2009

CARLYLE LAKE

WATER QUALITY

REPORT

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ST. LOUIS DISTRICT
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY SECTION – WATER QUALITY

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WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM

1.0 GENERAL OVERVIEW

This report summarizes water quality activities of the St. Louis District for Fiscal Year 2009 in accordance with ER 1110-2-8154 Water Quality & Environmental management for Corps Civil Works Projects and ETL 1110-2-362 Environmental Engineering Initiatives for Water Management.

Water quality monitoring remains one of the Sections major responsibilities in the area of environmental stewardship. The objective is to maintain a reasonable environmental monitoring program for the Mississippi River and the 5 lakes under the St. Louis District's control. The District's reservoirs consist of Mark Twain and Wappapello Lakes in Missouri, and Shelbyville, Carlyle and Rend Lakes in Illinois. Water quality sampling is conducted within the lakes and their tributaries to establish trend analysis and maintain water quality at or above state and federal regulations.

The main objective is to provide technical expertise of an environmental nature to all Corps elements requesting assistance in accordance with ER 1110-2-8154. This would include updating the water quality management priorities for the district's projects to ensure water quality meets the state and federal regulations, for protection of human health and the environment, and for the safety and economic welfare of those at Corps projects. Ongoing goals include ensuring that downstream water quality meets all state and federal regulations, is suitable for aquatic and human life, and continue to evaluate trend analysis in relation to baseline conditions at all projects.

Water quality data is provided to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) to be used in the Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report which is required every two years by the Clean Water Act Sections 303(d) and 305(b). IEPA does not typically monitor the three Corps lakes in Illinois. However, IEPA has stated that since the Corps lakes are the 3 largest lakes in the state, it is critical that their quality be routinely assessed. The state indicated that having the federally collected water quality data available now and in the future is critical to the state of Illinois meeting their mission in complying with the Clean Water Act Sections 305(b) and 303(d).

The National Water Quality Inventory Report to Congress 305(b) report is the primary vehicle for informing Congress and the public about general water quality conditions in the United States. This document characterizes our water quality, identifies widespread water quality problems of national significance, and describes various programs implemented to restore and protect our waters.

Under Section 303(d) of the 1972 Clean Water Act, states, territories and authorized tribes are required to develop a list of water quality limited segments. These waters on the list do not meet water quality standards, even after point sources of pollution have installed the minimum required levels of pollution control technology. The law requires that these jurisdictions establish priority rankings for water on the lists and develop action plans, called as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL), to improve water quality.

Currently the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has listed Carlyle Lake impaired for Atrazine, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Total Phosphorous, mercury, and manganese. The lists of sources for these impairments are contaminated sediments, crop production, and unknown sources. Continued monitoring of the lake and its tributaries is vital in assisting the future assessment of the lake for these and other possible impairments. The water quality monitoring program represents the single metric that encompasses the overall health of the watershed as it is a direct measure of how well the environmental stewardship programs are working.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Carlyle Lake is within the Kaskaskia River Basin in central Illinois. The lake serves as a heavy recreational usage lake and supplies water to numerous communities. The land surrounding the lake is used predominately for agriculture. Surrounding communities have existing industrial/commercial operations as well as residential communities which discharge wastewater into municipal wastewater treatment plants which ultimately discharge treated water into the Kaskaskia River Basin. Agricultural runoff and municipal wastewater treatment facilities are the primary potential source of pollution into the Carlyle Lake watershed. Additional sources are marinas, recreational watercraft discharges and effluent from nearby subdivisions and a golf course.

Water quality monitoring was conducted during 2009 to assure safe conditions for human recreation, wildlife and aquatic life as maintained and managed within the lake system. The 2009 water quality monitoring program was substantially reduced due to reduced funding. Reduction of the number of sampling events results in the inability to evaluate water quality trends, the inability to scientifically defend operations, the inability to confirm state water quality standards, and the inability to adequately protect human health and safety. Only 1 sampling event was conducted at 5 sites. During the sampling period one site was selected for quality control duplication and denoted as CAR-15. The locations of the five sampling sites are depicted on the lake map in Figure 1.

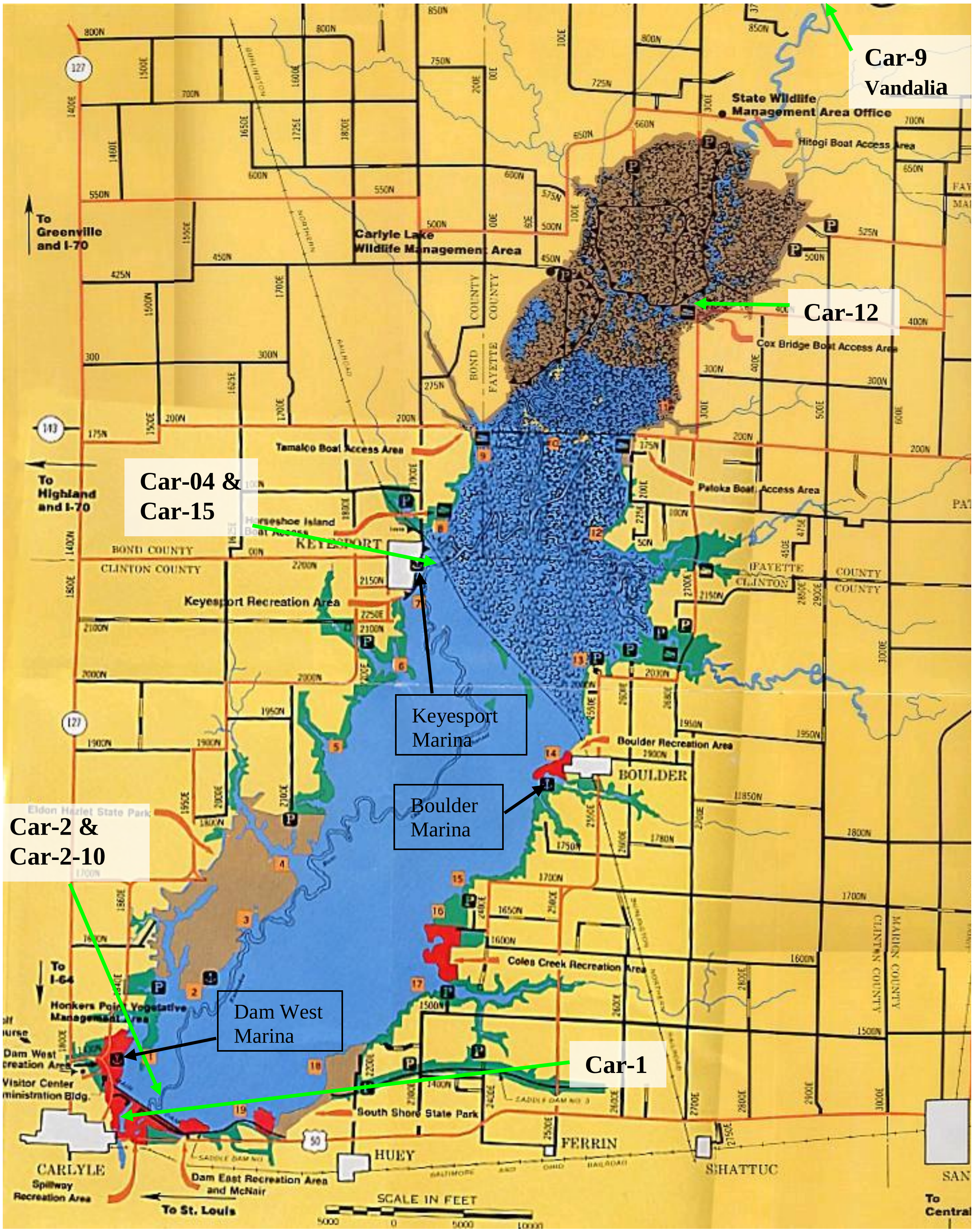


Figure 1
Location of sample sites

2.0 WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The water quality assessment criteria were based upon the State of Illinois regulatory limits for certain contaminants, which has been generally accepted criteria for sustaining adequate aquatic plant and animal growth. The samplings and analysis which were conducted at the Carlyle Lake sites reflect the minimal set of parameters needed to analyze the current status of water quality for the Carlyle Lake system. In addition to the water quality sampling, sediment samples were also taken at the lake sites. Sediment samples were analyzed for metals and semi-volatile organophosphates.

The following parameters were analyzed in the Fiscal Year 2009 samplings at Carlyle Lake: Total Organic Carbon (TOC), iron, manganese, ammonia-nitrogen, nitrate-nitrogen, orthophosphate, total phosphate, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Total Volatile Suspended Solids (TVSS), fecal coliform, pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, specific conductance, oxidation-reduction potential (ORP), chlorophyll, pheophytin-a, atrazine and alachlor.

2.1 WATER

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency in Title 35, Subtitle, C, classifies water quality criteria based on end usage. Subpart B contains regulations for general use water, while subparts C and D delineate those for public and food processing water and secondary contact and indigenous aquatic life standards, respectively. These standards are used to determine the aquatic water quality of the lake. Table 2.1 provides a listing of the regulatory limits for the parameters analyzed where a limit has been established.

TABLE 2.1

State of Illinois
Water Quality Standards

PARAMETER	LIMIT
Temperature	Rise of 2.8^{o}C above normal seasonal temp
Ammonia Nitrogen	15 mg/L
Nitrate Nitrogen	10 mg/L
Total Iron	2.0 mg/L (2nd Contact & Aquatic Life)
Manganese	1.0 mg/L
Total Phosphate	0.05 mg/L
Fecal Coliform	500 colonies per 100ml
pH	Range: 6.5 to 9.0
DO	> 5.0 mg/L
Atrazine	0.003 mg/L (Drinking Water Standard)
Alachlor	0.002 mg/L (Drinking Water Standard)
Conductivity	1,667 *u*S/cm≈TDS of 1,000 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	116mg/L (Streams); >=12mg/L (Lakes)

Nitrogen is an essential component of proteins, genetic material, chlorophyll, and other key organic molecules. All organisms require nitrogen in order to survive. Nitrogen exists in several forms. These forms include gaseous nitrogen (N_2), nitrites (NO_2), nitrate (NO_3), ammonia nitrogen (NH_3-N), and ammonium (NH_4). Ammonia can be toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms at certain levels. Unlike ammonia, ammonium (NH4) is not toxic to aquatic organisms and is readily available for uptake by plankton and macrophytes. Nitrogen levels have increased as human activities have accelerated the rate of fixed nitrogen being put into circulation. High nitrogen levels can cause eutrophication. Eutrophication increases biomass of phytoplankton, decrease water transparency, and causes oxygen depletion. Ammonia nitrogen is monitored so that the effects on fish spawning, hatching, growth rate and pathologic changes in gills, liver and kidney tissue can be related to the detected levels of ammonia nitrogen. Nitrate-nitrogen degrades to nitrite or produces ammonia which has a detrimental effect on aquatic life and, therefore, has been monitored to assure levels are below the regulatory "safe" limit.

Phosphate has been analyzed as phosphorus and has been monitored due to the potential for uptake by nuisance algae. Levels of phosphate can indicate the potential for rapid growth of algae (algae bloom) which can cause serious oxygen depletion during the algae decay process. Phosphorous is typically the limiting nutrient in a water body. Therefore, addition of phosphorous to the ecosystem stimulates the growth of plants and algae. Phosphorous is delivered to lakes and streams by way of storm water runoff from agricultural fields, residential property, and construction sites. Other sources of phosphorous are anaerobic decomposition of organic matter, leaking sewer systems, waterfowl, and point source pollution. The general standard for phosphorous in lake water is 0.05mg/L. Dissolved phosphorous also called ortho-phosphorous is generally found in much smaller concentrations than total phosphorous and is readily available for uptake. For this reason dissolved phosphorous concentrations are variable and difficult to use as an indicator of nutrient availability.

The metals manganese and iron are nutrients for both plants and animals. Living organisms require trace amounts of metals. However, excessive amounts can be harmful to the organism. Heavy metals exist in surface waters in three forms, colloidal, particulate, and dissolved. Water chemistry determines the rate of adsorption and desorption of metals to and from sediment. Metals are desorbed from the sediment if the water experiences increases in salinity, decreases in redox potential, or decreases in pH. Metals in surface waters can be from natural or human sources. Currently human sources contribute more metals than natural sources. Metal levels in surface water may pose a health risk to humans and the environment.

Photosynthetic activity can be hindered by the levels of total suspended solids. Total suspended solids concentrations, which cause the photosynthetic activity to be reduced by more than 10% from the seasonably established norm, can have a detrimental effect on aquatic life. Soil particles, organic material, and other debris comprise suspended solids in the water column. Secchi disk measurements are inverse to suspended solid measurements. As the total suspended solids (TSS) increase, the secchi disk depth or water transparency decreases. Total suspended solids can be an important indicator of the type and degree of turbidity. TSS measurements represent a combination volatile suspended solids (VSS) which is comprised of organic material and nonvolatile suspended solids (NVSS) which is comprised of inorganic mineral particles in the water. In order to more accurately determine the types and amounts of suspended solids, volatile suspended solids (VSS) are analyzed. VSS concentration represents the organic portion of the total suspended solids. Organic material often includes plankton and additional plant and animal debris that is present in water. Total volatile solids indicate the presence of organics in suspension and, therefore, show additional demand levels of oxygen. Illinois does not currently have a standard for TSS or TVSS. However, literature suggests that NVSS above 15mg/L could highly impair recreational lake use and a NVSS of 3 to 7mg/L might cause slight impairment.

Chlorophyll and pheophytin-a are monitored to provide indicators of algae growth and, therefore, potential oxygen depletion activity. Chlorophyll is measured in lakes to estimate the type and amount of algal productivity in the water column. Chlorophyll a is present in green algae, blue-green algae, and in diatoms. Chlorophyll a is often used to indicate the degree of eutrophication. Chlorophyll b and c are used to estimate the extent of algal diversity and productivity. Chlorophyll b is common in green algae and is used as an auxiliary pigment for photosynthesis. Chlorophyll c is most common in diatom species and serves as an auxiliary pigment. Algal productivity and diversity can be determined by the concentrations of the individual pigments. For example high concentrations of chlorophyll a and b would indicate that green algae is abundant. High concentrations of chlorophyll a would indicate abundance of blue-green algae and concentrations of chlorophyll a and c would indicate diatoms are the dominant species. Chlorophyll production is currently being connected with hypoxia.

