

Real-Time Water Quality Deployment Report

TECK Duck Pond Operations 2025



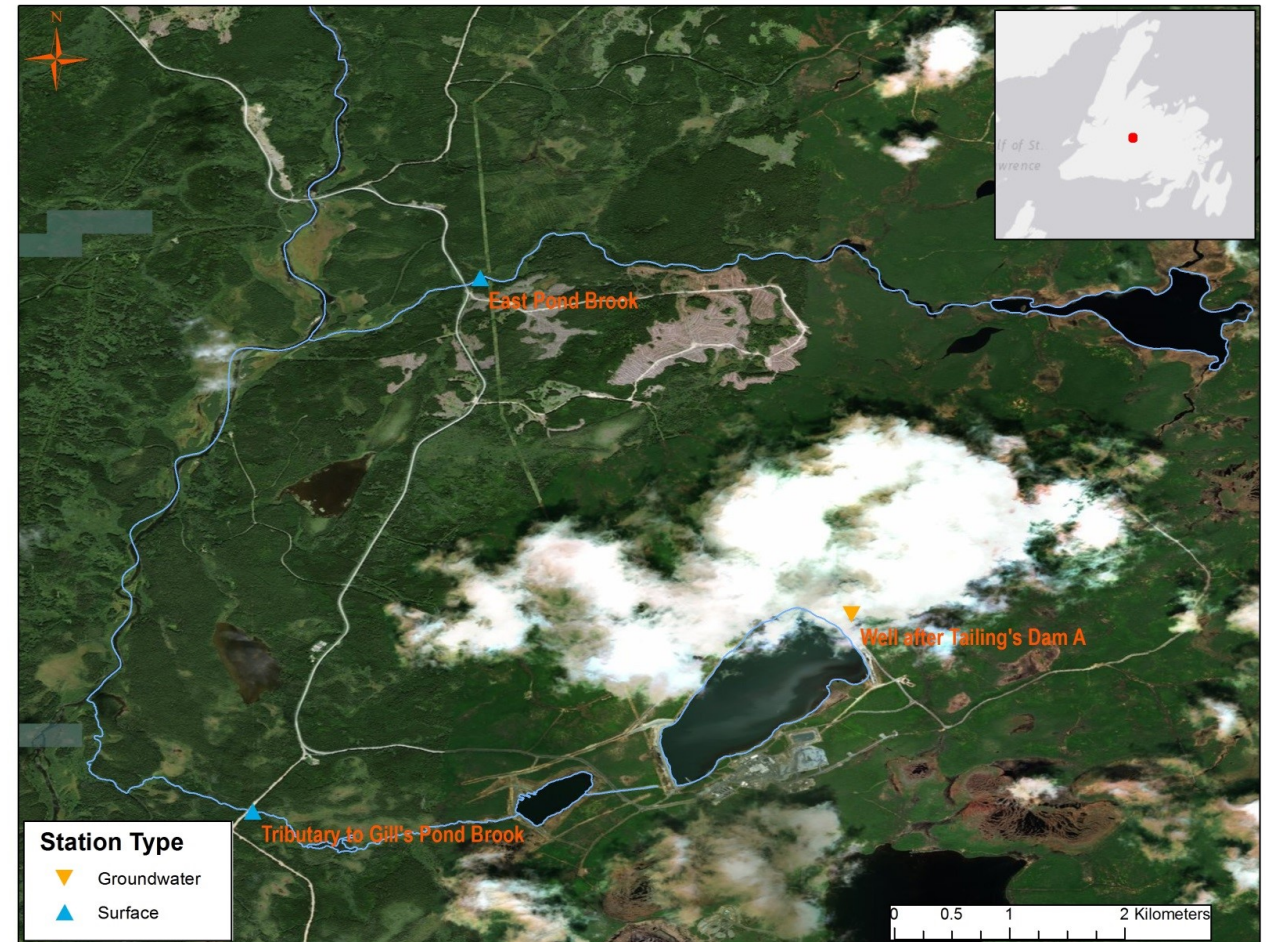
Real-Time Water Quality Deployment Report

Teck Duck Pond Operations 2025

Real-time water quality (RTWQ) monitoring of surface and groundwater quality on Teck: Duck Pond Operations (DPO) site is carried out by the Department of Environment, Conservation and Climate Change, Water Resources Management Division. Work is undertaken in circumstances where industrial development has the potential to impact water bodies. The RTWQ program consists of more than 90 stations across the province.

RTWQ work at Teck Duck Pond Operations has been ongoing since 2006 with the installation of three monitoring stations: East Pond Brook station, Tributary to Gill's Pond Brook station, and Monitoring Well after Tailings Dam A station. These stations, identified in the photo to the right, were situated to observe water quality at key locations over the course of the Teck DPO project. The **East Pond Brook** station is strategically located to intercept any potential seepage originating beneath the flow control structures that maintain the Tailings Management Area (TMA). The **Tributary to Gills Pond Brook** station is situated downstream of the treated effluent discharge point from the polishing pond and is intended to monitor water quality following the release of treated water into the environment. The **Well after Tailings Dam A** station, also located within the East Pond Brook watershed, is positioned immediately adjacent to the flow control structure that directs drainage from the TMA toward the polishing pond and, ultimately, the discharge point upstream of the Tributary to Gills Pond Brook station. In this report, notable events and trends from 2025 are identified and discussed in relation to previous years.

Work under the RTWQ program is conducted according to the [Protocols Manual for Real-Time Water Quality Monitoring in NL](#). In May 2024, surface water instruments were upgraded to Hydrolab HL7 multi-parameter sondes. In May 2021, WRMD upgraded monitoring equipment at the well station to an EXO 1.





Surface Water Temperature

Water Temperature is a crucial factor used to describe water quality. Temperature has major implications on both the ecology and chemistry of a water body, governing processes such as the metabolic rate of aquatic plants and animals and the degree of dissolved oxygen saturation. Further, many other parameters (specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen saturation) use temperature to calculate values.

In November 2024, the HL7 instruments were removed from both surface water monitoring stations to prevent potential damage from ice formation during the winter months. Older Hydrolab models were subsequently deployed to continue monitoring through internal data logging. However, the Hydrolab at the East Pond Brook station experienced a power failure from mid-January to May 2025, resulting in a loss of data during that period.

Both stations recorded higher average temperatures compared to previous years. The higher average at East Pond Brook is likely a result of missing data from mid-January to May when water temperature would be lower. In 2025, water levels were abnormally low at both stations, likely due to high atmospheric temperatures increasing evaporation rates, combined with reduced precipitation. These low water levels can contribute to increased water temperatures. An upward trend, shown by the black dashed line to the right, is evident at both stations. This warming trend is most likely driven by climate change rather than local factors.

Temperatures generally peak in July and August, when air temperatures are warmest. Conversely, water temperatures generally approach (and sometimes exceed) 0°C in December and remain low until March. East Pond Brook is on average slightly warmer than Tributary to Gill's Pond; it is a larger stream with less canopy cover, which may influence the water temperature.

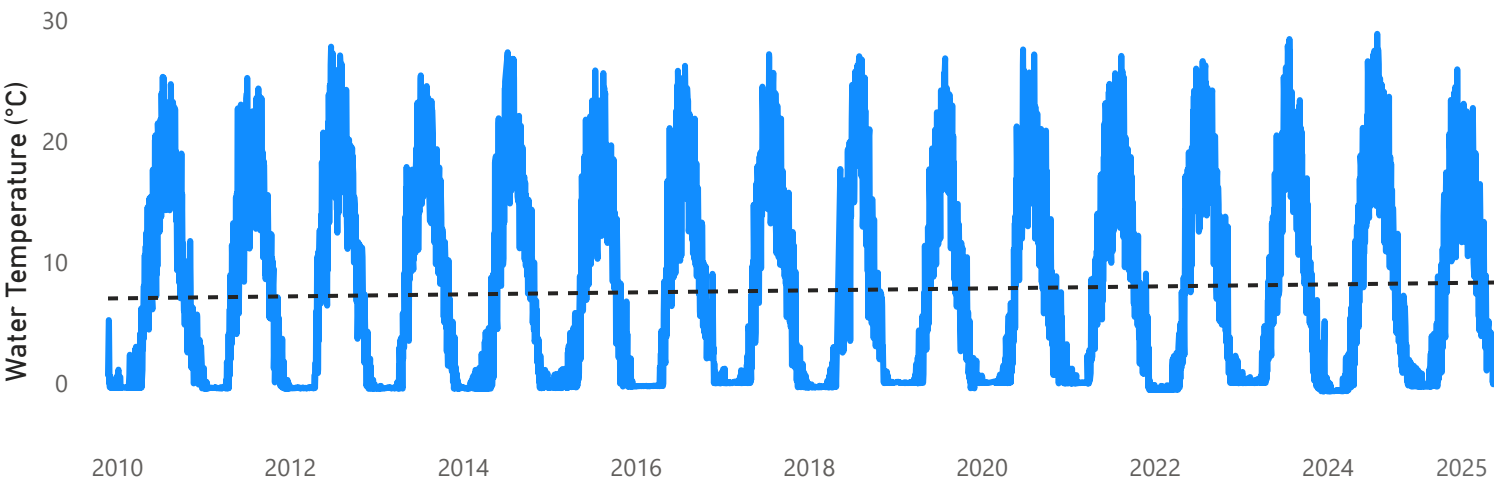
Gills Pond Brook

Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2009-2024	7.36	4.84	-0.68	28.86
2025	7.60	5.79	-0.28	25.93

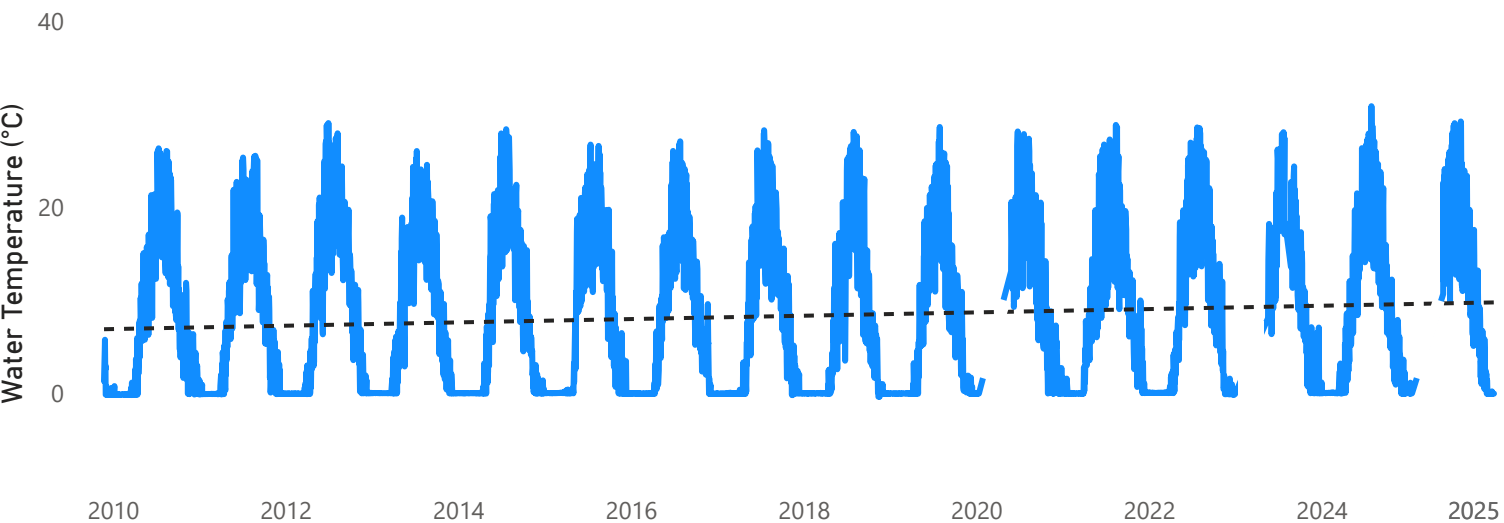
East Pond Brook

Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2009-2024	7.78	5.93	-0.32	30.86
2025	10.90	12.21	-0.01	29.22

Water Temperature in Tributary to Gills Pond Brook



Water Temperature in East Pond Brook





Surface Water pH

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. Precipitation also influences pH levels—rainwater, which is typically more acidic, can temporarily lower the pH of surface water.

Since 2009, both monitoring stations have consistently recorded pH values below the CCME's upper guideline limit for the protection of aquatic life (pH 9.0), as well as below the minimum recommended threshold of pH 6.5. East Pond Brook naturally exhibits lower pH levels due to the local geology, while pH in the Tributary to Gills Pond Brook is also influenced by treated near-neutral (pH 7.0) effluent released from an upstream polishing pond. At both stations, pH is generally highest during the late summer or early fall and the pH is lowest towards the end of the winter into early spring.

