



Real Time Water Quality 2025 Annual Report

New Found Gold Corp.

NF02YQ0075 & NF02YQ0076

Government of Newfoundland & Labrador
Department of Environment, Conservation & Climate Change
Water Resources Management Division

New Found Gold RTWQ Network

In 2024, the Water Resources Management Division (WRMD), in partnership with New Found Gold Corp., established a real time water quality and quantity monitoring network in and around the Queensway Project in central Newfoundland. Real-time continuous monitoring enables early detection of potential water quality or quantity issues, allowing for prompt response and timely implementation of mitigation measures. The data recorded by the real-time water quality stations is available on [WRMD's website](#).

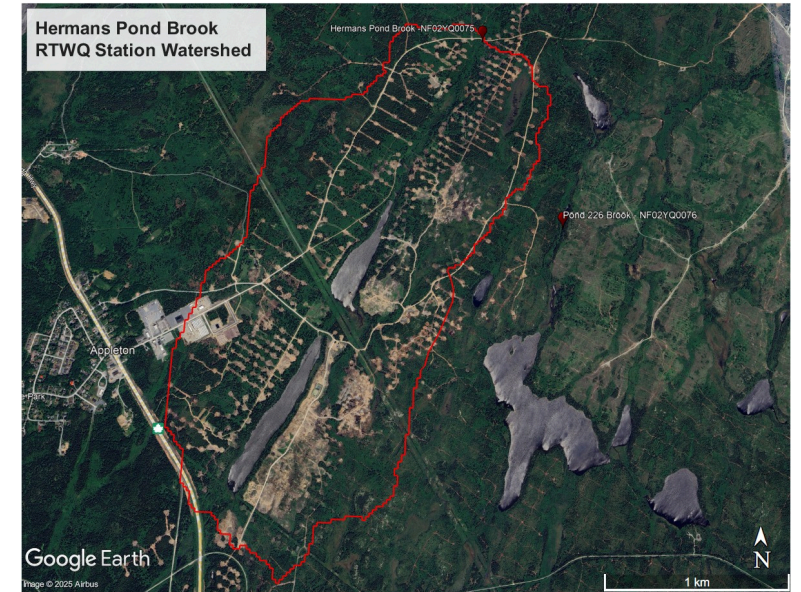
Two monitoring stations for water quality and quantity were installed on-site in October 2024. Water quality parameters include temperature, pH, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen concentration, and turbidity. Two additional parameters - total dissolved solids and dissolved oxygen percent saturation - are derived from the measured data. Water elevation is also measured at each station. Each water quality instrument is programmed with an internal log file, which ensures continuous data collection even during short periods when real-time data transmission is interrupted. Site visits for surface water stations are conducted every 4–6 weeks to replace instruments with freshly calibrated units, collect grab samples for quality control, and perform any necessary maintenance.

This report will review the annual water quality and quantity data for the following two real-time monitoring stations at New Found Gold, Hermans Pond Brook and Pond 226 Brook. Water quantity (hydrometric) was recorded from January 1, 2025 through to December 31, 2025, while water quality was recorded from May 12 to December 11, 2025. Instrumentation is removed for the winter season to prevent ice and freeze damage to the sensors.

For the purposes of this report, air temperature and total precipitation data were used from the weather station located at the Gander International Airport. The data was retrieved from <https://climate.weather.gc.ca/>



New Found Gold: RTWQ Network



Quality Assurance and Quality Control

As part of the Quality Assurance and Quality Control protocol (QA/QC), an assessment of the reliability of data recorded by an instrument is made at the beginning and end of the deployment period. The procedure is based on the approach used by the United States Geological Survey. With the exception of water quantity data (stage), all data used in the preparation of the graphs and subsequent discussion adhere to this stringent QA/QC protocol. Corrected data can be obtained upon request.

Parameter	Excellent	Good	Fair	Marginal	Poor
pH	$\leq \pm 0.2$ units	$\leq \pm 0.21 - 0.5$ units	$\leq \pm 0.51 - 0.8$ units	$\leq \pm 0.81 - 1$ units	$> \pm 1$ units
Water Temperature	$\leq \pm 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.21 - 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.51 - 0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.81 - 1^{\circ}\text{C}$	$> \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$
Dissolved oxygen	$\leq \pm 0.3$ mg/L	$\leq \pm 0.31 - 0.5$ mg/L	$\leq \pm 0.51 - 0.8$ mg/L	$\leq \pm 0.81 - 1$ mg/L	$> \pm 1$ mg/L
Turbidity	$\leq \pm 2$ turbidity units or $\leq \pm 5\%$, whichever is greater	$\leq \pm 2.1-5$ turbidity units or $\leq \pm 5.1-10\%$, whichever is greater	$\leq \pm 5.1-8$ turbidity units or $\leq \pm 10.1-15\%$, whichever is greater	$\leq \pm 8.1-10$ turbidity units or $\leq \pm 15.1-20\%$, whichever is greater	$> \pm 10$ turbidity units or $> \pm 20\%$, whichever is greater
Specific Conductance	$\leq \pm 3$ $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ or $\leq \pm 3\%$, whichever is greater	$\leq \pm 3.1-10$ $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ or $\leq \pm 3.1-10\%$, whichever is greater	$\leq \pm 10 - 15$ $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ or $\leq \pm 10.1-15\%$, whichever is greater	$\leq \pm 15.1 - 20$ $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ or $\leq \pm 15.1-20\%$, whichever is greater	$> \pm 20$ $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ or $> \pm 20\%$, whichever is greater

At deployment and removal, a QA/QC Sonde is temporarily deployed adjacent to the Field Sonde. Values for temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen and turbidity are compared between the two instruments. Based on the degree of difference between parameters recorded by the Field Sonde and QA/QC Sonde at deployment and at removal, a qualitative statement is made on the data quality. There are a few circumstances which may cause QA/QC rankings below excellent, including the placement of the QA/QC sonde in relation to the field sonde, the amount of time each sonde was given to stabilize before readings were recorded, and deteriorating performance of one of the sensors.

The temperature sensor on any sonde is the most important. All other parameters can be divided into subgroups of: temperature dependent, temperature compensated, and temperature independent. Due to the temperature sensor's location on the sonde, the entire sonde must be at a constant temperature before the temperature sensor will stabilize. The values may take some time to climb to the appropriate reading; if a reading is taken too soon it may not accurately portray the water body.

Additionally, grab samples are collected during deployment to compare pH, specific conductivity and turbidity values between the field instrument and grab samples. Variability in results may be attributed to differences in the sampling location or depth relative to the sonde's deployment site or insufficient equilibration time for the sonde when initial field data was collected.

Hydrometric Data

Water Resources Management Division hydrometric (stage and flow) data is quality controlled on a less frequent basis than water quality data due to differences in protocols. The hydrometric data shown in this report is provisional and has not undergone quality control checks.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control: Deployment Rankings

During the May, June, and July deployments, parameter rankings ranged from poor to excellent, with most receiving good or excellent rankings. Lower deployment rankings were observed primarily for dissolved oxygen (DO) and pH, while temperature, specific conductivity and turbidity consistently ranked good to excellent. Occasional lower rankings for pH were likely related to insufficient equilibration time before measurements were collected. The lower DO rankings, particularly during the May and June deployments, were observed at multiple stations and are likely indicative of deterioration of the QAQC sonde DO sensor rather than site-specific issues.

Removal QAQC measurements were not completed during these retrievals therefore removal rankings are not available.

