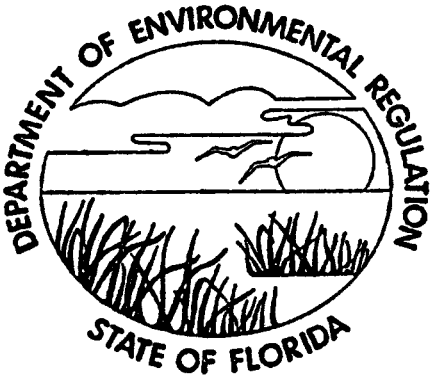


BIOASSAYS OF ST. ANDREWS

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

PANAMA CITY, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA

NPDES #FL0020451

SAMPLED 5/11/87

FILE COPY

DO NOT REMOVE

JULY 15, 1987

Biology Section
Division of Environmental Programs

BIOASSAYS OF ST. ANDREWS

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

PANAMA CITY, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA

NPDES #FL0020451

Biology Section
Bureau of Laboratories and
Special Programs
July 15, 1987

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

St. Andrews Wastewater Treatment Plant, Panama City, Bay County, Florida #FL0020451, 12 to 14 May, 1987.

Three static acute toxicity bioassays were performed on a recovered water sample collected from St. Andrews Wastewater Treatment Plant using Ceriodaphnia dubia, Daphnia pulex, and Notropis leedsi as test organisms. The sample was acutely toxic to C. dubia, with 24 and 48 hour LC_{50}'s of 76.2% and 63.8%, respectively. No mortality was noted in the N. leedsi test, and morality was insufficient to calculate an LC_{50} in the D. pulex test.

The concentrations of residual chlorine (< 0.1 mg/l, HACH and None Detected, Iodometric) and of total and unionized ammonia (3.6 mg/l and 0.02 mg/l, respectively) were probably insufficient to have been the sole cause of the observed toxicity. Some other toxic component may have been present in the recovered water sample. Samples for chemical analysis were not collected.

INTRODUCTION

The St. Andrews Wastewater Treatment Plant is located at 3601 W. 23rd Street, Panama City, Bay County, Florida (Fig. 1). The facility treats domestic wastewater from a population of approximately 17,000, and industrial wastes from a textile mill. The wastewater treatment system consists of biological treatment using activated sludge with diffused air, secondary clarification, and chlorination (Fig. 2). Sludge is treated in aerobic digesters, filtered and dried (NPDES file). The facility has a design flow capacity of 3.5 MGD and discharges to St. Andrews Bay which connects with the Gulf of Mexico.

At the request of DER's Northwest District, four screening tests and two 48 hour static acute toxicity bioassays were performed on samples of chlorinated and de-chlorinated recovered water from the St. Andrews facility, from 13 to 15 August, 1985. The sample proved to be acutely toxic to the test organisms, Daphnia pulex, Notropis leedsi, and Mysidopsis bahia. In the D. pulex and N. leedsi screening tests (100% concentrations only), all of the organisms died within 24 hours, resulting in 24 hour LC_{50}'s of < 100%. In the M. bahia definitive test, a 48 hour LC_{50} of 25.5% was calculated. A portion of this toxicity was attributed to the residual chlorine (1.0 mg/l HACH and 1.06 mg/l Iodometric) measured in the sample.

A second sample of recovered water from this facility, in which the chlorine had been neutralized, was not toxic to the same test organisms, D. pulex, N. leedsi, and M. bahia. No significant mortality was noted in these tests. Moderate amounts of ammonia (4.97 mg/l total and .011 mg/l unionized) were detected in the discharge which may have contributed slightly to the toxicity noted. Chemical analysis indicated the presence of several unidentified organic compounds in this recovered water sample.

To further evaluate the toxicity of this discharge, the Biology Section performed three static screeining bioassays on a sample collected in May, 1987. Results are presented in this report. Those involved in performing the tests and in preparation of this report were: M. O. Friedemann, R. B. Frydenborg, and K. M. Lurding.