Fecal coliform bacteria is monitored for the protection of human health as it relates to full body contact of recreational waters. People can be exposed to disease-causing organisms, such as bacteria, viruses and protozoa in beach and recreational waters mainly through accidental ingestion of contaminated water or through skin contact. These organisms, called pathogens, usually come from the feces of humans and other warm-blooded animals. If taken into the body, pathogens can cause various illnesses and on rare occasions, even death. Waterborne illnesses include diseases resulting from bacteria infection such as cholera, salmonellosis, and gastroenteritis, viral infections such as hepatitis, gastroenteritis, and intestinal diseases, and protozoan infections such as ameobic dysentery and giardiasis. The most commonly monitored recreational water indicator organisms are fecal coliform, Escherichia coli, (E. coli) and enterococci. Fecal coliform are bacteria that live in the intestinal tracts of warm-blooded animals. The standard for fecal coliform is less than 500 colonies per 100ml of sample water. Fecal coliform was originally recommended in 1968 by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (predecessor to EPA) as an effective water quality indicator organism for recreational waters. Recent studies indicate that fecal coliform show less correlation to illness than other indicator organisms such as E. coli and enterococci. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently recommends E. coli or enterococci as an indicator organism for fresh waters. Although E. coli and enterococci are more costly they may become the standard in the near future.

Atrazine and Alachlor herbicides are commonly used agricultural chemicals which can be readily transported by rainfall runoff. Both compounds are suspected of causing cancer and, therefore, were monitored for the protection of human and aquatic health. Organic compounds include many pesticides. A pesticide can be any substance that is intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate any pest. This includes insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, fumigants, algaecides and other substances. Herbicides which are pesticides used to kill vegetation are the most widely used and sampled. Ten of the most frequently used herbicides and detected in water are Atrazine, Metolachlor, Alachlor, 2,4-D, Trifluralin, Glyphosate, Dicamba, Cyanazine, Simazine, and 2,4,5-T. Two of the most widely used pesticides are Atrazine and Alachlor. Atrazine is a preemergence or postemergence herbicide use to control broadleaf weeds and annual grasses. Atrazine is most commonly detected in ground and surface water due to its wide use, and its ability to persist in soil and move in water. Alachlor is a Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP) due to the potential to contaminate groundwater. The drinking water standard for Atrazine is 0.003mg/L and 0.002 mg/L for Alachlor.

Temperature, dissolved oxygen and pH are monitored for the protection of aquatic life. Temperature is important because it controls several aspects of water quality. Colder water hold more dissolved oxygen which is required by aquatic organisms. Plants grow more rapidly and use more oxygen in warmer water. Decomposition of organic matter which uses oxygen is accelerated in warmer water. Temperature can also determine the availability of toxic compounds such as ammonia. Since aquatic organisms are cold blooded, water temperature regulates their metabolism and ability to survive. The number and kinds of organisms that are found in streams or lakes is directly related to temperature. Certain organisms require a specific temperature range, such as trout, which require water temperatures below $20^{o}C$. Most aquatic organisms require a minimum concentration of dissolved oxygen to survive. In spring, surface waters of the lake mix with the water below through wind and thermal action. This mixing diminishes as the upper layer of water becomes warmer and less dense. Solar insulation during the summer months stratifies the lake into three zones. The upper warmer water zone is called the epilimnion and the lower cooler water zone is called the hypolimnion. The epilimnion and the hypolimnion zones are divided by a transition zone known as the metalimnion. The thermocline located within the metalimnion exhibits a rapid change in water temperature. During the summer months the hypolimnion may become anaerobic. In this anaerobic zone, chemical reduction of iron and manganese, or the production of methane and sulfides can occur. Iron rapidly oxidizes in aerobic environments, but manganese oxidizes slowly and can remain in the reduced state for long distances down stream even in aerobic environments. The degree of acidity of water is measured by a logarithmetic scale ranging from 0 to 14 and is known as the pH scale. A reading of 7 indicates neutrality and readings below seven are acidic and above are alkaline. Most Illinois lakes range from 6 to 9 on the pH scale. The buffering capacity of water is the ability to neutralize acid better known as alkalinity. A high alkalinity concentration indicates an increased ability to neutralize pH and resist changes, whereas a low alkalinity concentration indicates that a water body is vulnerable to changes in pH.

Conductivity is a measure of a water's ability to conduct an electrical current. The ability to carry a current is often driven by the dissolved materials present in a water column. These materials can include dissolved ions and other materials in the water and thus are directly proportional to the concentration of total dissolved solids (TDS) present in the water column. Typically TDS concentrations represent 50-60% of the conductivity measurements. Conductivity is also affected by water temperature. The warmer the water, the higher the conductivity. Conductivity in streams and rivers is affected by the geology of the area. Streams running through granite areas tend to have lower conductivity due to granite being composed of inert material, materials that do not ionize or dissolve into ionic compounds in water. On the other hand streams that run through areas of limestone or clay soils tend to have higher conductivity readings because of the presence of materials that ionize. Conductivity is useful as a general measure of water quality. A stream tends to have a relatively constant range of conductivity that once established can be used as a baseline. Significant changes either high or low might indicate a source of pollution has been introduced into the water. The pollution source could be a treatment plant which raises the conductivity or an oil spill which would lower the conductivity.

Redox or Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP) is a measurement to oxidize materials. Oxidation involves an exchange of electrons between 2 atoms. The atom that loses an electron is oxidized and the one that gains an electron is reduced. ORP sensors measure the electrochemical potential between the solution and a reference electrode. Readings are expressed in millivolts with positive readings indicating increased oxidizing potential and negative readings being increased reduction. The ORP probe is essentially a millivolt meter, measuring the voltage across 2 electrodes with the water in between. ORP values are used much like pH values to determine water quality. While pH readings characterize the state of a system relative to the receiving or donating hydrogen ions (base or acid), ORP readings characterize the relative state of losing or gaining electrons. The conversion of ammonia (NH_3) requires an oxidating environment to convert it into nitrites (NO_2) and nitrates (NO_3). Ammonia levels as low as 0.002mg/L can be harmful to fish. Generally ORP readings above 400mV are harmful to aquatic life. However, ORP is a non-specific measurement which is a reflection of a combination of effects of all the dissolved materials in the water. Therefore, the measurement of ORP in relatively clean water has only limited utility unless a predominant redox-active material is known to be present.

Water clarity is intuitively used by the public to judge water quality. Secchi depth has been used for many years as a limnological characterization tool for characterizing water clarity. Secchi depth is a measure of light penetration into a waterbody and is a function of the absorption and scattering of light in the water. There are three characteristics of water which affect the penetration of light. The three factors are the color of water, amount of phytoplankton in the water column, and amount of inorganic material in the water column. Secchi depth integrates the combined impacts of all the factors which influence water clarity. Water transparency was measured using a Secchi disk. Secchi disk readings were taken at all lake sites.

2.2 Sediment

In accordance with EM-1110-2-1201, sediment samples should be taken to monitor and assess potential impacts to aquatic and human health. To assess ecological risk, sample values were compared against toxicity information published in the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administrations (NOAA) Screening Quick Reference Tables (SQRT) or similar references for ecological receptors in freshwater sediment. Without standards or other widely applicable numerical tools, NOAA scientists found it difficult to estimate the possible toxicological significance of chemical concentrations in sediment. Therefore, numerical sediment quality guidelines (SQG’s) were developed as informal, interpretive tools. The SQGs were not promulgated as regulatory standards, but rather as informal, non-regulatory guidelines for interpreting chemical data from analyses of sediments. For potential ecological risk from inorganic contaminants, seven metals are typically of "most concern" with regards to fish and wildlife: Arsenic, Copper, Cadmium, Selenium, Mercury, Lead, and Zinc. Avian species are thought to be particularly sensitive to arsenic, but is also considered a carcinogenic, mutagenic, and teratogenic contaminant in a variety of species in elevated doses over time. Avian species are also known to be particularly sensitive to lead in the environment with effects ranging from mortality, reduced growth and reproductive output, behavior changes, blood chemistry alterations, and lesions of major organs. Finally, the embryo stages in fish and avian species are known to be the most sensitive life stage to selenium effecting reproductive success.

It is recommended that the next round of sediment samples focus on organochlorines in freshwater sediment to assess potential chronic aquatic impacts (e.g. aldrin, chlordane, endrin, endosulfan, DDT, methoxychlor).

For potential human health risk, there are no known values in Illinois for sediments. While not a direct correlation, sample results were compared against Illinois Tiered Approach to Corrective Action Objectives (TACO) and Non-TACO lowest default target levels for all soil types and exposure pathways for soils.

3.0 SUMMARY OF MONITORING RESULTS

3.1 Water Quality Summary

Normally seasonal change brings on gradual lake stratification during the summer months. However, since only 1 sampling event took place this FY trends such as this can not be verified. Fecal coli are sampled at the marinas to ensure that the marina areas are not being contaminated by boats with restroom facilities. All bacteria levels at both marinas were below the Illinois standard of 500 cfu/100ml.

Total iron and total manganese are sampled above the dam near the bottom of the channel (Car-2-10) and in the spillway area (Car-1). As was previously stated living organisms require trace amounts of metals, however excessive amounts can be harmful to the organism. Iron did not exceed the Illinois Water Quality Standard at either site Car-1 or Car-2-10. Iron cycling is a function of oxidation-reduction processes. This elevated level of iron near the bottom of the lake is not detrimental to the overall lake system at this time. Iron oxidizes relatively rapidly (minutes to hours); therefore any iron released through the spillway will be oxidized in a short period of time. Manganese did not exceed the Illinois water quality general use standard of 1.0 mg/L at either site. Illinois does not currently have a general use standard for iron.

Nitrogen and phosphates are sampled at all sites. The 2009 phosphate results at all sites are above the 0.05 mg/L standard. Because phosphorus in water is not considered directly toxic to humans and animals no drinking water standards have been established for phosphorus. However, phosphorus can cause health threats through the stimulation of toxic algal blooms and the resulting oxygen depletion. However, nitrates can pose a threat to human and animal health. Nitrate in water is toxic at high levels and has been linked to toxic effects of livestock and to blue baby disease (methemoglobinemia) in infants. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for nitrate-N in drinking water is 10mg/L to protect babies 3 to 6 months of age. The Illinois Water Quality Standard for ammonia nitrogen (NH_3-N) is 15mg/L. The increased levels of phosphate in combination with nitrogen and other lake conditions, such as temperature, pH and stagnant lake conditions, can lead to increased algae growth. Eutrophication is currently the most widespread water quality problem in the U.S. and many other countries. Restoration of eutrophic waters requires the reduction of nonpoint inputs of phosphorous and nitrogen. The resulting detrimental effects of algae toxins and oxygen depletion could result in health problems for fish and other aquatic species as well as land animals utilizing the water supply. There were no signs of any of these effects throughout 2009. Both Nitrate-Nitrogen and Ammonia-Nitrogen decreased as water transverses down the lake. The lake appears to capture and use up nitrogen which reduces nutrient levels released from the lake. This reduction of nutrient levels traveling down stream results in an improvement of water quality. The phosphates however, appeared to accumulate lower in the lake. Agriculture in the area probably is a major contributor to these results.

Chlorophyll *a* was sampled at 3 sites, Car-2, Car-4, (Car-15 is a duplicate sample at site Car-4) and Car-12. Chlorophyll *a* is a green pigment found in plants. Chlorophyll *a* concentrations are an indicator of phytoplankton abundance and biomass. They can be an effective measure of trophic status, and used as a measure of water quality. High levels often indicate poor water quality and low levels suggest good conditions. However, elevated levels are not necessarily bad. It is the long term persistence of elevated levels that is the problem. It is natural for chlorophyll *a* levels to fluctuate over time. Chlorophyll *a* tends to be higher after storm events and during the summer months when water temperatures and light levels are elevated. Chlorophyll can reduce the clarity of the water and the amount of oxygen available to other organisms. Illinois does not currently have a standard for chlorophyll. The data indicates a normal increase in chlorophyll levels during the warmer summer months, which is not a concern.

Atrazine and Alachlor are pesticides that were sampled at all sites. These chemicals are herbicides used to control weed growth. Neither Atrazine nor Alachor exceeded the Illinois drinking water standards in 2009. The Carlyle Lake watershed consists of approximately 75% cropland. These substances can enter water bodies as a result of drift during spraying, surface runoff, and leaching through soil. In order to eliminate pesticide contamination of waters it is important for the public to be educated and institute best manage practices when using these chemicals.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Total Volatile Suspended Solids (TVSS) samples are collected at all sites. Solids can affect water quality by increasing temperature through the absorption of sunlight by the particles in the water, which also effects the clarity of the water. This can then effect the amount of oxygen in the water. Illinois guidelines for indentifying potential causes of impairment of aquatice life in lakes list a TSS above 12mg/L could impair recreational lake use and a TSS of 116mg/L may cause impairment of streams. CAR-9 exceeded the TSS Illinois standard for streams. All lake sites exceeded the Illinois standard for TSS in lakes. Data indicates that sediment settles out as it travels down the lake.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is collected at all sites. TOC is an indicator of the organic character of water. The larger the carbon or organic content, the more oxygen is consumed. This may be a result of plant material, which had grown all summer and begins to decay. Illinois does not currently have a standard for TOC.

Temperature and dissolved oxygen levels were taken at all sites. Measurements were taken at 1 meter intervals at the lake sites. During the summer months the lake stratifies and a boundary is formed between the upper warmer water and the lower cooler water. This transition area is known as the thermocline, the area where the temperature drops significantly. Oxygen levels can also change drastically as a function of depth. This area where the oxygen level significantly drops is called the oxycline. The depth of the thermocline and oxycline can have an effect on the aquatic organisms. Occasionally the thermocline and oxycline are at or near the same depth.

pH is taken at all sites and at 1 meter intervals at lake sites. All sites were within the 6 to 9 pH range. Variances in pH can be caused by increase runoff due to a rainfall event, unusual temperature extremes, or erosion from land disturbances. Another cause may be that photosynthesis uses up dissolved carbon dioxide, which acts like carbonic acid (H_2CO_3) in water. CO_2 removal in effect reduces the acidity of the water thus the pH increases.