In 2025, pH at the Tributary to Gills Pond Brook remained consistent with previous years, recording an average of 6.78 pH units. Minimum and maximum values were consistent compared to historical data. Overall, 2025 pH values showed no significant deviation from long-term trends.

At East Pond Brook, pH continued to fluctuate annually due to factors such as seasonal variation and precipitation events. In 2025, pH levels were slightly higher than in previous years, though variability remained consistent with past observations.

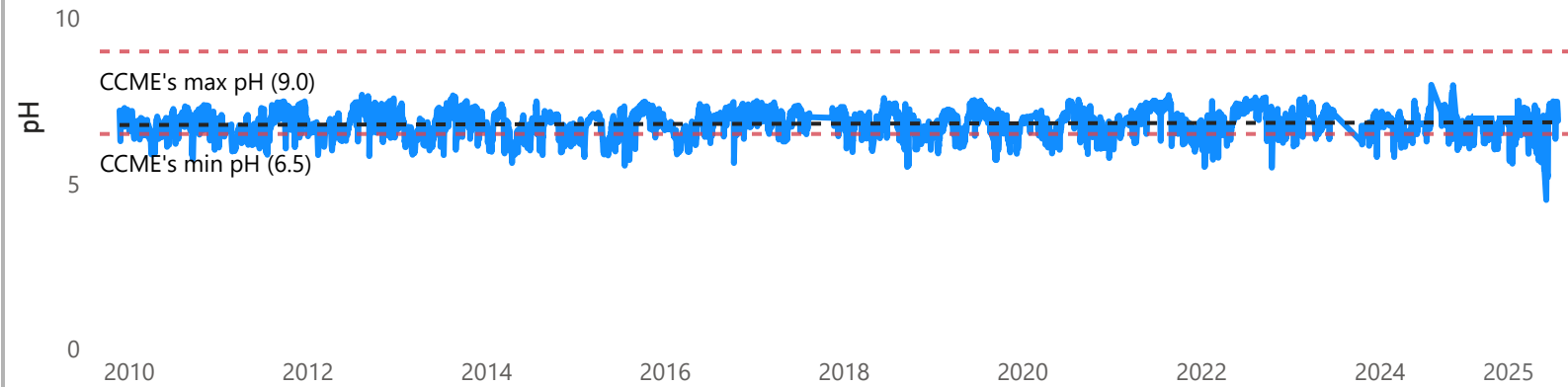
Gills Pond Brook

Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2009-2024	6.81	6.84	5.48	7.99
2025	6.78	6.82	4.50	7.75

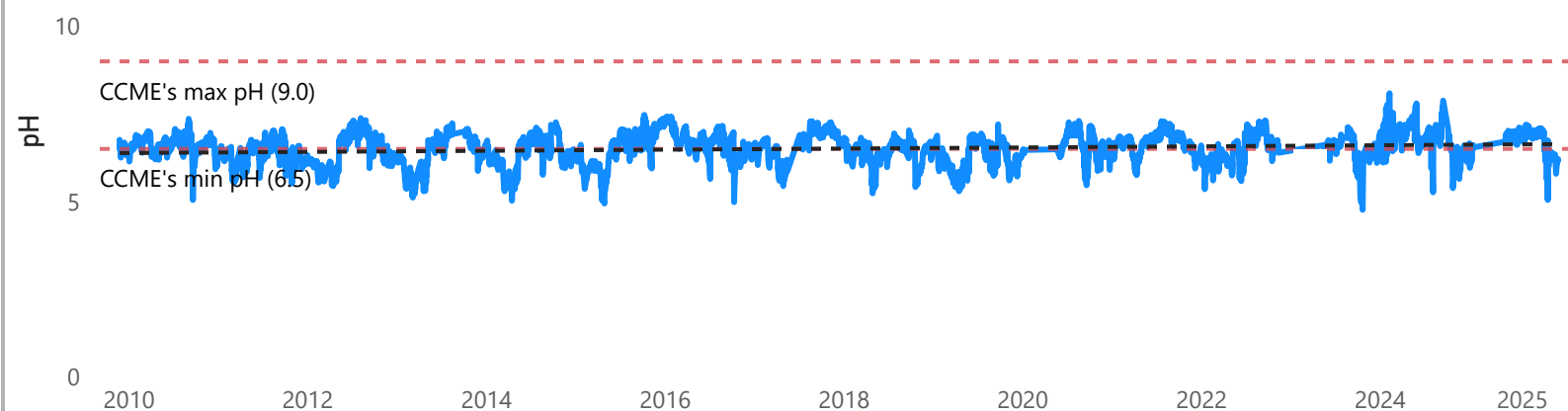
East Pond Brook

Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2009-2024	6.49	6.55	4.76	8.09
2025	6.69	6.85	5.04	7.19

pH in Tributary to Gills Pond Brook



pH in East Pond Brook





Surface Water Specific Conductivity

Conductivity relates to the ability of an electric charge to pass through a solution. Pure water has low conductance and water with dissolved ions has higher conductance. Specific conductance is corrected to 25°C to allow comparison across variable temperatures. Specific conductivity is often affected by precipitation, as rainwater often has a lower conductivity and can temporarily dilute the water column, resulting in a short-term decrease in conductivity.

There is a notable difference between the specific conductivity of waters in Gills Pond Brook and East Pond Brook. Conductivity levels at Gills Pond Brook are elevated due to the upstream discharge of treated effluent from a polishing pond. In contrast, East Pond Brook exhibits relatively low conductivity values reflecting minimal industrial influence. Cyclical patterns are also apparent at both sites. Conductivity typically increases in late summer when water levels drop and dissolved ions become more concentrated. A less pronounced peak is often observed in February or March as well, likely influenced by seasonal changes.

In 2025, specific conductivity values at both Gills Pond Brook and East Pond Brook had a slightly lower average and median compared to previous years. At Gills Pond Brook, conductivity has gradually declined over time, indicating improvement, as shown by the black dashed trendline on the adjacent graph. This downward trend corresponds with the decommissioning of the Teck DPO mine and reduced effluent discharge into the river.

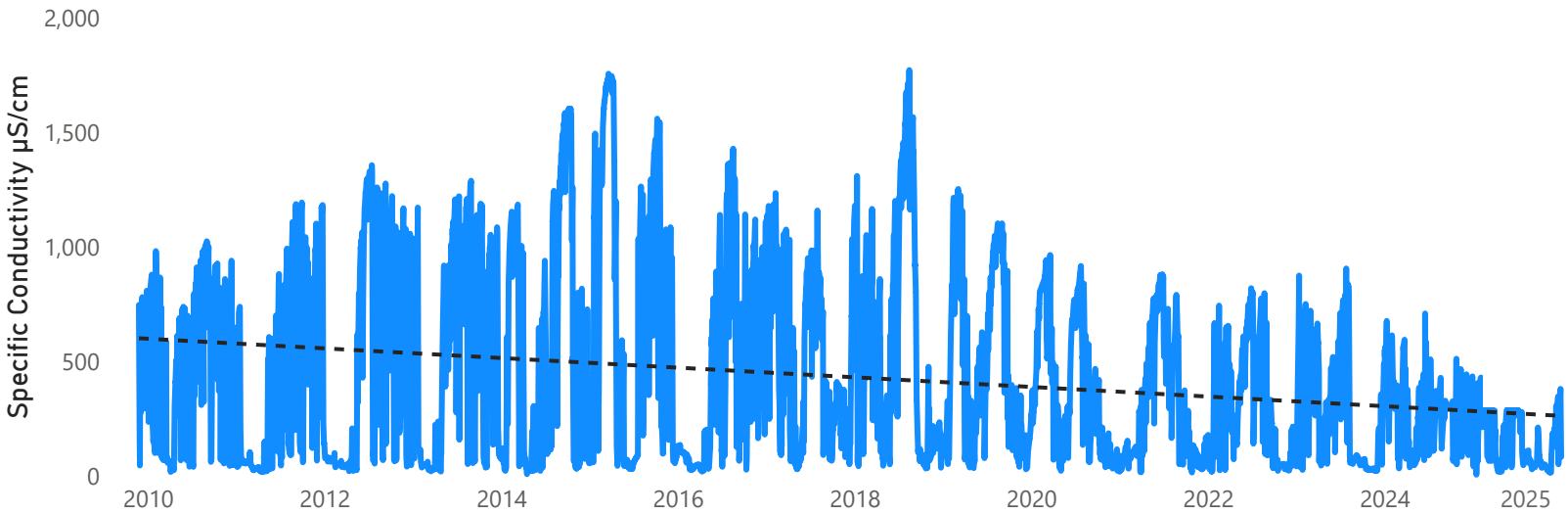
Gills Pond Brook

Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2009-2024	448.77	321.00	7.40	1,771.00
2025	168.30	129.10	5.00	488.00

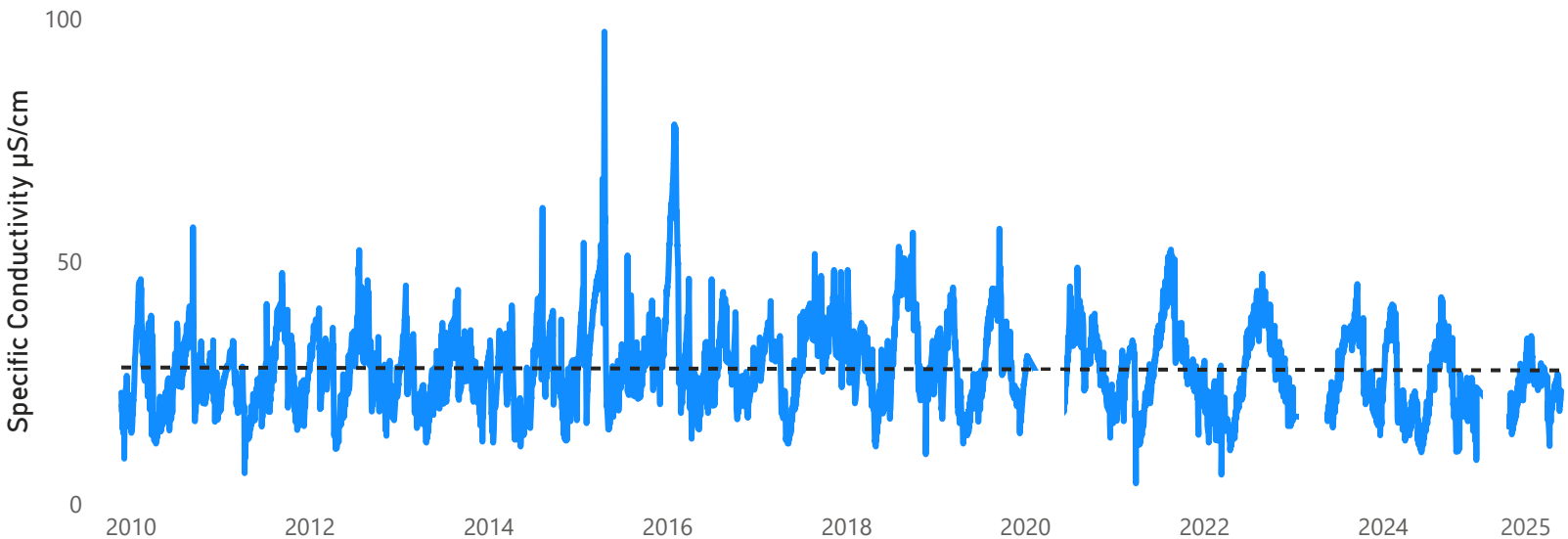
East Pond Brook

Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2009-2024	27.91	26.80	4.20	97.30
2025	23.78	24.90	9.00	34.60