May Deployment

Station	Parameter	Deployment Rank	Grab Sample Rank
Hermans Pond Brook	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Marginal	
Hermans Pond Brook	pH	Fair	Poor
Hermans Pond Brook	Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)	Excellent	Good
Hermans Pond Brook	Temperature (°C)	Excellent	
Hermans Pond Brook	Turbidity (NTU)	Excellent	Excellent
Pond 226 Brook	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Excellent	
Pond 226 Brook	pH	Good	Marginal
Pond 226 Brook	Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)	Excellent	Good
Pond 226 Brook	Temperature (°C)	Excellent	
Pond 226 Brook	Turbidity (NTU)	Excellent	Excellent

June Deployment

Station	Parameter	Deployment Rank	Grab Sample Rank
Hermans Pond Brook	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Fair	
Hermans Pond Brook	pH	Excellent	Good
Hermans Pond Brook	Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)	Excellent	Good
Hermans Pond Brook	Temperature (°C)	Excellent	
Hermans Pond Brook	Turbidity (NTU)	Excellent	Excellent
Pond 226 Brook	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Fair	
Pond 226 Brook	pH	Good	Fair
Pond 226 Brook	Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)	Excellent	Excellent
Pond 226 Brook	Temperature (°C)	Excellent	
Pond 226 Brook	Turbidity (NTU)	Excellent	Excellent

July Deployment

Station	Parameter	Deployment Rank	Grab Sample Rank
Hermans Pond Brook	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Excellent	
Hermans Pond Brook	pH	Excellent	Fair
Hermans Pond Brook	Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)	Good	Excellent
Hermans Pond Brook	Temperature (°C)	Good	
Hermans Pond Brook	Turbidity (NTU)	Excellent	Excellent
Pond 226 Brook	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Excellent	
Pond 226 Brook	pH	Poor	Poor
Pond 226 Brook	Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)	Excellent	Good
Pond 226 Brook	Temperature (°C)	Excellent	
Pond 226 Brook	Turbidity (NTU)	Excellent	Excellent

Quality Assurance and Quality Control: Deployment Rankings

During the September, October, and November deployments, parameter rankings continued to range from poor to excellent, with most classified as good or excellent. Lower rankings were observed primarily for pH and specific conductivity, particularly in grab sample comparisons, while temperature and turbidity remained consistently strong. These low rankings may be attributed to differences in sonde placement versus grab sample collection, insufficient time for the field sonde to stabilize or sensor deterioration on the QAQC sonde.

Removal QAQC measurements collected during the September and October deployments generally showed good to excellent agreement, with only isolated fair or marginal rankings. No removal QAQC data were available in November. No grab sample removal data is available for Pond 226 Brook for the November deployment due to ice coverage.

Water quality instruments were removed from the stations in December to avoid ice and freeze damage to the sensors. They will be redeployed in the spring when ice and snow clears.

September Deployment

Station	Parameter	Deployment Rank	Grab Sample Rank	Removal Rank
Hermans Pond Brook	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Excellent		Excellent
Hermans Pond Brook	pH	Fair	Poor	Excellent
Hermans Pond Brook	Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)	Good	Good	Good
Hermans Pond Brook	Temperature (°C)	Good		Good
Hermans Pond Brook	Turbidity (NTU)	Fair	Good	Excellent
Pond 226 Brook	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Good		Good
Pond 226 Brook	pH	Fair	Fair	Good
Pond 226 Brook	Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)	Good	Good	Excellent
Pond 226 Brook	Temperature (°C)	Good		Excellent
Pond 226 Brook	Turbidity (NTU)	Excellent	Good	Excellent

October Deployment

Station	Parameter	Deployment Rank	Grab Sample Rank	Removal Rank
Hermans Pond Brook	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Good		Fair
Hermans Pond Brook	pH	Good	Fair	Marginal
Hermans Pond Brook	Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)	Fair	Poor	Good
Hermans Pond Brook	Temperature (°C)	Excellent		Good
Hermans Pond Brook	Turbidity (NTU)	Good	Good	Excellent
Pond 226 Brook	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Fair		Excellent
Pond 226 Brook	pH	Poor	Poor	Good
Pond 226 Brook	Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)	Poor	Poor	Excellent
Pond 226 Brook	Temperature (°C)	Excellent		Good
Pond 226 Brook	Turbidity (NTU)	Excellent	Good	Good

November Deployment

Station	Parameter	Deployment Rank	Grab Sample Rank	Grab Sample Removal
Hermans Pond Brook	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Excellent		
Hermans Pond Brook	pH	Excellent	Fair	Excellent
Hermans Pond Brook	Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)	Good	Fair	Fair
Hermans Pond Brook	Temperature (°C)	Excellent		
Hermans Pond Brook	Turbidity (NTU)	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Pond 226 Brook	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Excellent		
Pond 226 Brook	pH	Excellent	Good	
Pond 226 Brook	Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)	Good	Poor	
Pond 226 Brook	Temperature (°C)	Excellent		
Pond 226 Brook	Turbidity (NTU)	Good	Good	

Water Temperature

(°C)



Water temperature plays a crucial role in wildlife and ecosystem health, as many organisms rely on air and water conditions to regulate their body temperatures. Additionally, water temperature affects other key parameters, such as dissolved oxygen levels and specific conductivity.

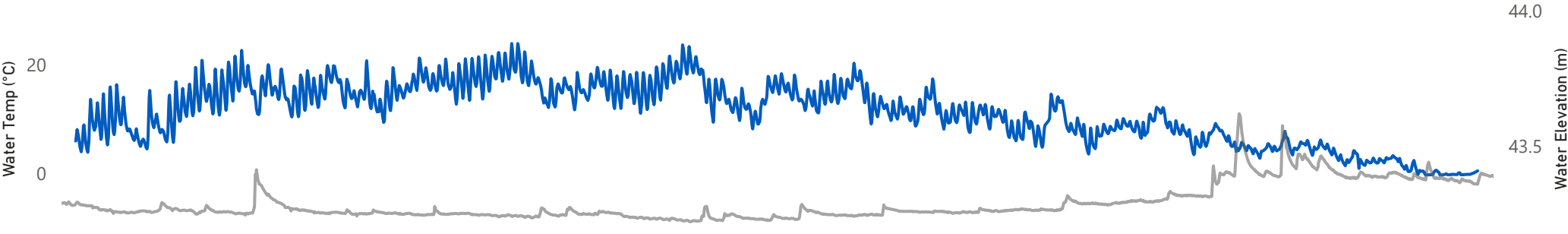
Water temperature at Hermans Pond Brook ranged between -0.23°C to 23.94°C, while water temperatures at Pond 226 Brook ranged between -0.05°C to 24.53°C.

Throughout this deployment period, a natural diurnal pattern was evident, with warmer temperatures during daylight hours and cooler temperatures at night. Temperatures were highest during the summer months of June-August and were lowest throughout November-December.

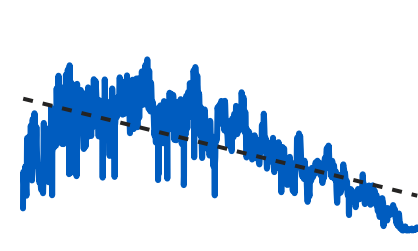
Hermans Pond Brook		Pond 226 Brook	
11.38	12.09	12.03	12.67
Average	Median	Average	Median
-0.23	23.94	-0.05	24.53
Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum

Hermans Pond Brook

● Water Temp (°C) ● Water Elevation (m)