Conductivity and redox are taken at all sites and at 1 meter intervals at lake sites. Illinois does not currently have a standard for redox, but does have a standard of less than 1,667 uS/cm for conductivity. No samples exceeded this standard.

Seechi disk readings indicate that as the water travels down the lake it becomes clearer. This is most likely the result of sediments dropping out of the water column as the water moves down stream toward the dam.

The remote sensor in the spillway was monitored and maintained throughout the year to allow the project as well as water quality personnel to remotely monitor temperature and oxygen readings to avoid fish kills. During low flow, water is discharged through the sluice gates from the bottom of the lake. This water is low in oxygen and can create a low oxygen area below the dam. The sensor allows the project to track oxygen levels below the dam and make appropriate adjustments to avoid a possible fish kill. Normally allowing water to spill through the tainter gates will alleviate low oxygen levels below the dam.

The monitoring program for Carlyle Lake during Fiscal Year 2009 revealed good water quality when compared to limits established by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) for general use, secondary contact, and indigenous aquatic life. Agricultural nutrient runoffs were primary concerns for the lake's water quality. Better land management practices, erosion control and buffering zones are methods used to reduce such contaminants from entering the lake. The St. Louis District personnel have been working continuously with lake personnel, area communities and other agencies in the implementation of educational programs and implementation planning to bring about the use of better management techniques to improve the lake's water quality.

3.2 Sediment Summary

Sediment sampling was not conducted in 2009.

4.0 <u>PLANNED 2010 STUDIES</u>

The Carlyle Lake water quality monitoring will continue in Fiscal Year 2010 on a limited basis. Because of budgetary constraints the number of sampling events will remain at 1 for 2010. Reduction of the number of sampling events results in the inability to evaluate water quality trends, the inability to scientifically defend operations, the inability to confirm state water quality standards, and the inability to adequately protect human health and safety. Carlyle Lake provides water supplies to many communities and is a high usage recreational lake, The monitoring of water quality is imperative to assure the water quality is within acceptable limits for the designated usage.

The sampling sites include the following: Site 1 Car-1 Spillway, Site 2 Car-02 Lake side in front of Dam, Site 4 Car-04 Keyesport, Site 9 Kaskaskia River at Vandalia, and Site 12 Cox Bridge. This combination of sites effectively represents the incoming contaminants and their effects on the lake.

In addition, water quality personnel will continue to remotely monitor the DO & temperature probe in the spillway.

APPENDIX A

DATA

LAB DATA

Sample Site	Date Collected	Time Collected	Matrix	Result	Qualifier	Unit	Analyte	Reporting Limit	mdl
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Acetochlor	1.1	0.32
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	0.36	J	ug/L	Acetochlor	1.0	0.31
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Acetochlor	1.1	0.34
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	1	U	ug/L	Acetochlor	1.0	0.31
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1	U	ug/L	Acetochlor	1.0	0.30
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	1	U	ug/L	Acetochlor	1.0	0.31
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Alachlor	1.1	0.21
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	1	U	ug/L	Alachlor	1.0	0.21
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Alachlor	1.1	0.22
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	1	U	ug/L	Alachlor	1.0	0.21
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1	U	ug/L	Alachlor	1.0	0.20
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	1	U	ug/L	Alachlor	1.0	0.21
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	0.15		mg/L	Ammonia-N	0.100	0.04
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	0.07	J	mg/L	Ammonia-N	0.100	0.04
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	0.08	J	mg/L	Ammonia-N	0.100	0.04
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	0.18		mg/L	Ammonia-N	0.100	0.04
CAR-2-10	07/23/2009	10:27	WT	0.11		mg/L	Ammonia-N	0.100	0.04
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	0.08	J	mg/L	Ammonia-N	0.100	0.04
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	0.08	J	mg/L	Ammonia-N	0.100	0.04
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	0.8	J	ug/L	Atrazine	1.1	0.21
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	0.94	J	ug/L	Atrazine	1.0	0.21
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	1.2		ug/L	Atrazine	1.1	0.22
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	0.86	J	ug/L	Atrazine	1.0	0.21
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1.2		ug/L	Atrazine	1.0	0.20
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	1	J	ug/L	Atrazine	1.0	0.21
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	2.1	U	ug/L	Bromacil	2.1	0.32
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	2.1	U	ug/L	Bromacil	2.1	0.31
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	2.2	U	ug/L	Bromacil	2.2	0.34

Sample Site	Date Collected	Time Collected	Matrix	Result	Qualifier	Unit	Analyte	Reporting Limit	mdl
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	2.1	U	ug/L	Bromacil	2.1	0.31
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	2	U	ug/L	Bromacil	2.0	0.30
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	2.1	U	ug/L	Bromacil	2.1	0.31
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Butachlor	1.1	0.32
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	1	U	ug/L	Butachlor	1.0	0.31
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Butachlor	1.1	0.34
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	1	U	ug/L	Butachlor	1.0	0.31
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1	U	ug/L	Butachlor	1.0	0.30
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	1	U	ug/L	Butachlor	1.0	0.31
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	12.82		mg/m3	Chlorophyll a		
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	23.5		mg/m3	Chlorophyll a		
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	25.63		mg/m3	Chlorophyll a		
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	27.77		mg/m3	Chlorophyll a		
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Chlorpyrifos	1.1	0.21
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	1	U	ug/L	Chlorpyrifos	1.0	0.21
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Chlorpyrifos	1.1	0.22
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	1	U	ug/L	Chlorpyrifos	1.0	0.21
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1	U	ug/L	Chlorpyrifos	1.0	0.20
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	1	U	ug/L	Chlorpyrifos	1.0	0.21
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Cyanizine	1.1	0.21
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	1	U	ug/L	Cyanizine	1.0	0.21
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Cyanizine	1.1	0.22
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	1	U	ug/L	Cyanizine	1.0	0.21
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1	U	ug/L	Cyanizine	1.0	0.20
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	1	U	ug/L	Cyanizine	1.0	0.21
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	0.43		mg/L	Iron, Total	0.030	0.010
CAR-2-10	07/23/2009	10:27	WT	0.37		mg/L	Iron, Total	0.030	0.010
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	0.17		mg/L	Manganese, Total	0.0025	0.00083
CAR-2-10	07/23/2009	10:27	WT	0.14		mg/L	Manganese, Total	0.0025	0.00083

Sample Site	Date Collected	Time Collected	Matrix	Result	Qualifier	Unit	Analyte	Reporting Limit	mdl
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Metolachlor	1.1	0.21
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	1	U	ug/L	Metolachlor	1.0	0.21
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	0.49	J	ug/L	Metolachlor	1.1	0.22
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	1	U	ug/L	Metolachlor	1.0	0.21
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1	U	ug/L	Metolachlor	1.0	0.20
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	0.74	J	ug/L	Metolachlor	1.0	0.21
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Metribuzin	1.1	0.21
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	1	U	ug/L	Metribuzin	1.0	0.21
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Metribuzin	1.1	0.22
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	1	U	ug/L	Metribuzin	1.0	0.21
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1	U	ug/L	Metribuzin	1.0	0.20
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	1	U	ug/L	Metribuzin	1.0	0.21
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Molinate	1.1	0.21
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	1	U	ug/L	Molinate	1.0	0.21
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Molinate	1.1	0.22
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	1	U	ug/L	Molinate	1.0	0.21
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1	U	ug/L	Molinate	1.0	0.20
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	1	U	ug/L	Molinate	1.0	0.21
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	0.88		mg/L	Nitrate-N	0.20	0.020
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	4.3		mg/L	Nitrate-N	0.20	0.020
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	1.4		mg/L	Nitrate-N	0.20	0.020
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	0.68		mg/L	Nitrate-N	0.20	0.020
CAR-2-10	07/23/2009	10:27	WT	0.92		mg/L	Nitrate-N	0.20	0.020
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1.4		mg/L	Nitrate-N	0.20	0.020
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	4.5		mg/L	Nitrate-N	0.20	0.020
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	0.2		mg/L	Orthophosphate	0.020	0.0040
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	0.044		mg/L	Orthophosphate	0.020	0.0040
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	0.12		mg/L	Orthophosphate	0.020	0.0040
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	0.19		mg/L	Orthophosphate	0.020	0.0040
CAR-2-10	07/23/2009	10:27	WT	0.19		mg/L	Orthophosphate	0.020	0.0040
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	0.11		mg/L	Orthophosphate	0.020	0.0040
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	0.035		mg/L	Orthophosphate	0.020	0.0040

Sample Site	Date Collected	Time Collected	Matrix	Result	Qualifier	Unit	Analyte	Reporting Limit	mdl
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Pendimethalin(Prowl)	1.1	0.21
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	1	U	ug/L	Pendimethalin(Prowl)	1.0	0.21
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Pendimethalin(Prowl)	1.1	0.22
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	1	U	ug/L	Pendimethalin(Prowl)	1.0	0.21
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1	U	ug/L	Pendimethalin(Prowl)	1.0	0.20
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	1	U	ug/L	Pendimethalin(Prowl)	1.0	0.21
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	6.62		mg/m3	Pheophytin		
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	10.89		mg/m3	Pheophytin		
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	7.26		mg/m3	Pheophytin		
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	11.11		mg/m3	Pheophytin		
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	0.19		mg/L	Phosphorus, Total	0.10	0.025
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	0.036	J	mg/L	Phosphorus, Total	0.10	0.025
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	0.1		mg/L	Phosphorus, Total	0.10	0.025
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	0.17		mg/L	Phosphorus, Total	0.10	0.025
CAR-2-10	07/23/2009	10:27	WT	0.17		mg/L	Phosphorus, Total	0.10	0.025
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	0.1		mg/L	Phosphorus, Total	0.10	0.025
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	0.1	U	mg/L	Phosphorus, Total	0.10	0.025
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Prometon	1.1	0.21
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	1	U	ug/L	Prometon	1.0	0.21
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Prometon	1.1	0.22
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	1	U	ug/L	Prometon	1.0	0.21
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1	U	ug/L	Prometon	1.0	0.20
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	1	U	ug/L	Prometon	1.0	0.21
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Propachlor	1.1	0.21
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	1	U	ug/L	Propachlor	1.0	0.21
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Propachlor	1.1	0.22
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	1	U	ug/L	Propachlor	1.0	0.21
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1	U	ug/L	Propachlor	1.0	0.20
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	1	U	ug/L	Propachlor	1.0	0.21
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Simazine	1.1	0.21

Sample Site	Date Collected	Time Collected	Matrix	Result	Qualifier	Unit	Analyte	Reporting Limit	mdl
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	1	U	ug/L	Simazine	1.0	0.21
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Simazine	1.1	0.22
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	1	U	ug/L	Simazine	1.0	0.21
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1	U	ug/L	Simazine	1.0	0.20
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	1	U	ug/L	Simazine	1.0	0.21
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	5.6		mg/L	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	1.0	0.20
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	5		mg/L	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	1.0	0.20
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	6		mg/L	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	1.0	0.20
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	5.4		mg/L	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	1.0	0.20
CAR-2-10	07/23/2009	10:27	WT	5.2		mg/L	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	1.0	0.20
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	6.2		mg/L	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	1.0	0.20
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	3.7		mg/L	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	1.0	0.20
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	17		mg/L	Total Suspended Solids	5	5
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	79		mg/L	Total Suspended Solids	5	5
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	19		mg/L	Total Suspended Solids	5	5
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	13		mg/L	Total Suspended Solids	5	5
CAR-2-10	07/23/2009	10:27	WT	15		mg/L	Total Suspended Solids	5	5
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	19		mg/L	Total Suspended Solids	5	5
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	164		mg/L	Total Suspended Solids	5	5
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Trifluralin	1.1	0.21
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	1	U	ug/L	Trifluralin	1.0	0.21
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	1.1	U	ug/L	Trifluralin	1.1	0.22
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	1	U	ug/L	Trifluralin	1.0	0.21
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	1	U	ug/L	Trifluralin	1.0	0.20
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	1	U	ug/L	Trifluralin	1.0	0.21
CAR-1	07/23/2009	09:30	WT	9		mg/L	Volatile Suspended Solids	5	5

Sample Site	Date Collected	Time Collected	Matrix	Result	Qualifier	Unit	Analyte	Reporting Limit	mdl
CAR-12	07/23/2009	13:22	WT	6		mg/L	Volatile Suspended Solids	5	5
CAR-15	07/23/2009	11:15	WT	5	U	mg/L	Volatile Suspended Solids	5	5
CAR-2	07/23/2009	10:15	WT	5		mg/L	Volatile Suspended Solids	5	5
CAR-2-10	07/23/2009	10:27	WT	5		mg/L	Volatile Suspended Solids	5	5
CAR-4	07/23/2009	11:10	WT	5	U	mg/L	Volatile Suspended Solids	5	5
CAR-9	07/23/2009	12:45	WT	12		mg/L	Volatile Suspended Solids	5	5

U Analyte was not detected
J Estimated value between Method Detection Limit (MDL) and Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)

