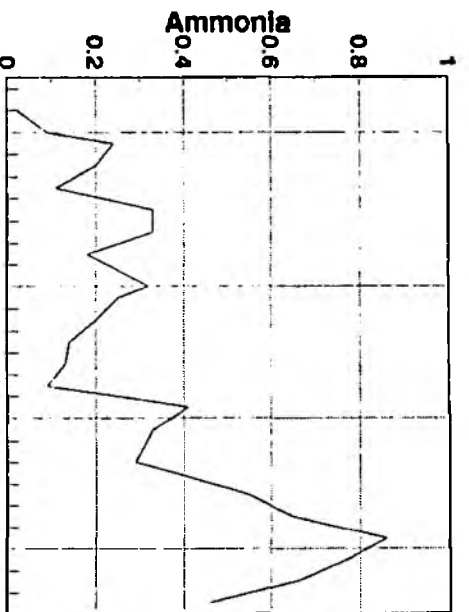
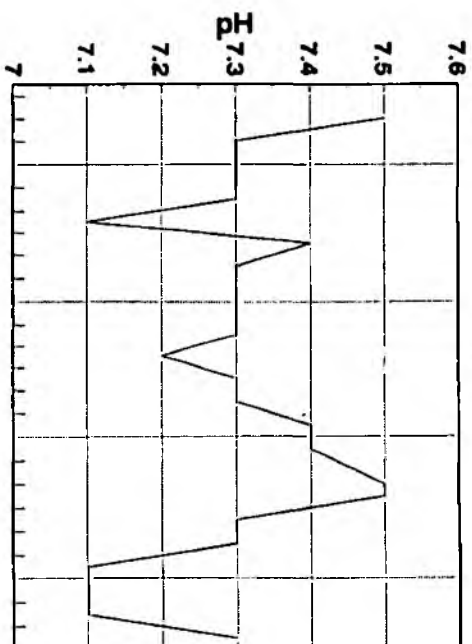
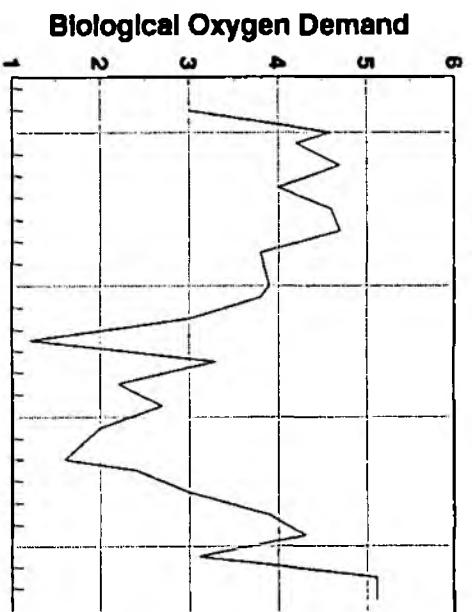
Water Quality in the River Neet Upstream of Widemouth Bay STW.



Water Quality at Widemouth Bay STW.



Water Quality in the River Neet Downstream of Widemouth Bay STW.



APPENDIX III. Routine Monitoring Data (01.01.87 - 31.12.89) at the Sites of Non-Compliance in the Strat and Neet Catchments.

RIVER NEET AT HELE BRIDGE

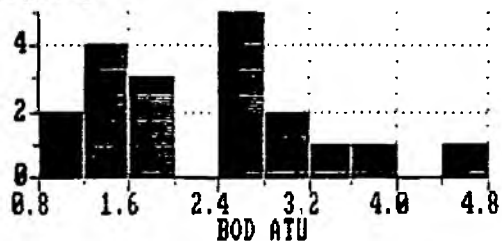
BOD ATU

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

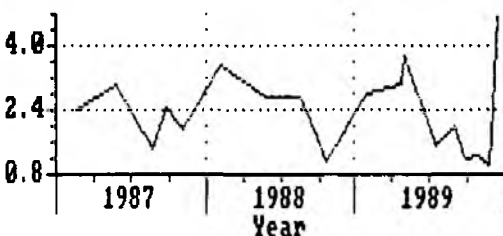
Number of observations	19
Minimum	1.00
Mean	2.32
Maximum	4.70
Standard deviation	1.016
SDD	0.992

Non-parametric estimate of:	
5 percentile	1.00
10 percentile	1.10
20 percentile	1.30
Median	2.40
80 percentile	3.00
90 percentile	3.80
95 percentile	4.70

Frequency



BOD ATU



RIVER NEET AT HELE BRIDGE

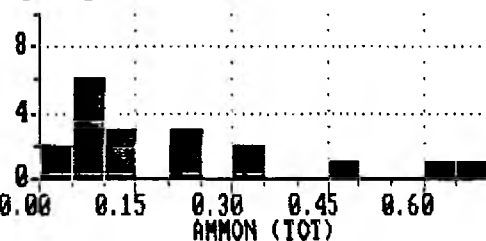
AMMON (TOT)

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

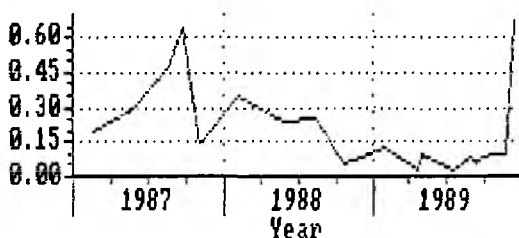
Number of observations	19
Minimum	0.030
Mean	0.211
Maximum	0.670
Standard deviation	0.1963
SDD	0.1497

Non-parametric estimate of:	
5 percentile	0.030
10 percentile	0.030
20 percentile	0.060
Median	0.130
80 percentile	0.350
90 percentile	0.640
95 percentile	0.670

Frequency



AMMON (TOT)



RIVER NEET AT HELE BRIDGE

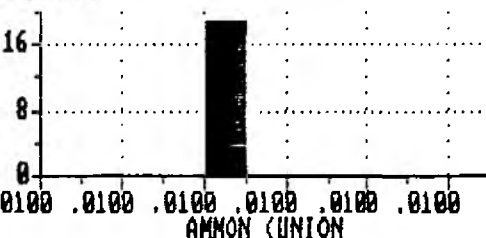
AMMON (UNION)

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

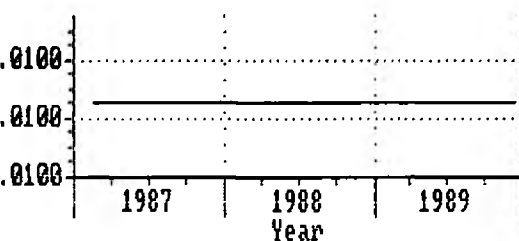
Number of observations	19
Minimum	0.01
Mean	0.01
Maximum	0.01
Standard deviation	0.000
SDD	0.000

Non-parametric estimate of:	
5 percentile	0.01
10 percentile	0.01
20 percentile	0.01
Median	0.01
80 percentile	0.01
90 percentile	0.01
95 percentile	0.01

Frequency



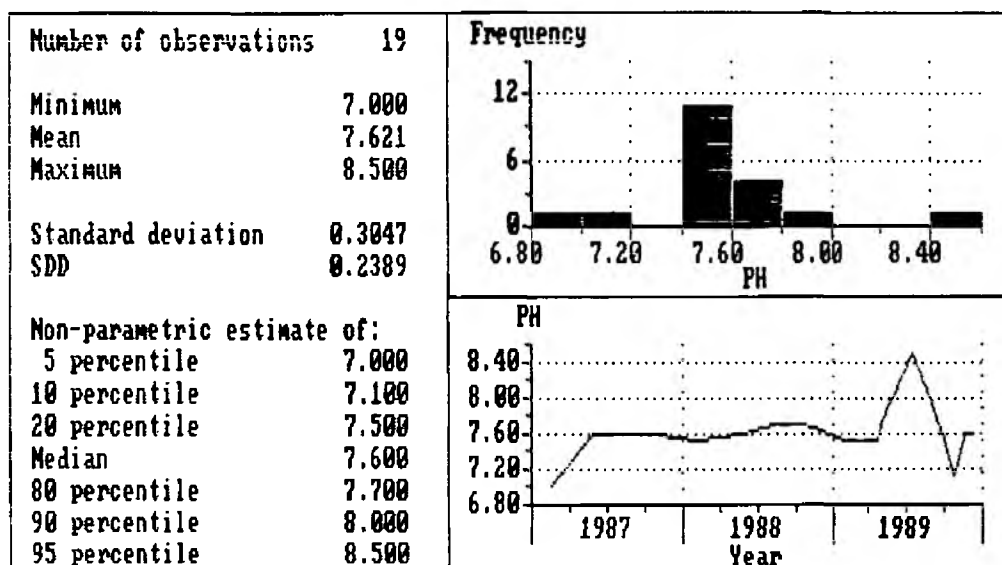
AMMON (UNION)



RIVER NEET AT HELE BRIDGE

PH

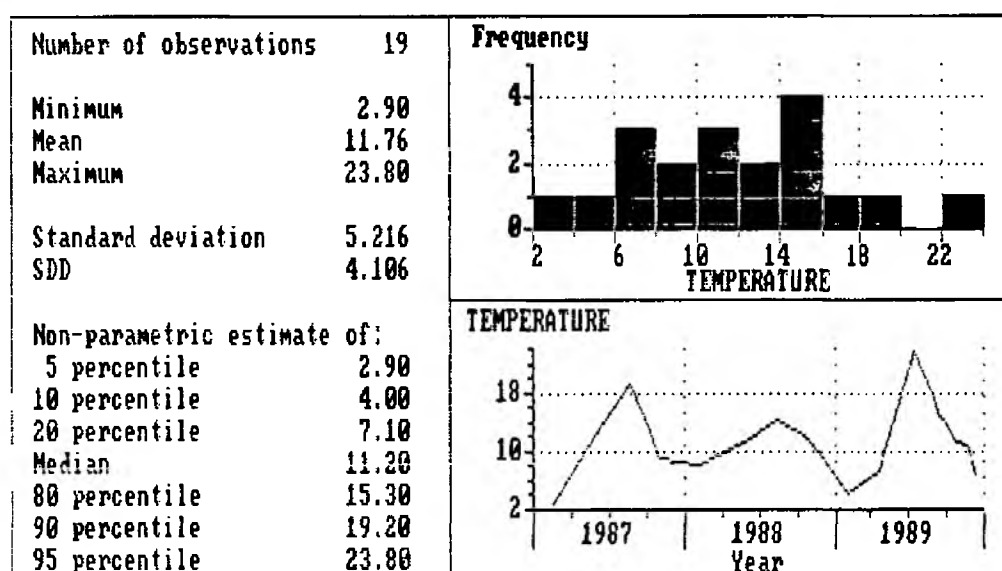
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89



RIVER NEET AT HELE BRIDGE

TEMPERATURE

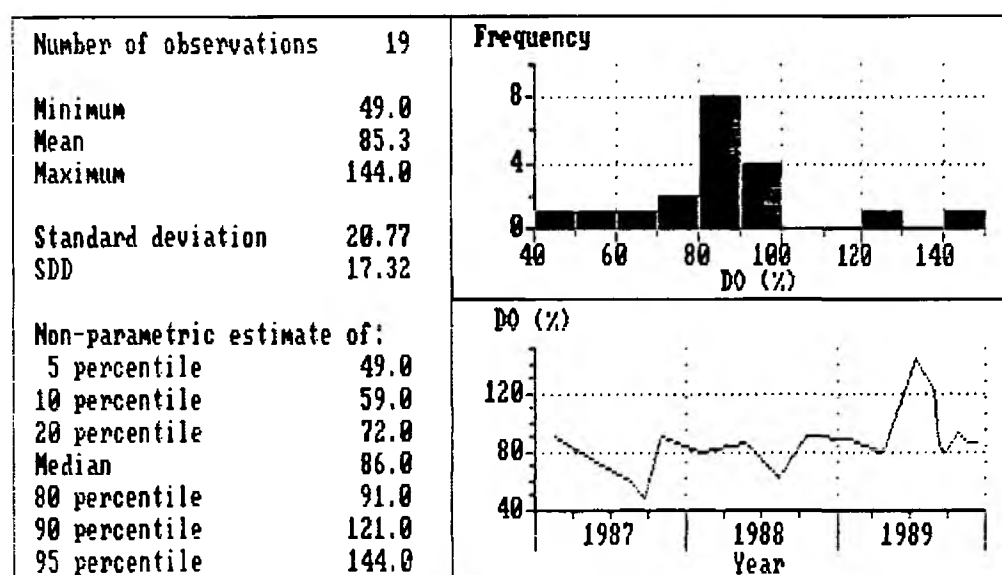
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