Specific Conductivity in Tributary to Gills Pond Brook



Specific Conductivity in East Pond Brook





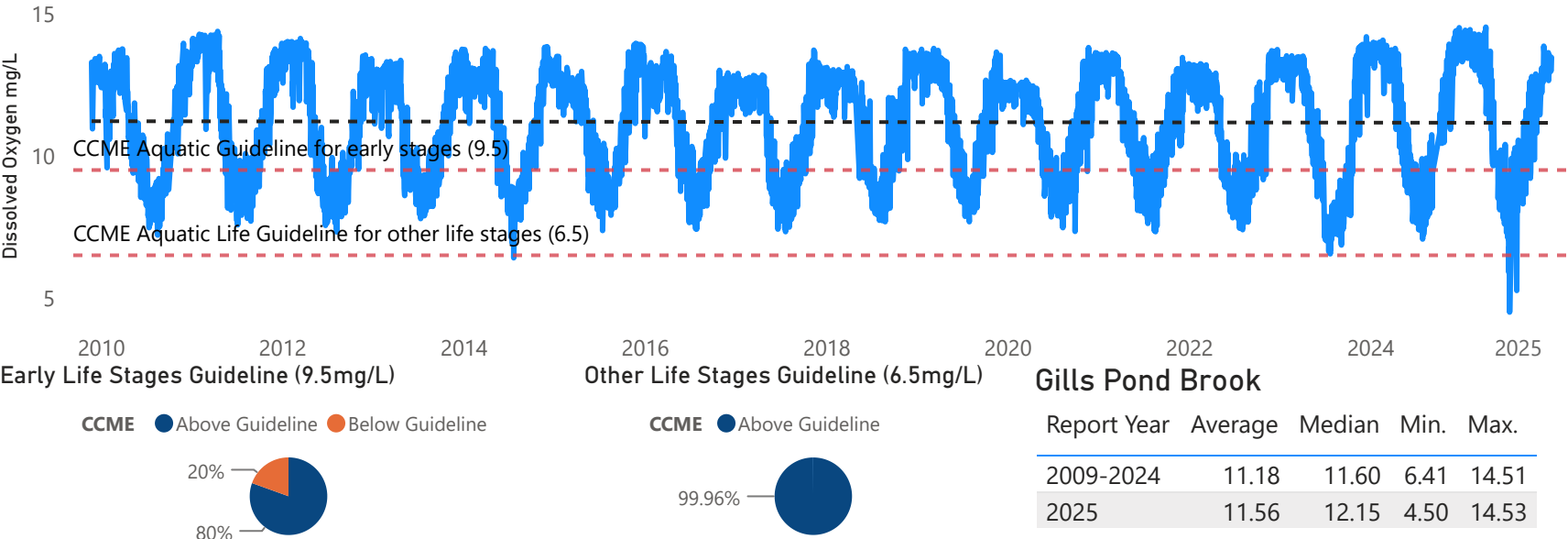
Surface Water Dissolved Oxygen

Dissolved oxygen (DO) in water is crucial for aquatic life. The CCME Freshwater Aquatic Life Guidelines provide benchmarks to assess waterway health, with the minimum DO guideline being 9.5 mg/L for early life stages in cold water and 6.5 mg/L for other life stages. DO levels are influenced by water temperature, with colder water able to retain higher DO concentrations, while warmer waters hold less.

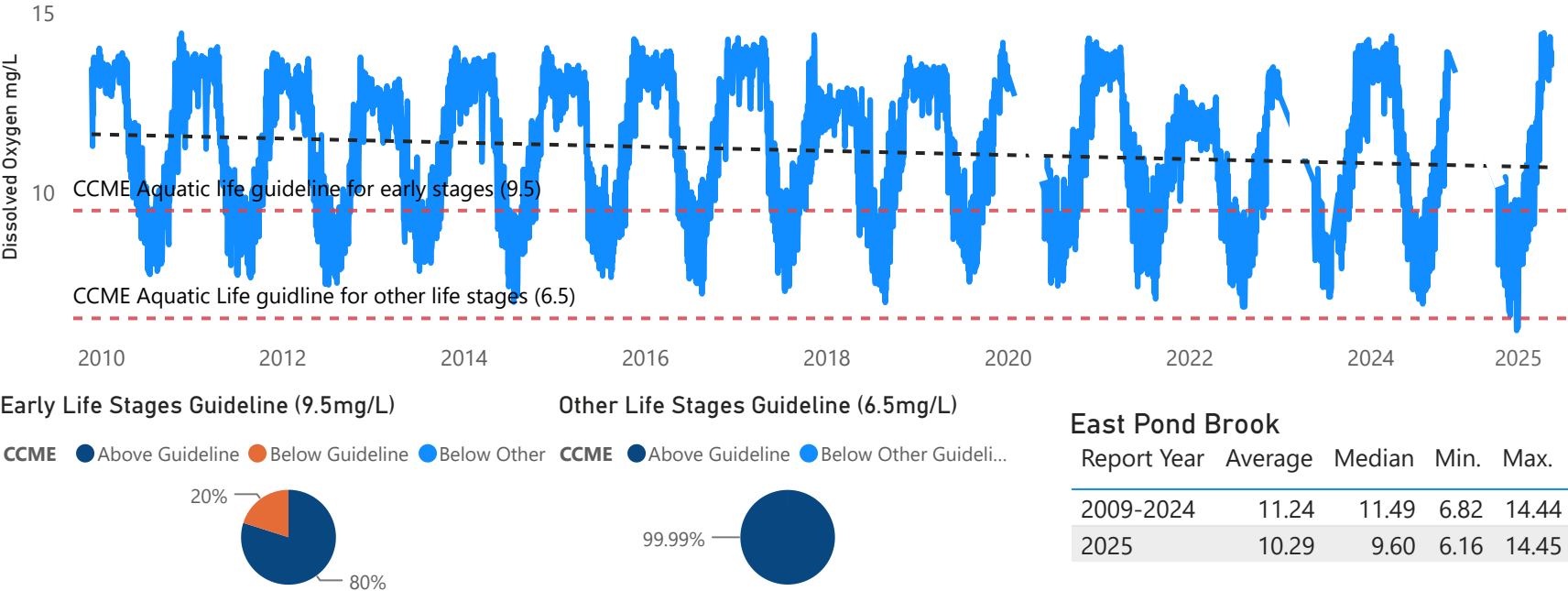
From 2009 to 2024, dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations at both Gills Pond Brook and East Pond Brook consistently met the 6.5 mg/L guideline for the protection of other life stages, with the exception of a brief decline below this threshold at Gills Pond Brook in 2014. In 2025, both stations experienced short-term decreases below 6.5 mg/L, likely due to elevated water temperatures and reduced water levels that resulted in isolated, stagnant pools with low dissolved oxygen concentrations throughout July and August. Over the long term, DO concentrations at both sites have generally fluctuated around the 9.5 mg/L guideline established for the protection of early life stages.

Over the 18-year monitoring period, clear seasonal patterns are evident - DO levels tend to decrease during the summer and rise during the winter. The black dashed trendlines on the adjacent graphs indicate a gradual overall decline in DO at both stations. This trend is likely associated with rising water temperatures driven by climate change.

Dissolved Oxygen in Tributary to Gills Pond Brook



Dissolved Oxygen in East Pond Brook





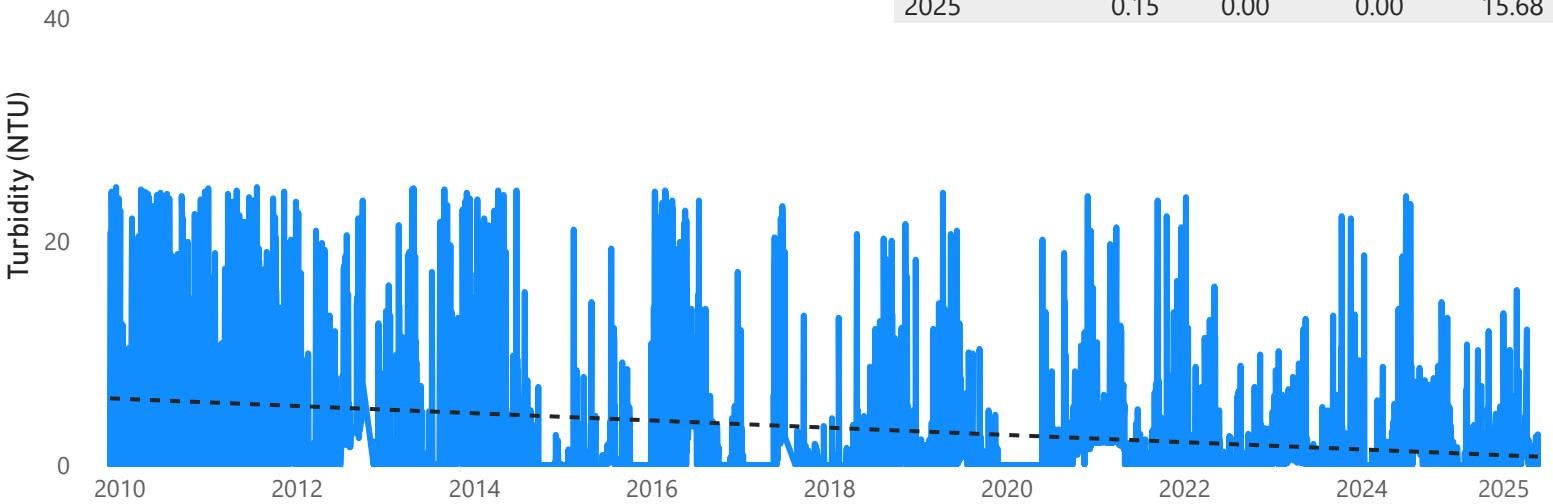
Surface Water Turbidity

Turbidity sensors measure the amount of fine solids, such as silt, clay, or organic materials, suspended in the water column. This parameter is monitored because turbid waters can prevent light from reaching photosynthetic organisms, settle on benthic organisms and spawning areas, and damage delicate respiratory organs.

At both Gill's Pond Brook and East Pond Brook, turbidity levels are generally low, as reflected in the low long-term averages and medians recorded at each station. However, turbidity sensors are susceptible to errors caused by debris accumulating around the sensor. Over 18 years of deployment at Gill's Pond Brook, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) readings and grab samples have ranged from 0.0 to 2.4 NTU and 0.2 to 4.1 NTU, respectively. At East Pond Brook, QA/QC readings and grab samples over the same period have ranged from 0.0 to 3.1 NTU and 0.2 to 2.3 NTU, respectively. Despite this, sensors frequently report much higher values during deployment due to sediment getting trapped in the protective cage. To provide a more accurate representation of site conditions, readings above 25 NTU have been excluded from this report.

Turbidity spikes often coincide with precipitation events, as rainfall can disturb sediments near the sensor or increase silt-laden runoff entering the water column, temporarily raising turbidity levels. A trendline For Gills Pond Brook values shows how turbidity has decreased after upstream mining operations concluded. In contrast, East Pond Brook has exhibited a relatively stable trend over time. The median and average turbidity values recorded in 2025 at both stations are consistent with previous years.

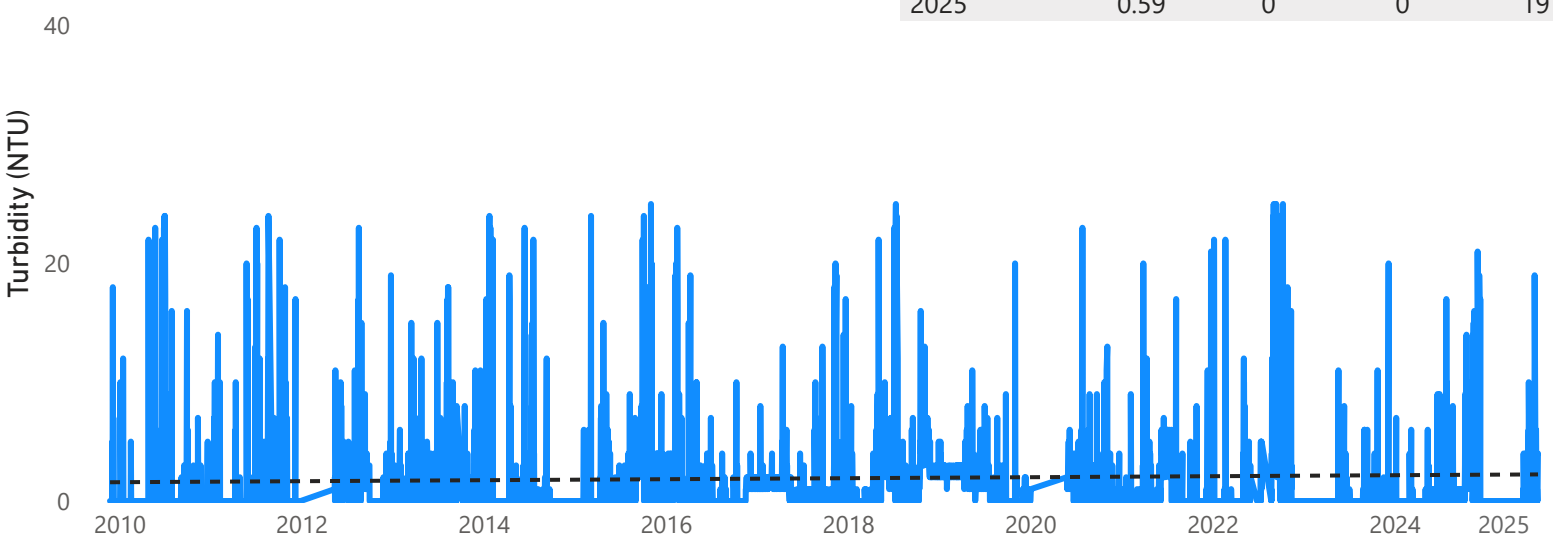
Turbidity in Tributary to Gills Pond Brook



Gills Pond Brook

Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2009-2024	0.78	0.00	0.00	24.90
2025	0.15	0.00	0.00	15.68

Turbidity in East Pond Brook



East Pond Brook

Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2009-2024	0.74	0	0	25
2025	0.59	0	0	19



Surface Water Elevation

Water elevation, also referred to as stage, at Gills Pond Brook ranged between 1.33 m to 5.84 m, with a median of 1.29 m in 2025 - slightly lower than the 2009-2024 long term median of 1.34m. Water elevation at East Pond Brook ranged between 1.12 m to 3.20m, with a median of 1.03m in 2025, consistent with previous years.