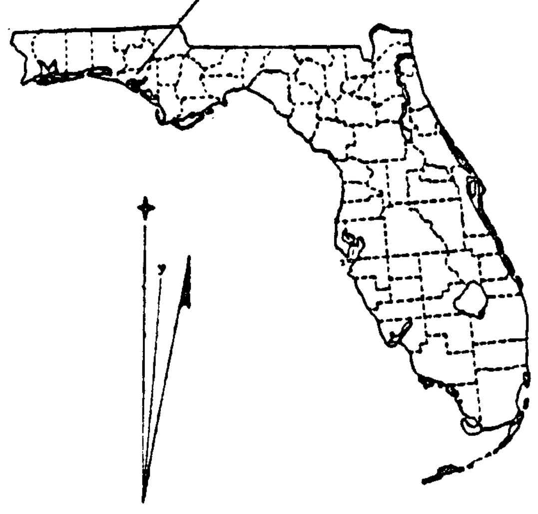
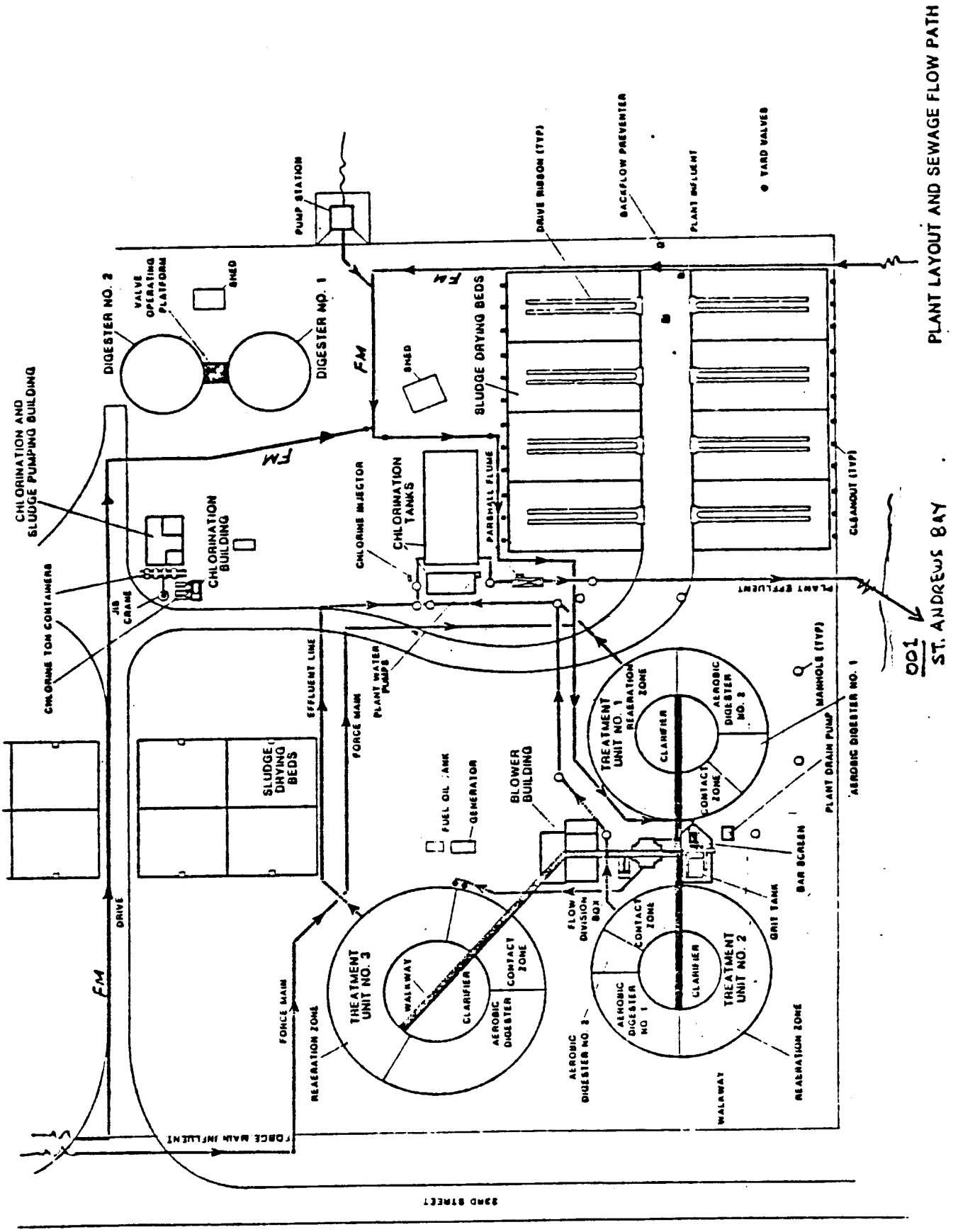


Figure 1. Portions of Panama City, Florida, including location of St. Andrews Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Figure 2.