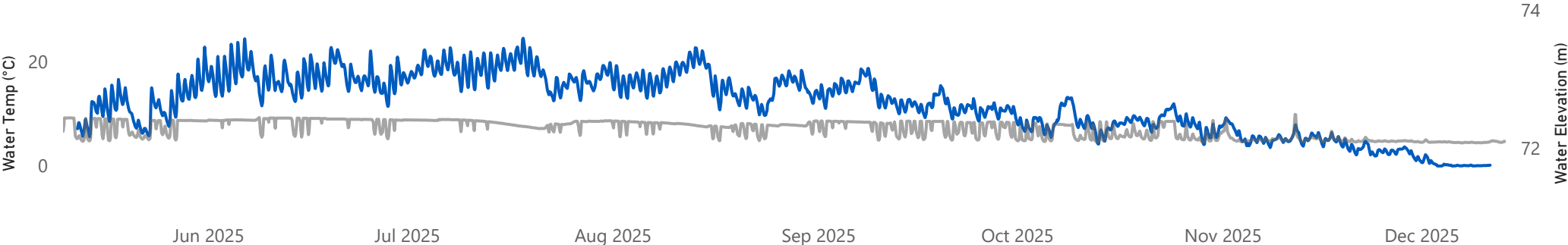


Hermans Pond Brook Trendline

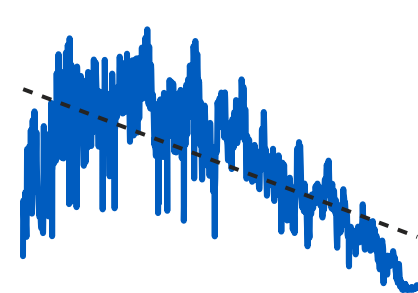


Pond 226 Brook

● Water Temp (°C) ● Water Elevation (m)



Pond 226 Brook Trendline



pH

(pH Units)



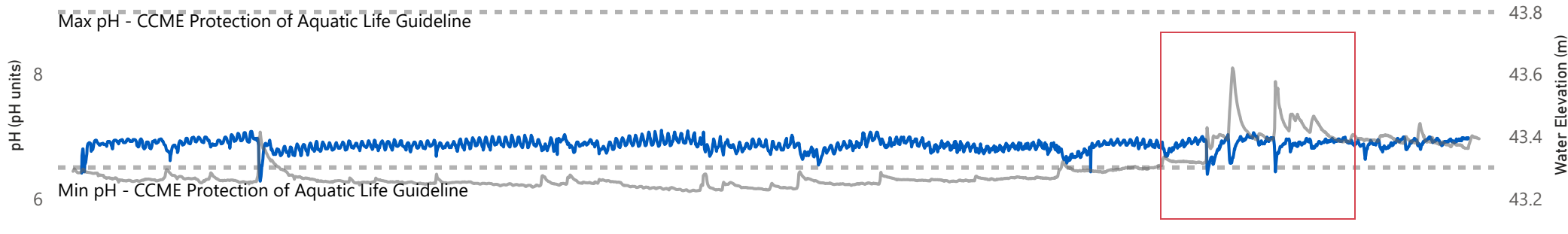
pH relates to the free hydrogen ions in water and it is a measure of acidity in water. According to the [Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment](#) (CCME) Freshwater Aquatic Life Guidelines, the recommended pH range for aquatic health is between 6.5 and 9.0. However, many rivers in Newfoundland and Labrador are naturally more acidic due to the local geology. Water parameter maps can be found on the [Water Resources Management website](#).

Overall, pH remained stable and consistent at both stations throughout the deployment season. Daily pH fluctuations are typical and are often influenced by temperature variation, precipitation events, and the respiration of aquatic plants. Rainwater, which is naturally lower in pH, can temporarily dilute surface waters and cause short-term decreases in pH, though levels generally return to baseline within a few days to weeks. There are several noticeable events on the graphs below (red box) where water elevation increases due to precipitation, which coincides with a decrease in pH.

pH levels at Hermans Pond Brook remained within the CCME guideline range of 6.5 to 9.0 units throughout almost the entirety (99.6%) of the deployment season. pH fluctuated around the 6.5 guideline at Pond 226 Brook and remained within the guideline values 50.7% of the season. The naturally lower pH observed at Pond 226 Brook is likely due to localized environmental influences.

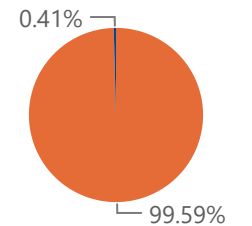
Hermans Pond Brook

● pH (pH units) ● Stage (m)

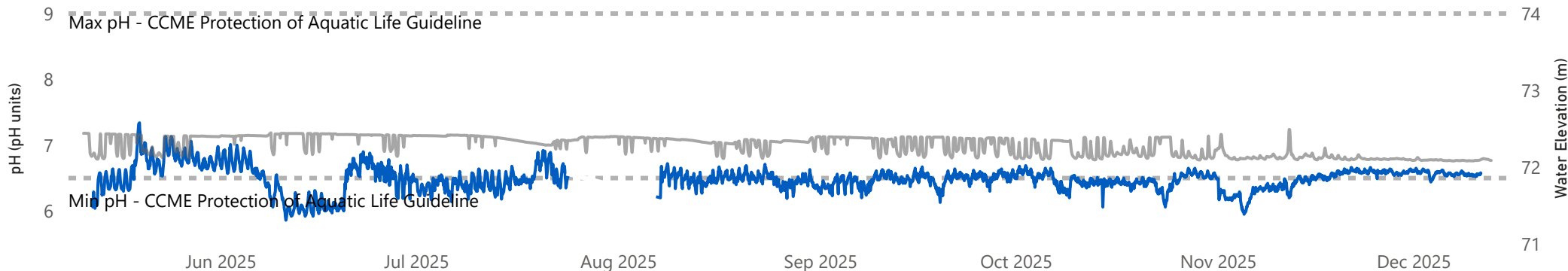


Hermans Pond Brook

● Within Guidelines ● Below Guidel...

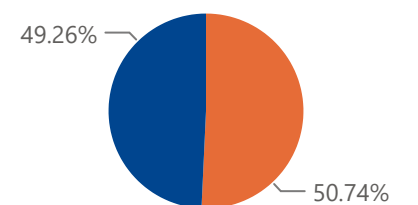


Pond 226 Brook



Pond 226 Brook

● Within Guidelines ● Below Guidel...



Specific Conductivity

($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)



Conductivity measures how well a solution conducts electricity. Specific conductivity is adjusted to 25°C to allow comparisons across temperatures. Precipitation can influence conductivity as rainwater may temporarily lower values by diluting the water, or increase values if runoff introduces additional dissolved ions.

Specific conductivity remained generally stable throughout the deployment season at both stations. Brief conductivity dips and spikes were also observed throughout the season and often coincided with increases in water elevation, likely in response to precipitation events. Overall, a slight increasing trend in conductivity was observed at both stations over the deployment period.

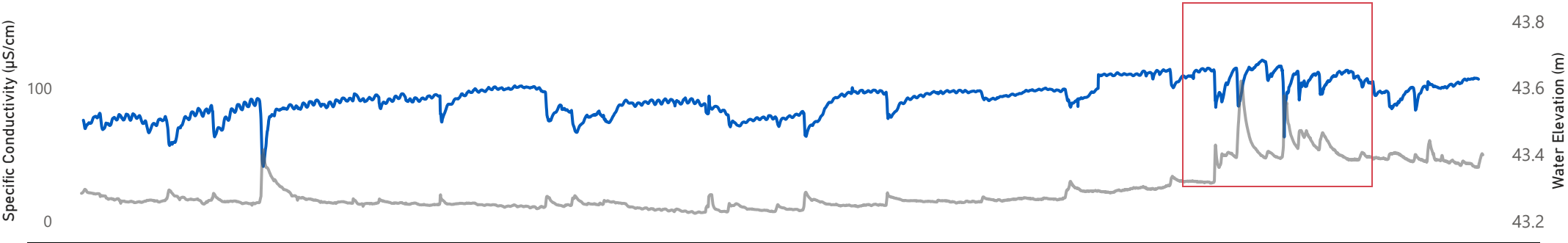
Pond 226 Brook exhibited several pronounced conductivity spikes during July. This variability is likely attributable to the sonde becoming partially buried by sediment or organic matter, resulting in elevated conductivity measurements. This period also coincided with a slight decrease in dissolved oxygen and pH, and an increase in turbidity, further suggesting that the instrument may have been affected by local substrate conditions.