Water levels throughout the summer of 2025 were very low due to high atmospheric temperatures and less frequent precipitation events. Throughout the winter and spring, water levels can be highly variable. This is partially due to seasonal change and increased precipitation, but is mainly driven by snow and ice coverage in the winter causing inaccurate elevated data measurements.

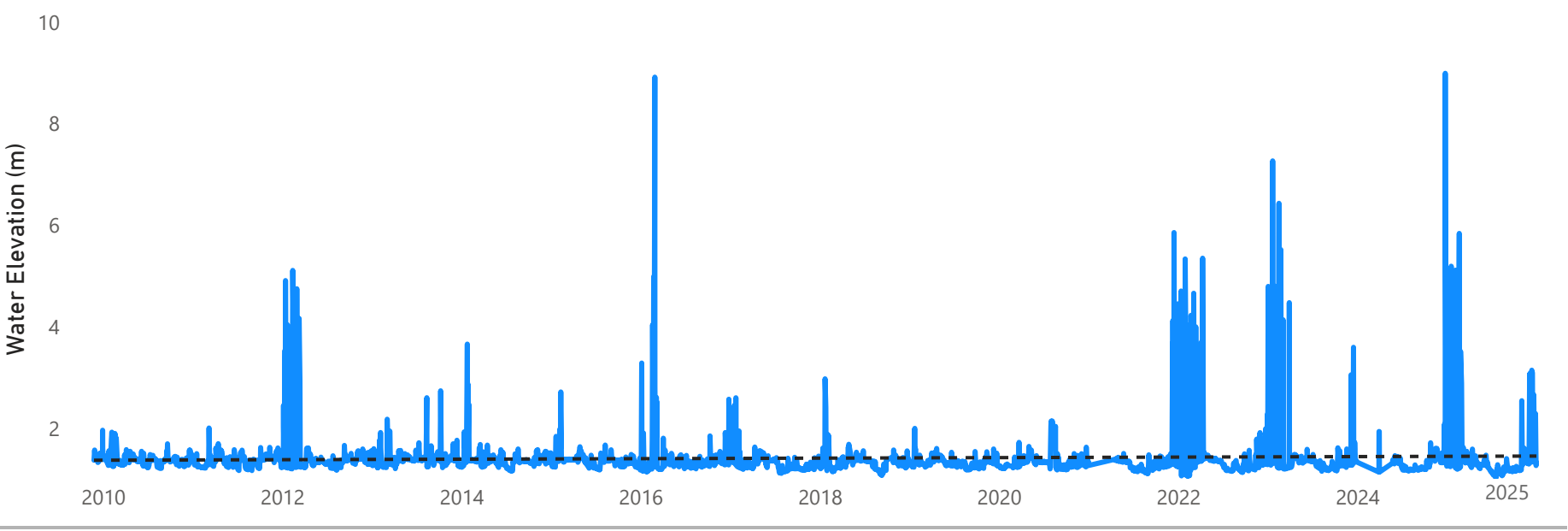
Gills Pond Brook

Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2009-2024	1.34	1.34	1.05	8.99
2025	1.33	1.29	1.04	5.84

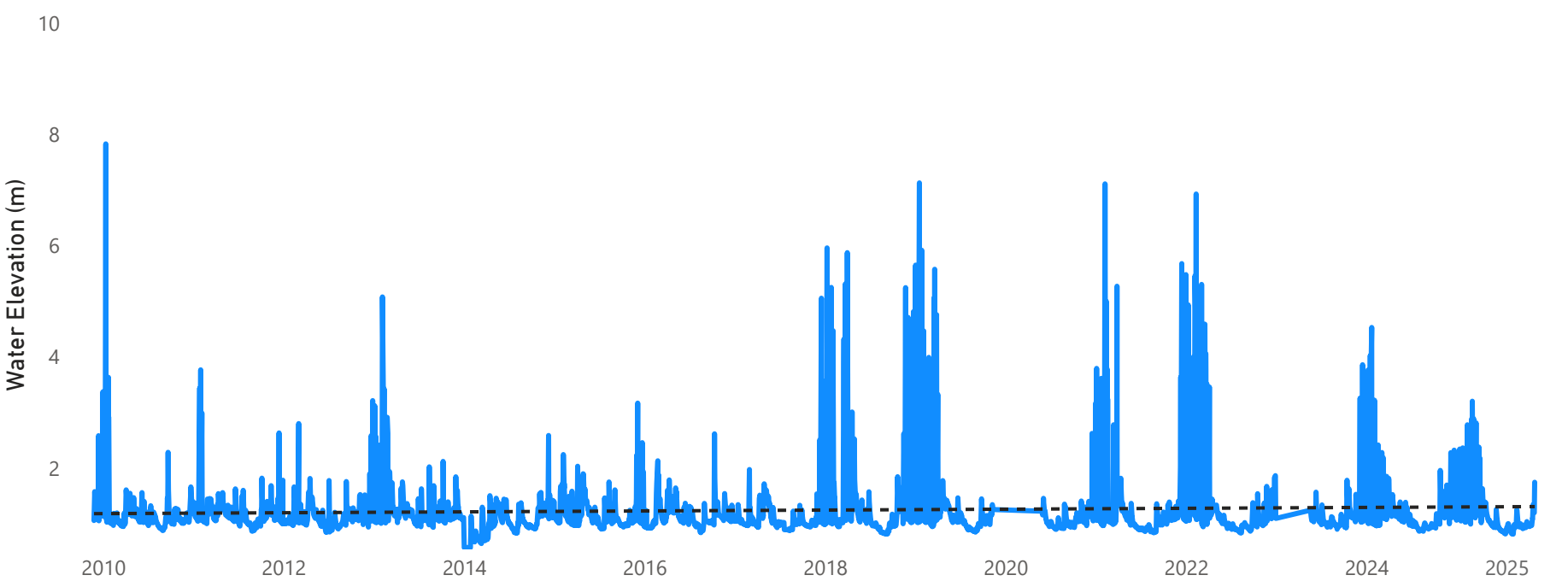
East Pond Brook

Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2009-2024	1.14	1.09	0.57	7.83
2025	1.12	1.03	0.81	3.20

Water Elevation (m) in Tributary to Gills Pond Brook



Water Elevation (m) in East Pond Brook



Well Water Temperature

Well after Tailings Dam Water Temperature (°C) Statistics

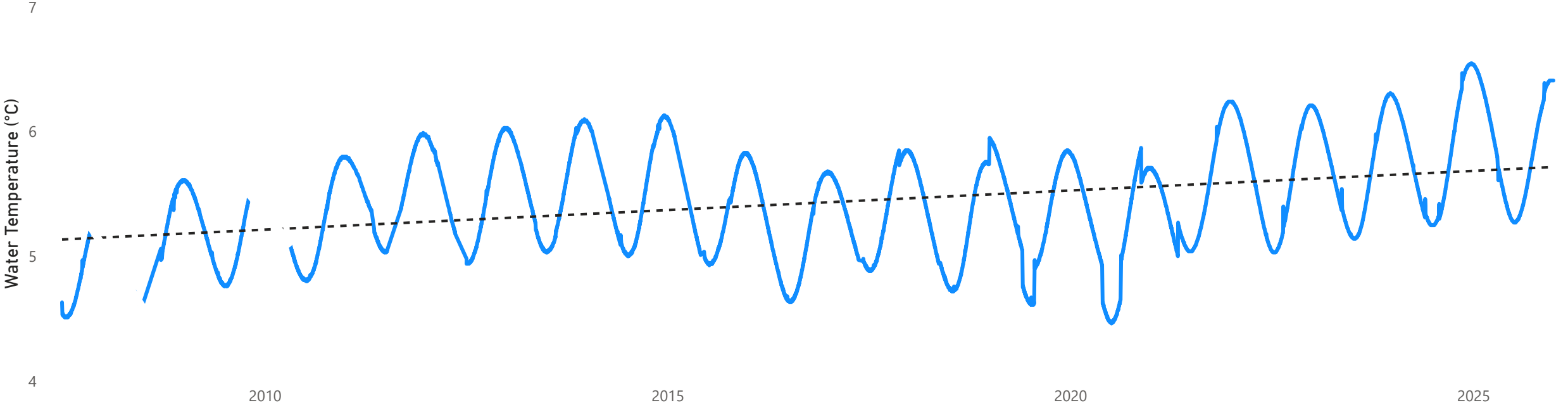
Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2007-2024	5.43	5.42	4.46	6.55
2025	5.89	5.91	5.27	6.54

In 2025, the water temperature in the well after tailings dam ranged from 5.27°C to 6.54°C, with an average of 5.89°C - slightly higher than the long-term average of 5.43°C recorded from 2007 to 2024.

A general warming trend is evident, as shown by the black dashed line in the figure below. In 2011, the average temperature was 5.54°C, which is 0.35°C cooler than in 2025. Although temperatures dipped slightly between 2016 and 2020, they have been steadily rising since. The highest recorded temperature of 6.55°C occurred on December 24, 2024.

The coolest temperatures tend to occur in July, while the warmest temperatures occur in December and January. This is a stark contrast to surface water which displays the opposite pattern. This is due to delayed seasonal warming as a result of the insulative properties of soil. Overall, well water temperatures remain relatively stable throughout the year. In 2025, the temperature range was 1.27°C, compared to a total range of 2.09°C over the 2007–2024 period.

Water Temperature in Well after Tailings Pond



Well Water pH

Well after Tailings Dam pH (pH units) Statistics

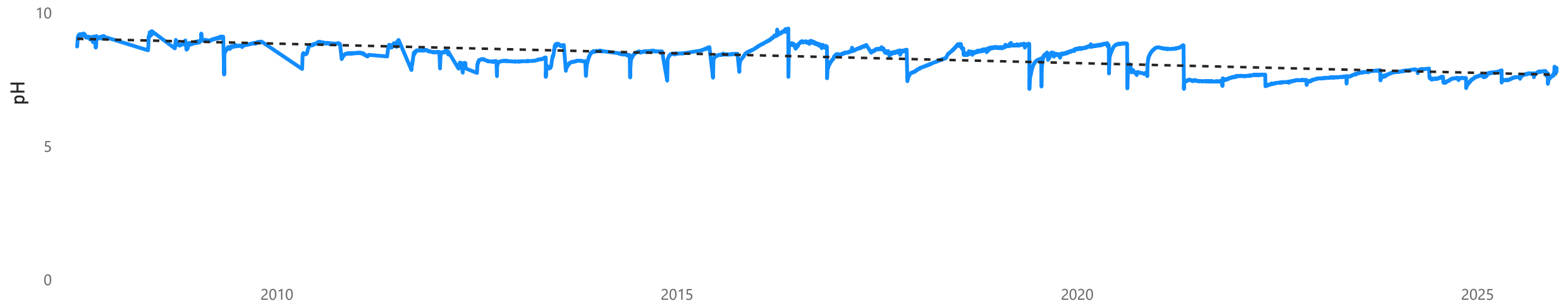
Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2007-2024	8.30	8.46	7.15	9.42
2025	7.67	7.69	7.34	7.99

In 2025, the average pH was 7.67 pH units, slightly lower than the 8.30 pH average between 2007-2024, but comparable to the 2024 average of 7.61 pH. As previously mentioned, waters in Newfoundland tend to be slightly acidic (lower pH) due to the soil composition and geology. When monitoring began, the pH was much higher; however, it has been trending towards more typical readings for the island.

The general decreasing trend, is indicated by the black dashed line below. The average pH in 2008 was 8.92 pH units, which is 1.25 pH units higher than 2025. This is opposite to the two surface water stations which show an increasing pH trend. The downward trending pH in the well may be a result of the decommissioning of the mine, or it may be a result of warming water temperatures. This correlation was noted in 2021; the pH at this site often decreases when water temperatures increase.