Fecal

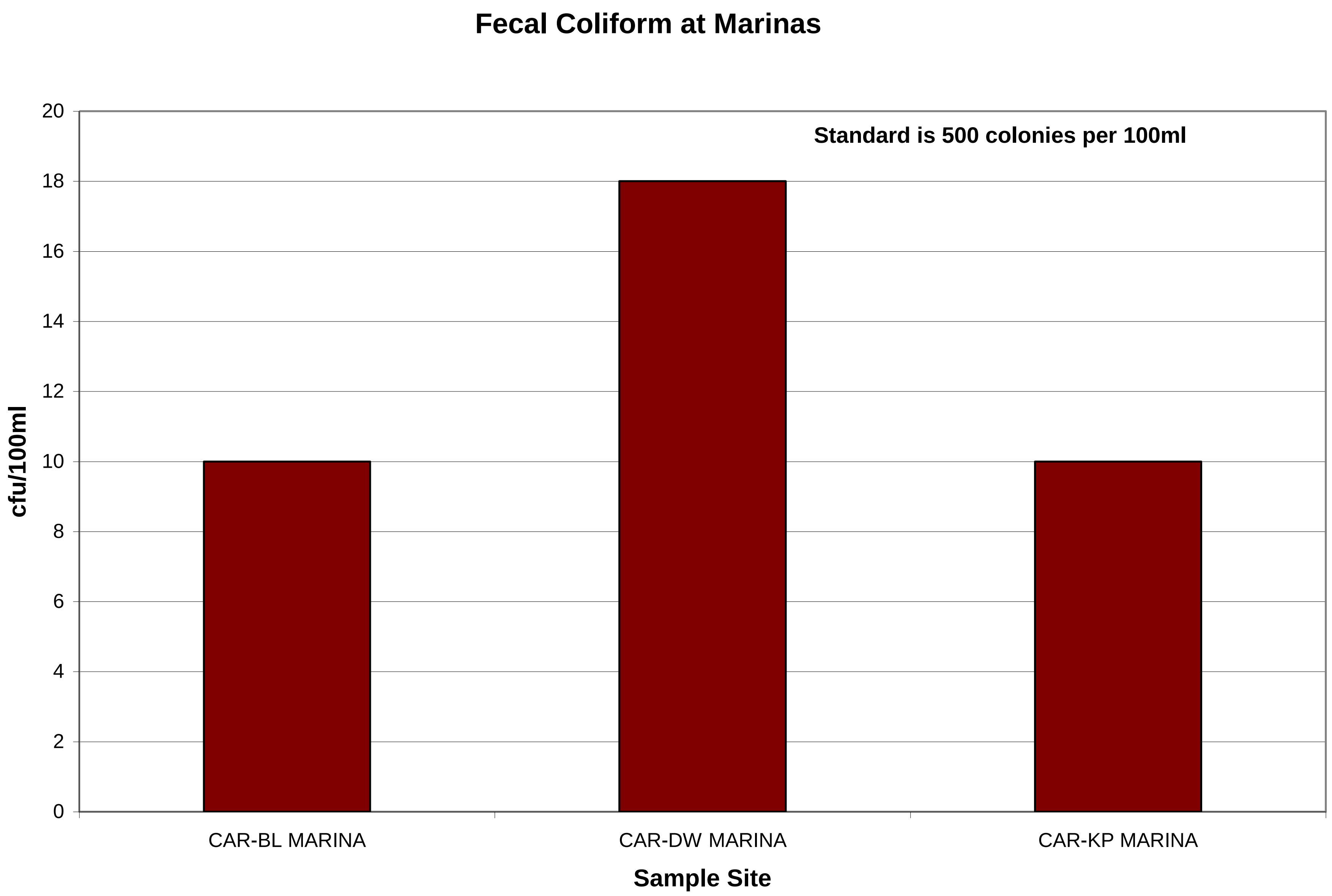
Site	Date	Time	Matrix	Result	Unit	Analyte
CAR-BL MARINA	7/23/2009	1035	WT	10	cfu/100ml	Fecal Coliform
CAR-DW MARINA	7/23/2009	915	WT	18	cfu/100ml	Fecal Coliform
CAR-KP MARINA	7/23/2009	1100	WT	10	cfu/100ml	Fecal Coliform

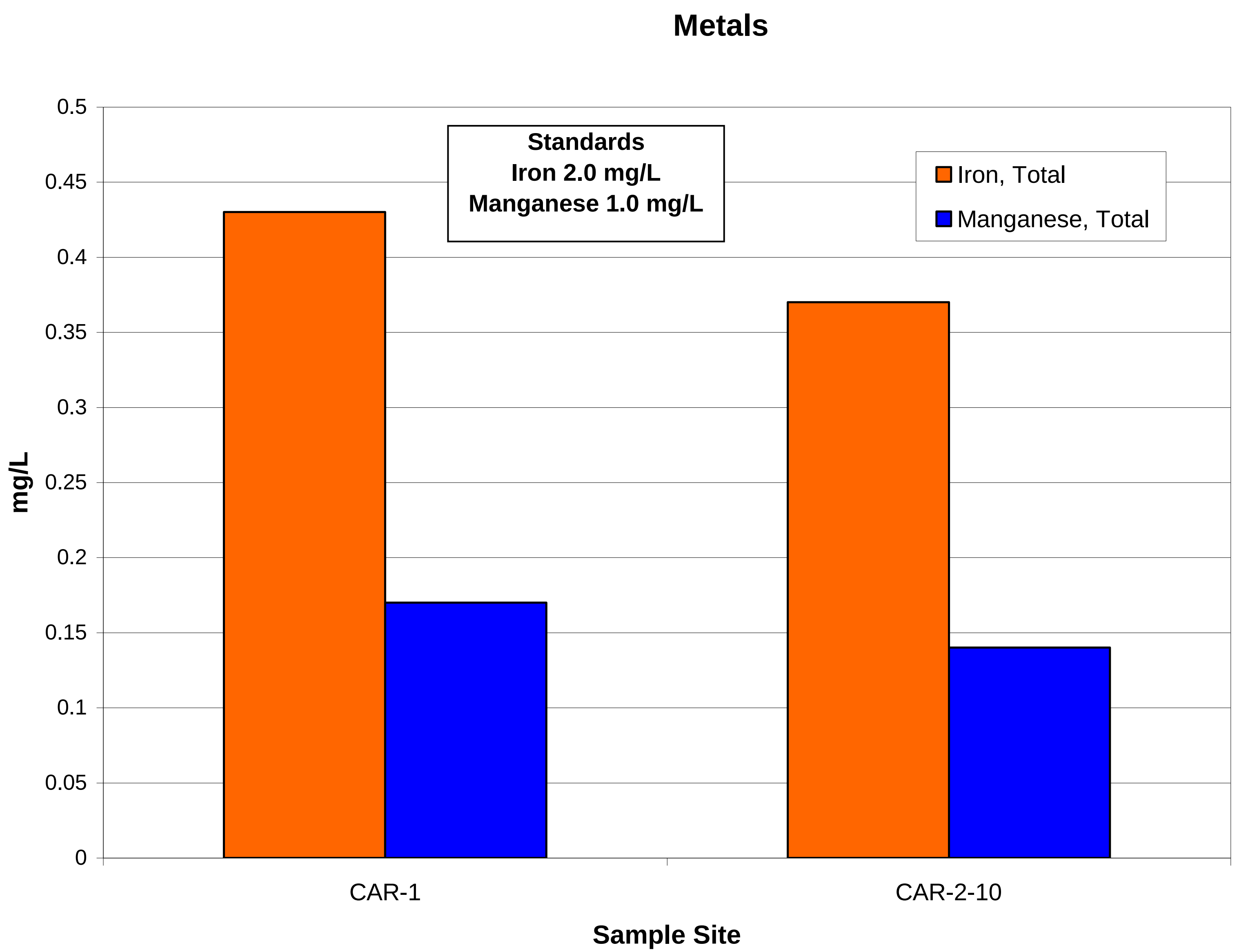
FIELD DATA

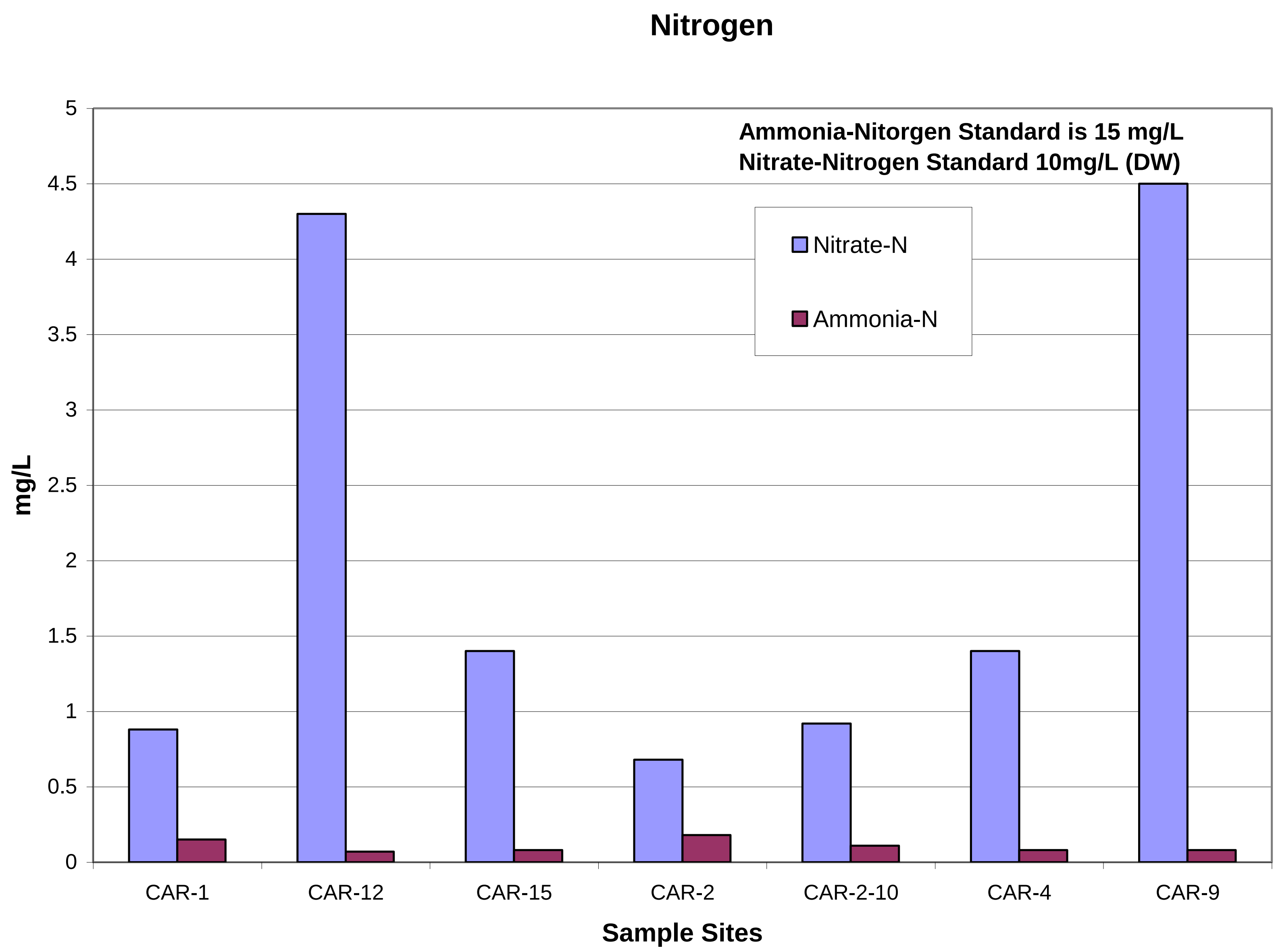
Site	Date	Depth	H2OTemp (°C)	Redox	Cond	D.0.%	D.O. (mg/L)	pH	Time	Air Temp (°F)	Weather	Wind	Seechi (in.)
1	7/23/2009	1.3	24.37	385	345.2	103.4	8.55	8.01	930				
2	7/23/2009	0.4	24.59	289	341.4	93.8	7.77	7.94	1015				18
2	7/23/2009	1.1	24.57	311	341.1	93.9	7.74	7.93	1017				
2	7/23/2009	2.03	24.45	334	344.2	82.4	6.81	7.82	1019				
2	7/23/2009	3.4	24.48	343	343	77.5	6.12	7.9	1021				
2	7/23/2009	4	24.47	354	344	78.2	6.48	7.9	1025				
2	7/23/2009	5	24.32	359	345	71.9	5.99	7.91	1027				
2	7/23/2009	6	24.51	358	344	78	6.42	7.9	1030				
2	7/23/2009	7	24.45	360	344	77.9	6.43	7.5	1032				
2	7/23/2009	8	24.45	363	344	77.5	6.37	7.5	1035				
2	7/23/2009	9	24.45	364	344	78.2	6.45	7.5	1037				
2	7/23/2009	10	24.46	366	343	77.5	6.39	7.4	1040				
4	7/23/2009	0.4	23.77	327	286	95.8	8	7.7	1110				11
4	7/23/2009	1	23.57	341	287	91.2	7.6	7.65	1112				
4	7/23/2009	2	23.5	351	287	90.2	7.58	7.7	1114				
4	7/23/2009	3	23.25	371	288	82.2	6.95	7.66	1116				
4	7/23/2009	4.2	23.2	373	287	81.4	6.88	7.33	1117				
4	7/23/2009	5.1	23.17	376	288	80.4	6.75	7.67	1120				
4	7/23/2009	6.1	23.19	377	288	80.2	6.77	7.67	1123				
4	7/23/2009	7.1	23.17	378	288	79.2	6.7	7.67	1125				
4	7/23/2009	8.1	23.1	380	287	78.7	6.63	7.67	1130				
9	7/23/2009	0.4	24.4	286	414	88.2	7.42	7.58	1245				
12	7/23/2009	3	23.54	319	410	81.8	6.87	7.61	1322				