The impact of precipitation on conductivity is evident at Hermans Pond Brook, as can be seen on the graph below. There are several dips that coincide with water elevation increases and precipitation events, highlighted by the red box on the graph.

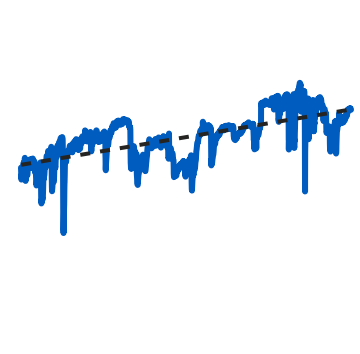
Hermans Pond Brook		Pond 226 Brook	
91.98	92.18	40.10	39.43
Average	Median	Average	Median
40.93	120.85	25.15	124.53
Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum

Hermans Pond Brook

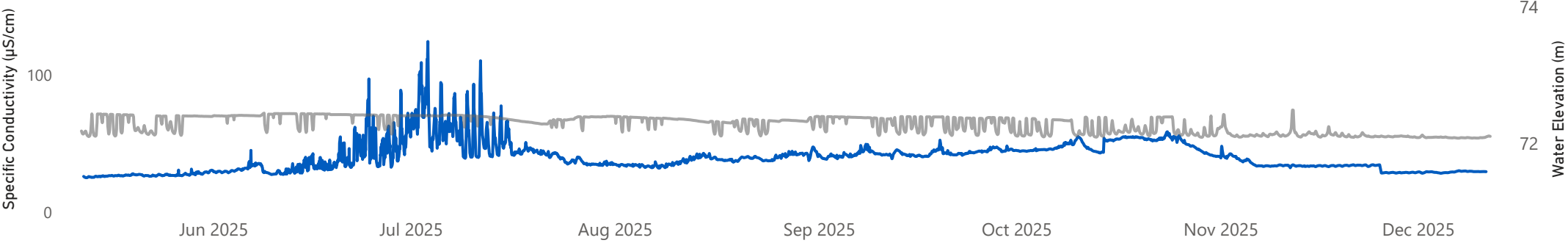
● Specific Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) ● Stage (m)



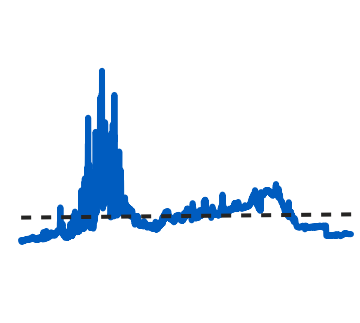
Hermans Pond Brook Trendline



Pond 226 Brook



Pond 226 Brook Trendline



Dissolved Oxygen

(mg/L and % Sat)



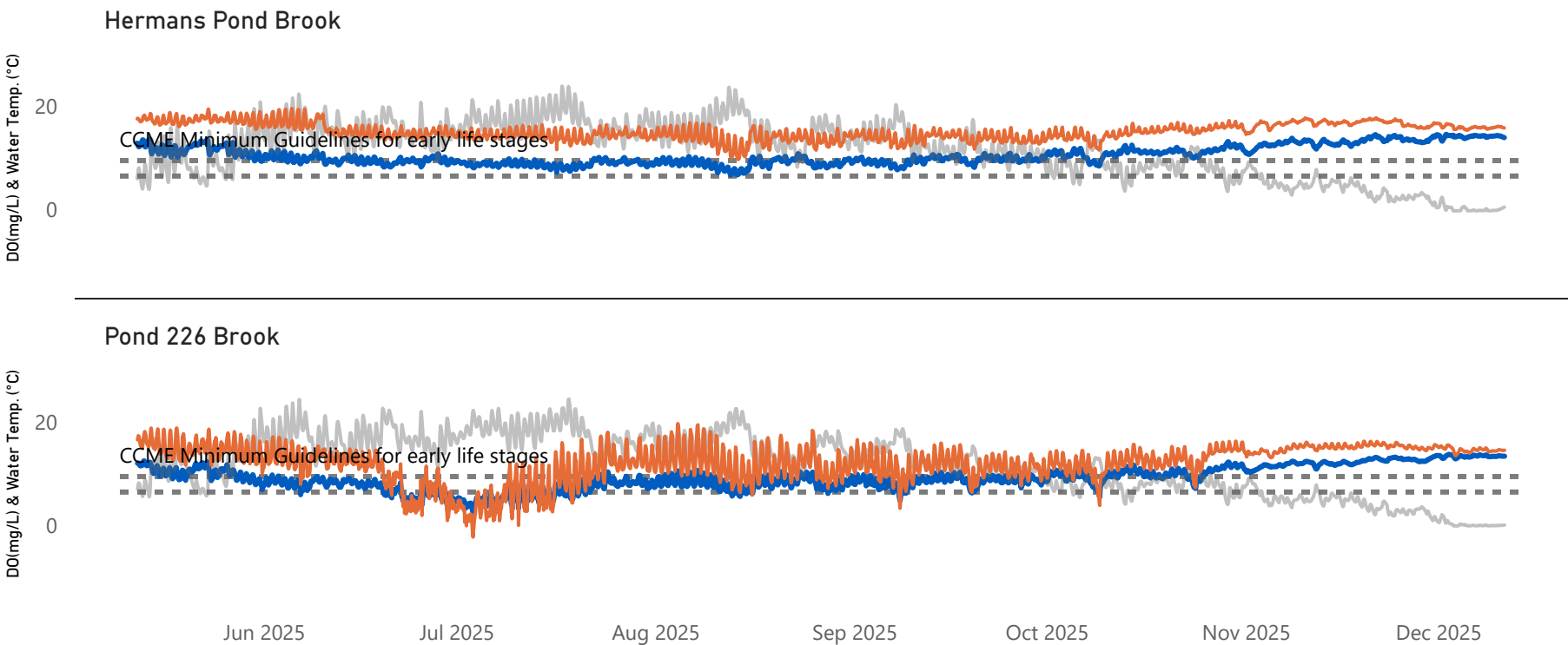
Dissolved oxygen (DO) is essential for aquatic life. The [CCME](#) Freshwater Aquatic Life Guidelines set minimum thresholds of 9.5 mg/L for early life stages in cold water and 6.5 mg/L for other life stages. DO concentrations are influenced by water temperature, with colder water holding more oxygen. This inverse relationship, along with daily fluctuations driven by temperature changes and plant respiration, is evident in the graphs below.

At Hermans Pond Brook, DO concentrations were relatively stable with a gradual decrease as water temperature increased in the summer and an increase observed through the fall as water temperatures declined. Percent saturation remained consistently high, typically near or above 80%, indicating well-oxygenated conditions throughout the monitoring period. Pond 226 Brook exhibited greater variability in dissolved oxygen values. The most pronounced fluctuations occurred during June and July, when DO concentrations and percent saturation periodically declined before recovering later in the season. This period coincided with increased turbidity and conductivity readings, suggesting that sensor fouling from sediment accumulation or organic debris may have influenced measurements. Following July, dissolved oxygen concentrations became more stable and generally increased through the autumn as water temperatures decreased.