When the sonde is removed for maintenance or calibration, the well is purged, resulting in the downward spikes observed in the graph. This disturbance is particularly evident in the pH data, as the pH sensor requires a longer stabilization period than the other sensors. In 2021, the well sonde was replaced with an EXO sonde. Since this change, measured pH values have generally been lower than those recorded by the previous instrument.

pH in Well After Tailings Dam





Well Water Specific Conductivity

Well after Tailings Dam Specific Conductivity (µS/cm) Statistics

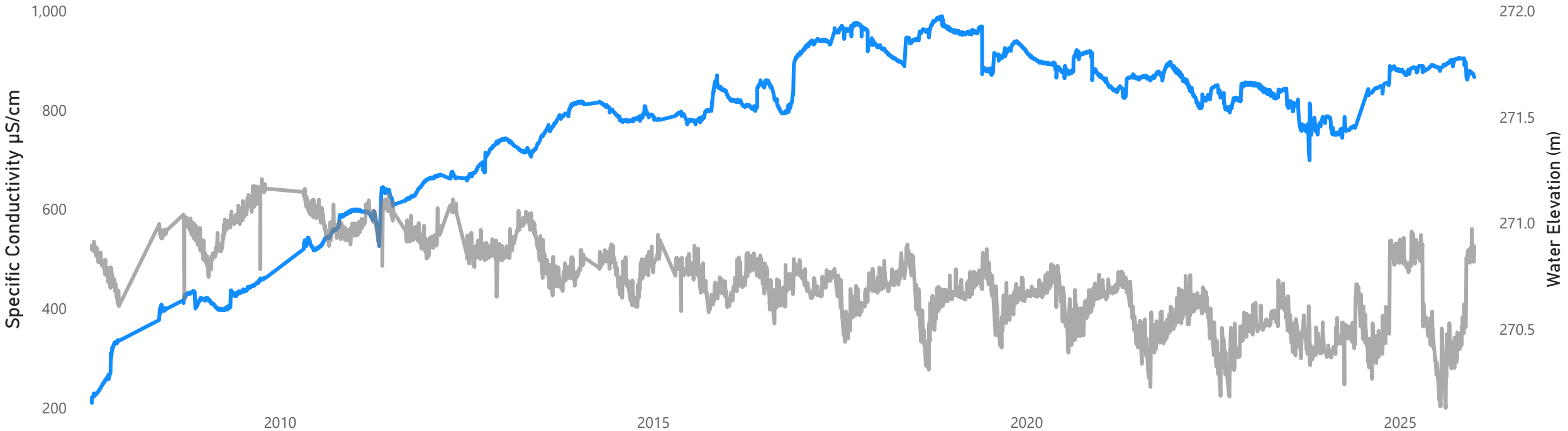
Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2007-2024	776.56	821.98	210.00	989.00
2025	886.61	885.78	861.07	905.00

Specific conductivity in groundwater is influenced by a range of factors including seasonal variation, groundwater recharge, and industrial processes. An inverse relationship is often observed between conductivity and water elevation; higher water levels typically dilute dissolved ions, resulting in temporary reductions in conductivity. In 2025, the average specific conductivity in the well was 886.61, which is slightly higher than the 2024 average of 811.58 µS/cm, and slightly above the long-term average of 776.56 µS/cm recorded from 2007 to 2024. The elevated conductivity observed in 2025 is likely attributable to reduced water levels throughout the summer due to limited precipitation recharging groundwater aquifers.

Conductivity levels increased steadily from 2007 until 2014, likely due to ongoing mining activities. Following this period, conductivity began to decline, although values remained elevated compared to early years. Between 2014 and 2016, the water level in the tailings pond was lowered to facilitate long-term stabilization work. This reduction in water volume may have concentrated dissolved constituents, contributing to the observed increase in conductivity from 2016 to 2018. Since then, specific conductivity levels have gradually declined and stabilized, with a slight increase noted throughout 2024 and 2025, though still below historical peak values.

Specific Conductivity in Well after Tailings Dam

● Specific Conductivity (µS/cm) ● Water Elevation (m)





Well Water Oxidization Reduction Potential

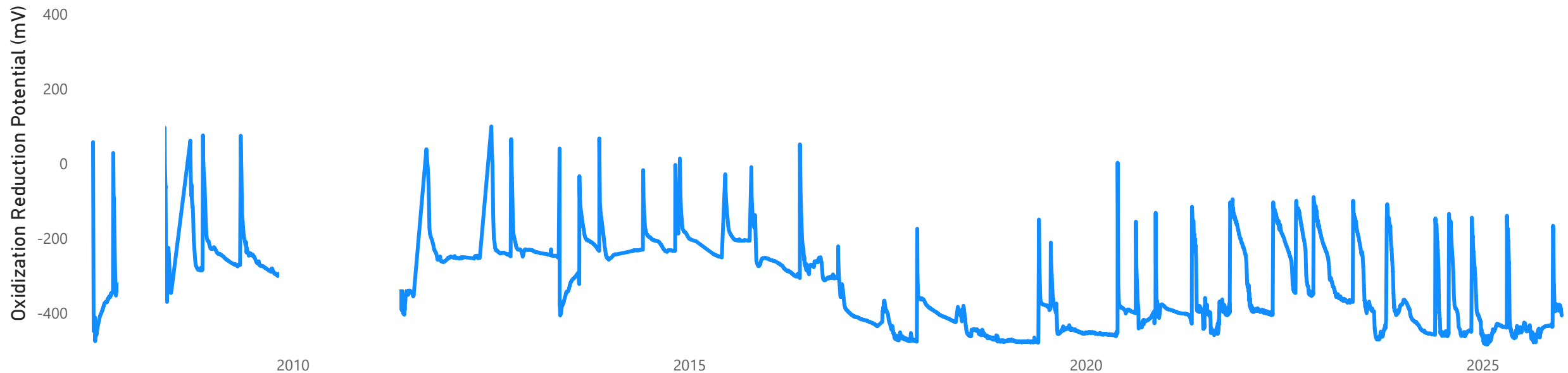
Well after Tailings Dam ORP (mV) Statistics

Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2007-2024	-327.78	-350	-480	99
2025	-431.20	-442	-485	-140

Oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) measures how readily a solution can gain (reduction) or lose (oxidation) electrons. In groundwater systems, ORP is directly linked to the mobility of potential contaminants, as redox conditions control the chemical form, solubility, and behavior of many chemical constituents, including metals. Tracking ORP trends provides valuable insight into shifts in groundwater chemistry and helps detect early signs of environmental changes.

In 2025, the average oxidization reduction potential (ORP) was -431.20 mV, which is comparable to the 2024 average of -393.36 mV, but slightly lower than the long term 2007-2024 average of -327.78 mV. Like pH, the ORP sensor takes longer to settle than other sensors, resulting in upward spikes in the data. The spikes are likely attributed to the purging of the well to collect grab samples. Purging the well results in fresh, oxidized groundwater entering the well. It can take days to weeks for ORP to stabilize. ORP values increased from 2007 until 2015, with a plateau occurring from 2010 to 2014. ORP dropped throughout 2016 to 2018, and once again plateaued until 2021. Since 2021, ORP has been relatively stable with minor fluctuations.

Oxidization Reduction Potential in Well after Tailings Dam



Well Water Elevation

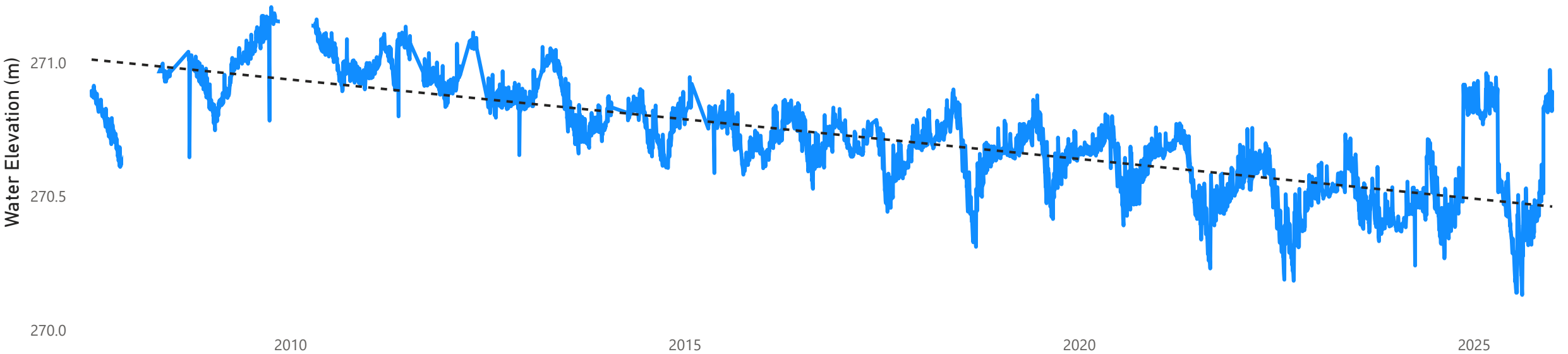
Well after Tailings Dam Water Elevation (m) Statistics

Report Year	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
2007-2024	270.71	270.70	270.18	271.21
2025	270.59	270.53	270.13	270.97

Water elevation indicates the surface of the aquifer above sea level. In 2025, the average water elevation was 270.59 m, comparable to the 2024 average of 270.51 but slightly lower than the 2007-2024 average of 270.71 m. The lowest elevation in 2025 was 270.13 m, while the highest elevation was 270.97 m, resulting in a total range of 0.84m throughout the year. Dips in elevation are likely related to purging the well to collect grab samples.

The well reached maximum water elevation on 10/6/2009, and the water elevation has been decreasing since, although there was a substantial jump in elevation towards the end of 2024 and 2025. Increased water elevation was observed throughout 2025; however, this was likely attributable to differences in instrument calibration, given the abrupt increases and decreases observed.

Water Elevation in Well after Tailings Pond

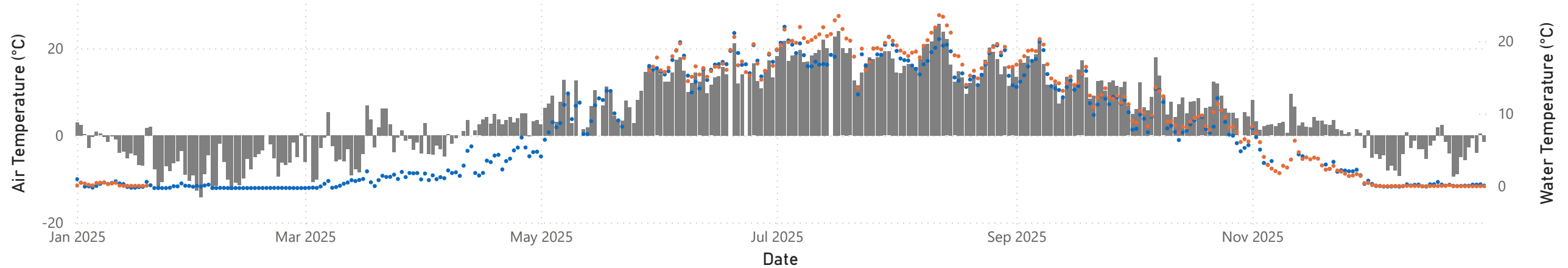


Climate Data from Millertown Climate Station

2025 precipitation data and air temperature from Environment Canada's Millertown, Newfoundland and Labrador weather station.