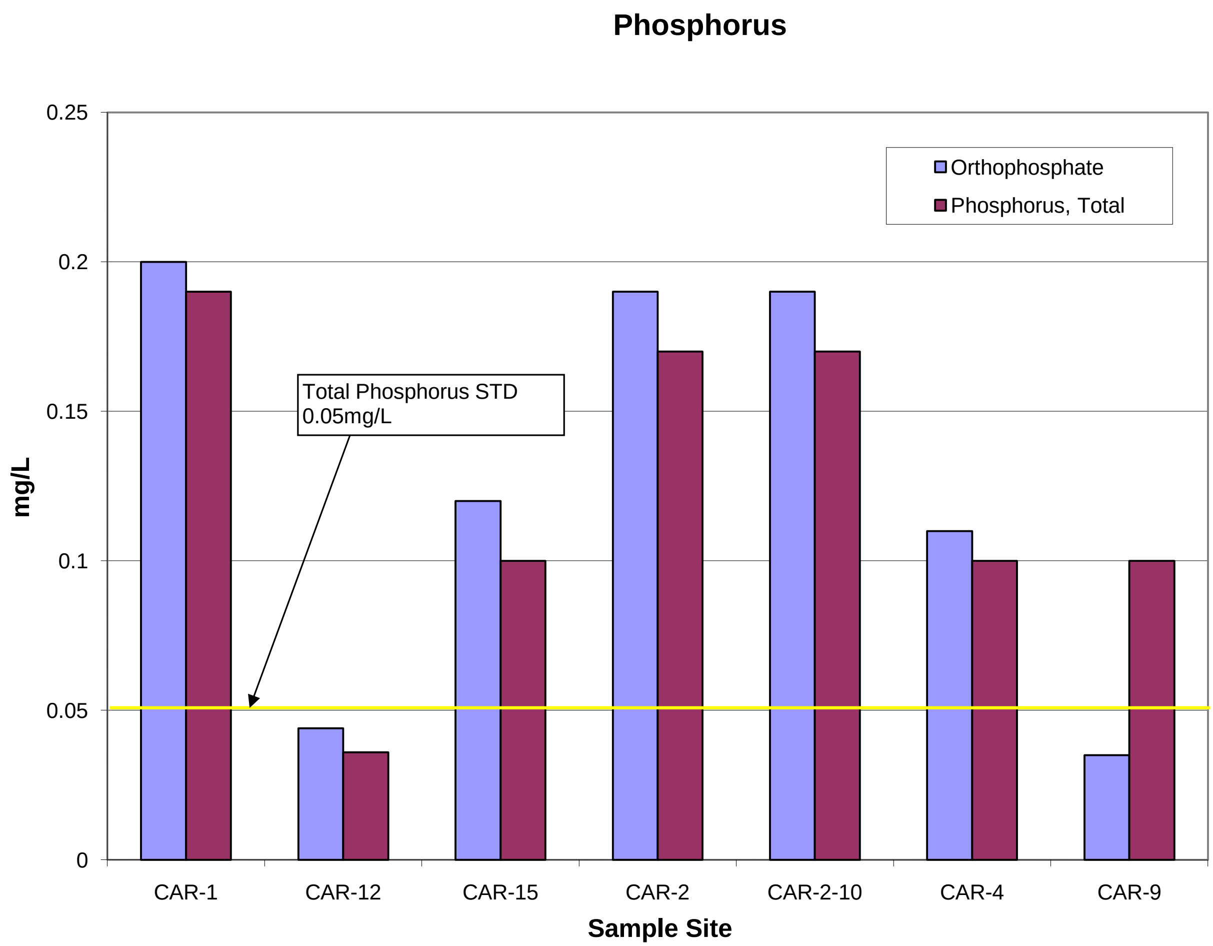
APPENDIX B

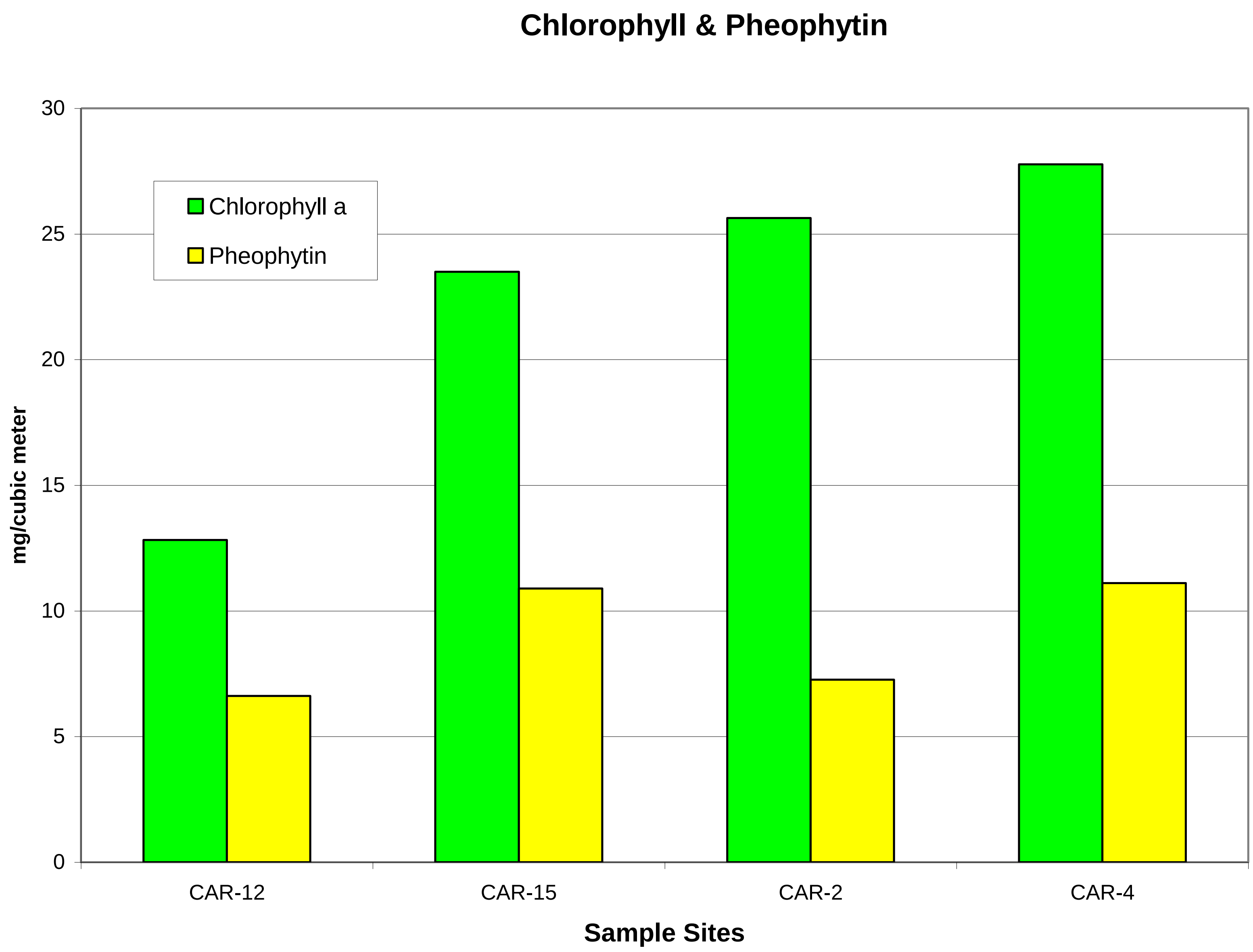
LAB DATA
GRAPHS

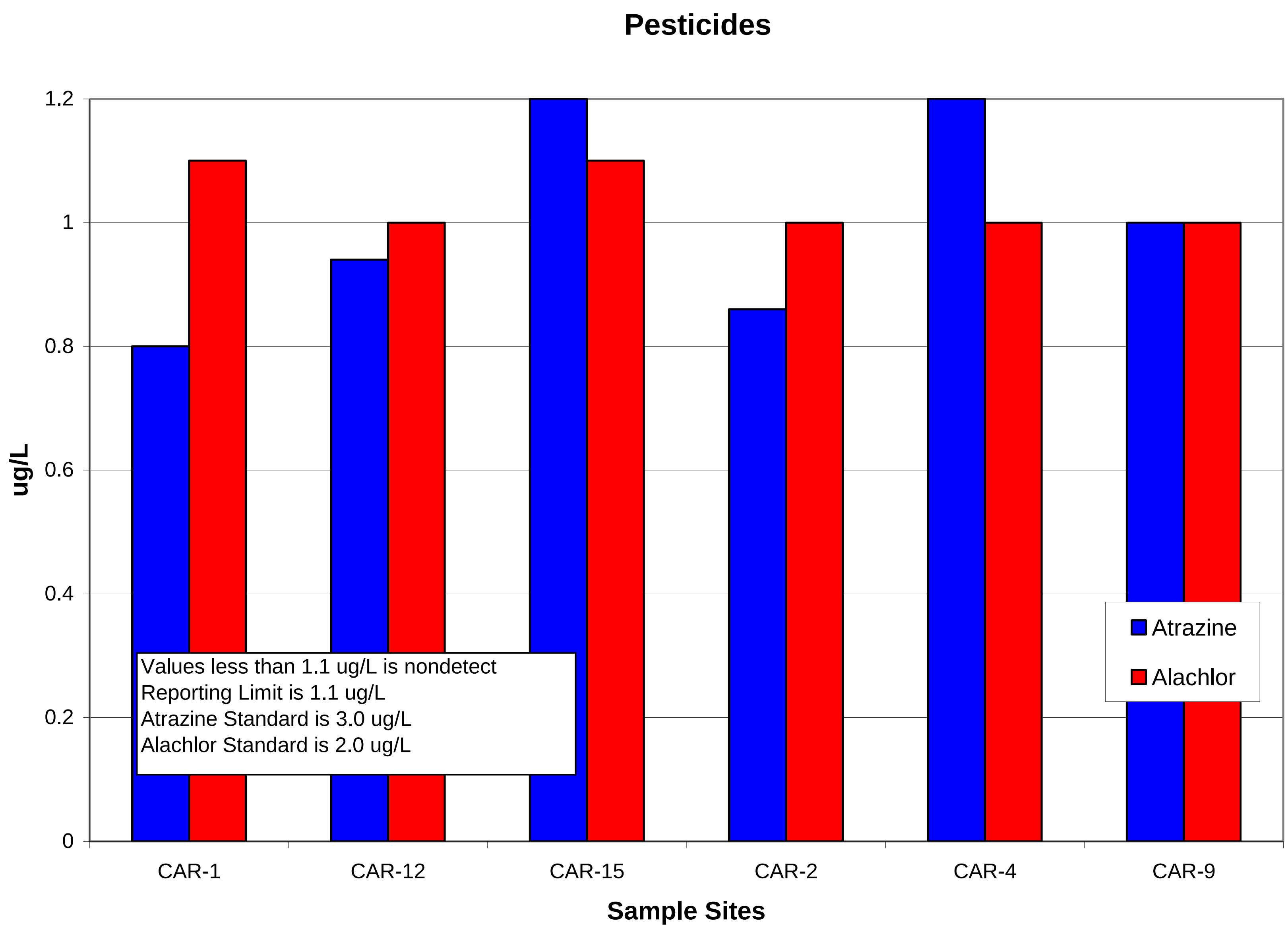

Fecal Coliform at Marinas
Standard is 500 colonies per 100ml
cfu/100ml
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
CAR-BL MARINA
CAR-DW MARINA
CAR-KP MARINA
Sample Site

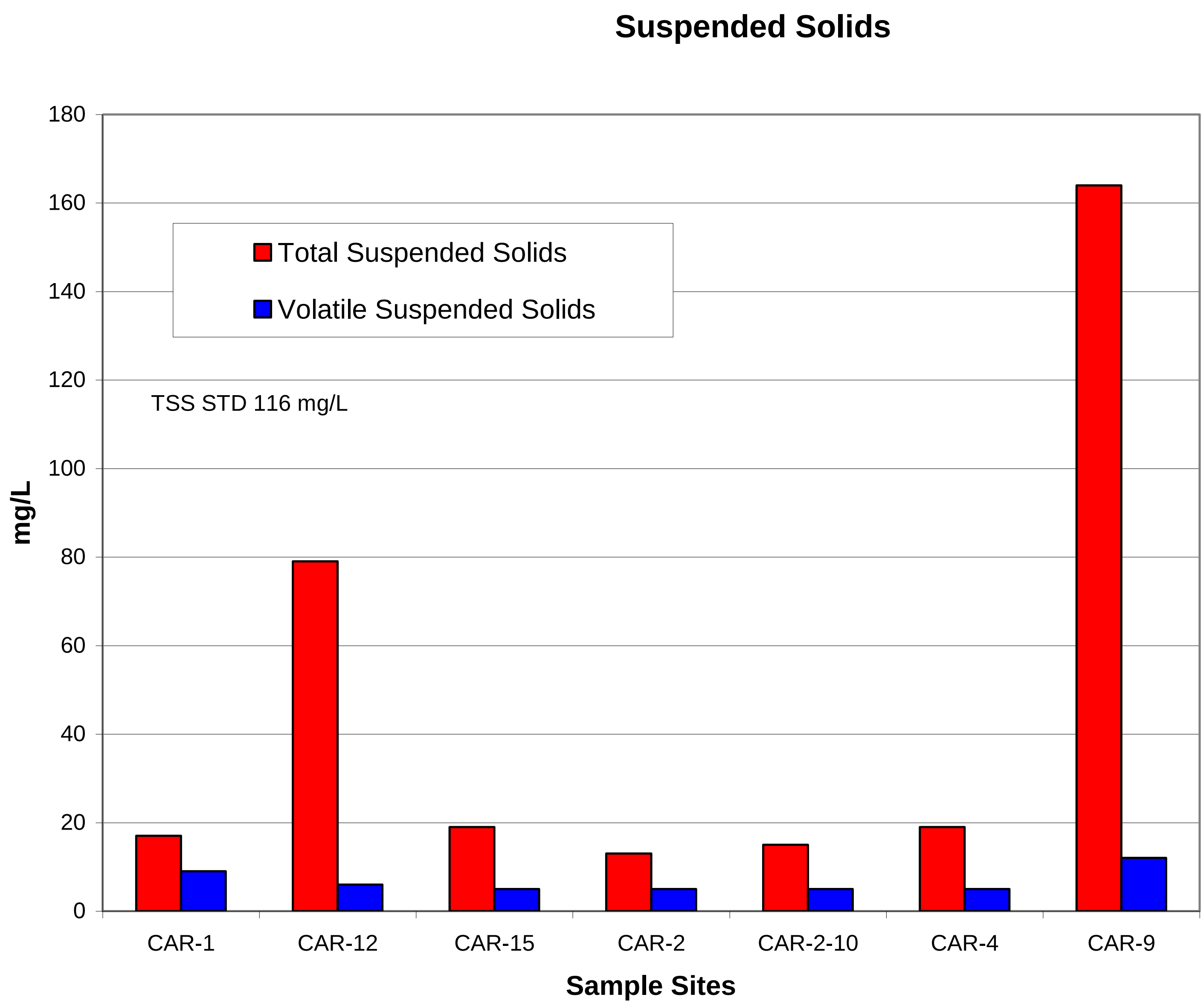

Metals
Standards
Iron 2.0 mg/L
Manganese 1.0 mg/L
Iron, Total
Manganese, Total
0.5
0.45
0.4
0.35
0.3
0.25
0.2
0.15
0.1
0.05
0
mg/L
CAR-1
CAR-2-10
Sample Site