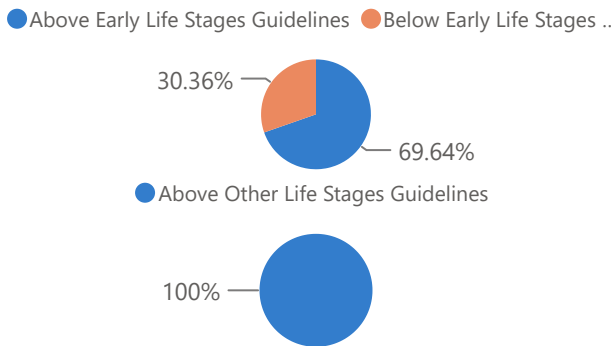
Short-term fluctuations in DO and percent saturation throughout the monitoring period were likely influenced by changes in temperature, precipitation events, streamflow conditions, and biological activity within the waterbodies.

Hermans Pond Brook		Pond 226 Brook	
10.51	10.02	9.17	8.98
Average	Median	Average	Median
6.69	14.59	2.54	13.79
Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum

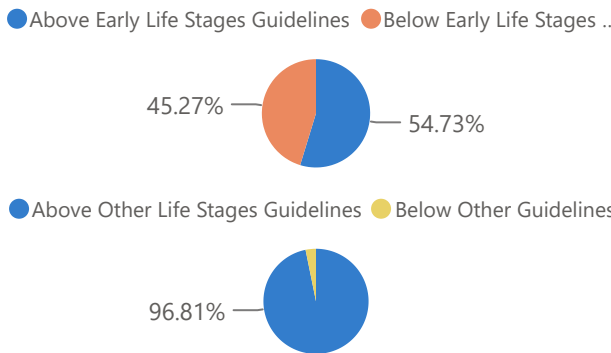
● DO (mg/L) ● Water Temperature (°C) ● % Saturation



Hermans Pond Brook



Pond 226 Brook



Turbidity

(NTU)



Turbidity, or water cloudiness, often increases during precipitation events when runoff carries silt and debris into the waterbody. Elevated turbidity can block light from reaching aquatic plants, disrupt benthic habitats, and harm fish gills or equipment.

At Hermans Pond Brook, turbidity remained generally low throughout the monitoring period, with occasional short-duration spikes that often coincided with increases in water elevation. Several pronounced turbidity events occurred during November and were associated with elevated water levels which coincided with precipitation events.

Turbidity patterns at Pond 226 Brook showed elevated and more variable turbidity recorded throughout the spring and early summer. Turbidity gradually declined through late summer and fall and remained low during winter. Elevated turbidity at Pond 226 Brook may be associated with precipitation events, upstream industrial activities, or debris accumulating around the sensor. Several abrupt decreases in turbidity corresponded with instrument deployment/replacement dates, suggesting that calibration differences between instruments may have influenced measured values. Despite these shifts in absolute values, the overall temporal trends in turbidity remain apparent.

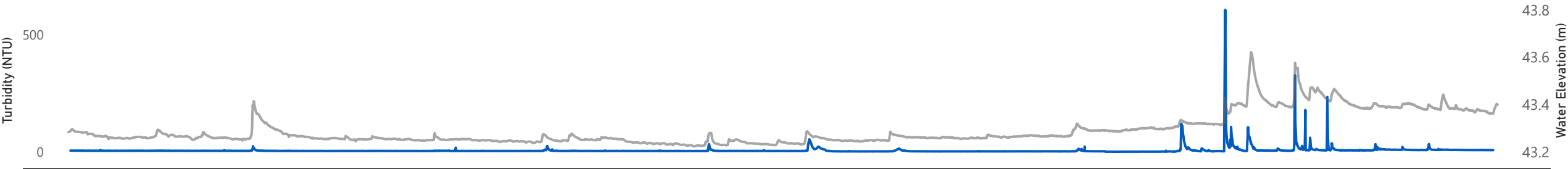
**A small correction factor of +3.66 NTU was applied to the Pond 226 Brook turbidity data and +3.04 NTU was applied to the Hermans Pond Brook turbidity data to address negative readings. Negative turbidity values can occur when water is clearer than the instrument's zero-calibration standard or as a result of minor instrument drift and do not represent actual negative turbidity. While the correction may affect the accuracy of absolute turbidity values, it does not alter the overall trends, patterns, or interpretation of the dataset.*

Hermans Pond Brook

5.52	3.41	4.83	3.67
Average	Median	Average	Median
0.00	604.42	0.00	53.22
Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum

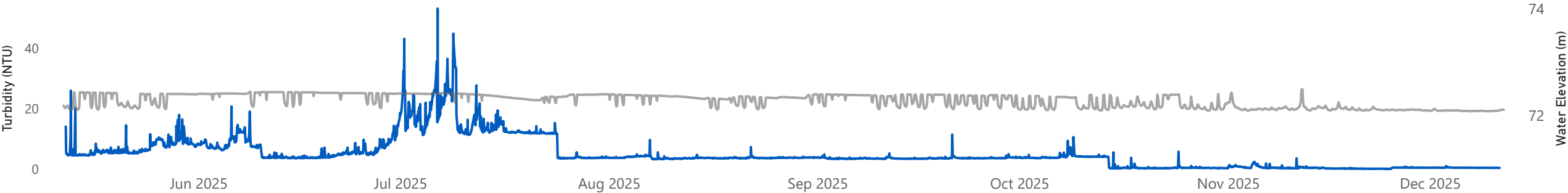
Hermans Pond Brook

● Turbidity (NTU) ● Water Elevation (m)



Please note difference in scale

Pond 226 Brook



Water Elevation (m)



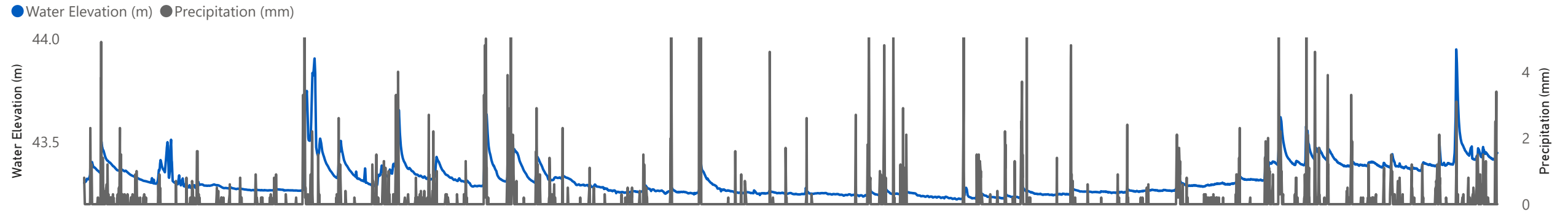
Water elevation provides an estimate of the water level at a monitoring station and plays a vital role in analyzing trends in water quality data, particularly for parameters such as specific conductivity, pH, and turbidity. Water elevation generally rises during precipitation events as rainwater and runoff enter the water column. By monitoring water elevation alongside precipitation events, we can better interpret our data, distinguish whether a stage increase is caused by rainfall or potential industrial activities, and assess its impact on water quality. Precipitation data was retrieved from the Gander Airport meteorological (MET) station.

Hermans Pond Brook		Pond 226 Brook	
43.32	43.29	72.24	72.19
Average	Median	Average	Median
43.22	43.95	72.08	72.75
Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
0.73		0.67	
Range		Range	

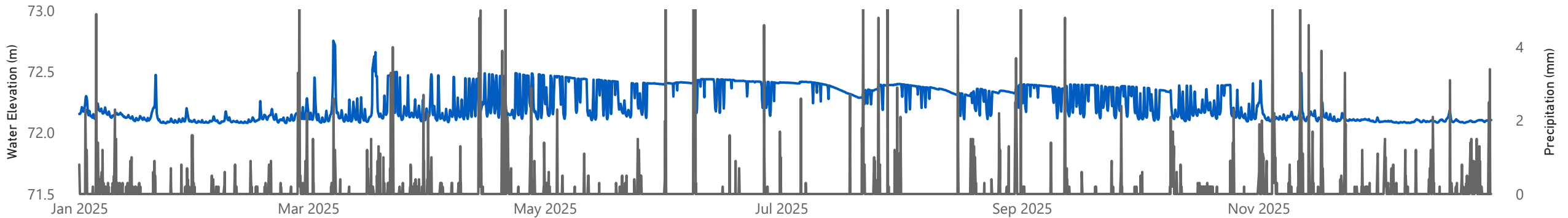
Stage measurements were converted to water elevation in November 2025. Historical stage data collected prior to the conversion were corrected to a common reference elevation for this report to ensure consistency throughout the dataset. While stage represents water level relative to an established local reference point, water elevation is referenced to a specific vertical datum.