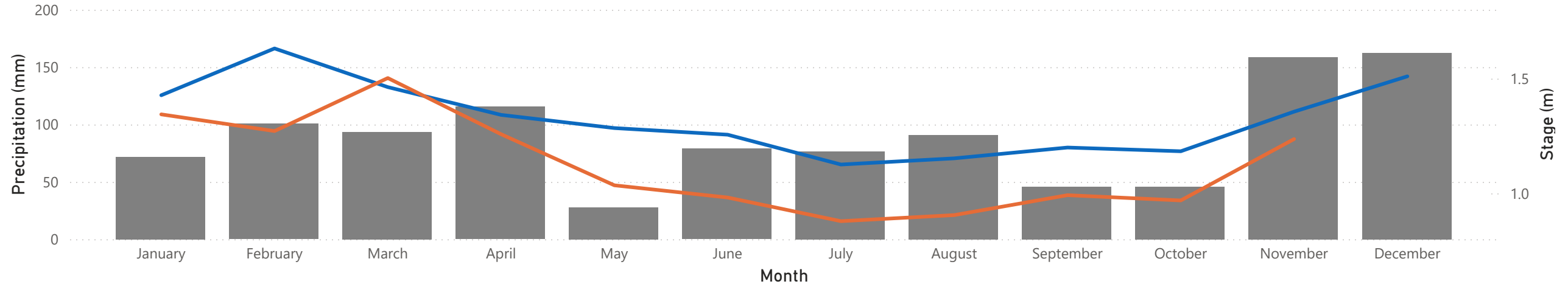
2025 Millertown Mean Air Temperature and TECK Surface Mean Water Temperature

● Millertown Mean Air Temperature ● Trib to Gills Mean Water Temperature ● East Pond Brook Mean Water Temperature



2025 Millertown Total Precipitation and TECK Mean Water Levels (Stage)

● Millertown Total Precipitation ● Trib to Gills Mean Stage ● East Pond Brook Mean Stage

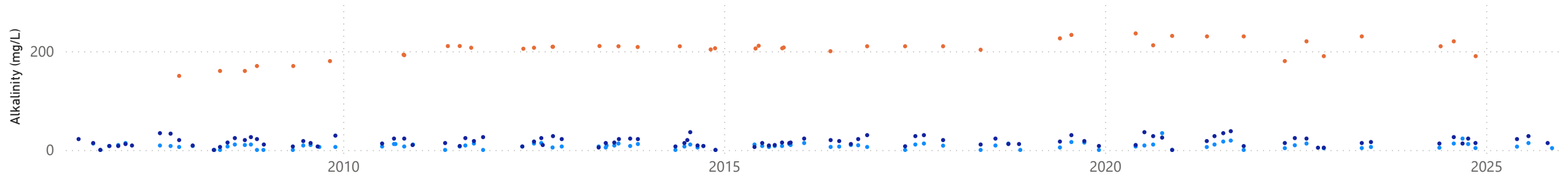


Appendix - Grab Sample Graphs

- Groundwater grab sample data is unavailable for 2025 due to technical difficulties associated with the sampling process

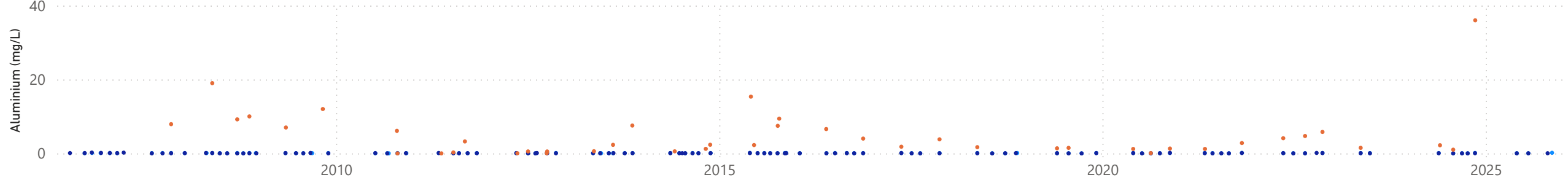
Grab Samples Alkalinity (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



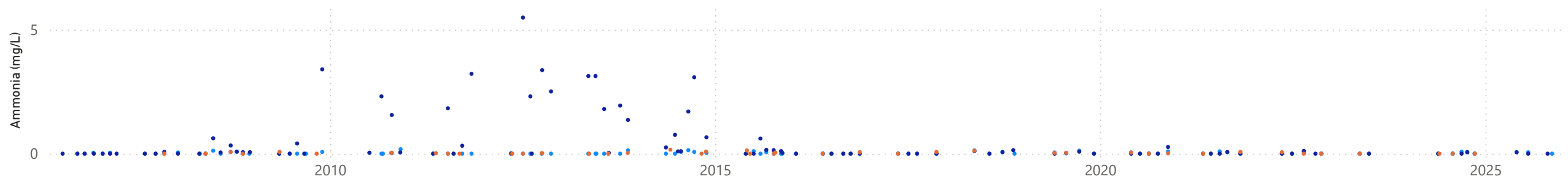
Grab Samples Aluminium (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Grab Samples Ammonia (mg/L)

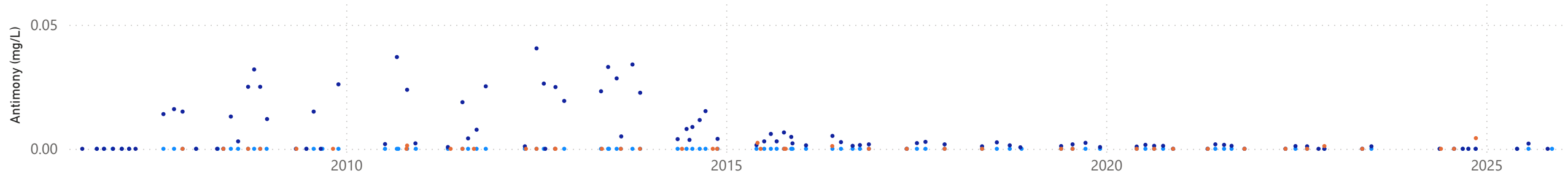
station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Appendix - Grab Sample Graphs

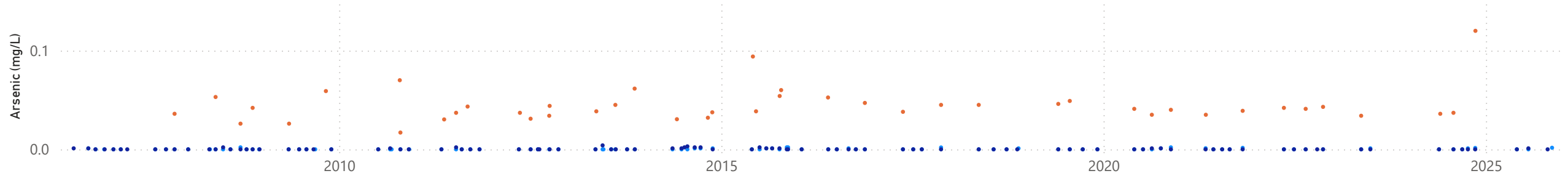
Grab Samples Antimony (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



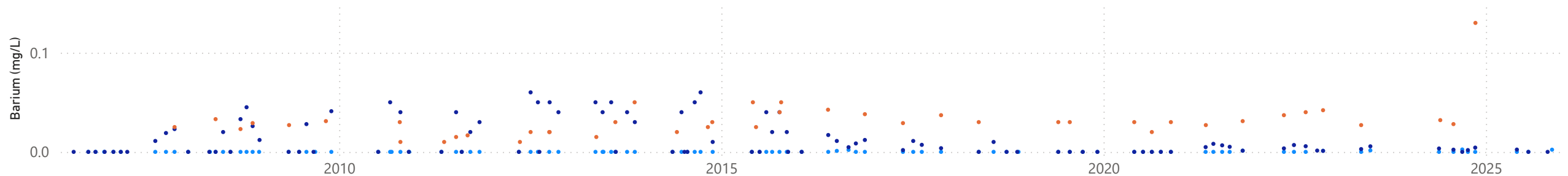
Grab Samples Arsenic (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Grab Samples Barium (mg/L)

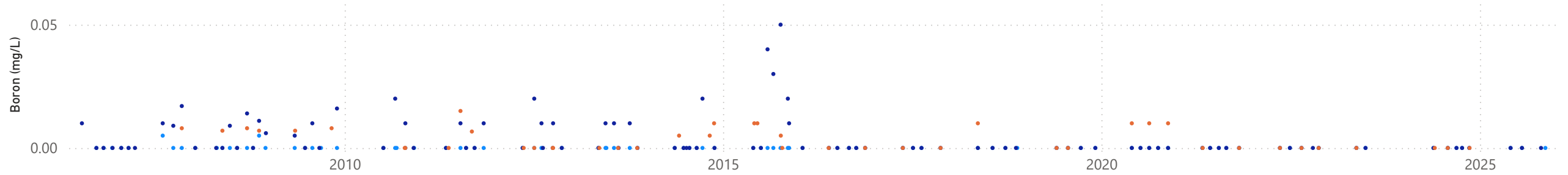
station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Appendix - Grab Sample Graphs

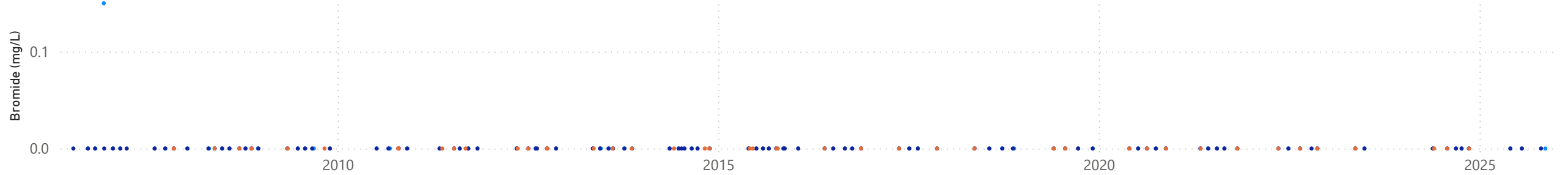
Grab Samples Boron (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



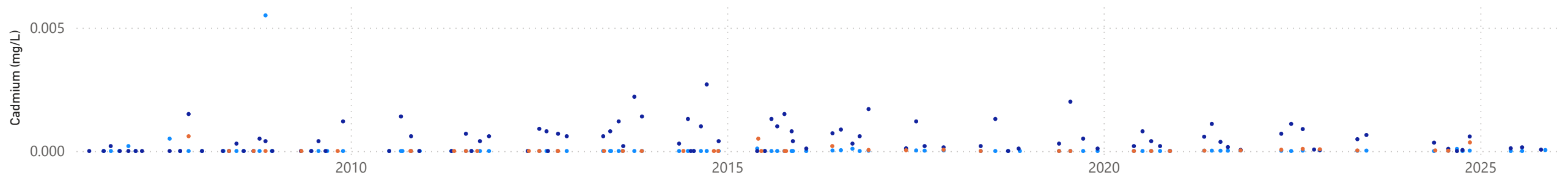
Grab Samples Bromide (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Grab Samples Cadmium (mg/L)

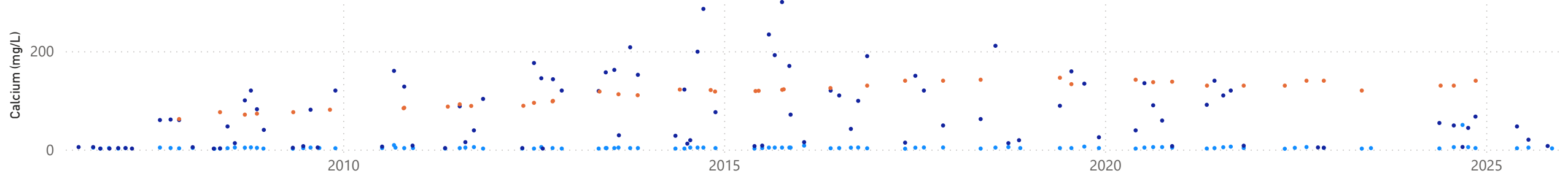
station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Appendix - Grab Sample Graphs

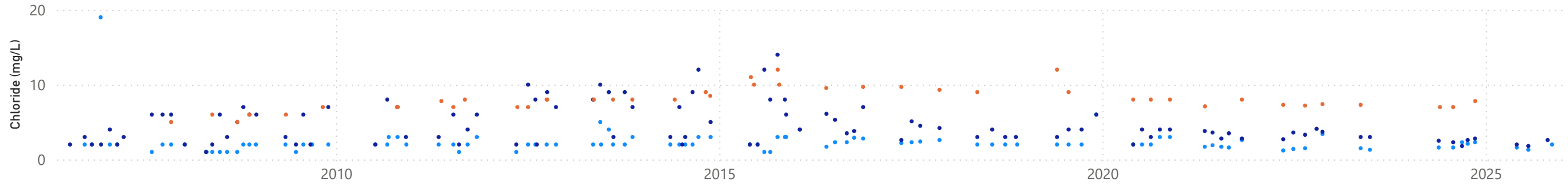
Grab Samples Calcium (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



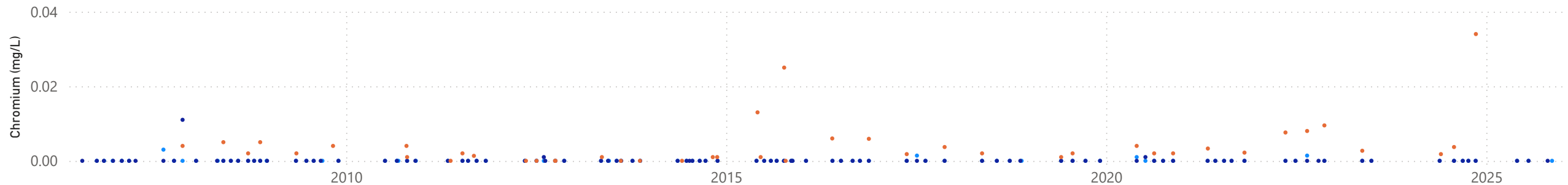
Grab Samples Chloride (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Grab Samples Chromium (mg/L)