PLANT LAYOUT AND SEWAGE FLOW PATH
001
ST. ANDREWS BAY
PUMP STATION
DRIVE RIBBON (TYP)
BACKFLOW PREVENTER
PLANT INFLUENT
YARD VALVES
DIGESTER NO. 2
VALVE OPERATING PLATFORM
SHED
DIGESTER NO. 1
FM
SLUDGE DRYING BEDS
CHLORINATION AND SLUDGE PUMPING BUILDING
CHLORINATION BUILDING
CHLORINE INJECTOR
CHLORINATION TANKS
PARSHALL FLUME
CLEANOUT (TYP)
PLANT EFFLUENT
JIB CRANE
CHLORINE TON CONTAINERS
EFFLUENT LINE
FORCE MAIN
PLANT WATER PUMPS
MANHOLE (TYP)
TREATMENT UNIT NO. 1
REAERATION ZONE
CLARIFIER
AEROBIC DIGESTER NO. 2
CONTACT ZONE
AEROBIC DIGESTER NO. 1
BLOWER BUILDING
FUEL OIL TANK
GENERATOR
PLANT DRAIN PUMP
BAR SCREEN
GRIT TANK
FLOW DIVISION BOX
TREATMENT UNIT NO. 3
WALKWAY
TREATMENT UNIT NO. 2
DRIVE
FORCE MAIN INFLUENT
33RD STREET

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Test methods used to conduct these static bioassays are extensively described by Peltier and Weber (1985) and the FDER Biology Section (1985b). The organisms selected for this study include species recommended by Peltier and Weber (1985), the U.S. EPA (1978), and the FDER Biology Section (1985b). Additionally, the Biology Section maintains cultures of several species of organisms indigenous to the State of Florida. One of these indigenous species was also selected for testing. Life histories of these test organisms and maintenance procedures used to culture them are detailed below.

History and Maintenance of Bioassay Organisms

Daphnia pulex (water flea) - A breeding culture of Daphnia pulex was obtained from the EPA laboratory in Athens, Georgia, in March, 1979. This culture has been maintained since its arrival in 2 1/2 gallon all-glass aquaria, filled with unchlorinated DER well water, under a 16:8 hour light-dark cycle. Organisms are fed a liquified blend of Purina Trout Chow® and Cerophyl® twice daily, once daily on weekends, and are kept at a constant temperature of 22° ± 2°C. The aquaria are cleaned weekly by siphoning off half the water along with the detritus and excess organisms, and then refilling with fresh aerated well water. Additional measures are taken and/or new cultures started in the event of abnormal circumstances such as: declining populations, ephippia formation, or excessive fungal or bacterial growth.

Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea) - A breeding culture of Ceriodaphnia dubia was obtained from the EPA laboratory in Athens, Georgia, in June, 1985. The culture is maintained in 2-1/2 gallon all-glass aquaria, filled with unchlorinated DER well water, under a 16:8 hour light-dark cycle. Organisms are fed a liquified blend of Purina Trout Chow®, Cerophyl® and Fleischmann's® yeast twice daily, once daily on weekends, and are kept at a constant temperature of 26° ± 2°C. The aquaria are cleaned weekly by siphoning off half the water along with the detritus and excess organisms, and then refilling with fresh aerated well water. Additional measures are taken and/or new cultures started in the event of abnormal circumstances such as: declining populations, ephippia formation, or excessive fungal or bacterial growth.

Notropis leedsi (bannerfin shiner) - Approximately 40 adult bannerfin shiners were obtained from an indigenous population in the upper Suwannee River during October, 1981. The breeding stock is maintained in 30 and 125 gallon all-glass aquaria equipped with a flow-through water exchange system. Water for this system is unchlorinated and is pumped from the DER deep well. The bannerfin shiners are reared at 22° ± 2°C under a 16:8 hour light-dark cycle and are fed Tetra-Min® and frozen Artemia (brine shrimp) twice daily, and once daily on weekends. Breeding and egg hatching are encouraged at 25°C. The eggs are laid between stacked red ceramic tiles separated by a 3mm bead of silicone. Most of the eggs adhere to the tiles and are easily removed to heated, aerated hatching tanks. The narrow space between the tiles eliminates egg predation by

adult fish. New hatching tanks are started regularly to segregate fry into even age groups. Newly hatched fry are fed a liquefied blend of Purina Trout Chow® and Cerophyl® twice daily. After one week, feeding is augmented with newly hatched Artemia nauplii and finely crushed Tetra Min®. The fish used in this test were 26 days old at the time of the test.