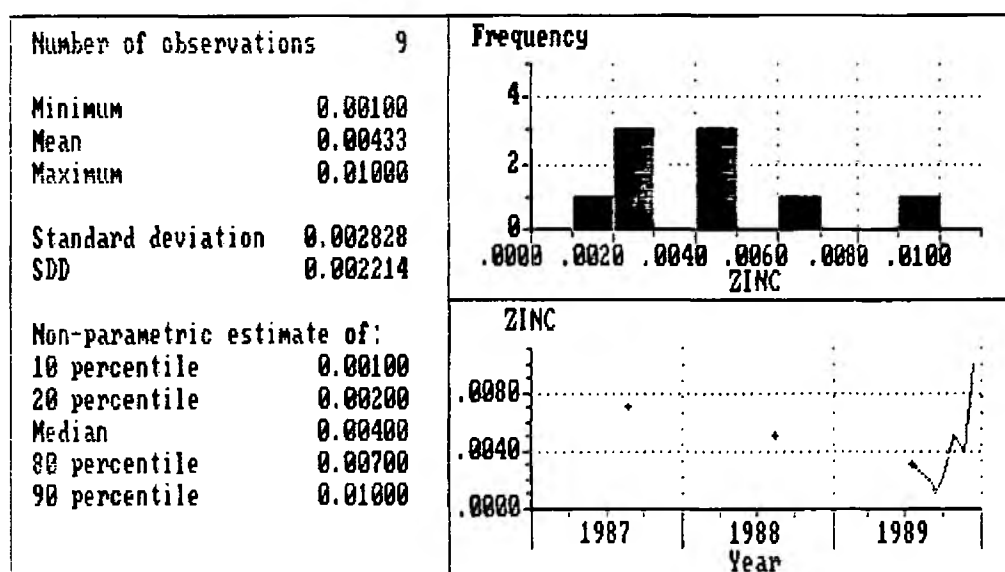
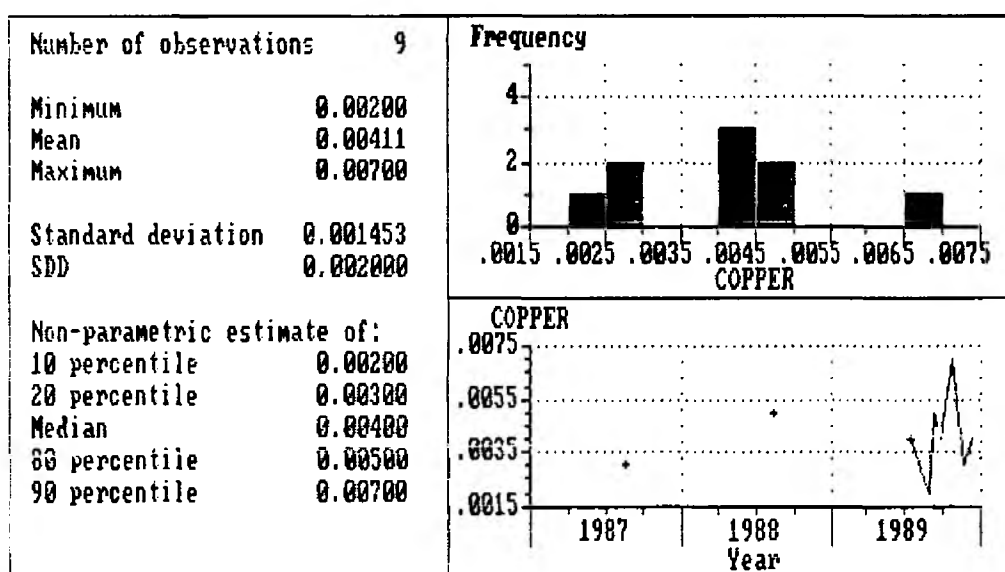
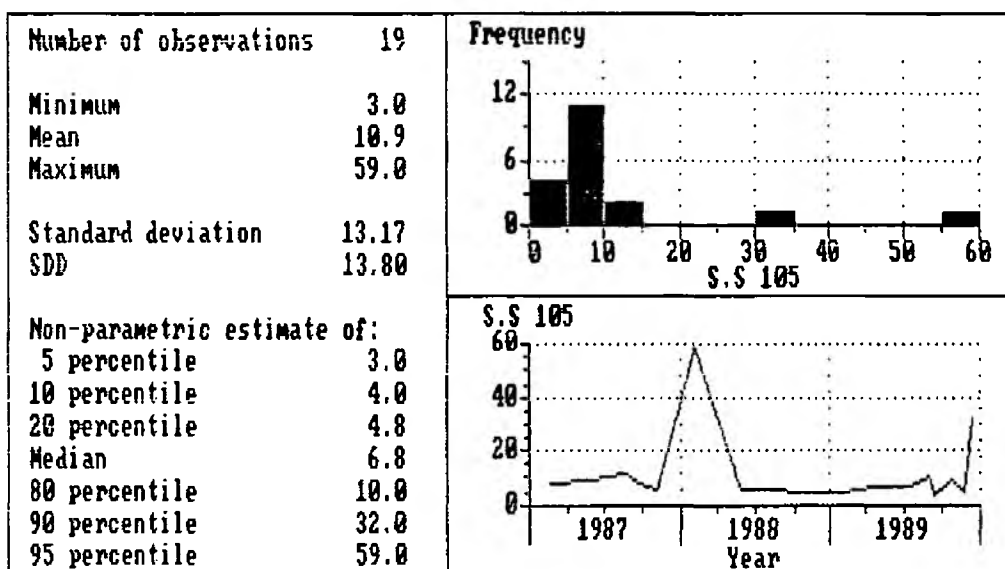


RIVER NEET AT HELE BRIDGE

DO (%)

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89





RIVER MEET AT LANGFORD BRIDGE

BOD ATU

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

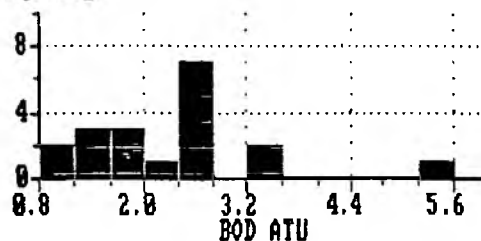
Number of observations 19
 Minimum 0.90
 Mean 2.29
 Maximum 5.60

Standard deviation 1.061
 SDD 0.936

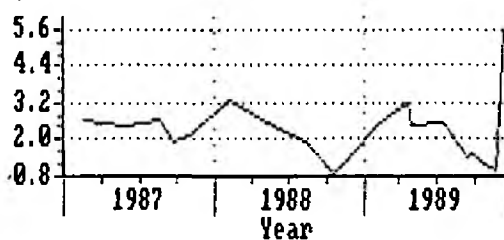
Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile 0.90
 10 percentile 1.00
 20 percentile 1.40
 Median 2.40
 80 percentile 2.70
 90 percentile 3.30
 95 percentile 5.60

Frequency



BOD ATU



RIVER MEET AT LANGFORD BRIDGE

AMMON (TOT)

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

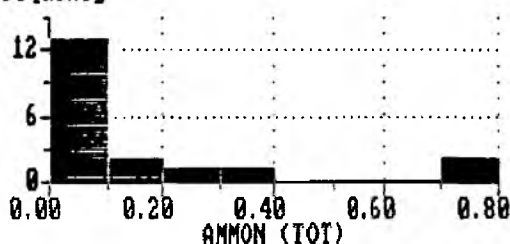
Number of observations 19
 Minimum 0.020
 Mean 0.161
 Maximum 0.770

Standard deviation 0.2203
 SDD 0.2118

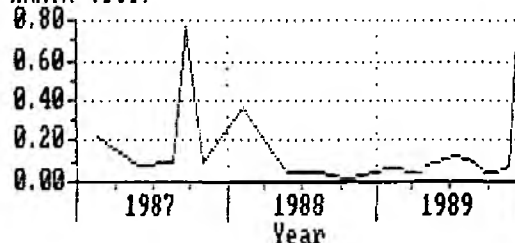
Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile 0.020
 10 percentile 0.040
 20 percentile 0.040
 Median 0.070
 80 percentile 0.220
 90 percentile 0.720
 95 percentile 0.770

Frequency



AMMON (TOT)



RIVER MEET AT LANGFORD BRIDGE

AMMON (UNION)

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

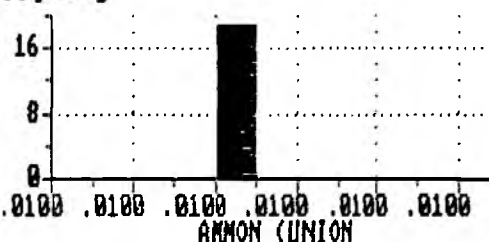
Number of observations 19
 Minimum 0.01
 Mean 0.01
 Maximum 0.01

Standard deviation 0.000
 SDD 0.000

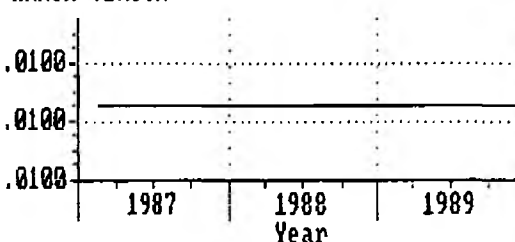
Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile 0.01
 10 percentile 0.01
 20 percentile 0.01
 Median 0.01
 80 percentile 0.01
 90 percentile 0.01
 95 percentile 0.01

Frequency



AMMON (UNION)



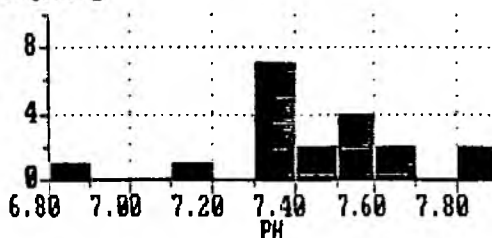
RIVER NEET AT LANGFORD BRIDGE

PH

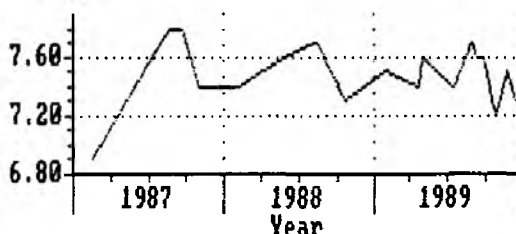
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	19
Minimum	6.900
Mean	7.479
Maximum	7.800
Standard deviation	0.2200
SDD	0.1955
Non-parametric estimate of:	
5 percentile	6.900
10 percentile	7.200
20 percentile	7.300
Median	7.500
80 percentile	7.700
90 percentile	7.800
95 percentile	7.800

Frequency



PH



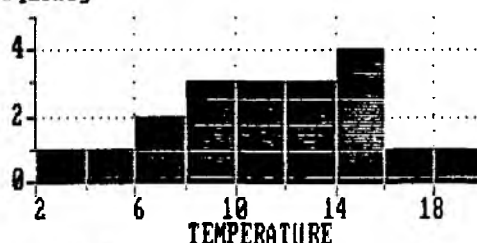
RIVER NEET AT LANGFORD BRIDGE

TEMPERATURE

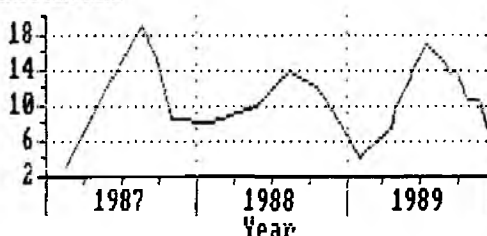
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	19
Minimum	3.00
Mean	11.12
Maximum	19.00
Standard deviation	4.206
SDD	3.327
Non-parametric estimate of:	
5 percentile	3.00
10 percentile	4.00
20 percentile	7.50
Median	10.70
80 percentile	15.00
90 percentile	16.80
95 percentile	19.00

Frequency



TEMPERATURE



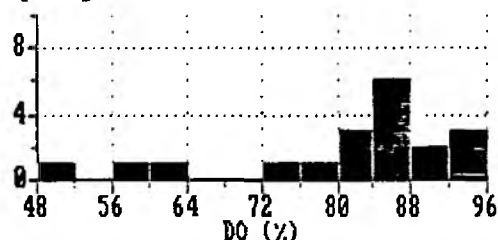
RIVER NEET AT LANGFORD BRIDGE

DO (%)

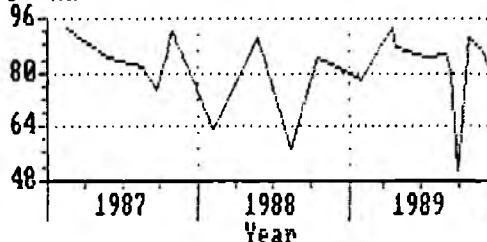
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	19
Minimum	51.0
Mean	81.1
Maximum	93.0
Standard deviation	11.93
SDD	13.93
Non-parametric estimate of:	
5 percentile	51.0
10 percentile	57.0
20 percentile	75.0
Median	85.0
80 percentile	90.0
90 percentile	93.0
95 percentile	93.0

Frequency



DO (%)

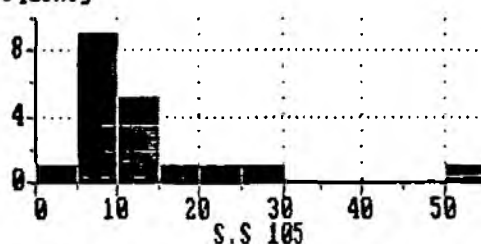


Number of observations	19
Minimum	2.8
Mean	12.3
Maximum	54.0
Standard deviation	11.67
SDD	11.15

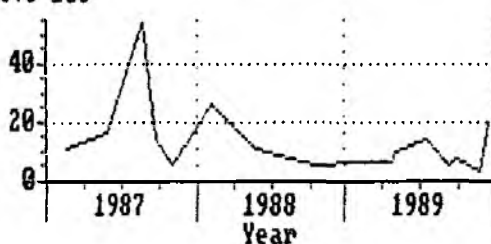
Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	2.8
10 percentile	5.0
20 percentile	5.4
Median	8.0
80 percentile	16.0
90 percentile	26.0
95 percentile	54.0

Frequency



S.S 105

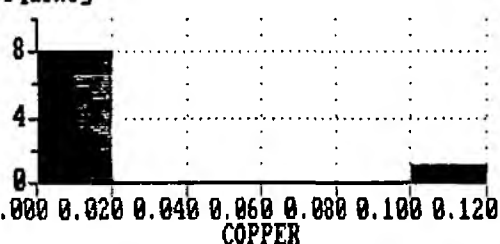


Number of observations	9
Minimum	0.0020
Mean	0.0164
Maximum	0.1180
Standard deviation	0.03811
SDD	0.05168