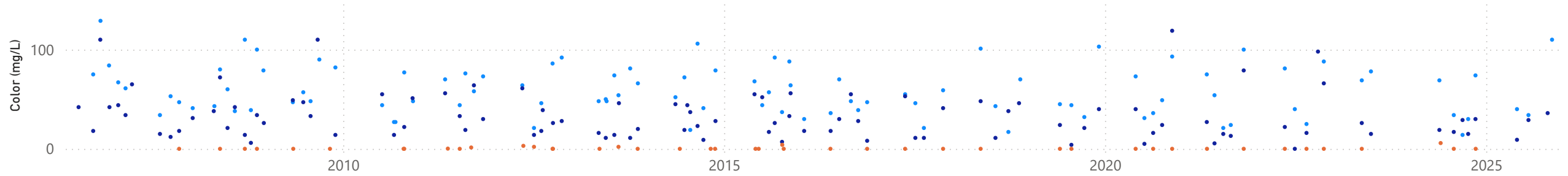
station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Appendix - Grab Sample Graphs

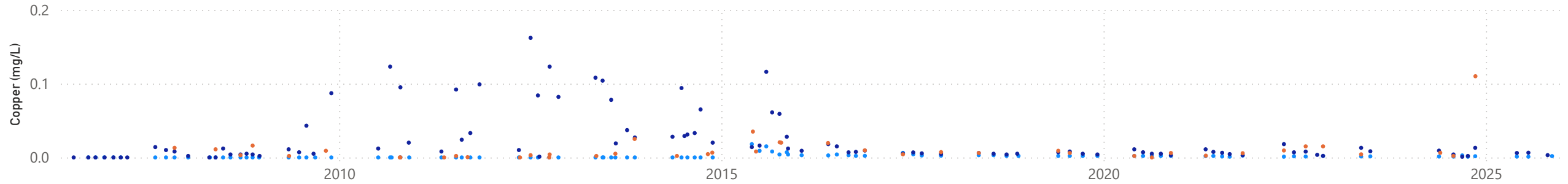
Grab Samples Color (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



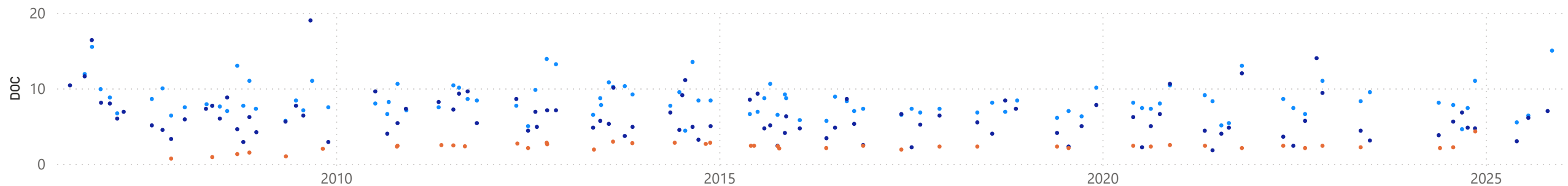
Grab Samples Copper (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Grab Samples Chromium (mg/L)

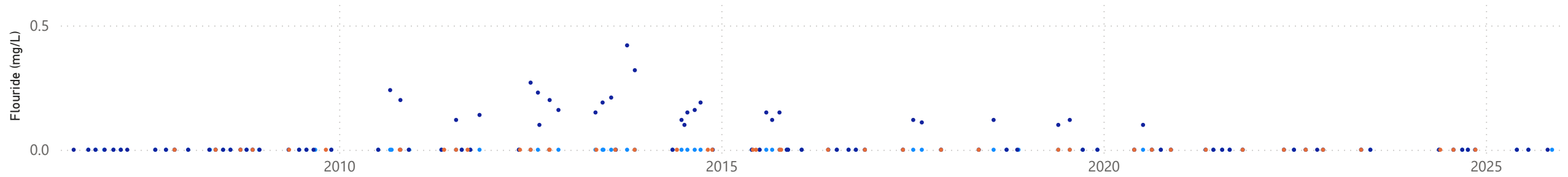
station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Appendix - Grab Sample Graphs

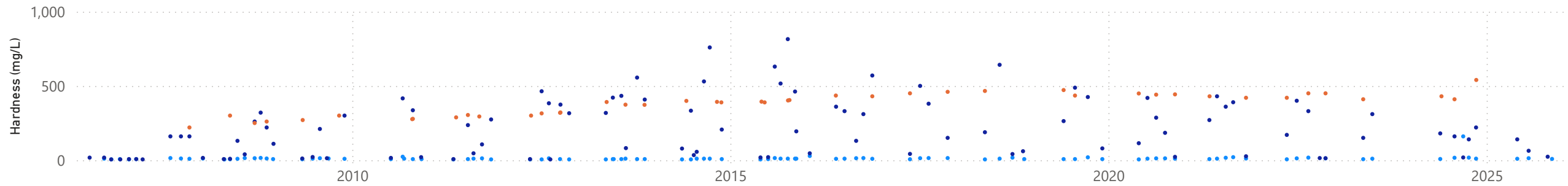
Grab Samples Flouride (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



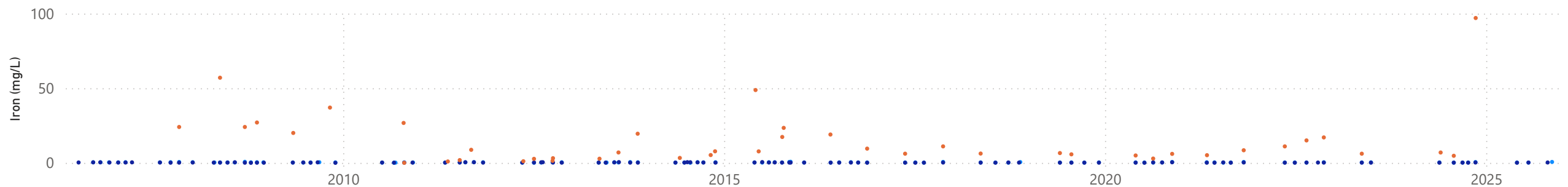
Grab Samples Hardness (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Grab Samples Iron (mg/L)

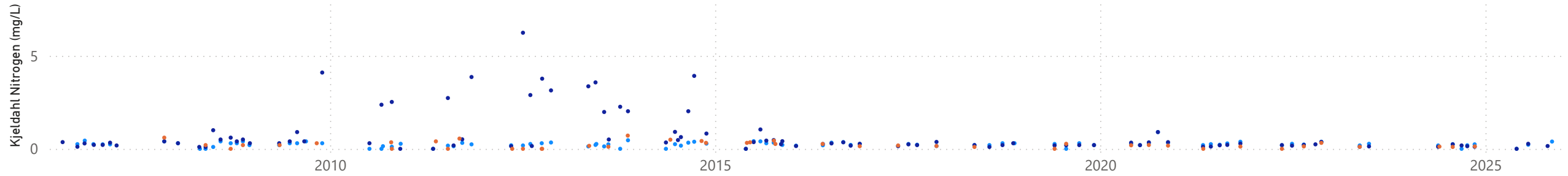
station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Appendix - Grab Sample Graphs

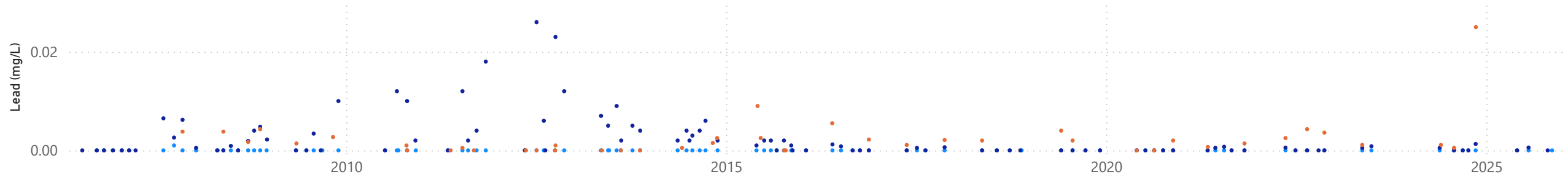
Grab Samples Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



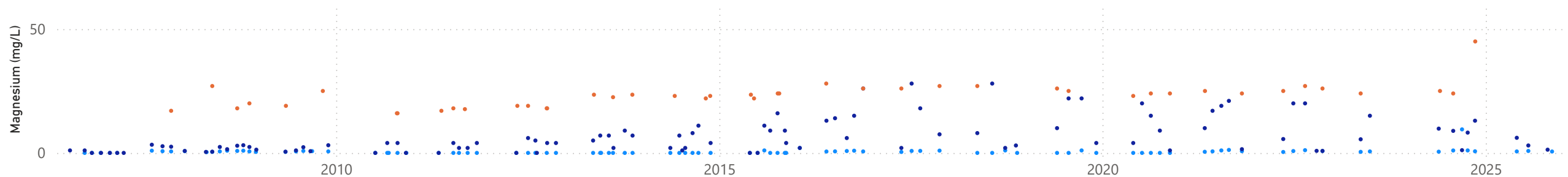
Grab Samples Lead (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Grab Samples Magnesium (mg/L)

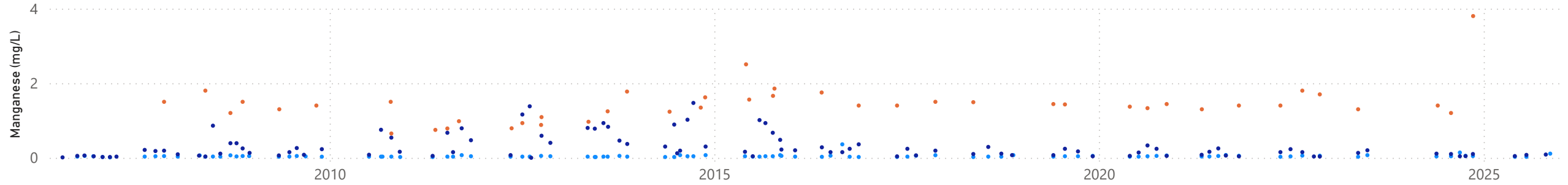
station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Appendix - Grab Sample Graphs

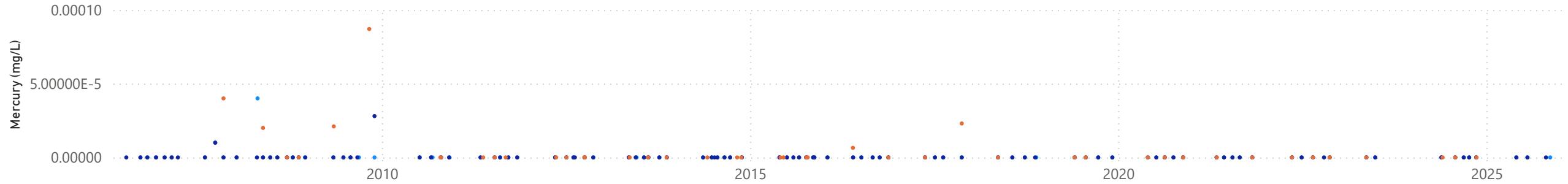
Grab Samples Manganese (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



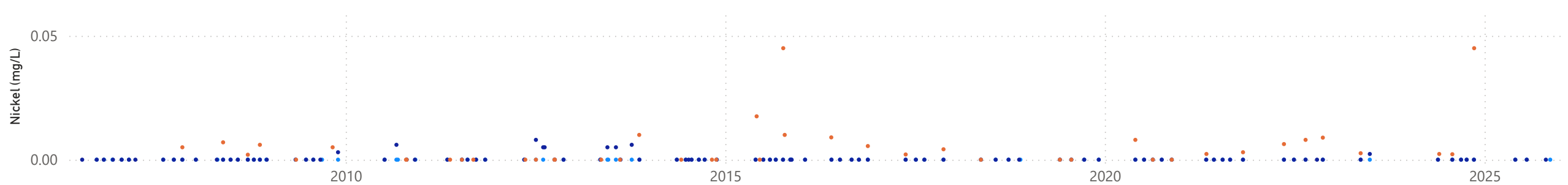
Grab Samples Mercury (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Grab Samples Nickel (mg/L)

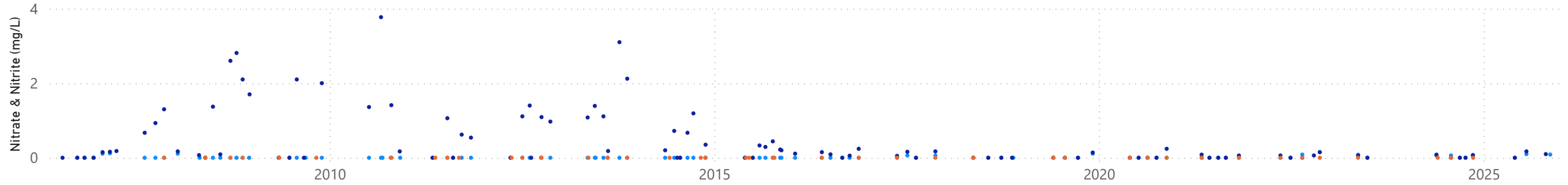
station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Appendix - Grab Sample Graphs