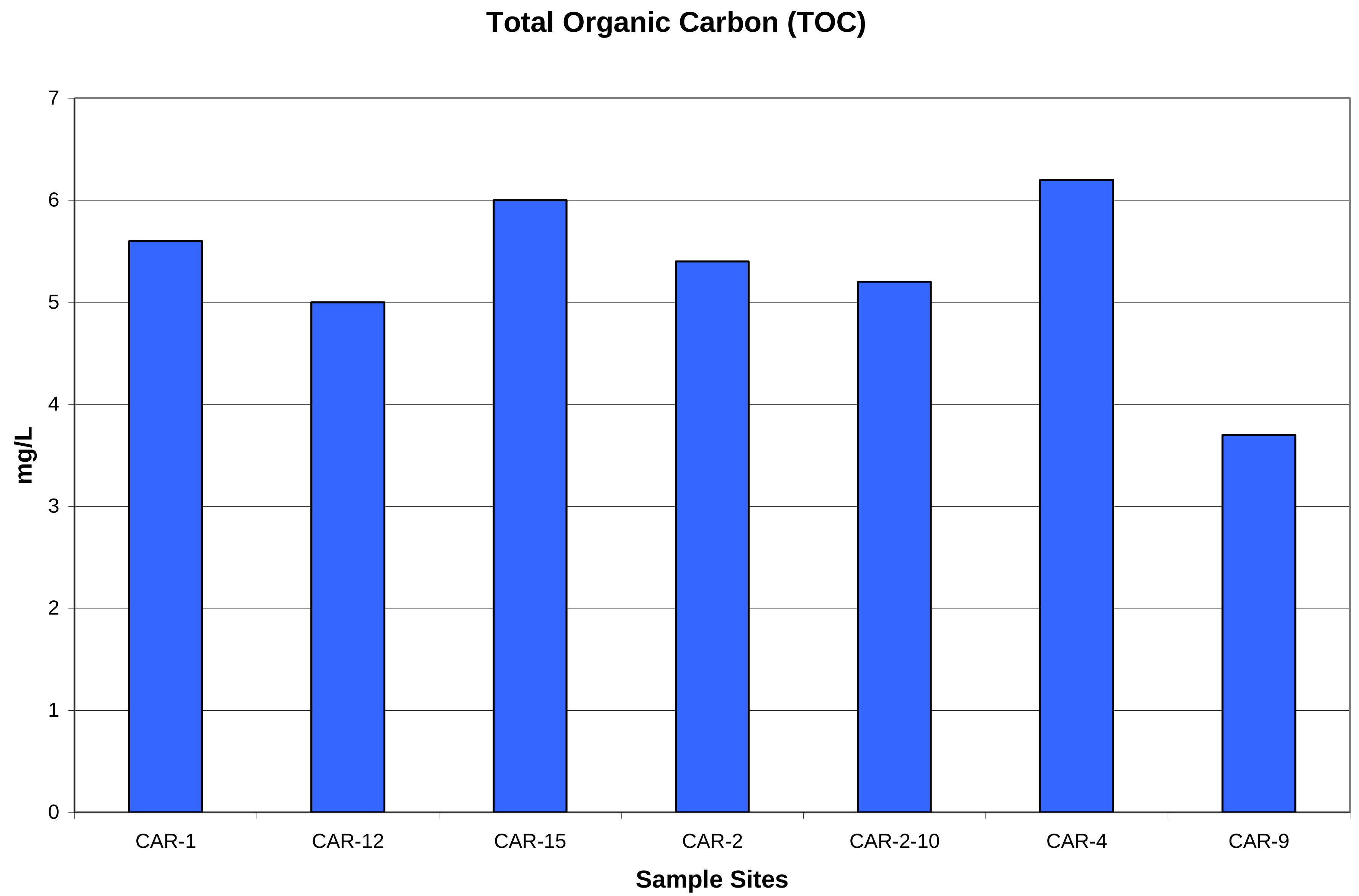

Nitrogen
Ammonia-Nitorgen Standard is 15 mg/L
Nitrate-Nitrogen Standard 10mg/L (DW)
Nitrate-N
Ammonia-N
mg/L
5
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
CAR-1
CAR-12
CAR-15
CAR-2
CAR-2-10
CAR-4
CAR-9
Sample Sites


Phosphorus
0.25
0.2
0.15
0.1
0.05
0
mg/L
Orthophosphate
Phosphorus, Total
Total Phosphorus STD
0.05mg/L
CAR-1
CAR-12
CAR-15
CAR-2
CAR-2-10
CAR-4
CAR-9
Sample Site


Chlorophyll & Pheophytin
Chlorophyll a
Pheophytin
mg/cubic meter
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
CAR-12
CAR-15
CAR-2
CAR-4
Sample Sites

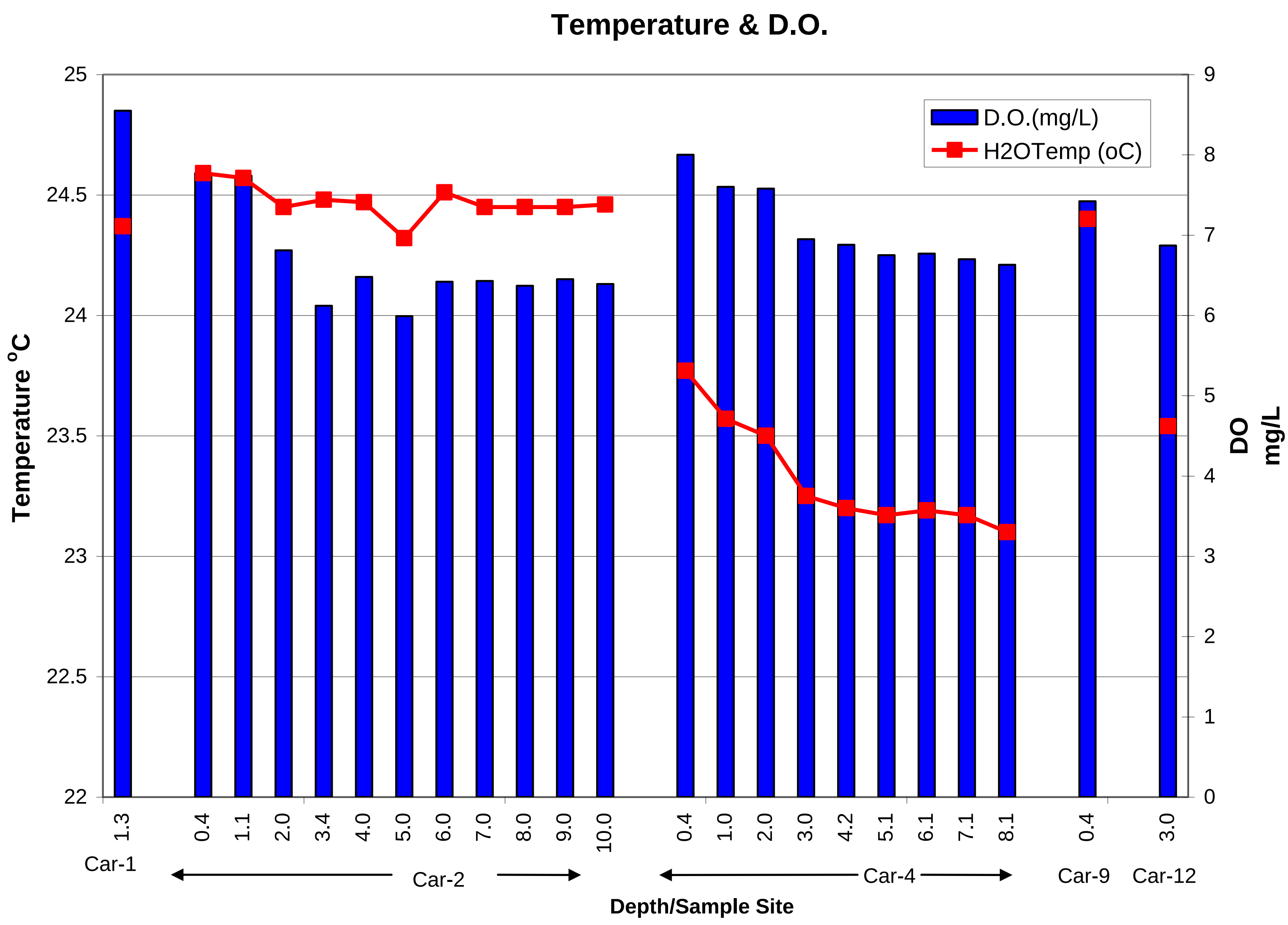

Pesticides
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
ug/L
Values less than 1.1 ug/L is nondetect
Reporting Limit is 1.1 ug/L
Atrazine Standard is 3.0 ug/L
Alachlor Standard is 2.0 ug/L
Atrazine
Alachlor
CAR-1
CAR-12
CAR-15
CAR-2
CAR-4
CAR-9
Sample Sites

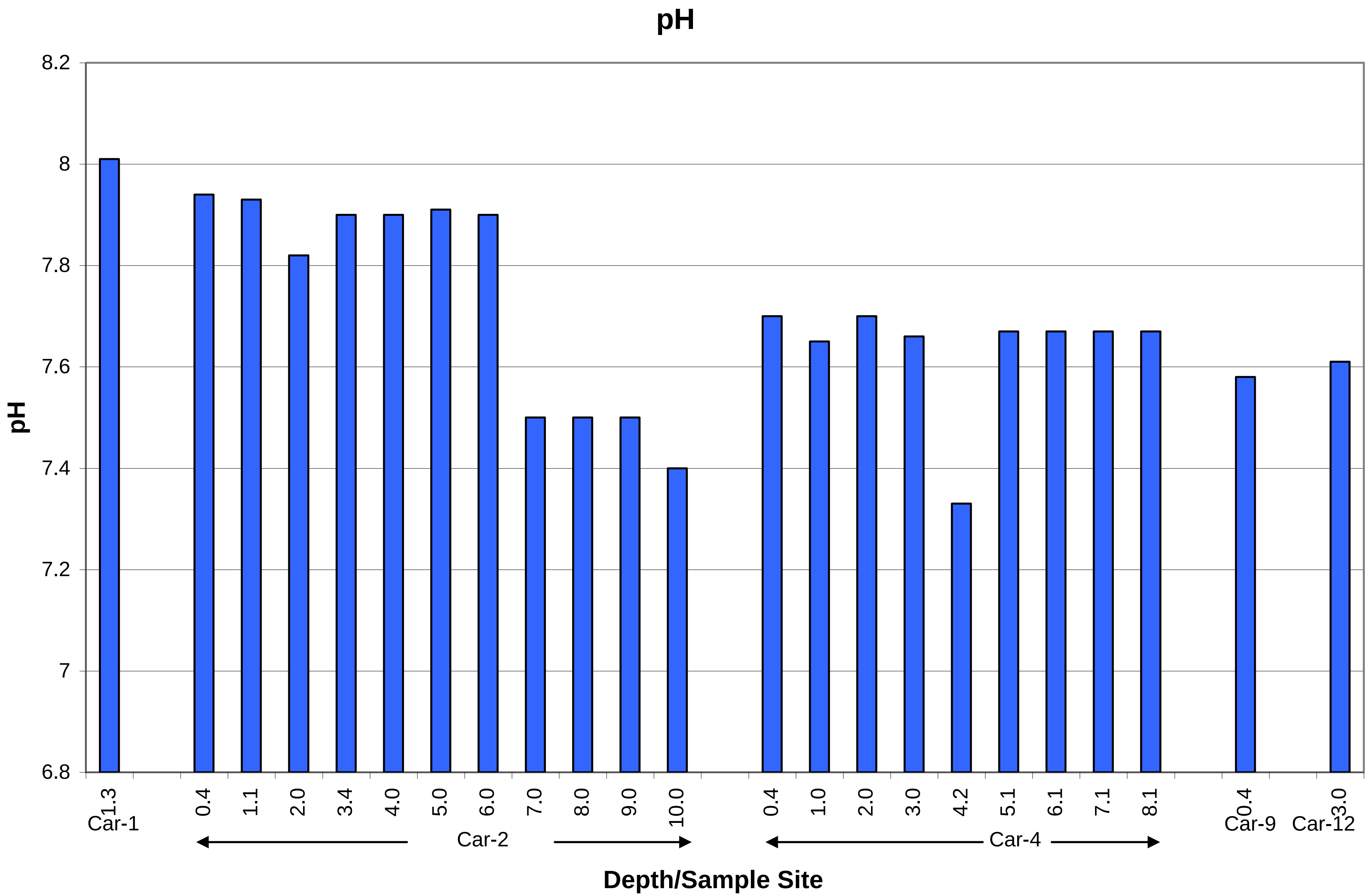

Suspended Solids
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
mg/L
Total Suspended Solids
Volatile Suspended Solids
TSS STD 116 mg/L
CAR-1
CAR-12
CAR-15
CAR-2
CAR-2-10
CAR-4
CAR-9
Sample Sites