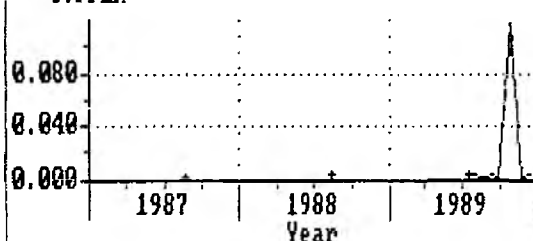
Non-parametric estimate of:

10 percentile	0.0020
20 percentile	0.0020
Median	0.0050
80 percentile	0.0050
90 percentile	0.1180

Frequency



COPPER

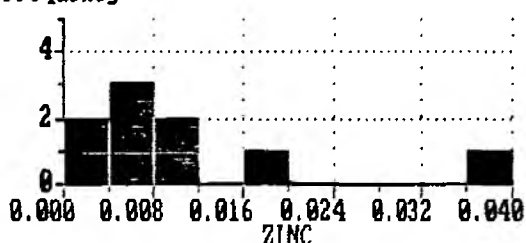


Number of observations	9
Minimum	0.0030
Mean	0.0106
Maximum	0.0390
Standard deviation	0.01160
SDD	0.01591

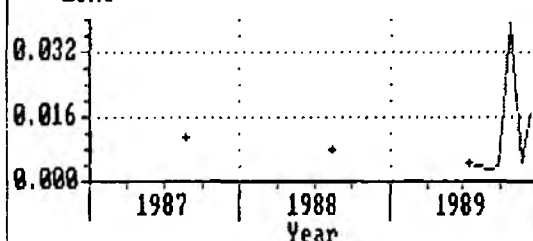
Non-parametric estimate of:

10 percentile	0.0030
20 percentile	0.0030
Median	0.0050
80 percentile	0.0170
90 percentile	0.0390

Frequency



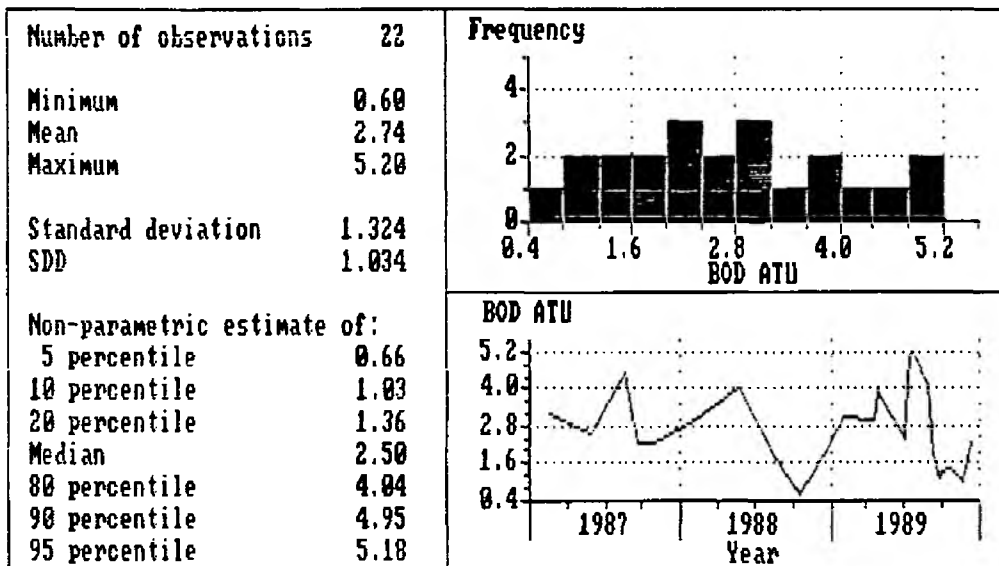
ZINC



BUDE CANAL AT FALCON BRIDGE

BOD ATU

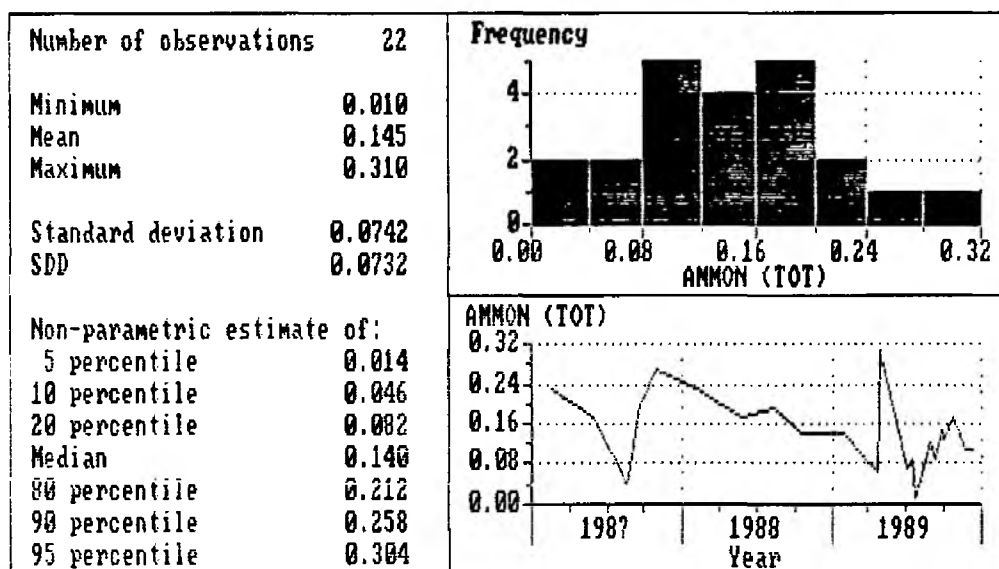
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89



BUDE CANAL AT FALCON BRIDGE

AMMON (TOT)

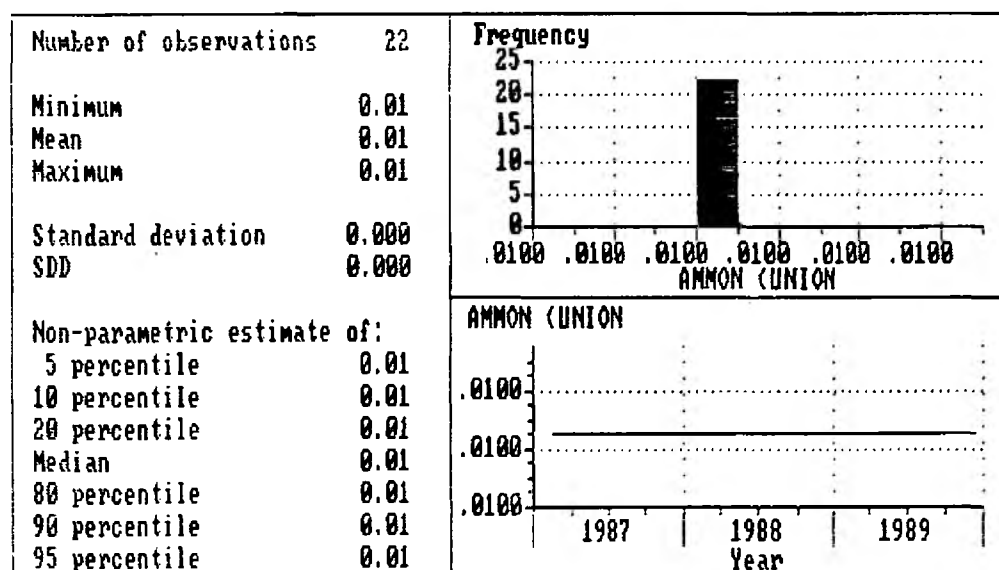
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89



BUDE CANAL AT FALCON BRIDGE

AMMON (UNION)

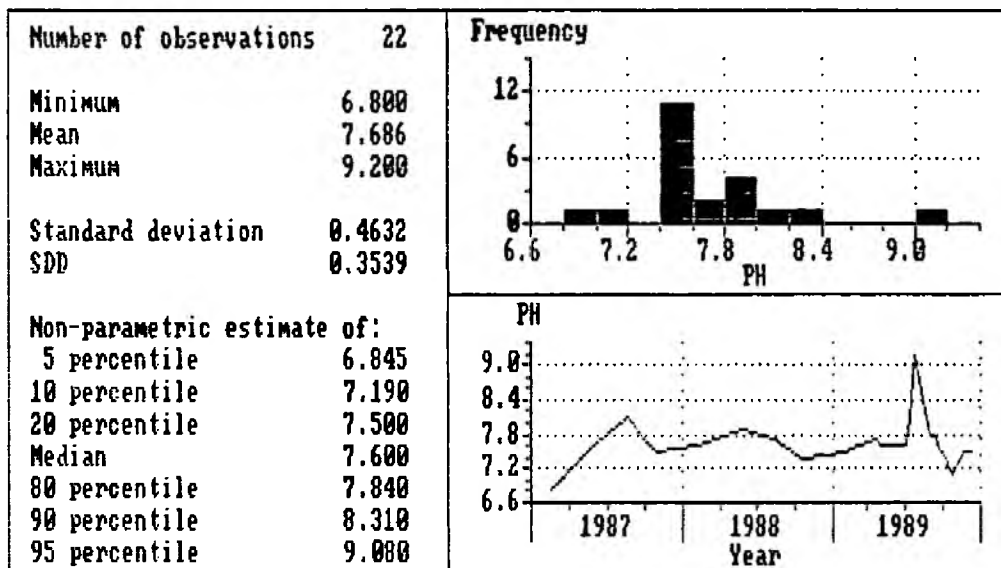
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89



BUDE CANAL AT FALCON BRIDGE

PH

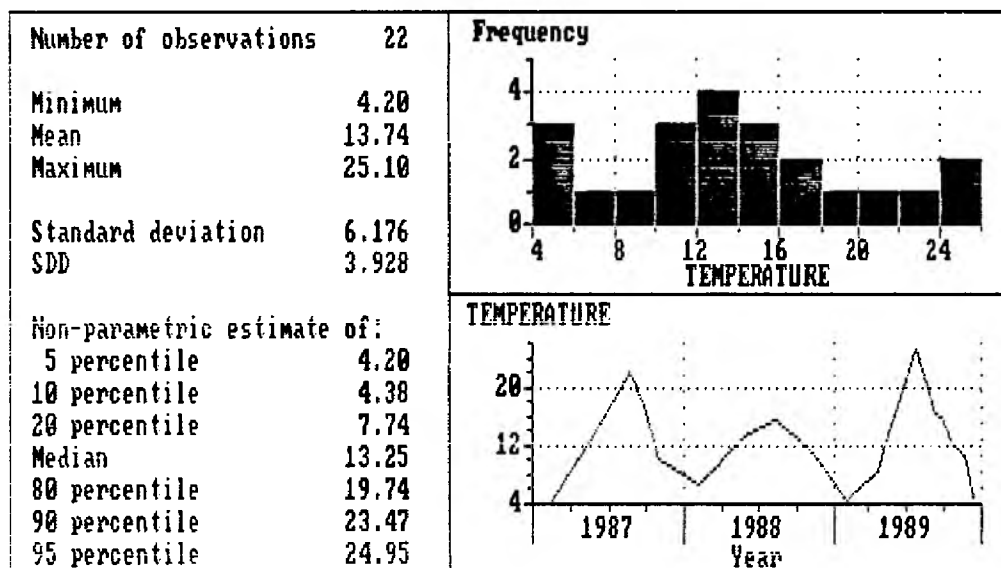
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89



BUDE CANAL AT FALCON BRIDGE

TEMPERATURE

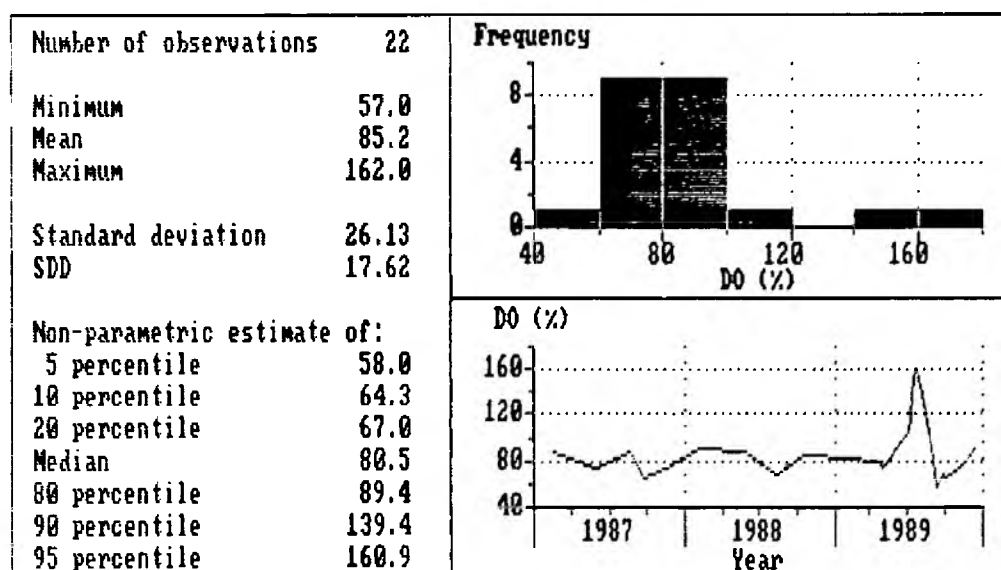
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