To ensure the uniform sensitivity of these test organisms to toxic substances, the Biology Section conducts monthly standard reference toxicant bioassays using sodium lauryl sulfate as the reference toxicant.

Test Methods

Methods used to perform acute toxicity bioassays are described by Peltier and Weber (1985) and the FDER Biology Section (1985b). Some of the methods described below are more specific than those of Peltier and Weber. These will be noted in more detail.

Sampling Methods and Test Dates

Three static acute toxicity bioassays were performed on a sample of recovered water collected from the St. Andrews Wastewater Treatment Plant. The tests were performed from 1030 hours on 12 May to 1030 hours on 14 May, 1987.

The sample was collected by Mr. Joseph Villadsen of DER's Northwest District Branch Office at 1315 hours on 11 May, 1987, using standard wastewater sampling procedures. The sample was iced and transported to the DER laboratory in Tallahassee for analyses within 24 hours of collection.

Test Temperature

Upon arrival of the iced (4°C) bioassay sample in the Tallahassee laboratory, the containers were placed in warm water and the temperature of the sample allowed to rise to 20° ± 2°C. Although this temperature may be different than the temperature of the sample during collection, it is the temperature range to which the test organisms are acclimatized and is the range recommended in the above referenced bioassay protocols. This avoids stressful effects caused by exposure to unusually cold or warm samples.

Freshwater Tests

Freshwater for dilution of the recovered water samples was obtained from the same DER deep well that is used to culture the test organisms. The concentration series selected for this study is given in Table 1.

Two replicates, of each concentration and a control, were used to test with the water fleas, Ceriodaphnia dubia and Daphnia pulex. Flint glass jars of either 60 ml (for C. dubia) or 250 ml (for D. pulex)

capacity were used as test chambers, and either 50 ml or 200 ml of the appropriate test concentration was placed in each chamber. Ceriodaphnia were siphoned into a large culture dish and neonates were transferred by glass pipette, and loaded 10 per chamber, resulting in 20 per test concentration. Daphnia were siphoned into a large culture dish to isolate the proper size and age organisms (neonates). To accomplish this, the Daphnia were siphoned through a stainless steel screen. The trapped adults were then discarded. These neonates were then transferred by glass pipette, examined for injury, and were loaded 10 per chamber, resulting in 20 per test concentration. Water fleas were not fed during these tests.

Two replicates, of each concentration and a control, were used for the Notropis leedsi (bannerfin shiner) bioassay. The fish were transferred individually or by twos, into wide mouth quart jars containing 500 ml each of the appropriate test concentration, and were loaded 5 per chamber, resulting in 10 per concentration. Fish were not fed during this test.

Test Parameters

Dissolved oxygen (YSI Model 57 oxygen meter), pH (Corning Model 7 pH meter with Orion Ross® combination electrode), temperature (NBS calibrated glass thermometer), and the number of live organisms were recorded for each test concentration at 0 hours, 24 hours, and 48 hours. Total alkalinity and total hardness (measured as $CaCO_3$ using HACH Chemical Company reagents) were recorded at the beginning of the test for the controls and the 100% sample concentration. The specific conductance (YSI Model 33 S-C-T meter) of each test concentration was recorded at the beginning and end of the test. All instruments were calibrated daily according to manufacturer's recommendations. Ammonia concentrations, including the total and unionized fraction (expressed in mg/l as N and as NH_3, respectively), were recorded in the controls and the 100% test concentration at the beginning of the test. Total ammonia concentrations were determined using an Orion® specific ion probe and an Orion Ionalyzer®. The unionized fraction was then calculated based on the total ammonia concentration, and the pH, temperature, and salinity of the sample. These values were recorded on the bioassay data forms and are presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Concentration Series and Volumes Used for These Static Bioassays.

Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)

Concentration	Dilution Water	Sample	Total Volume
Control	50.0 ml	--------	50 ml
50.0%	25.0 ml	25.0 ml	50 ml
100.0%	-------	50.0 ml	50 ml

Daphnia pulex (water flea)

Concentration	Dilution Water	Sample	Total Volume
Control	200.0 ml	--------	200 ml
50.0%	100.0 ml	100.0 ml	200 ml
100.0%	--------	200.0 ml	200 ml

Notropis leedsi (bannerfin shiner)

Concentration	Dilution Water	Sample	Total Volume
Control	500 ml	--------	500 ml
50.0%	250 ml	250 ml	500 ml
100.0%	------	500 ml	500 ml

Table 2. Data recorded during 48 hour, Ceriodaphnia dubia, Daphnia pulex, and Notropis leedsi, static acute toxicity bioassays of St. Andrews WWTP, NPDES #FL0020451, 12 to 14 May, 1987.

Concentration or %	Number of Live Organisms			Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)			pH			Temperature (°C)			Conductivity (umhos)	
	0	24	48	0	24	48	0	24	48	0	24	48	0	48
Ceriodaphnia dubia														
Control	10	10	10	7.1	7.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.3	21.1	20.4	20.7		
Control	10	10	10	7.8	7.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.3					
50%	10	10	8	8.0	7.4	8.1	7.5	7.9	8.1	21.7	20.1	20.8		
50%	10	10	9	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.5	7.9	8.1					
100%	10	1	0	8.2	6.7	8.0	7.0	7.6	7.8	22.0	20.2	20.8		
100%	10	1	0	8.2	6.7	8.1	7.0	7.6	7.8					
Daphnia pulex														
Control	10	10	9	7.9	6.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2	20.9	20.3	20.7		
Control	10	10	10	8.0	6.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2				205	215
50%	10	10	9	7.9	7.6	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.0	21.1	20.0	20.6		
50%	10	10	10	7.9	7.6	8.1	7.4	7.9	8.0				320	320
100%	10	10	10	8.2	7.6	8.0	6.9	7.6	7.7	21.5	20.1	20.7		
100%	10	10	10	8.3	7.6	7.9	6.9	7.6	7.6				435	440
Notropis leedsi														
Control	5	5	5	8.1	7.8	6.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	21.4	20.2	20.6		
Control	5	5	5	8.2	7.8	7.0	7.9	8.1	8.0				210	215
50%	5	5	5	8.3	7.8	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.7	21.5	20.0	20.5		
50%	5	5	5	8.3	7.8	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.8				320	325
100%	5	5	5	8.8	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.5	21.9	20.2	20.7		
100%	5	5	5	8.7	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.4	7.5				440	435

Control Water

NH_3(as NH_3)(mg/l) 0

Total Alkalinity 115 (mg/l $CaOO_3$)

Total ammonia (as N)(mg/l) 0

Total Hardness 117 (mg/l $CaOO_3$)

100% Sample

NH_3(as NH_3)(mg/l) 0.02

Total Alkalinity 50 (mg/l $CaOO_3$)

Total ammonia (as N)(mg/l) 3.6

Total Hardness 75 (mg/l $CaOO_3$)

Residual Chlorine: < 0.1 HACH None Detected; Iodometric

Table 1. LC_{50} Data for Bioassays of St. Andrews Wastewater Treatment Plant, NPDES #FL0020451, 12 to 14 May, 1987

Organism	Method of Data Analysis	24 Hour LC_{50} and 95% Confidence Intervals	48 Hour LC_{50} and 95% Confidence Intervals
Ceriodaphnia dubia	Binomial	76.2% (50 and 100)	63.8% (50 and 100)
	Moving Average	a	a
	Probit	a	a
Daphnia pulex	Binomial		
	Moving Average	No Mortality	a
	Probit		
Notropis leedsi	Binomial		
	Moving Average	No Mortality	No Mortality
	Probit		

[a] Due to an insufficient number of dead organisms, or to the irregular distribution of mortality, an LC_{50} value cannot be calculated using this method of statistical analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The sample of recovered water collected from the St. Andrews Wastewater Treatment Plant's discharge line proved to be acutely toxic to Ceriodaphnia dubia, with 24 and 48 hour LC_{50}'s of 76.2% and 63.8%, respectively (Table 3). Mortality was insufficient to calculate an LC_{50} in the Daphnia pulex test, and no mortality occurred in the Notropis leedsi bioassay (Table 2).

The small concentrations of residual chlorine (< 0.1 mg/l, HACH; None Detected, Iodometric) and total and unionized ammonia (3.6 mg/l and 0.02 mg/l, respectively) were probably not entirely responsible for the observed toxicity. Some other component may have been present in the recovered water sample that was lethal to C. dubia. Chemical analyses were not performed.