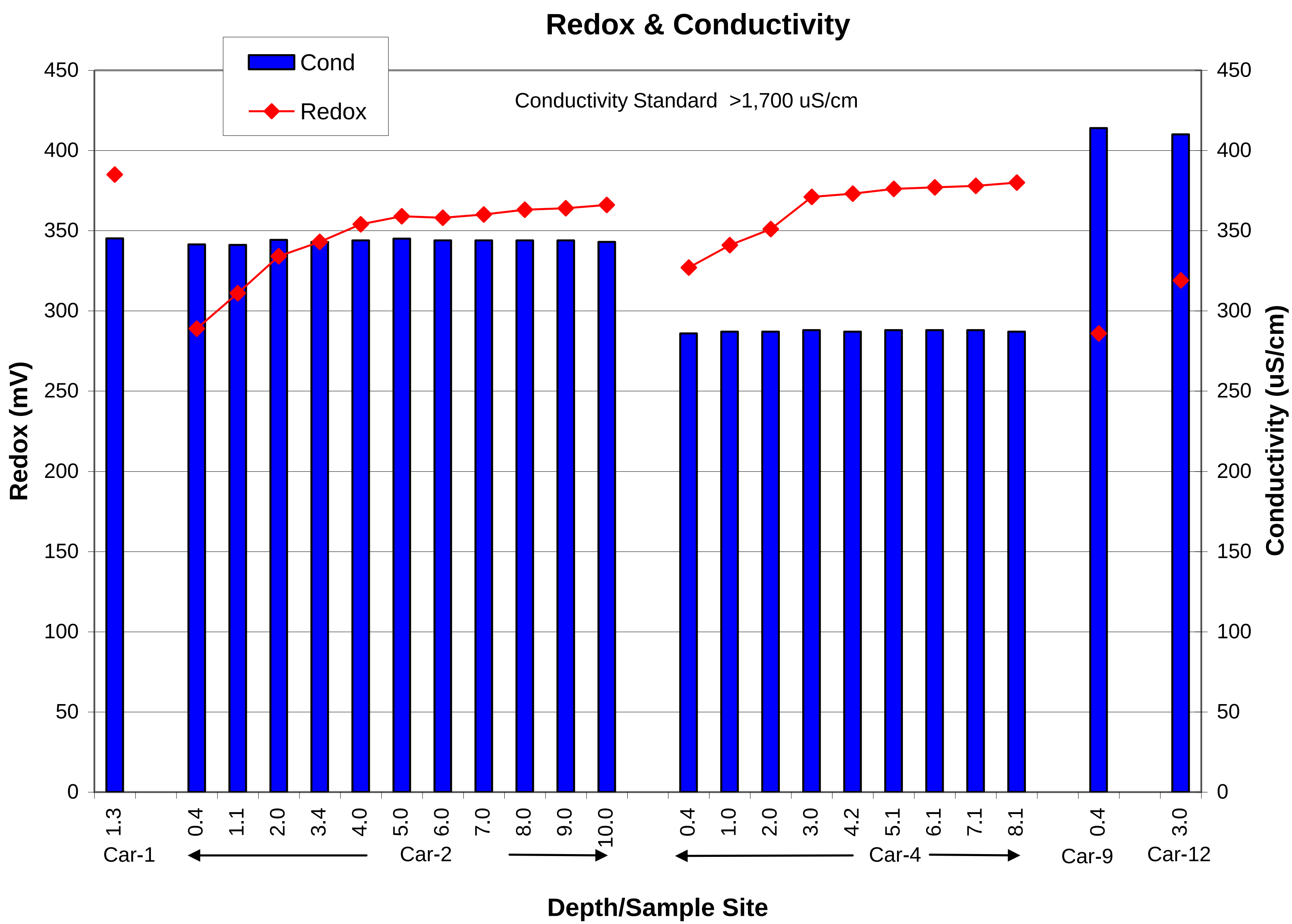

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
mg/L
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
CAR-1
CAR-12
CAR-15
CAR-2
CAR-2-10
CAR-4
CAR-9
Sample Sites

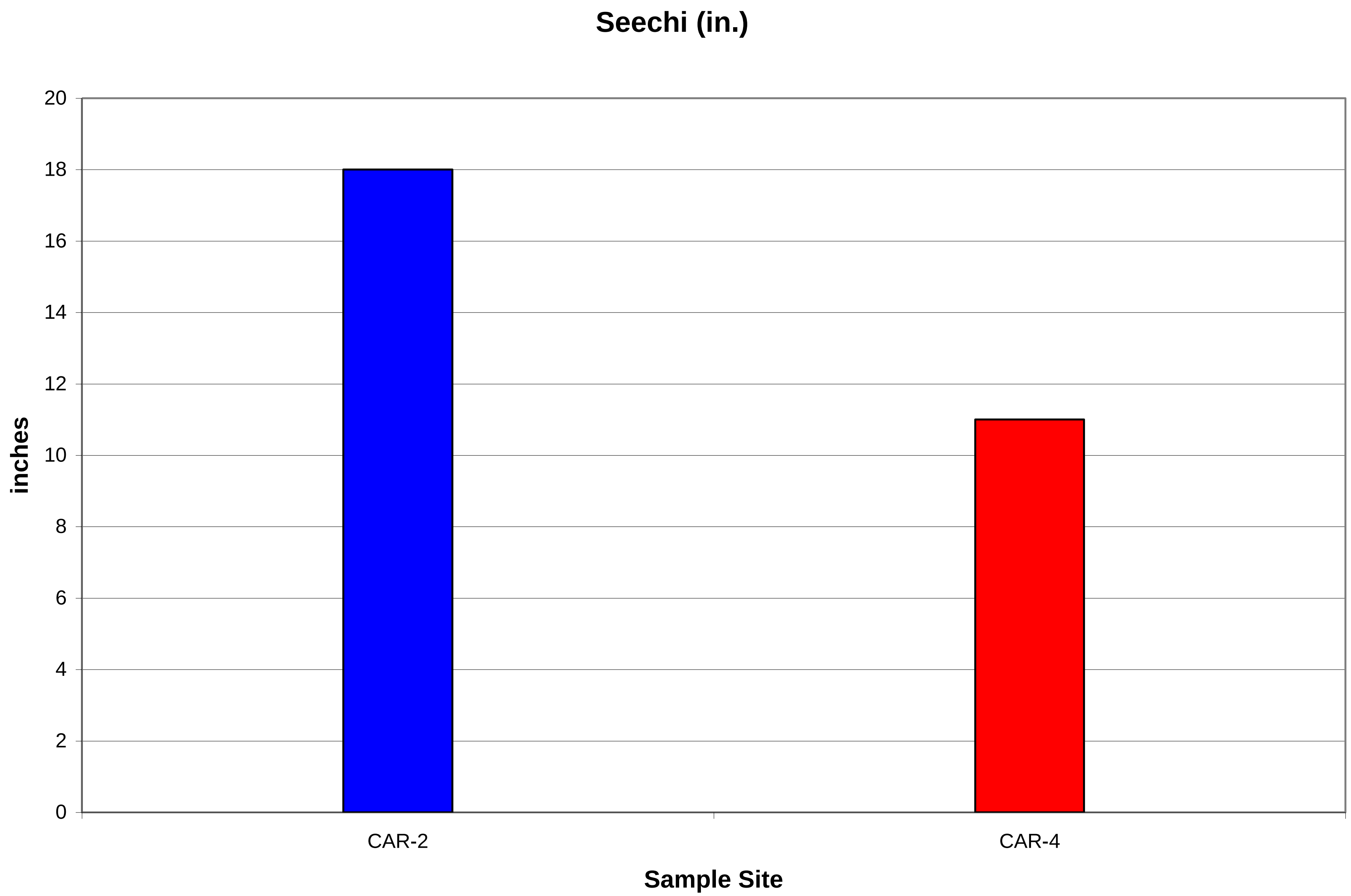
APPENDIX C

FIELD DATA GRAPHS


Temperature & D.O.
D.O.(mg/L)
H2OTemp (oC)
Temperature °C
DO mg/L
25
24.5
24
23.5
23
22.5
22
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1.3
0.4
1.1
2.0
3.4
4.0
5.0
6.0
7.0
8.0
9.0
10.0
0.4
1.0
2.0
3.0
4.2
5.1
6.1
7.1
8.1
0.4
3.0
Car-1
Car-2
Car-4
Car-9
Car-12
Depth/Sample Site


pH
8.2
8
7.8
7.6
7.4
7.2
7
6.8
pH
1.3
Car-1
0.4
1.1
2.0
3.4
4.0
5.0
6.0
7.0
8.0
9.0
10.0
Car-2
0.4
1.0
2.0
3.0
4.2
5.1
6.1
7.1
8.1
Car-4
0.4
Car-9
3.0
Car-12
Depth/Sample Site


Redox & Conductivity
Cond
Redox
Conductivity Standard >1,700 uS/cm
Redox (mV)
Conductivity (uS/cm)
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1.3
0.4
1.1
2.0
3.4
4.0
5.0
6.0
7.0
8.0
9.0
10.0
0.4
1.0
2.0
3.0
4.2
5.1
6.1
7.1
8.1
0.4
3.0
Car-1
Car-2
Car-4
Car-9
Car-12
Depth/Sample Site


Seechi (in.)
inches
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
CAR-2
CAR-4
Sample Site