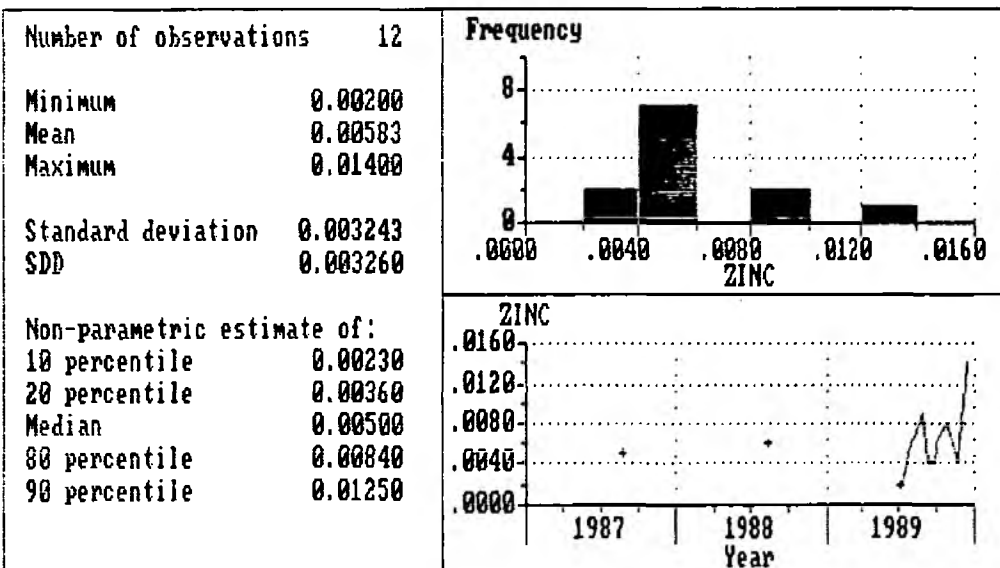
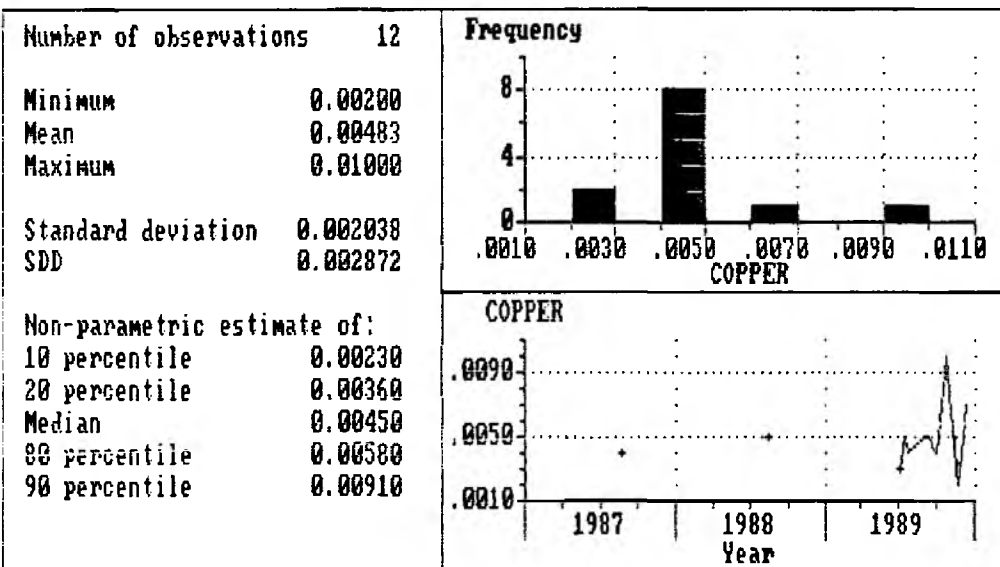
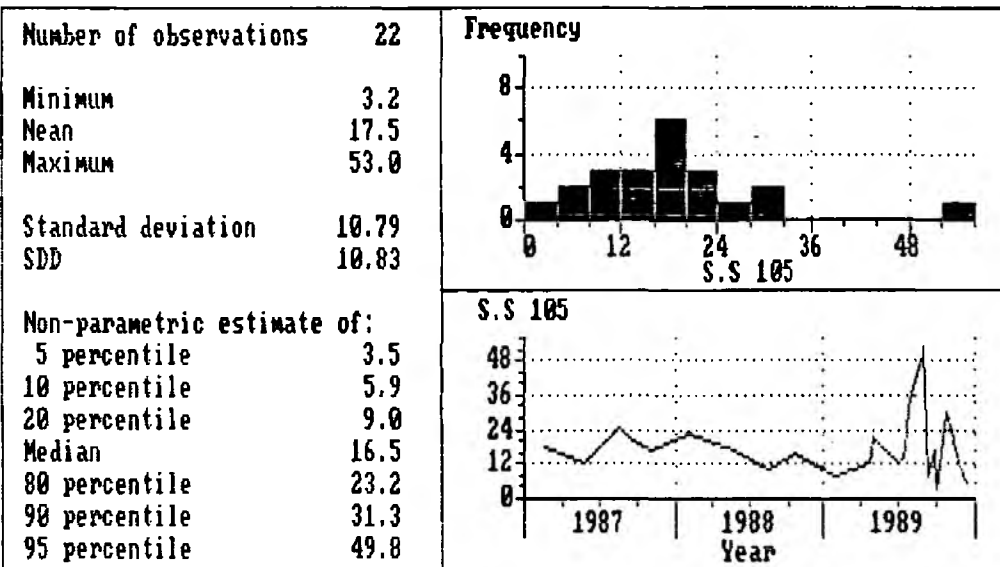


BUDE CANAL AT FALCON BRIDGE

DO (%)

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

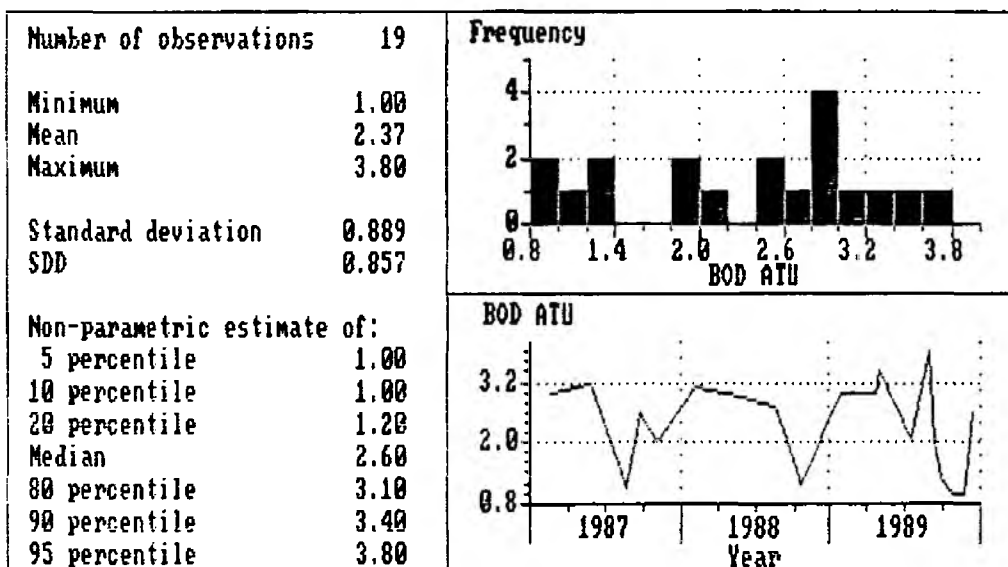




BUDE CANAL AT RODDS BRIDGE

BOD ATU

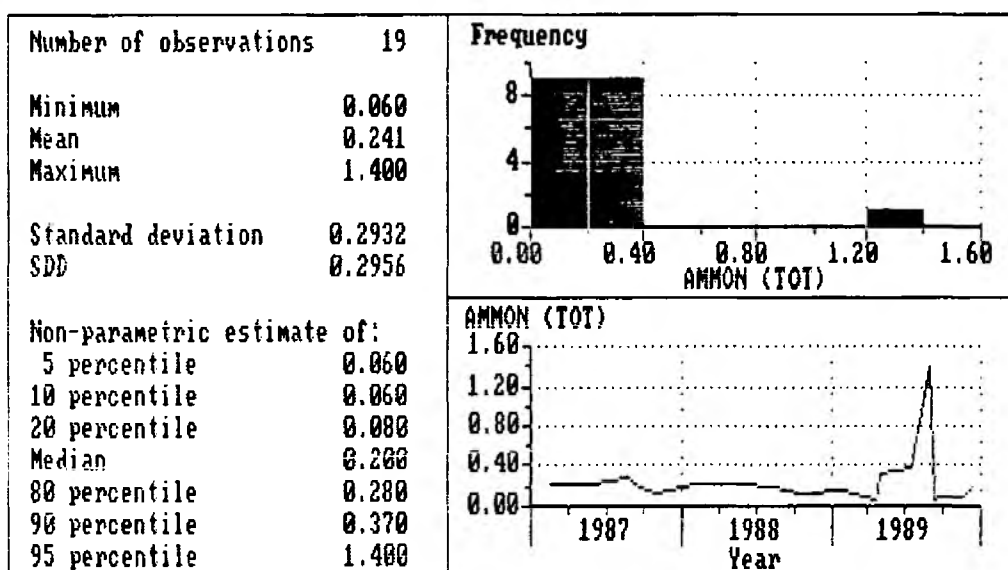
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89



BUDE CANAL AT RODDS BRIDGE

AMMON (TOT)

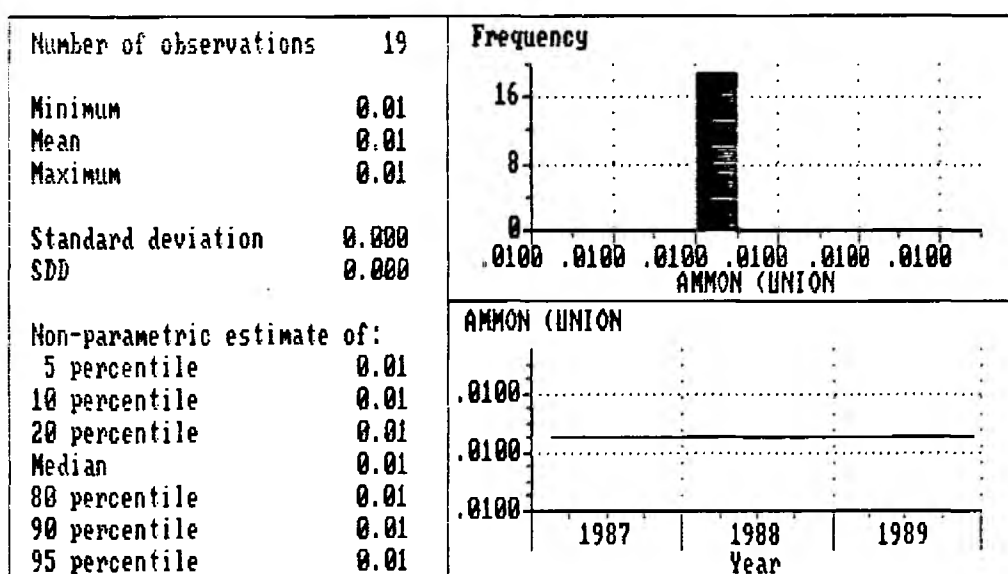
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89



BUDE CANAL AT RODDS BRIDGE

AMMON (UNION)

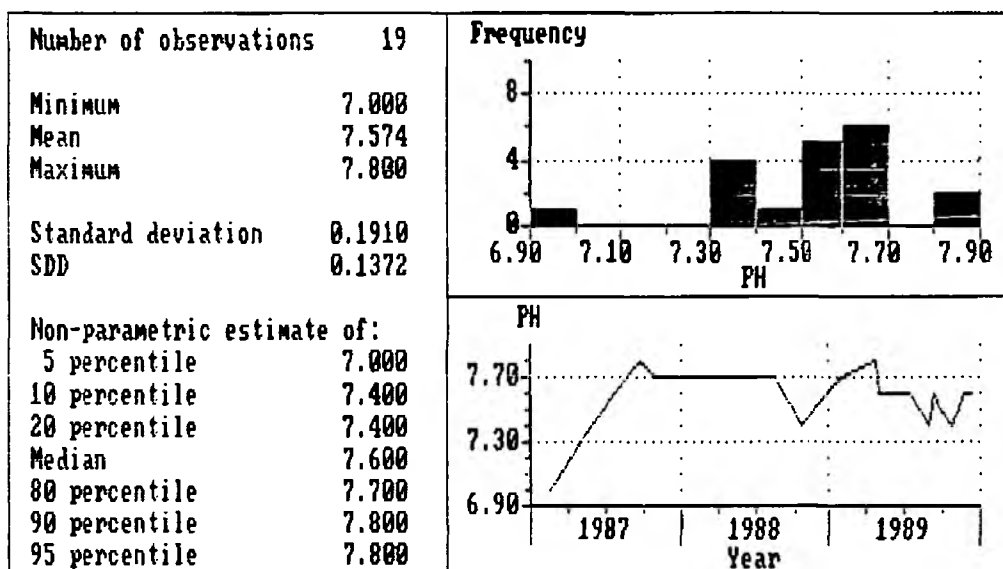
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89



BUDE CANAL AT RODDS BRIDGE

PH

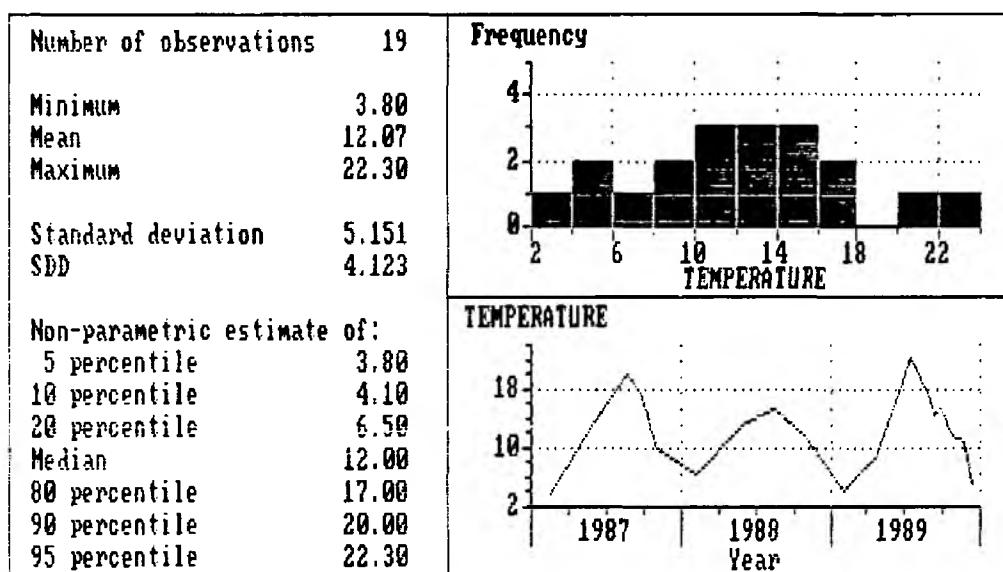
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89