Discussion of the Toxicity Criteria

The toxicity standards of Chapters 17-3 and 17-4, F.A.C., are complex. Because of this complexity, they will be briefly reviewed here so that these test results may be more readily compared with the standards. For legal purposes, however, the language of the Florida Administrative Code should be consulted directly.

The two basic concepts utilized in the standards are acute and chronic toxicity (defined in 17-3.021(1) and (4), respectively). Simplifying the actual F.A.C. language somewhat, acute toxicity is defined as the presence of a substance in a concentration one-third as great as that concentration which kills one-half of the test organisms in 96 hours, i.e., one-third of the 96 hour LC_{50}. Chronic toxicity is similarly defined as onetwentieth of the 96 hour LC_{50}. Therefore, if a test solution kills one- half or more of a group of test organisms in 96 hours, it must contain at least three times the defined "acutely toxic" concentration and at least twenty times the "chronically toxic" concentration of some substance or substances. If a test solution causes that same mortality in less than 96 hours, (for example, in 24 or 48 hours), it is at least as toxic as the example given above, and actually is probably considerably more toxic.

The particular restrictions applied to a given discharger depend upon the existence of a mixing zone, whetheras a specific part of the permit or based on the existence of a currently valid permit predating the language in Chapter 17-4 requiring mixing zone designation. In the absence of a mixing zone, the general criteria for surface waters [17-3.061] are applicable at all points, beginning at the point of discharge. This section prohibits the discharge of substances in concentrations which are chronically toxic [17-3.061(2)(p)]; that is, the concentrations cannot exceed one-twentieth of the 96 hour LC_{50} as discussed above. If a mixing zone does exist, then this chronic toxicity standard is only applicable from the edge of the mixing zone and beyond. Within the mixing zone, the less stringent acute toxicity standard of the minimum criteria for all waters [17-3.051(1)(d)] applies: one-third of the 96 hour LC_{50}. The acute toxicity standard does not apply, however, to each point within a mixing zone not designated for dredge and fill permitting, but rather to the average of a number of points within such a mixing zone, based on the provisions of the surface water mixing zones section of Chapter 17-4 [17-4.244(4)]. At the same time, though, this same rule prohibits waste concentrations within such a mixing zone (i.e., at any point within the mixing zone), from exceeding the 96 hour LC_{50}. Therefore, at any point within such a mixing zone, including the point of discharge, one-half of the test organisms cannot be killed in 96 hours. Within a mixing zone designated for dredge and fill permitting, the acute toxicity standard (one-third of the 96 hour LC_{50}) applies at all points, including the point of discharge.

From the above discussion, it should be clear that if the least stringent toxicity standard, the 96 hour LC_{50}, is exceeded at any point, from the point of discharge outwards, by any discharger, then a violation of the standards has occurred. This is an important consideration since the test procedure here reported involves the measurement of the 50% lethal concentration, and not some fraction of that concentration. Any discharger required to meet the one-twentieth of the 96 hour LC_{50} standard is therefore being tested very leniently. Any reduction in the test period from 96 hours provides an added degree of leniency to a discharger.

A number of different dilutions were examined in order to determine by how much, if any, the discharge exceeds the 96 hour LC_{50}. For example, if the sample, after two-fold dilution with diluent (a 33% concentration), kills one-half of the test organisms after 96 hours, then the sample is three times as toxic as is allowed by that standard. Similarly, if a 5% solution of the sample kills 50% of the organisms, the sample is twenty times as toxic as is allowed. Toxicities are reported here in that manner, i.e., in terms of the percentage dilution of the test sample. The smaller the percentage which is reported means a correspondingly greater toxicity.

Note that even if a discharger receives a very large mixing zone not designated for dredge and fill permitting, the regulations require that the maximum toxicity at any point within the mixing zone be restricted to the 96 hour LC_{50}. The results here reported are based on actual recovered water samples, representative of the concentration which enters waters of the state at the point of discharge. If it is demonstrated that, under the conditions existing at the point of discharge, concentrations will be less than at the actual sampling point (if the two points are different), the reported bioassay results will reflect the reduced discharge concentration.

With respect to the species of organisms used in these tests, the language of the F.A.C. indicates that they should be "significant to the indigenous aquatic community". All species used in these tests are significant to the indigenous aquatic community since they are sensitive to toxic substances which may be expected to impact the indigenous community.