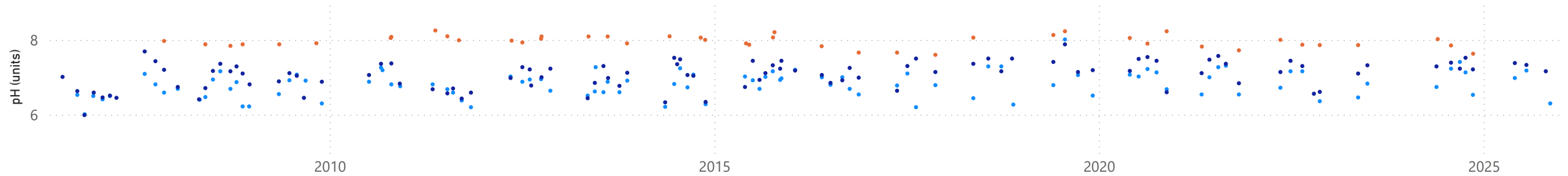
Grab Samples Nitrate & Nitrite (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



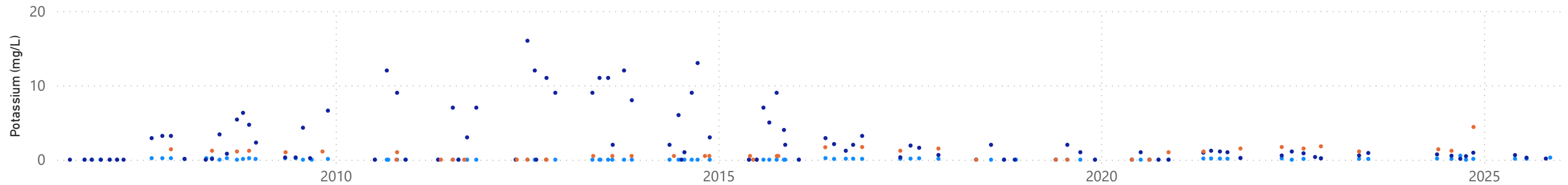
Grab Samples pH (units)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Grab Samples Potassium (mg/L)

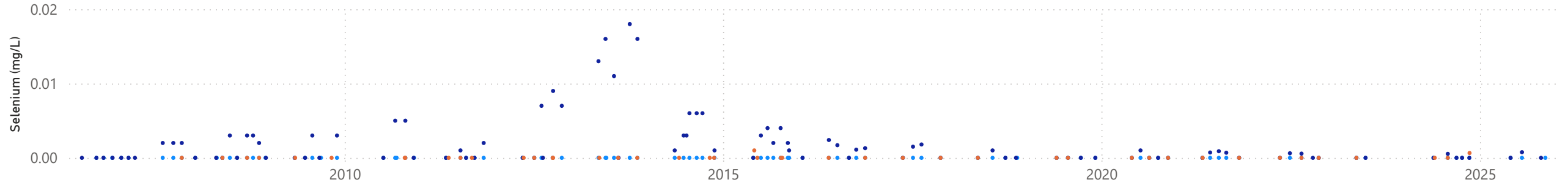
station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Appendix - Grab Sample Graphs

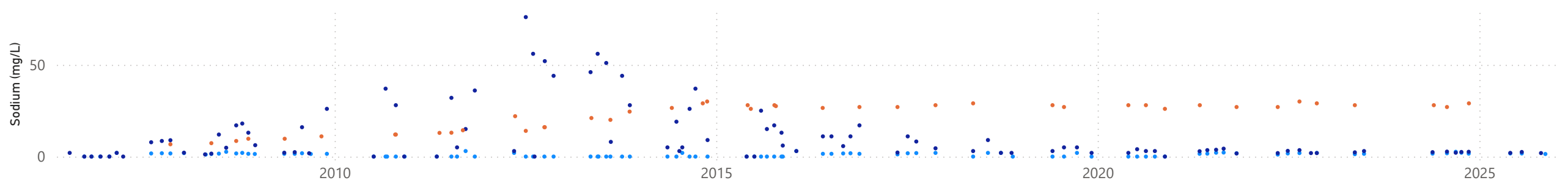
Grab Samples Selenium (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



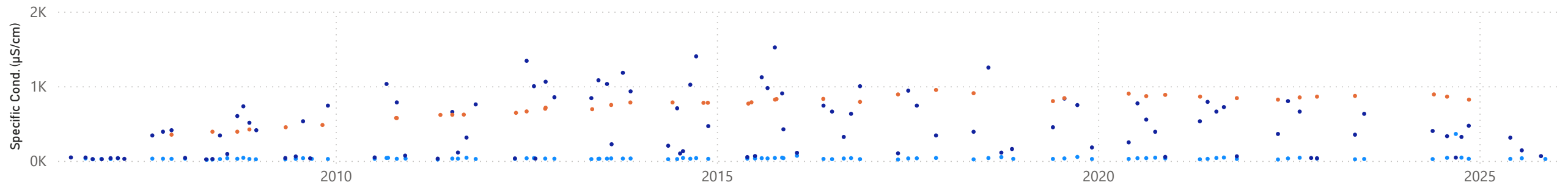
Grab Samples Sodium (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Grab Samples Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)

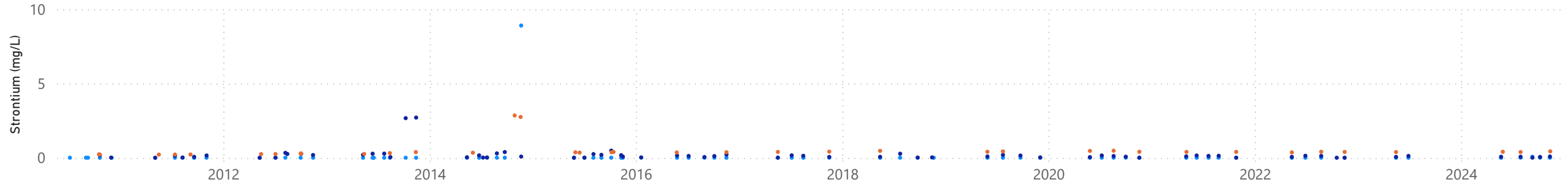
station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Appendix - Grab Sample Graphs

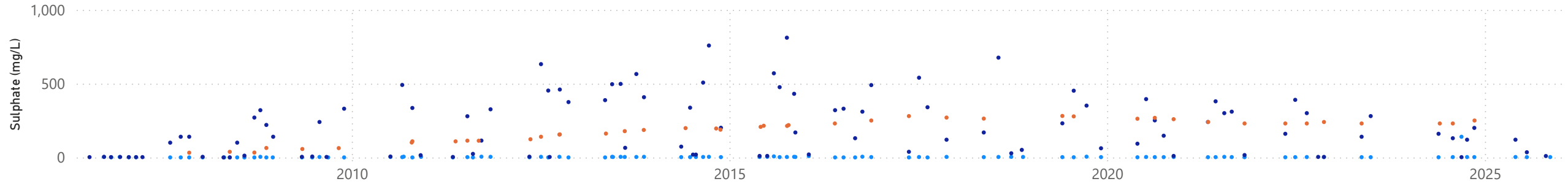
Grab Samples Strontium (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



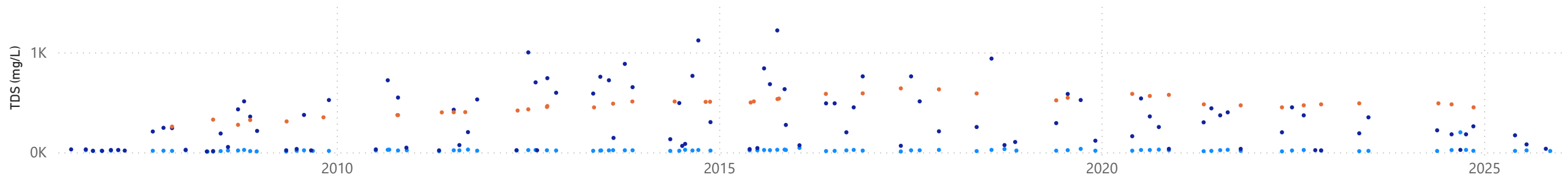
Grab Samples Sulphate (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Grab Samples Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)

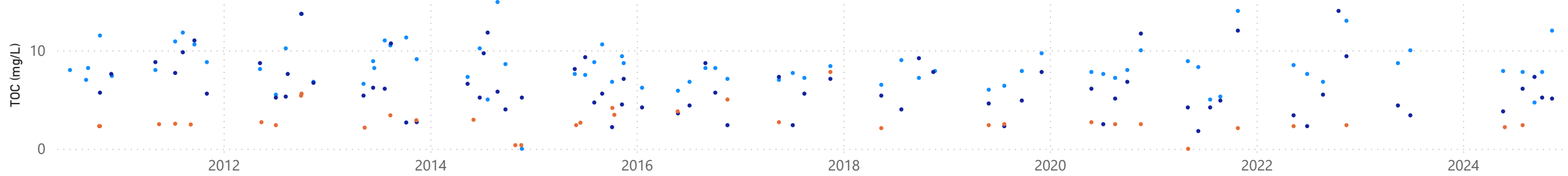
station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Appendix - Grab Sample Graphs

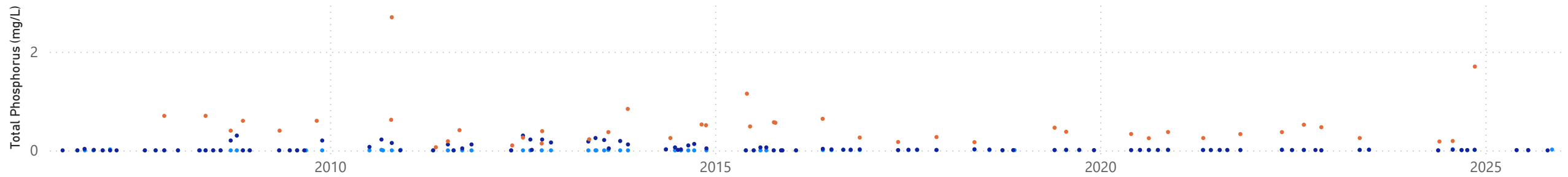
Grab Samples Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



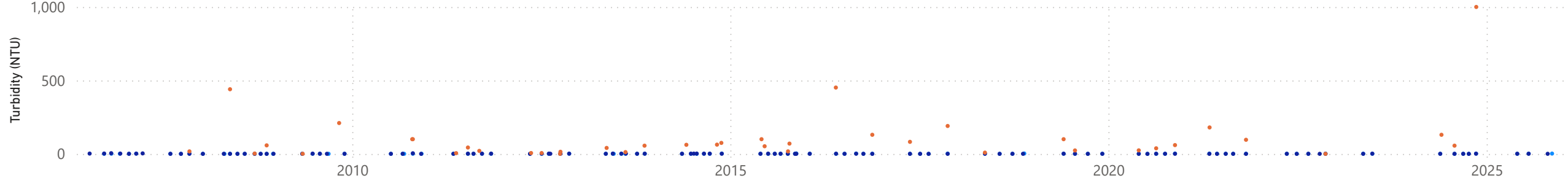
Grab Samples Total Phosphorus (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Grab Samples Turbidity (NTU)

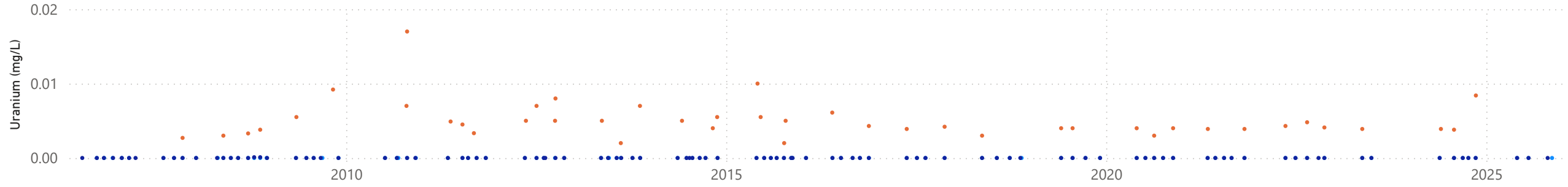
station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Appendix - Grab Sample Graphs

Grab Samples Uranium (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam



Grab Samples Zinc (mg/L)

station ● East Pond Brook ● Gills Pond Brook ● Well After Tailings Dam