BUDE CANAL AT RODDS BRIDGE

TEMPERATURE

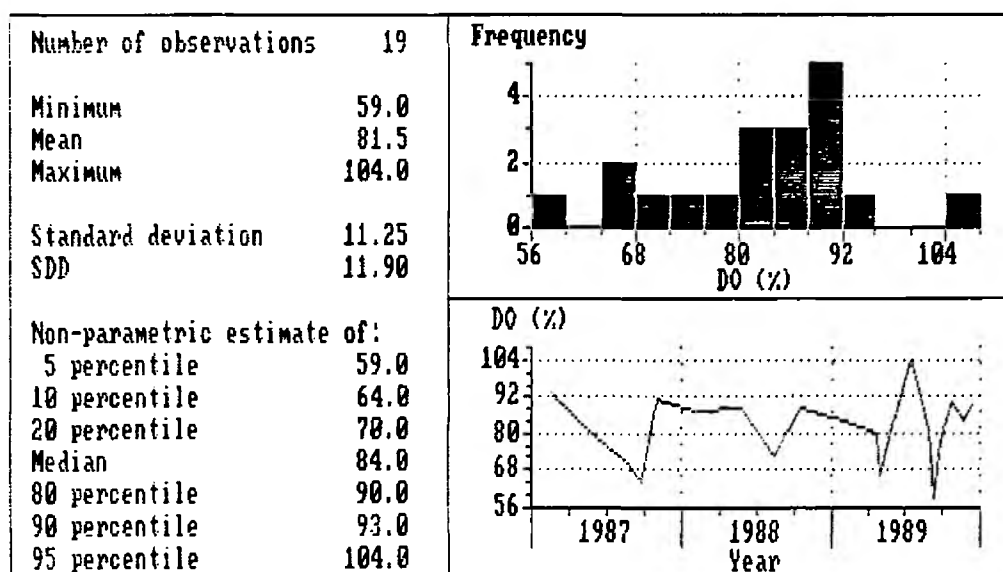
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89



BUDE CANAL AT RODDS BRIDGE

DO (%)

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

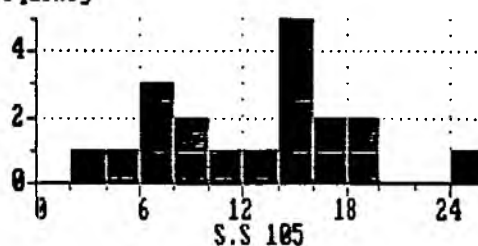


Number of observations	19
Minimum	2.00
Mean	12.53
Maximum	24.50
Standard deviation	5.671
SDD	5.796

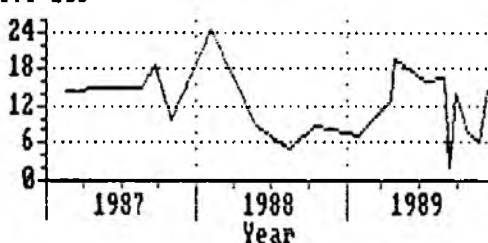
Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	2.00
10 percentile	5.20
20 percentile	7.40
Median	14.00
80 percentile	16.80
90 percentile	19.60
95 percentile	24.50

Frequency



S.S 105

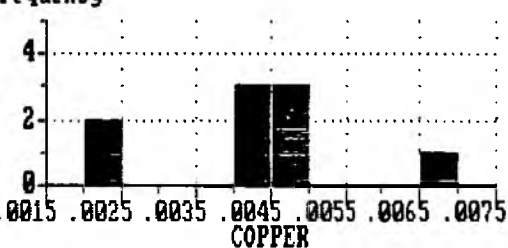


Number of observations	9
Minimum	0.00200
Mean	0.00422
Maximum	0.00700
Standard deviation	0.001563
SDD	0.001871

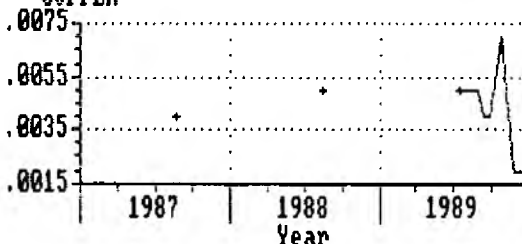
Non-parametric estimate of:

10 percentile	0.00200
20 percentile	0.00200
Median	0.00400
80 percentile	0.00500
90 percentile	0.00700

Frequency



COPPER

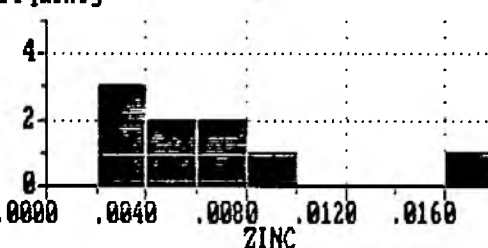


Number of observations	9
Minimum	0.00200
Mean	0.00644
Maximum	0.01600
Standard deviation	0.004531
SDD	0.005831

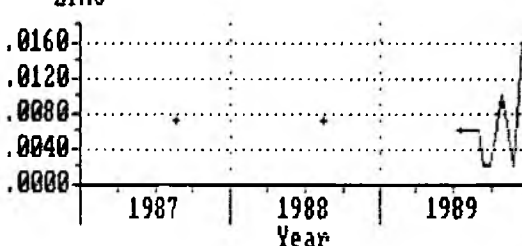
Non-parametric estimate of:

10 percentile	0.00200
20 percentile	0.00200
Median	0.00600
80 percentile	0.01000
90 percentile	0.01600

Frequency



ZINC



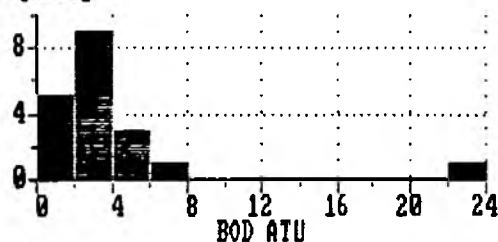
RIVER STRAT AT RODDS BRIDGE

BOD ATU

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	19
Minimum	1.00
Mean	4.01
Maximum	23.00
Standard deviation	4.855
SDD	5.073

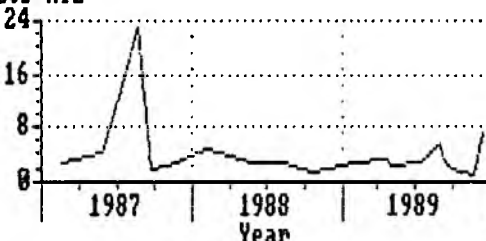
Frequency



Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	1.00
10 percentile	1.10
20 percentile	1.60
Median	2.80
80 percentile	4.80
90 percentile	7.00
95 percentile	23.00

BOD ATU



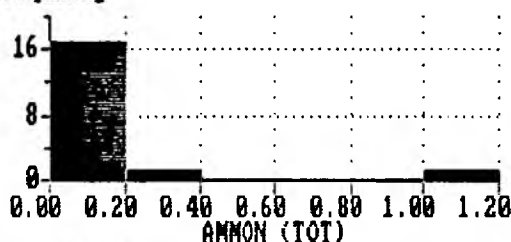
RIVER STRAT AT RODDS BRIDGE

AMMON (TOT)

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	19
Minimum	0.010
Mean	0.171
Maximum	1.020
Standard deviation	0.2198
SDD	0.1691

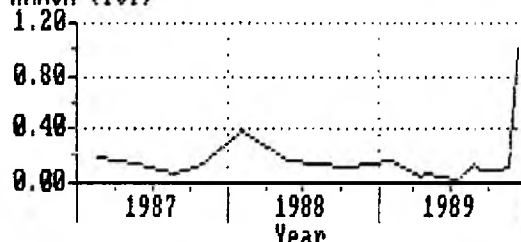
Frequency



Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	0.010
10 percentile	0.050
20 percentile	0.070
Median	0.120
80 percentile	0.170
90 percentile	0.390
95 percentile	1.020

AMMON (TOT)



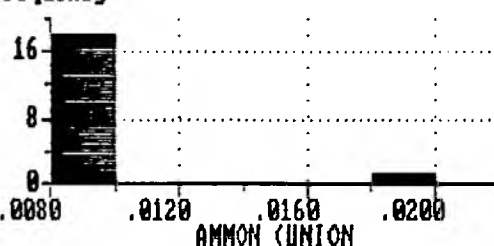
RIVER STRAT AT RODDS BRIDGE

AMMON (UNION)

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	19
Minimum	0.01000
Mean	0.01053
Maximum	0.02000
Standard deviation	0.002294
SDD	0.002425

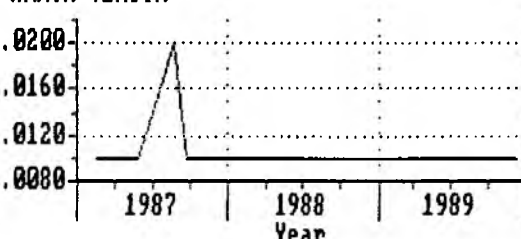
Frequency



Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	0.01000
10 percentile	0.01000
20 percentile	0.01000
Median	0.01000
80 percentile	0.01000
90 percentile	0.01000
95 percentile	0.02000

AMMON (UNION)



RIVER STRAT AT RODDS BRIDGE

PH

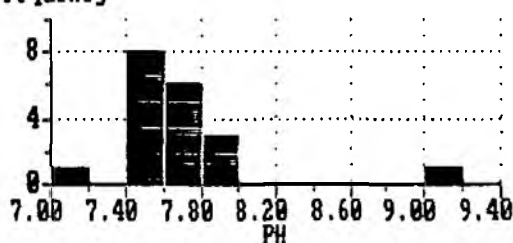
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations 19
 Minimum 7.100
 Mean 7.700
 Maximum 9.200

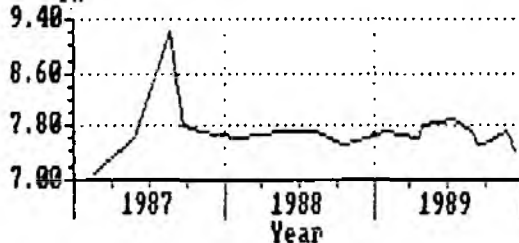
Standard deviation 0.4028
 SDD 0.3884

Non-parametric estimate of:
 5 percentile 7.100
 10 percentile 7.400
 20 percentile 7.500
 Median 7.700
 80 percentile 7.800
 90 percentile 7.900
 95 percentile 9.200

Frequency



PH



RIVER STRAT AT RODDS BRIDGE

TEMPERATURE

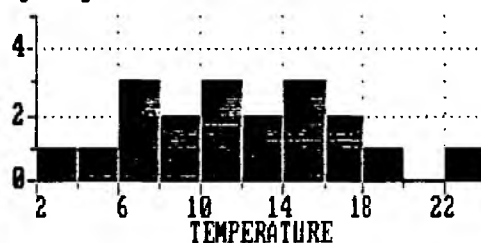
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations 19
 Minimum 3.20
 Mean 11.90
 Maximum 23.70

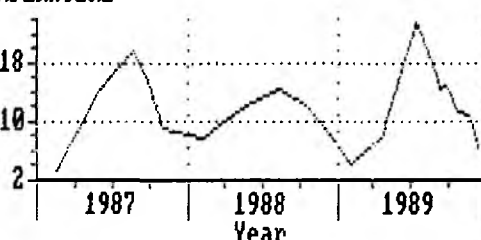
Standard deviation 5.176
 SDD 4.205

Non-parametric estimate of:
 5 percentile 3.20
 10 percentile 4.00
 20 percentile 7.50
 Median 11.90
 80 percentile 16.00
 90 percentile 19.50
 95 percentile 23.70

Frequency



TEMPERATURE



RIVER STRAT AT RODDS BRIDGE

DO (%)

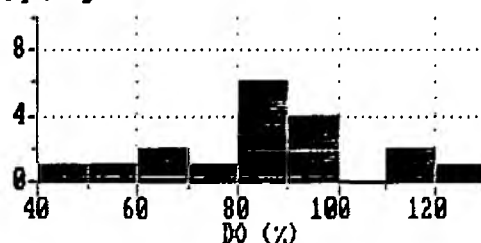
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations 18
 Minimum 42.0
 Mean 85.3
 Maximum 121.0

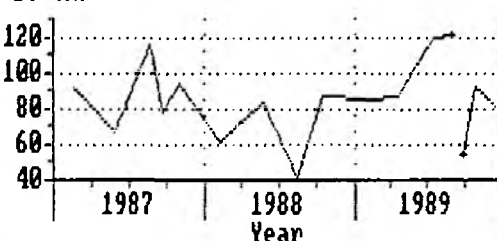
Standard deviation 20.98
 SDD 20.66

Non-parametric estimate of:
 10 percentile 52.8
 20 percentile 65.0
 Median 86.5
 80 percentile 98.4
 90 percentile 119.2

Frequency



DO (%)