Water elevation data at Hermans Pond Brook and Pond 226 Brook was reviewed alongside precipitation data for 2025. Hermans Pond Brook exhibited generally stable water levels with clear responses to larger precipitation events, particularly during November. In contrast, Pond 226 Brook showed frequent short-duration fluctuations and downward spikes throughout the year that were often not associated with precipitation events. The occurrence of these fluctuations was most pronounced during the spring, summer, and early fall months and decreased substantially during late fall and winter, suggesting that local environmental factors, such as vegetation growth or debris near the orifice line, may have contributed to measurement interference during the growing season.

Hermans Pond Brook



Pond 226 Brook



2025 Conclusions and Path Forward

Conclusions

- In 2025, water quality instruments were successfully deployed at both surface water stations from May through December.
- Surface water temperature exhibited expected seasonal patterns, increasing during spring and summer and decreasing through the fall.
- pH values at Hermans Pond Brook generally remained within the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) guideline range for the protection of aquatic life. pH at Pond 226 Brook frequently fell below the guideline value of 6.5, reflecting the naturally acidic conditions characteristic of that watershed.
- Turbidity levels were generally low (~3.5NTU) across the monitoring network, indicating good water clarity, while short-term variations in water quality parameters were typically associated with precipitation events, seasonal runoff, and changes in water level.
- QAQC assessments demonstrated strong overall instrument performance, with the majority of measurements receiving good or excellent rankings. Lower rankings were generally associated with dissolved oxygen sensor drift, instrument equilibration time, or sampling location differences.
- Overall, the real-time water quality (RTWQ) monitoring network operated reliably throughout the year, with only a minor gap in pH data at Pond 226 Brook resulting from a temporary sensor failure. The monitoring program successfully provided continuous, high-quality water quality data and valuable insight into seasonal and event-driven changes in surface water conditions.

Path Forward

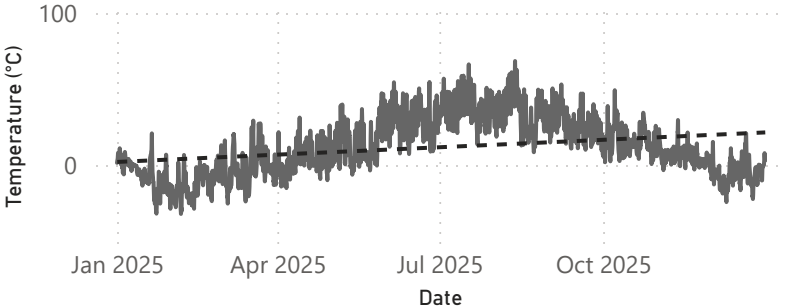
- The Water Resources Management Division (WRMD), in collaboration with New Found Gold, will continue to operate and maintain the Real-Time Water Quality (RTWQ) network at the Queensway Project. Routine instrument calibrations, preventive maintenance, and data review will be conducted to ensure reliable network performance and support ongoing environmental monitoring objectives.
- Hydrometric data collected at the Pond 226 Brook station will continue to be evaluated to assess and mitigate potential influences from vegetation growth and channel substrate conditions on water level measurements.
- Ongoing quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures will remain a key focus of the monitoring program. Particular emphasis will be placed on collecting QAQC data during instrument removals to ensure accuracy of data throughout the deployment periods.
- WRMD extends its appreciation to the Environmental Team at the New Found Gold Queensway Project for their continued collaboration and support in maintaining the RTWQ network and contributing to the success of this monitoring program.

Meteorological and Hydrometric Data

Gander Airport CS MET Station Data



Air Temperature Recorded at Gander Airport CS MET Station



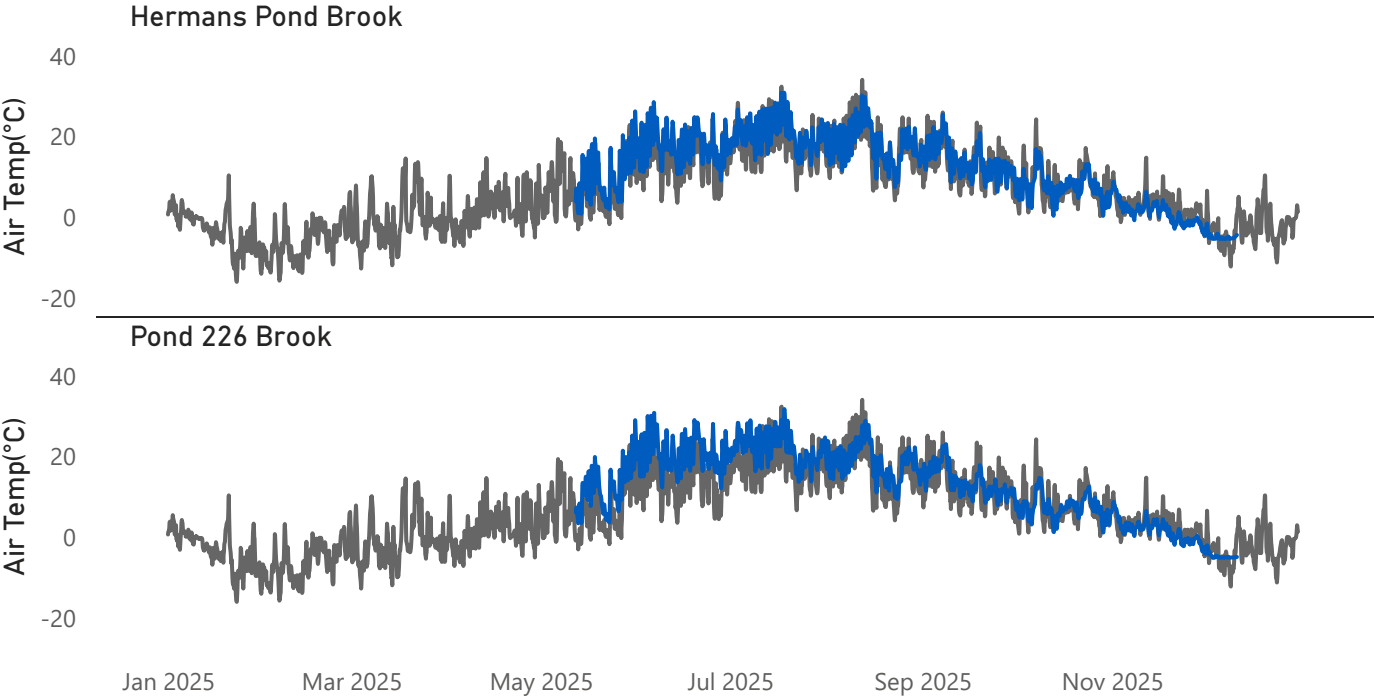
● Air Temperature (°C) ● Water Temperature (°C)