The toxicity reported here is in excess of allowable limits.

LITERATURE CITED

Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, Biology Section. 1985a. Bioassays of the St. Andrews Wastewater Treatment Plant, Panama City, Bay County, Florida, NPDES #FL0020451. FDER. 21 p.

_____. 1985b. Quality Assurance Manual for Performing Acute Toxicity Tests (Second Edition). FDER.

Peltier, W. and C. I. Weber. 1985. Methods for measuring the acute toxicity of effluents to aquatic organisms (Third Edition). Environmental Research Laboratory. Athens, Georgia. EPA-600/4-85-012. 217 p.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1978. Bioassay procedures for the Ocean Disposal Permit Program. Environmental Research Laboratory. Gulf Breeze, Florida. EPA-600/9-78-010. 121 p.

BIOASSAY DATA FORM

Facility/Toxicant St. Andrews WWTP
Address Panama City
NPDES Number FL0020451
Outfall Number

Test # 1, 2, 3
Type Screen
Organism C. dubia, S. purpuratus, N. Arcuata

Sample Collected: Date 5/11/87 Time 1317
Test Beginning: Date 5/12/87 Time 1030
Test Ending: Date 5/14/87 Time 1030

Test Concentration	Chamber Number	Live Organisms 0	24	48	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) 0	24	48	pH 0	24	48	Temperature °C 0	24	48	Cond. 0	48	Ammonia Total 0	48	Ammonia Unionized 0	48
Control	45	10	10	10	7.1	7.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.3	21.1	20.4	20.7			0		0	
Control	80	10	10	10	7.8	7.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.3									
25%	67	10	10	8	8.0	7.4	8.1	7.5	7.9	8.1	21.7	20.1	20.8						
50%	45	10	10	9	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.5	7.9	8.1									
100%	93	10	1	0	8.2	6.7	8.0	7.0	7.6	7.8	22.0	20.2	20.8			36		0.2	
100%	30	10	1	0	8.2	6.7	8.1	7.0	7.6	7.6									
Control	35	10	10	9	7.9	6.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2	20.9	20.3	20.7			0		0	
Control	4	10	10	10	8.0	6.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2				205	215				
50%	13	10	10	9	7.9	7.6	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.0	21.1	20.0	20.6						
50%	11	10	10	10	7.9	7.6	8.1	7.4	7.9	8.0				320	320				
100%	20	10	10	10	8.2	7.6	8.0	6.9	7.6	7.7	21.5	20.1	20.7			36		0.15	
100%	—	10	10	10	8.3	7.6	7.9	6.9	7.6	7.6				435	440				
Control	67	5	5	5	8.1	7.8	[illegible]	6.9	7.4	8.0	8.1	21.4	20.2	20.6			0		0
Control	70	5	5	5	8.2	7.8	[illegible]	7.0	7.9	8.1	8.0				210	215				
50%	63	5	5	5	8.3	7.8	[illegible]	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.7	21.5	20.0	20.5						
50%	285	5	5	5	8.3	7.8	[illegible]	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.8				320	325				
100%	—	5	5	5	8.8	7.3	6.9		6.9	7.4	7.5	21.1	20.2	20.7						
100%	10	5	5	5	8.7	7.1	7.0		6.9	7.4	7.5				440	435	36		0.16	
		KML RBF	KML RBF	KML MCF	RBF	RBF	MCF	RBF	RBF	MCF	RBF	KML	MCF	RBF	MCF	RBF		mL	

NOTES

Control Water

Total Alkalinity (mg/l $CaCO_3$) 115

Total Hardness (mg/l $CaCO_3$) 117

100% Sample

Total Alkalinity (mg/l $CaCO_3$) 50

Total Hardness (mg/l $CaCO_3$) 75

Age of Test Organisms 26 days

Weight —

Instrument Calibrations:

	pH Meter:	D.O. Meter:	S-C-T Meter:
0 Hours	7 at 7; 9 at 9	8.7 at 23°C	10.9 at 10; 28 at 30
24 Hours	[illegible]	9.0 at 21°C	[illegible] 27 at 30
48 Hours	[illegible]	8.9 at 22°C	10.5 at 10; [illegible] at 30

Cl2 < 0.1 HACH
N.D. Iodometric

Reviewed by: [signature]
Date: 7/14/87

63.8