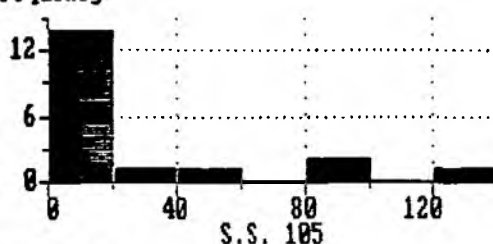


Number of observations	19
Minimum	3.0
Mean	24.7
Maximum	135.0
Standard deviation	36.83
SDD	38.85

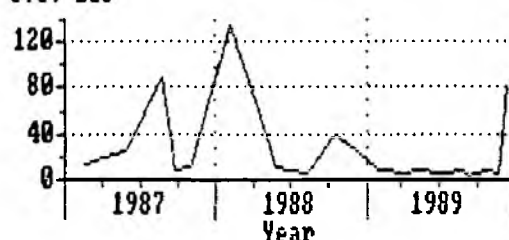
Non-parametric estimate of:

5 percentile	3.0
10 percentile	3.6
20 percentile	6.0
Median	7.6
80 percentile	40.0
90 percentile	90.0
95 percentile	135.0

Frequency



S.S. 105

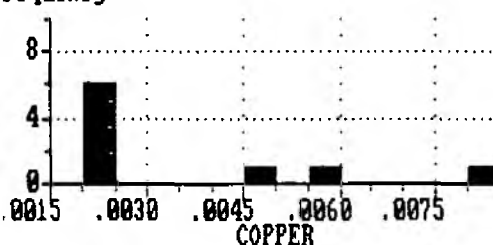


Number of observations	9
Minimum	0.00200
Mean	0.00344
Maximum	0.00800
Standard deviation	0.002297
SDD	0.002608

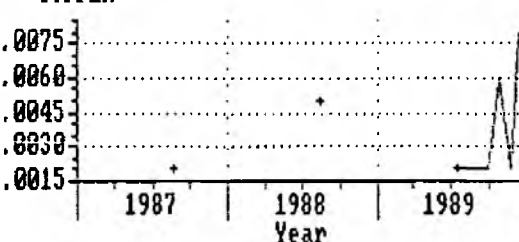
Non-parametric estimate of:

10 percentile	0.00200
20 percentile	0.00200
Median	0.00200
80 percentile	0.00600
90 percentile	0.00800

Frequency



COPPER

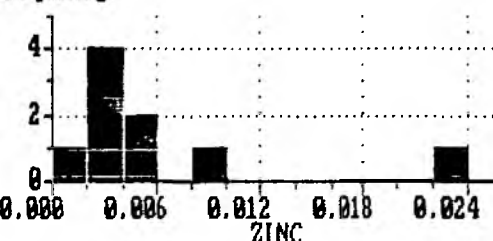


Number of observations	9
Minimum	0.00100
Mean	0.00578
Maximum	0.02400
Standard deviation	0.007190
SDD	0.007036

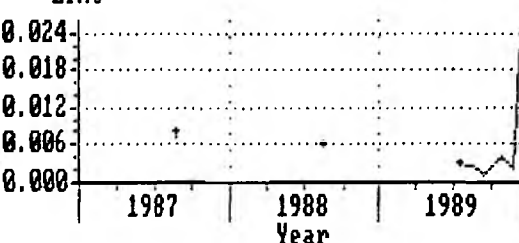
Non-parametric estimate of:

10 percentile	0.00100
20 percentile	0.00200
Median	0.00300
80 percentile	0.00800
90 percentile	0.02400

Frequency



ZINC



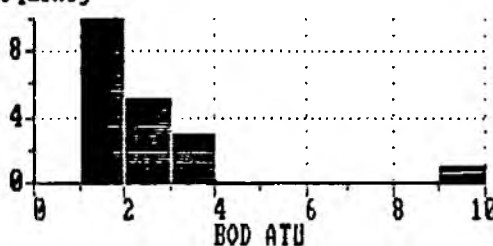
RIVER STRAT AT HELE BRIDGE

BOD ATU

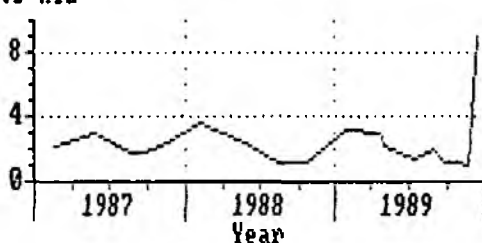
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	19
Minimum	1.00
Mean	2.33
Maximum	9.10
Standard deviation	1.886
SDD	1.520
Non-parametric estimate of:	
5 percentile	1.00
10 percentile	1.10
20 percentile	1.20
Median	1.90
80 percentile	3.00
90 percentile	3.50
95 percentile	9.10

Frequency



BOD ATU



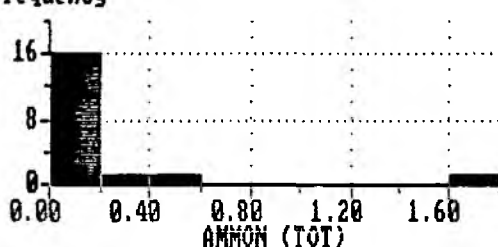
RIVER STRAT AT HELE BRIDGE

AMMON (TOT)

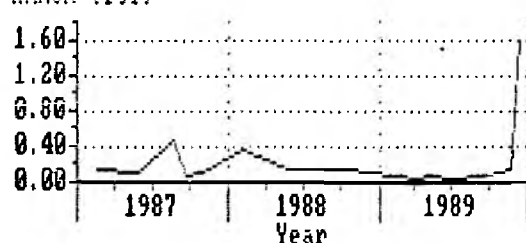
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	19
Minimum	0.020
Mean	0.203
Maximum	1.600
Standard deviation	0.3554
SDD	0.2770
Non-parametric estimate of:	
5 percentile	0.020
10 percentile	0.040
20 percentile	0.060
Median	0.100
80 percentile	0.150
90 percentile	0.470
95 percentile	1.600

Frequency



AMMON (TOT)



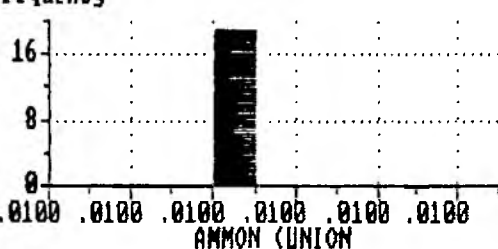
RIVER STRAT AT HELE BRIDGE

AMMON (UNION)

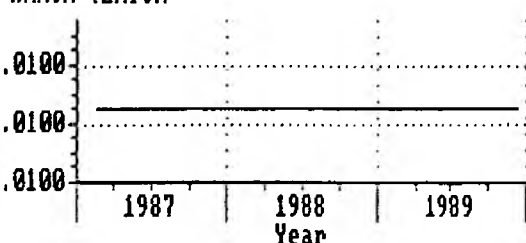
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	19
Minimum	0.01
Mean	0.01
Maximum	0.01
Standard deviation	0.000
SDD	0.000
Non-parametric estimate of:	
5 percentile	0.01
10 percentile	0.01
20 percentile	0.01
Median	0.01
80 percentile	0.01
90 percentile	0.01
95 percentile	0.01

Frequency



AMMON (UNION)



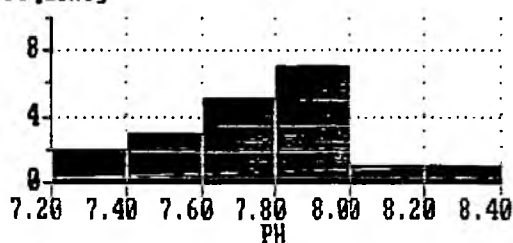
RIVER STRAIT AT HELE BRIDGE

PH

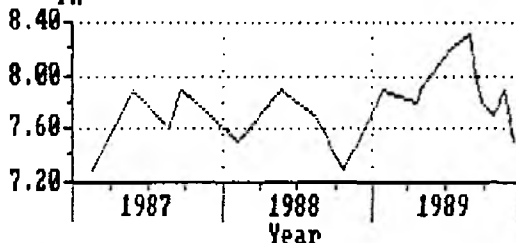
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	19
Minimum	7.300
Mean	7.784
Maximum	8.300
Standard deviation	0.2630
SDD	0.2314
Non-parametric estimate of:	
5 percentile	7.300
10 percentile	7.300
20 percentile	7.500
Median	7.800
80 percentile	7.900
90 percentile	8.200
95 percentile	8.300

Frequency



PH



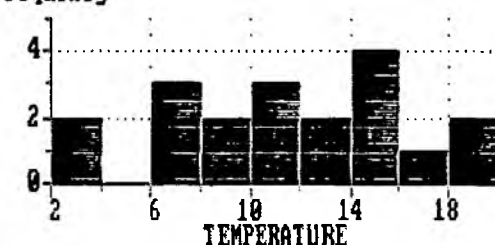
RIVER STRAIT AT HELE BRIDGE

TEMPERATURE

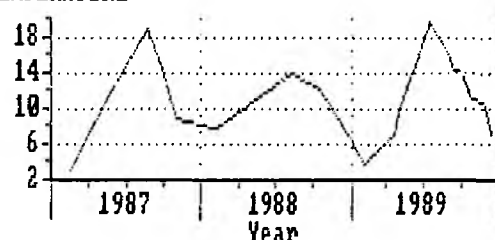
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

Number of observations	19
Minimum	3.00
Mean	11.40
Maximum	19.70
Standard deviation	4.587
SDD	3.593
Non-parametric estimate of:	
5 percentile	3.00
10 percentile	3.90
20 percentile	7.00
Median	11.50
80 percentile	15.00
90 percentile	19.00
95 percentile	19.70

Frequency



TEMPERATURE



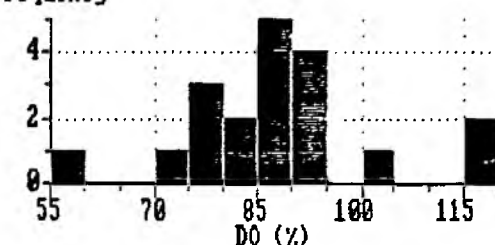
RIVER STRAIT AT HELE BRIDGE

DO (%)

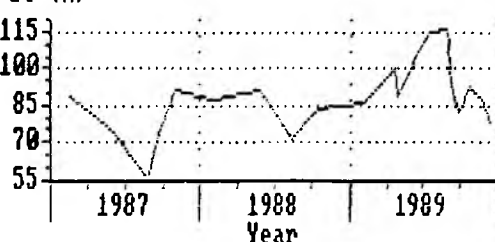
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

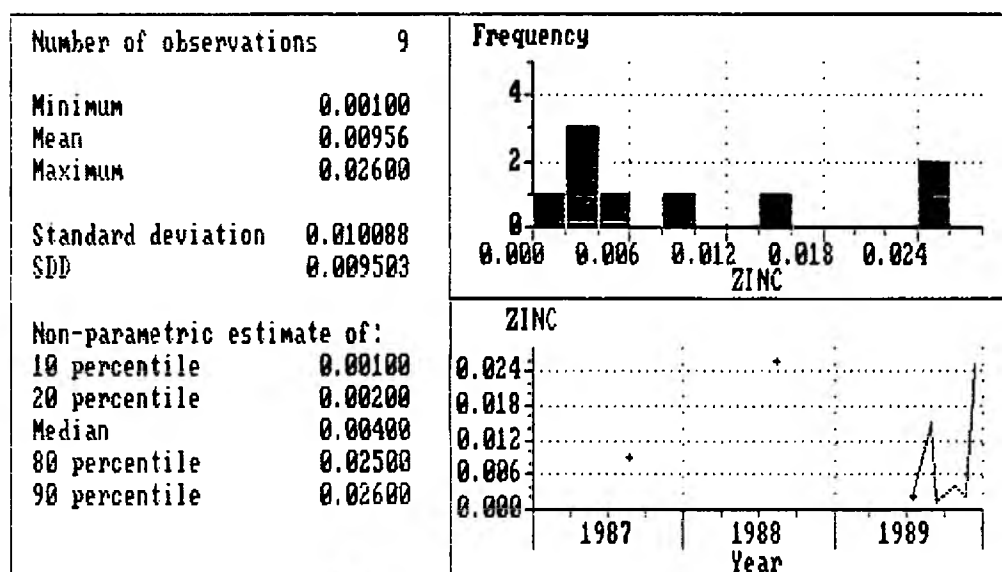
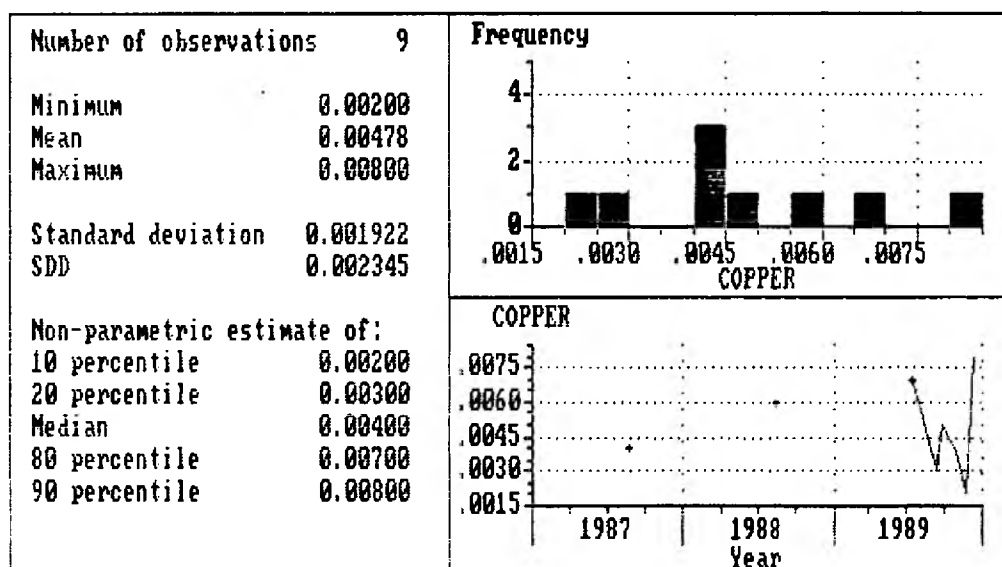
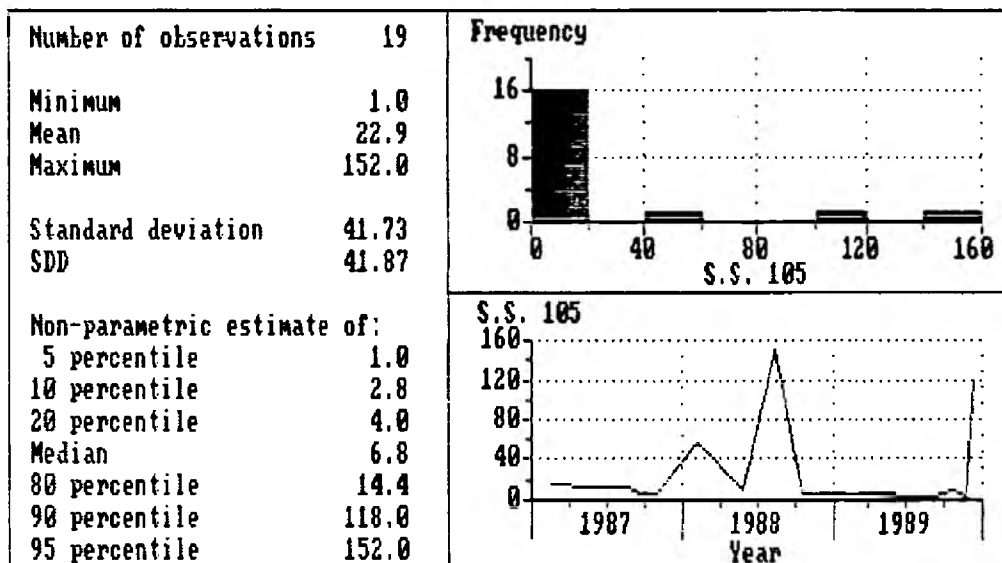
Number of observations	19
Minimum	56.0
Mean	87.6
Maximum	116.0
Standard deviation	13.91
SDD	10.42
Non-parametric estimate of:	
5 percentile	56.0
10 percentile	72.0
20 percentile	76.0
Median	88.0
80 percentile	93.0
90 percentile	115.0
95 percentile	116.0