Air Temperature Statistics

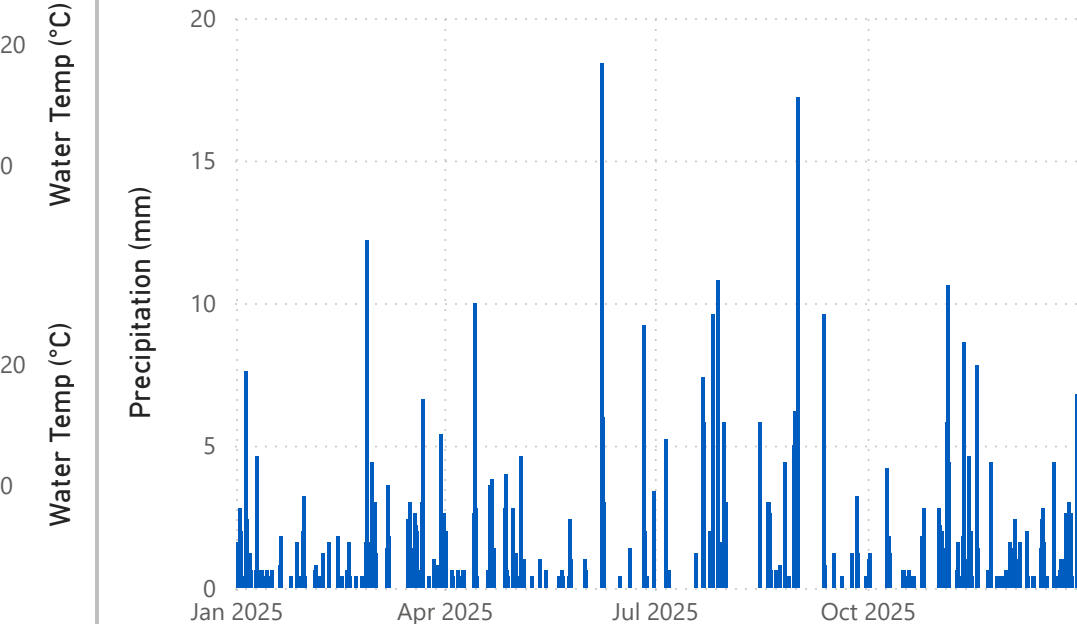
5.88	4.70
Average (°C)	Median (°C)
-16.10	34.20
Minimum (°C)	Maximum (°C)

Precipitation Statistics

0.10	0.00
Average (mm/hr)	Median (mm/hr)
0.00	9.20
Minimum (mm/hr)	Maximum (mm/hr)



Precipitation Recorded at Gander Airport CS MET Station



Appendix I

Site Descriptions

Hermans Pond Brook RTWQ Station

NF02YQ0075



Hermans Pond Brook is a small, narrow stream that flows from Herman Pond North and Herman Pond South. The real-time station is situated about 1.5 km downstream of Herman Pond North, with the hut located roughly 4 meters from the access road. The instrument is placed around 10 meters upstream of a bridge, and both the instrument and hydrometric plate are deployed at a depth of approximately 0.5 meters in the center of the brook. The streambed consists of cobbles and small rocks where the instrument is positioned, though it transitions to a softer, muddier bottom slightly upstream.

Pond 226 Brook RTWQ Station

NF02YQ0076



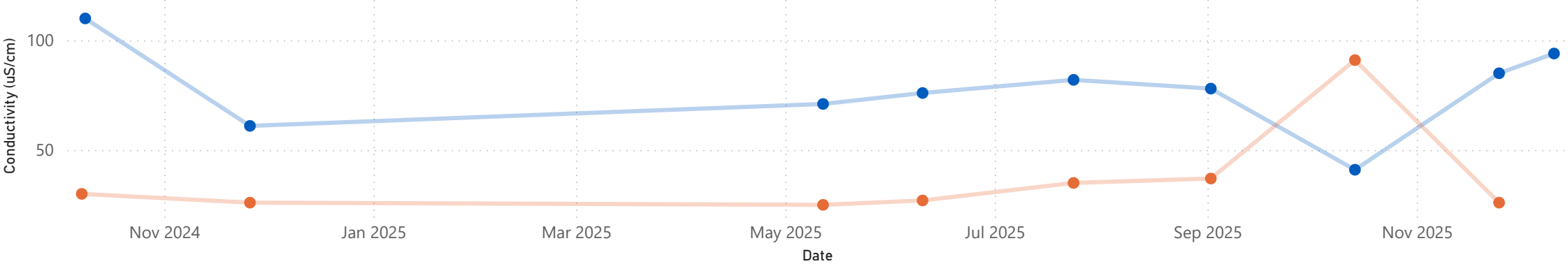
Pond 226 Brook is a small stream, with the real-time station positioned about 0.75 km downstream of Pond 226 and 0.15 km upstream from a small pool. The streambed consists of cobbles in certain areas but is mostly soft and muddy, with tall grass growing along both sides of the stream. The instrument and hydrometric plate are deployed in the center of the brook at a depth of approximately 0.75 meters. The hut is located roughly 25 meters inland from the stream.

Appendix II

Grab Sample Data

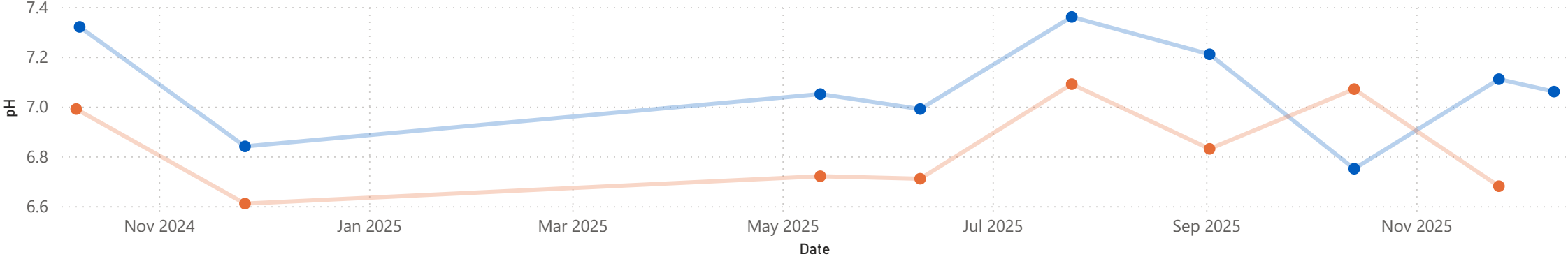
Conductivity (μS/cm)

- Name
- Hermans Pond Brook
 - Pond 226 Brook



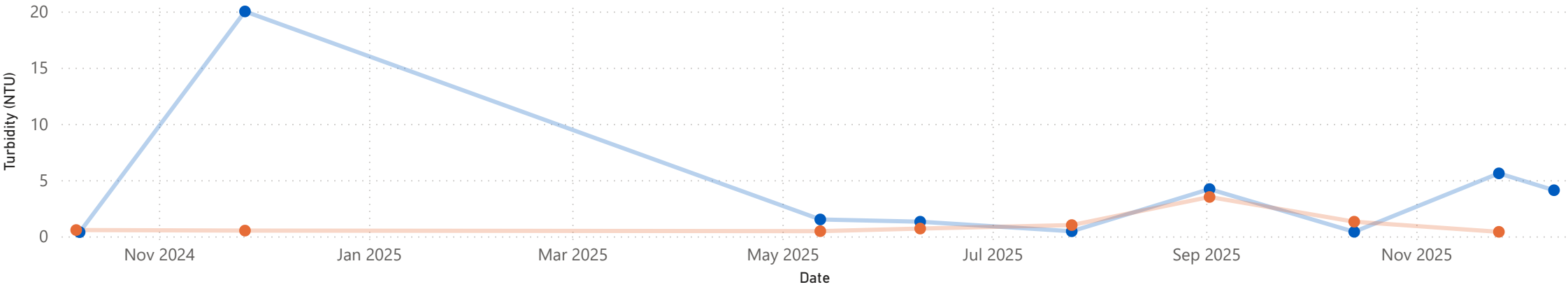
pH (pH Units)