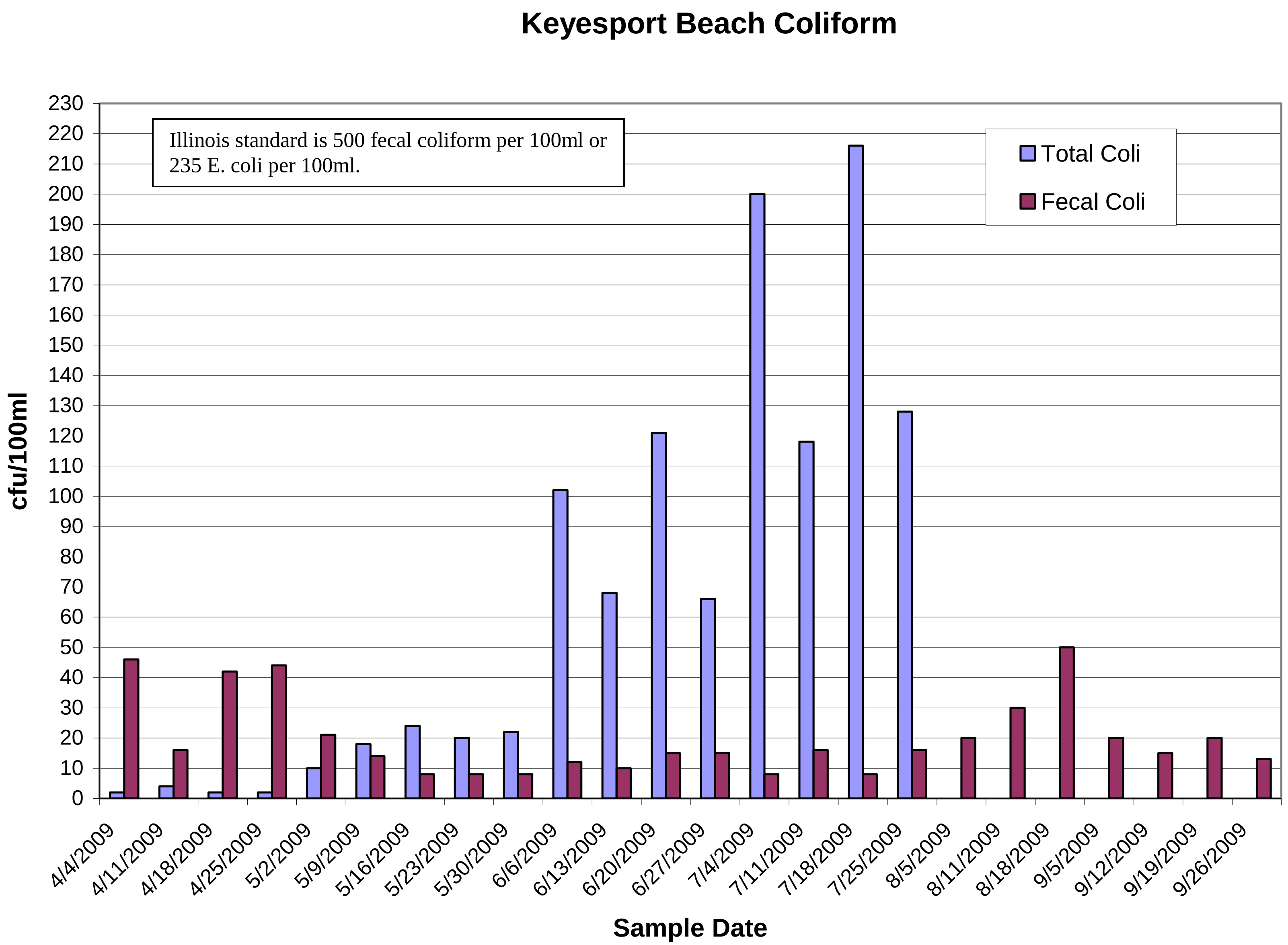
APPENDIX D

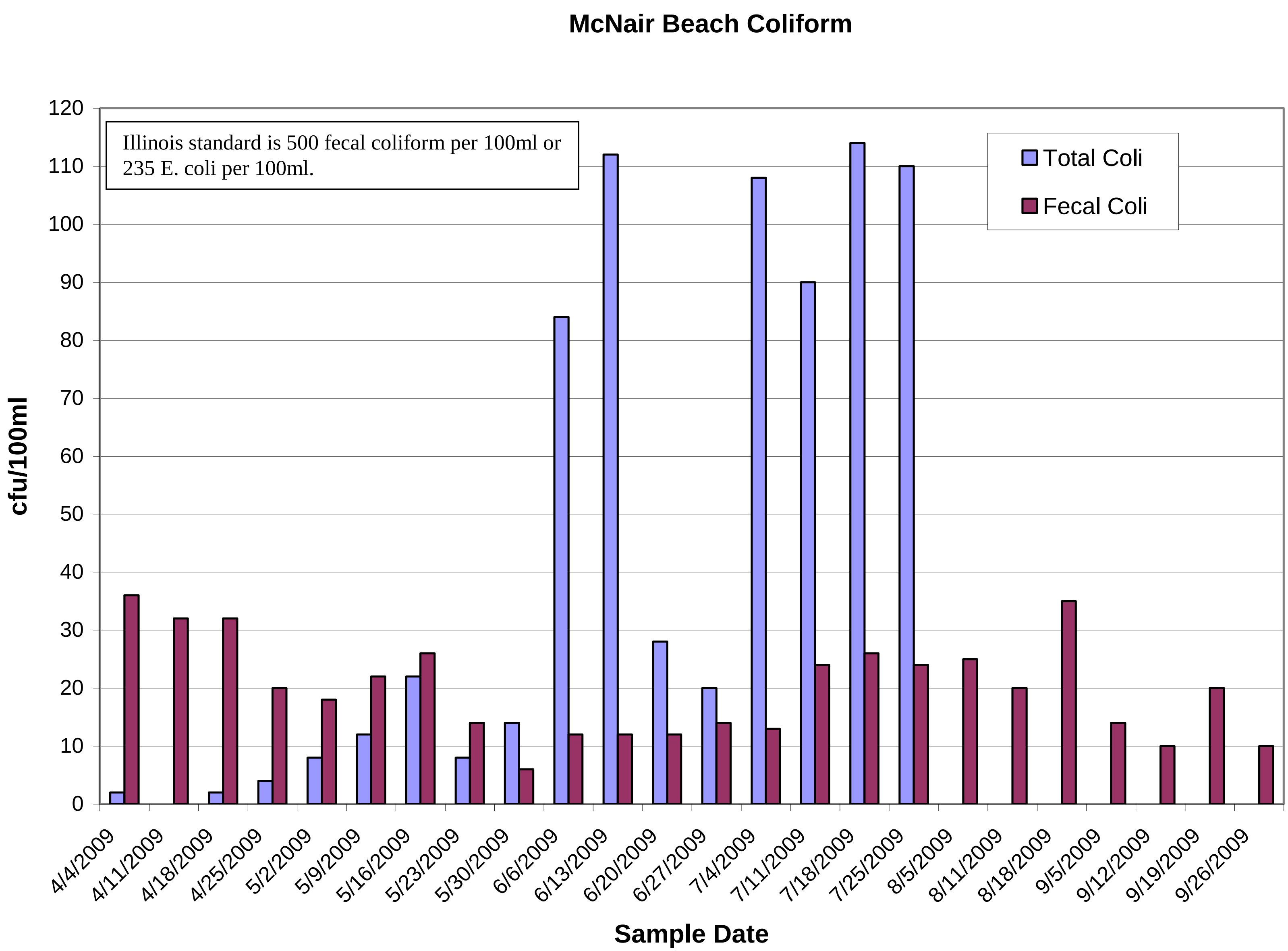
BEACH DATA
& GRAPHS

Total & Fecal Beach Coli

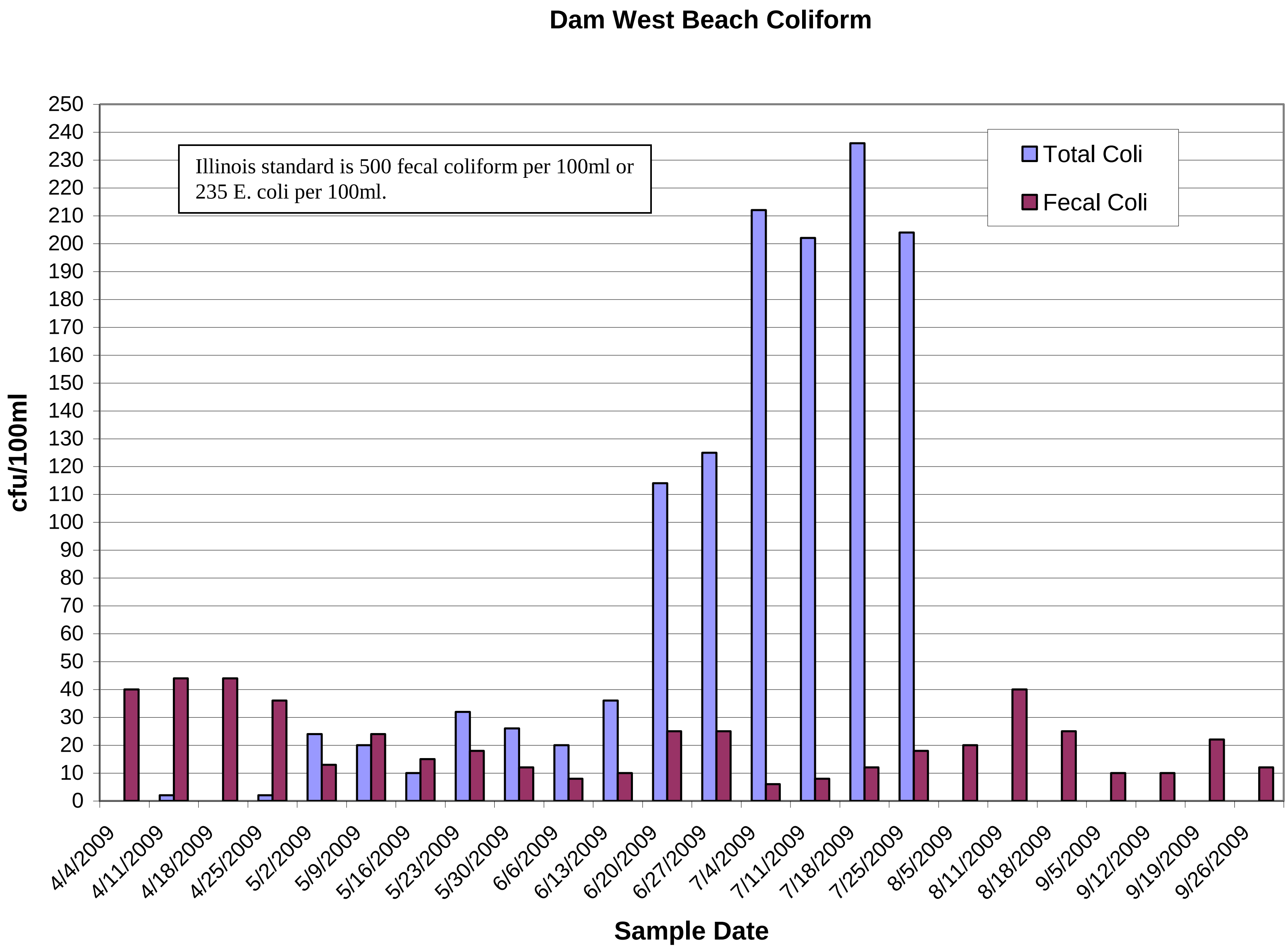
Date	Keyesport		McNair		Dam West		Coles Creek	
	Total Coli	Fecal Coli	Total Coli	Fecal Coli	Total Coli	Fecal Coli	Total Coli	Fecal Coli
4/4/2009	2	46	2	36	0	40	2	64
4/11/2009	4	16	0	32	2	44	0	40
4/18/2009	2	42	2	32	0	44	0	40
4/25/2009	2	44	4	20	2	36	6	46
5/2/2009	10	21	8	18	24	13	10	15
5/9/2009	18	14	12	22	20	24	8	8
5/16/2009	24	8	22	26	10	15	14	20
5/23/2009	20	8	8	14	32	18	18	8
5/30/2009	22	8	14	6	26	12	12	8
6/6/2009	102	12	84	12	20	8	110	15
6/13/2009	68	10	112	12	36	10	108	12
6/20/2009	121	15	28	12	114	25	108	20
6/27/2009	66	15	20	14	125	25	86	18
7/4/2009	200	8	108	13	212	6	94	10
7/11/2009	118	16	90	24	202	8	146	12
7/18/2009	216	8	114	26	236	12	66	14
7/25/2009	128	16	110	24	204	18	186	20
8/5/2009		20		25		20		20
8/11/2009		30		20		40		15
8/18/2009		50		35		25		25
9/5/2009		20		14		10		13
9/12/2009		15		10		10		12
9/19/2009		20		20		22		18
9/26/2009		13		10		12		10

Data provided by the project office which contracted with G-M Services for the analysis.
Illinois standard is 500 fecal coliform per 100ml or 235 E. coli per 100ml.

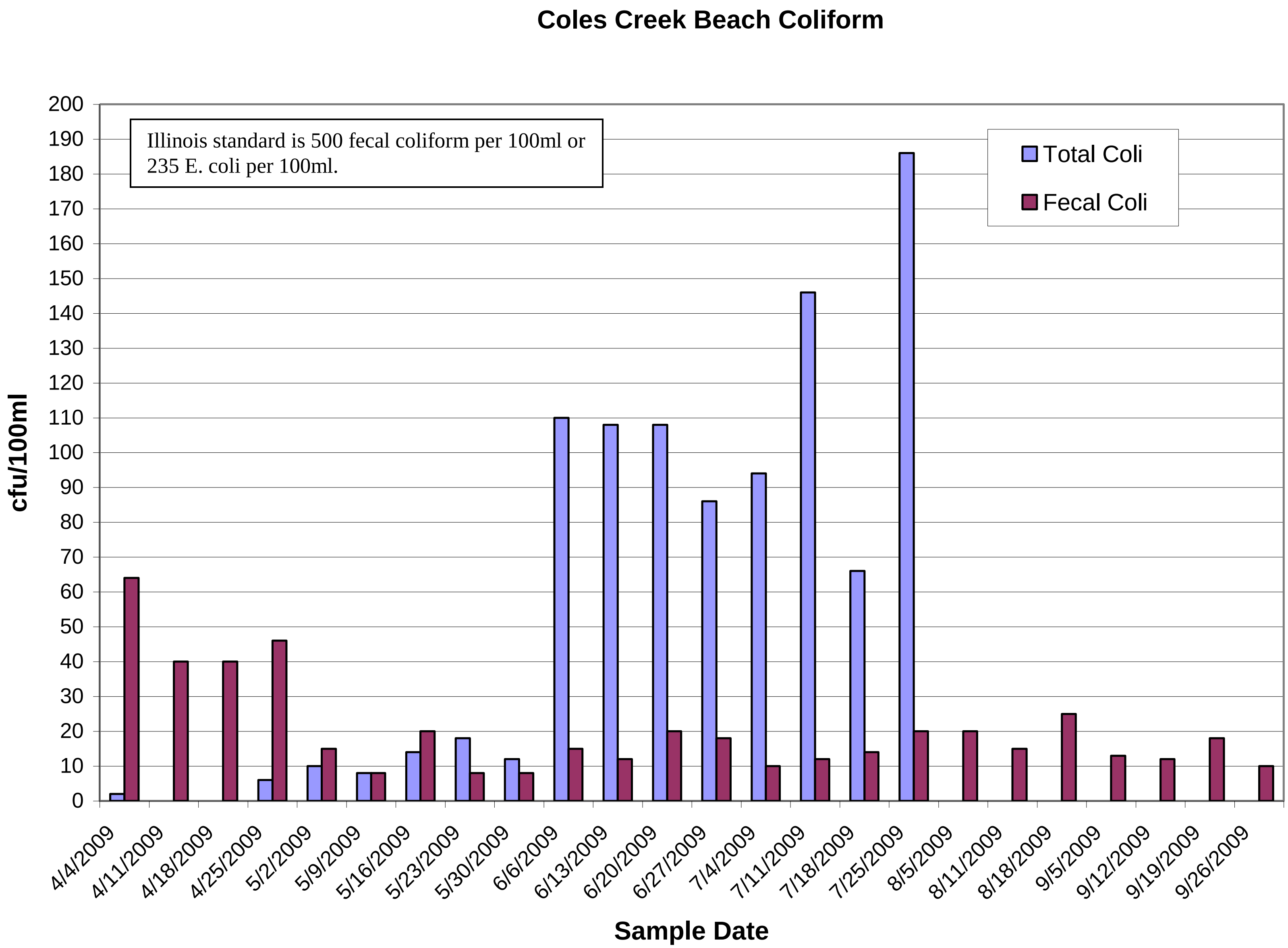

Keyesport Beach Coliform
Illinois standard is 500 fecal coliform per 100ml or 235 E. coli per 100ml.
Total Coli
Fecal Coli
cfu/100ml
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
4/4/2009
4/11/2009
4/18/2009
4/25/2009
5/2/2009
5/9/2009
5/16/2009
5/23/2009
5/30/2009
6/6/2009
6/13/2009
6/20/2009
6/27/2009
7/4/2009
7/11/2009
7/18/2009
7/25/2009
8/5/2009
8/11/2009
8/18/2009
9/5/2009
9/12/2009
9/19/2009
9/26/2009
Sample Date



McNair Beach Coliform
Illinois standard is 500 fecal coliform per 100ml or 235 E. coli per 100ml.
Total Coli
Fecal Coli
cfu/100ml
Sample Date
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
4/4/2009
4/11/2009
4/18/2009
4/25/2009
5/2/2009
5/9/2009
5/16/2009
5/23/2009
5/30/2009
6/6/2009
6/13/2009
6/20/2009
6/27/2009
7/4/2009
7/11/2009
7/18/2009
7/25/2009
8/5/2009
8/11/2009
8/18/2009
9/5/2009
9/12/2009
9/19/2009
9/26/2009



Dam West Beach Coliform
Illinois standard is 500 fecal coliform per 100ml or 235 E. coli per 100ml.
Total Coli
Fecal Coli
cfu/100ml
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
130
140
150
160
170
180
190
200
210
220
230
240
250
4/4/2009
4/11/2009
4/18/2009
4/25/2009
5/2/2009
5/9/2009
5/16/2009
5/23/2009
5/30/2009
6/6/2009
6/13/2009
6/20/2009
6/27/2009
7/4/2009
7/11/2009
7/18/2009
7/25/2009
8/5/2009
8/11/2009
8/18/2009
9/5/2009
9/12/2009
9/19/2009
9/26/2009
Sample Date



Coles Creek Beach Coliform
Illinois standard is 500 fecal coliform per 100ml or 235 E. coli per 100ml.
Total Coli
Fecal Coli
cfu/100ml
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
130
140
150
160
170
180
190
200
4/4/2009
4/11/2009
4/18/2009
4/25/2009
5/2/2009
5/9/2009
5/16/2009
5/23/2009
5/30/2009
6/6/2009
6/13/2009
6/20/2009
6/27/2009
7/4/2009
7/11/2009
7/18/2009
7/25/2009
8/5/2009
8/11/2009
8/18/2009
9/5/2009
9/12/2009
9/19/2009
9/26/2009
Sample Date