Frequency



DO (%)

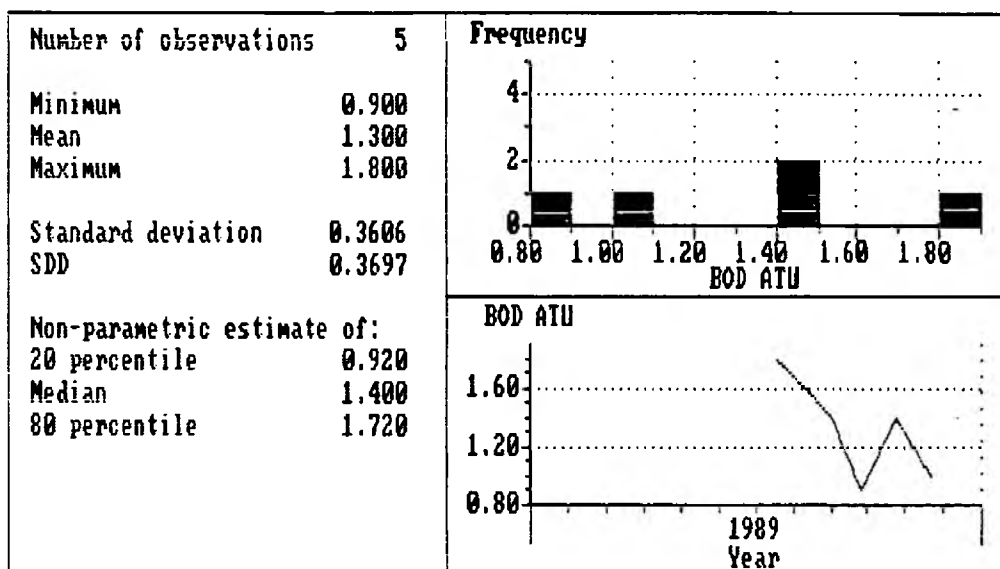




RIVER STRAT AT BUSH

BOD ATU

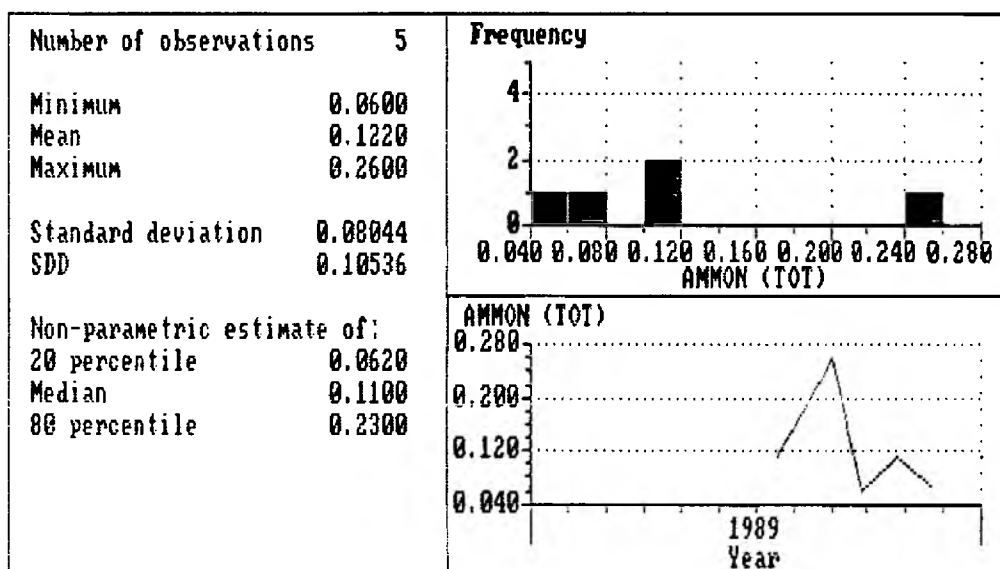
18/ 7/89 to 21/11/89



RIVER STRAT AT BUSH

AMMON (TOT)

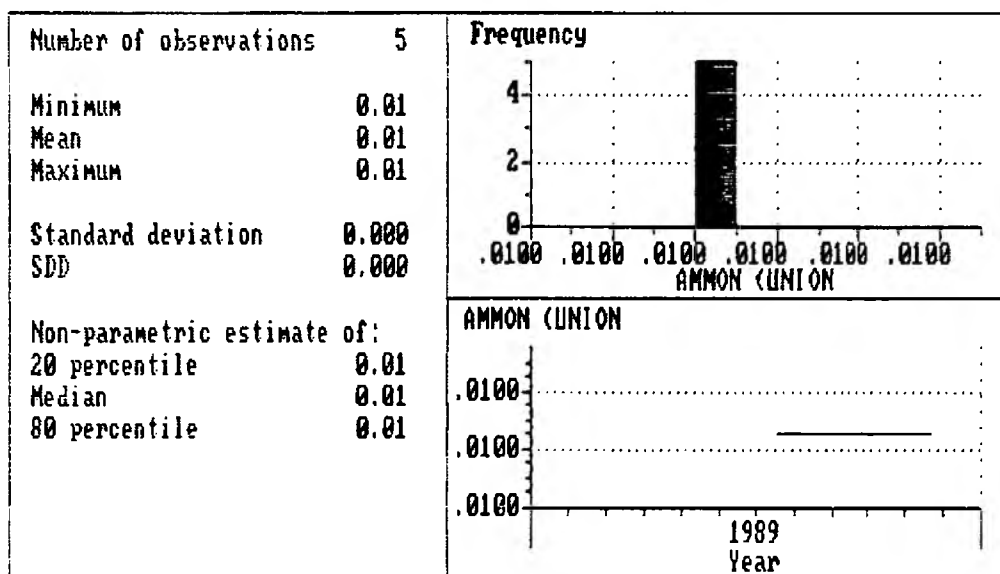
18/ 7/89 to 21/11/89



RIVER STRAT AT BUSH

AMMON (UNION)