- Name
- Hermans Pond Brook
 - Pond 226 Brook



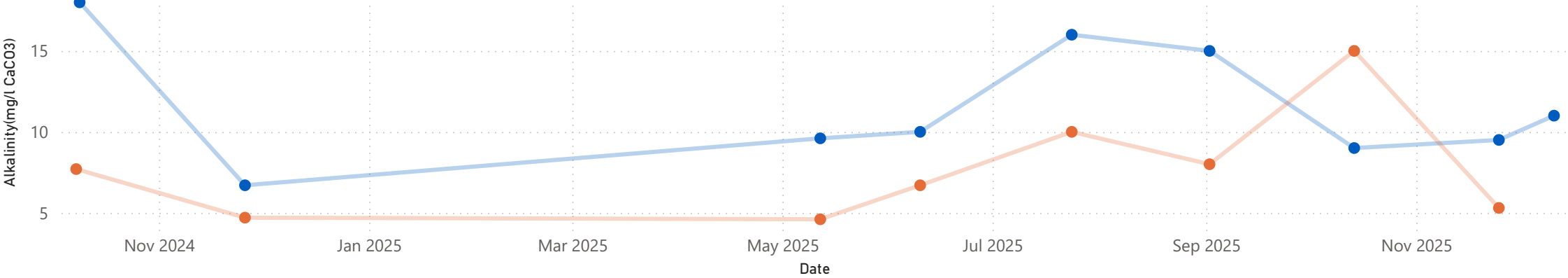
Turbidity (NTU)

- Name
- Hermans Pond Brook
 - Pond 226 Brook



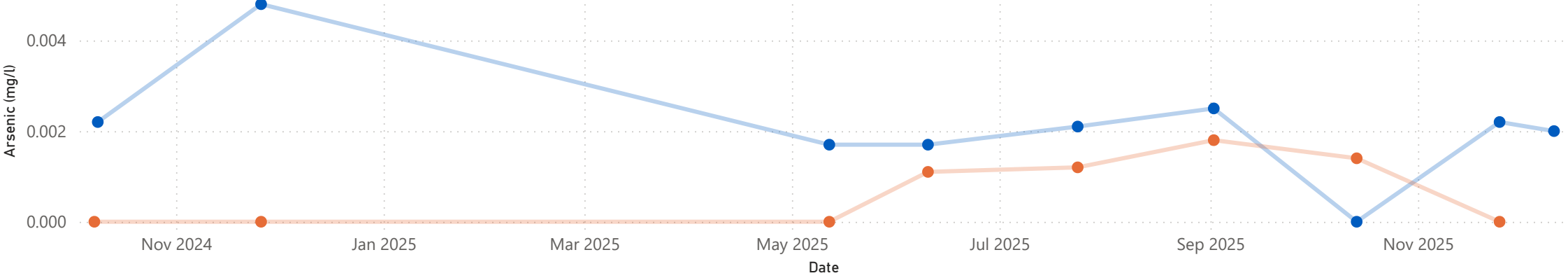
Alkalinity(mg/l CaCO3)

Name
● Hermans Pond Brook
● Pond 226 Brook



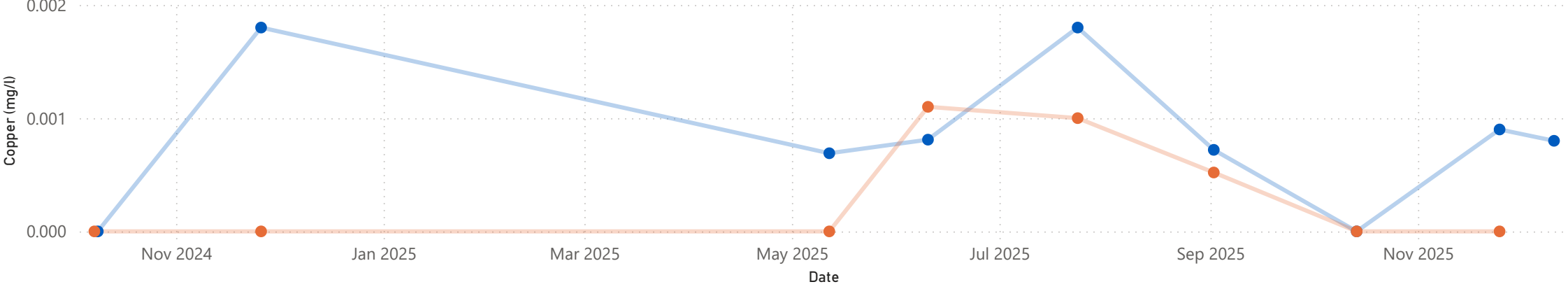
Arsenic (mg/L)

Name
● Hermans Pond Brook
● Pond 226 Brook

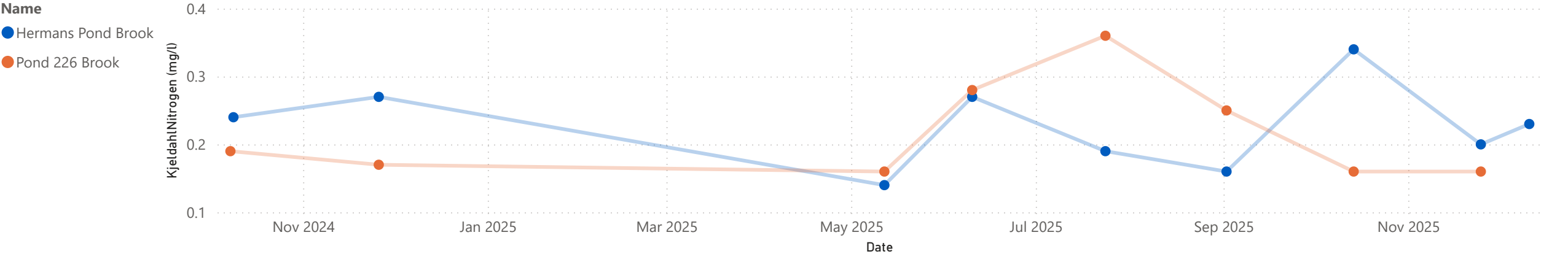


Copper (mg/L)

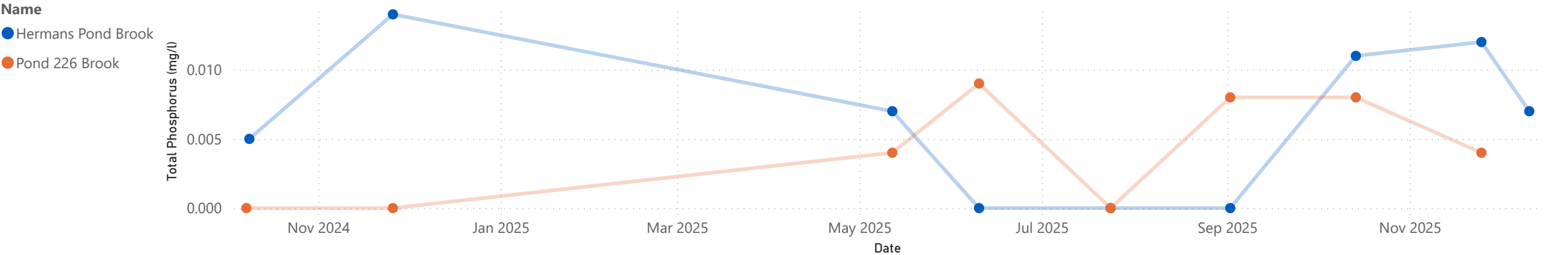
Name
● Hermans Pond Brook
● Pond 226 Brook



Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/l)



Total Phosphorus (mg/l)



Iron (mg/L)