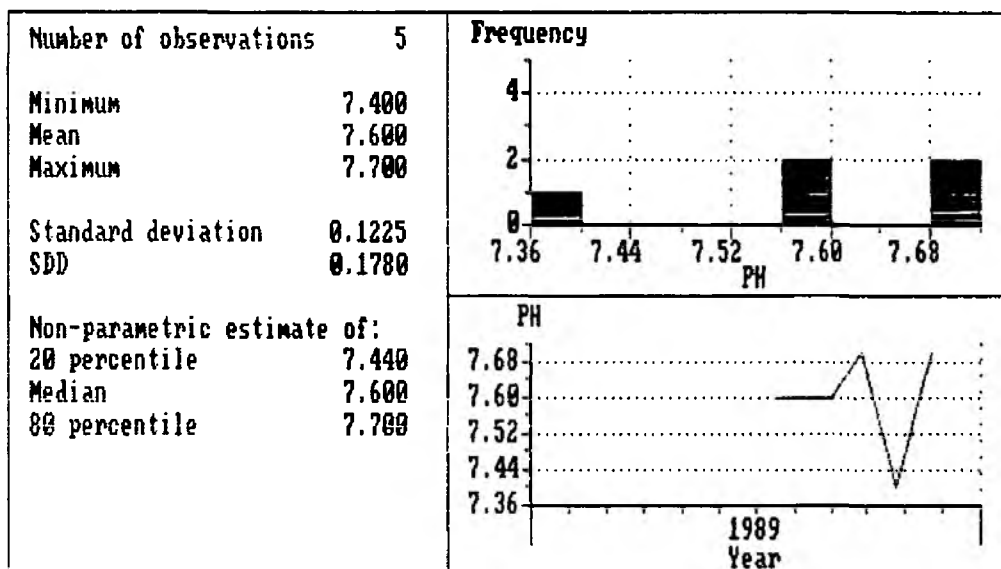
18/ 7/89 to 21/11/89



RIVER STRAT AT BUSH

PH

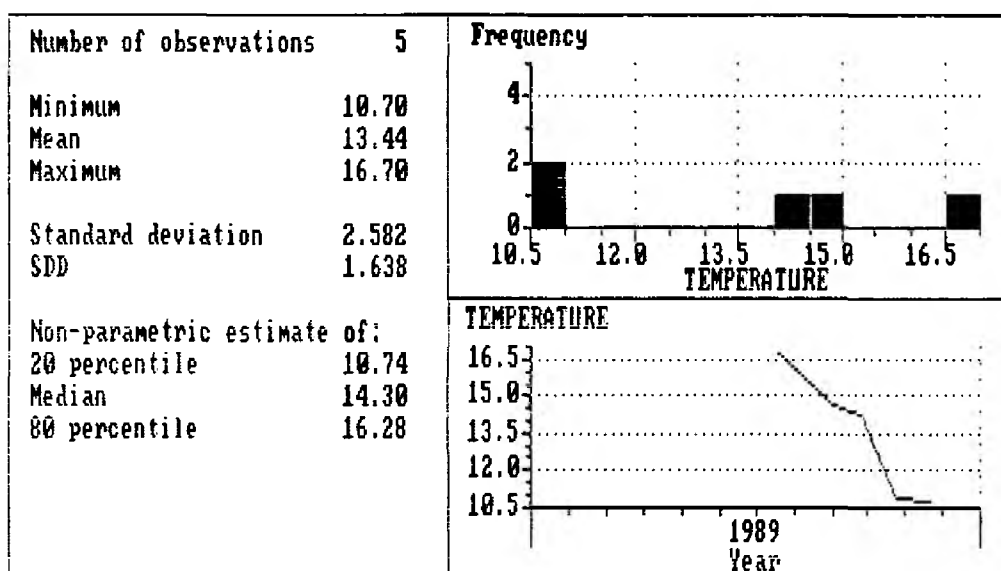
18/ 7/89 to 21/11/89



RIVER STRAT AT BUSH

TEMPERATURE

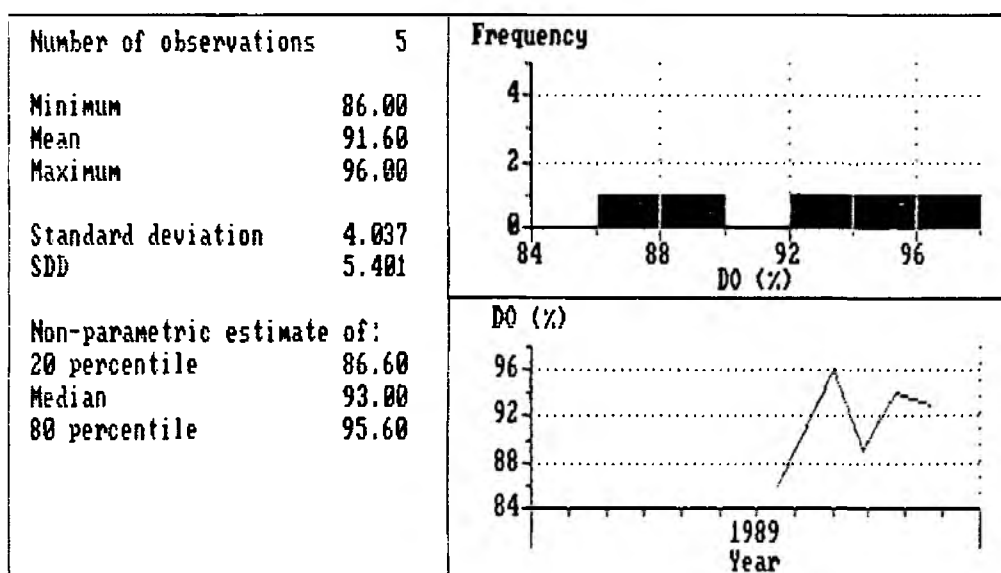
18/ 7/89 to 21/11/89

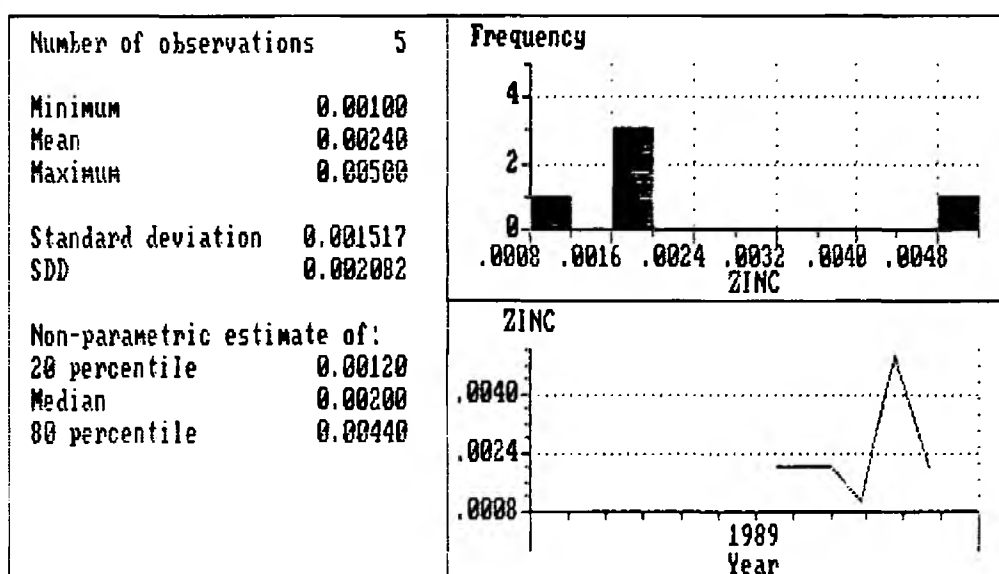
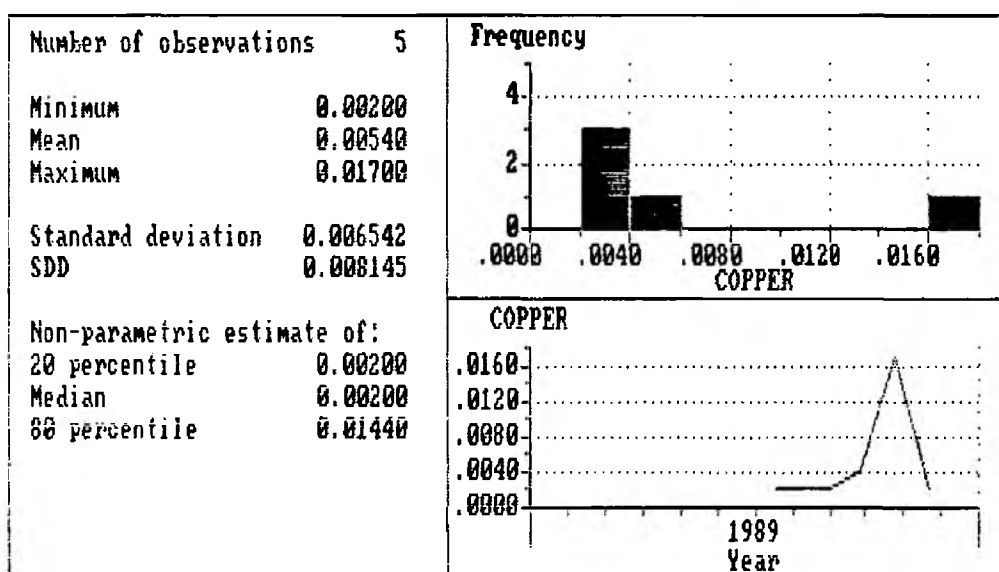
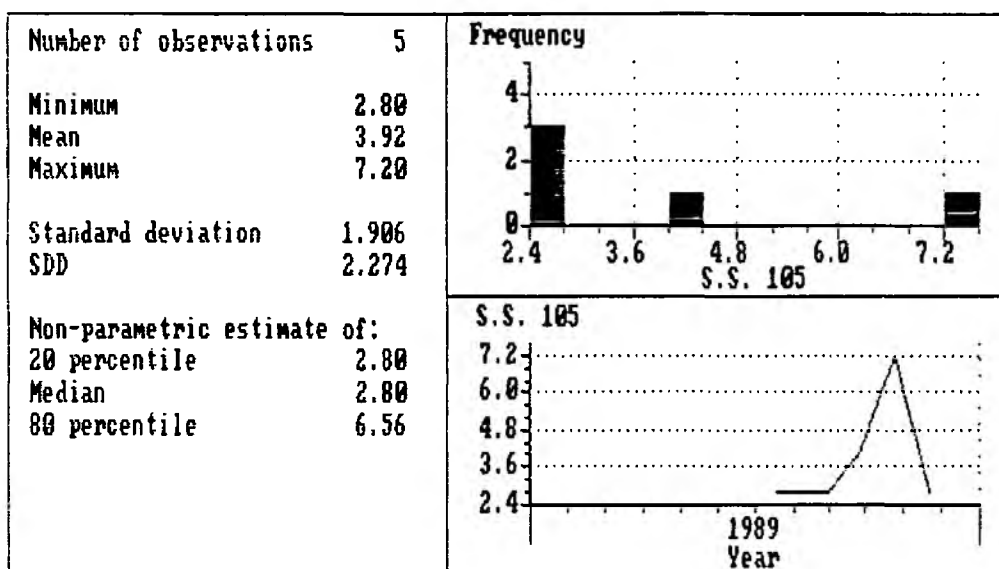


RIVER STRAT AT BUSH

DO (%)

18/ 7/89 to 21/11/89





RIVER STRAT AT STRATON

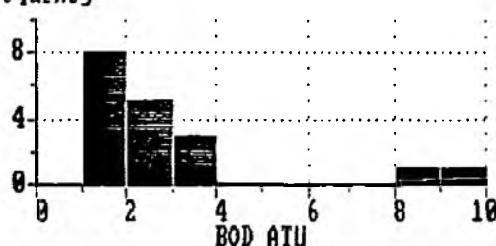
BOD ATU

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

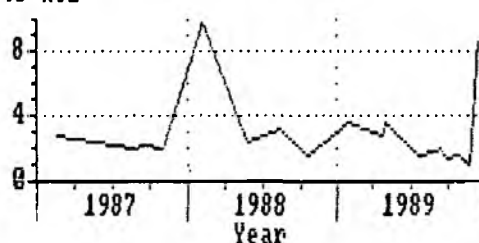
Number of observations	18
Minimum	1.00
Mean	2.96
Maximum	9.80
Standard deviation	2.415
SDD	2.440

Non-parametric estimate of:	
10 percentile	1.27
20 percentile	1.50
Median	2.10
80 percentile	3.52
90 percentile	8.81

Frequency



BOD ATU



RIVER STRAT AT STRATON

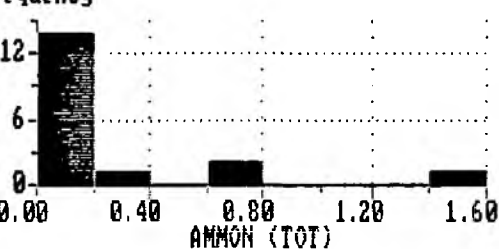
AMMON (TOT)

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

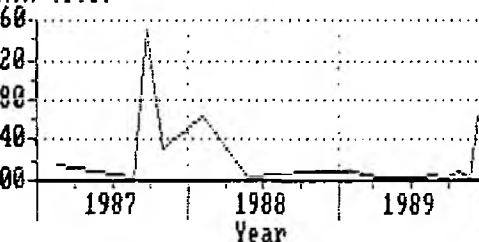
Number of observations	18
Minimum	0.010
Mean	0.213
Maximum	1.500
Standard deviation	0.3775
SDD	0.3735

Non-parametric estimate of:	
10 percentile	0.019
20 percentile	0.028
Median	0.050
80 percentile	0.370
90 percentile	0.735

Frequency



AMMON (TOT)



RIVER STRAT AT STRATON

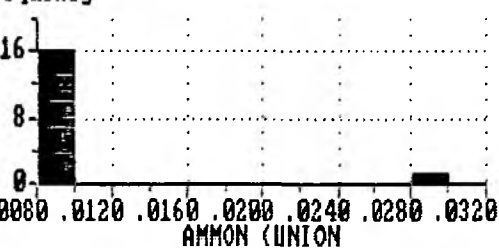
AMMON (UNION)

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

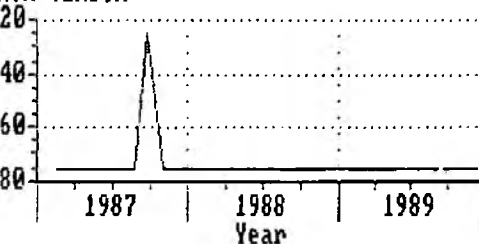
Number of observations	17
Minimum	0.01000
Mean	0.01118
Maximum	0.03000
Standard deviation	0.004851
SDD	0.005345

Non-parametric estimate of:	
10 percentile	0.01000
20 percentile	0.01000
Median	0.01000
80 percentile	0.01000
90 percentile	0.01400

Frequency



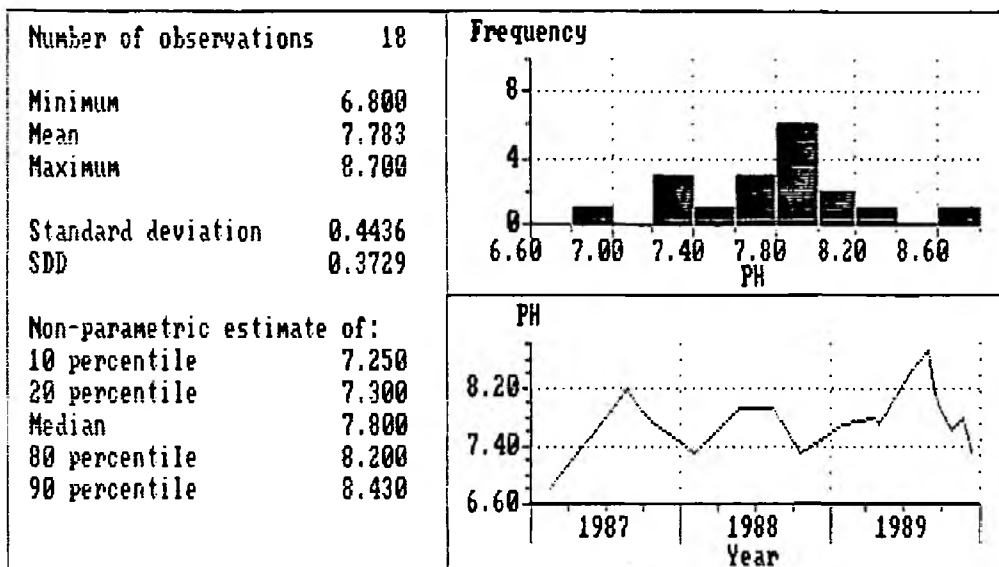
AMMON (UNION)



RIVER STRAT AT STRATON

PH

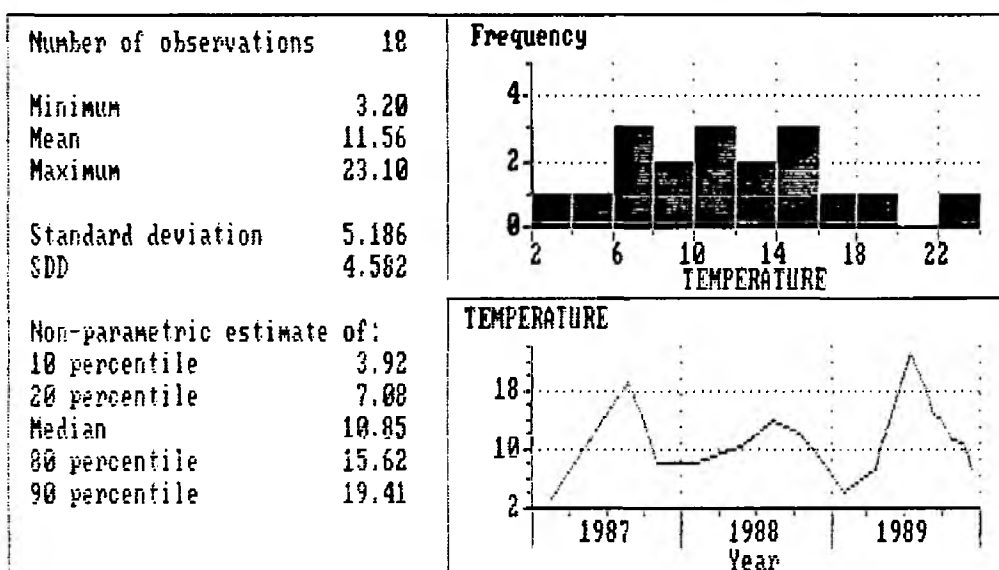
16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89



RIVER STRAT AT STRATON

TEMPERATURE

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89



RIVER STRAT AT STRATON

DO (%)

16/ 2/87 to 12/12/89

