Public Service Company of New Hampshire
Seacoast Reliability Project

Madbury, Durham, Newington & Portsmouth, NH

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
401 Water Quality Certification Application

Revised Environmental Monitoring Plan for Little Bay

Presented To:
Public Service Company of New Hampshire
d/b/a Eversource Energy
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The 401 Water Quality Certification application prepared for the Seacoast Reliability Project acknowledges that exceedances of allowable turbidity increases are anticipated to occur during construction. In anticipation of water quality monitoring being required as a condition of the Water Quality Certification, PSNH proposes the following environmental monitoring plan.

Environmental monitoring associated with the installation (burial via jet plow) of three electric transmission cables across Little Bay for the Seacoast Reliability Project (SRP) includes three components: water quality monitoring during construction, recovery of benthic habitat conditions (i.e., bathymetry) along the installations, and recovery of the benthic infaunal community after construction. The general approaches to these surveys are described in this document, and have been refined based on the draft permit conditions issued by DES on November 10, 2016.

1.0 Water Quality Monitoring During Construction

As has been described in the SRP Natural Resource Impact Assessment Report, the installation of buried cables will cause suspension of sediments into the water column resulting in the creation of a tidally-driven plume. The Water Quality Certification Application has demonstrated that the suspended sediment plume projected to occur generated during cable installation will not have deleterious effects on sensitive resources in Little Bay. A mixing zone is proposed for the project to define a plume assimilation area beyond which water quality standards will not be exceeded as defined in the EPA document "Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (EPA, 1991) and authorized in NH Code of Administrative Rules Chapter Env-Wq 1707. The mixing zone is based on the results of sediment plume dispersion modeling that predicts the concentrations of excess suspended sediments (TSS) caused by the installation (RPS 2017). There is no simple correlation between suspended sediments and turbidity, the parameter NHDES uses to determine impairment. Measurement of turbidity allows real-time data evaluation and feedback so that adjustments to installation activities can be implemented quickly while TSS sampling requires laboratory analysis causing a delay in response. PSNH therefore proposes to conduct a field survey measuring turbidity during cable installation in order to verify that the DES turbidity criterion of < 10 NTUs above background has been met at the edge of the proposed mixing zone.

As shown by the water quality model (RPS 2017), a plume of excess suspended sediments will cross the bay in conjunction with the jet plow. The width and length of the plume will vary with the tidal stage. During ebbing and flooding tides, the plume will be narrow and elongated; during slack tides, the plume will be shorter and wider. At no time is the plume predicted to encompass more than a fraction of the width of the bay. Because of the ephemeral nature of the predicted suspended sediment plume, which varies in extent and magnitude with the position of the jet plow combined with water depth, current speed and direction, all minimum mixing zone criteria defined in Env-Wq 1707.02 are expected to be met. Model results show suspended sediments at any given time are concentrated in the vicinity of the jet plow and decrease rapidly down-current. The maximal effects are predicted to be temporarily concentrated in a shifting and transient plume; therefore zones of passage for mobile aquatic organisms will be maintained throughout the installation process and, as demonstrated in the Water Quality Certification Application, the residual effects of the jet plow installation are not expected to be deleterious to aquatic life or designated uses.

Suspended sediments cannot be measured directly *in situ* so turbidity is proposed as a surrogate and is the parameter that NHDES uses as a criterion for water quality. According to Env-Wq 1700.11, turbidity in Class B waters such as Little Bay shall not exceed naturally occurring levels by more than 10 NTUs, specifically stating "For purposes of state enforcement actions, if a discharge causes or contributes to an increase in turbidity of 10 NTUs or more above the turbidity of the receiving water upstream of the discharge or otherwise outside of the visible discharge, a violation of the turbidity standard shall be deemed to have occurred." As the installation operation via jet plow will take place over a discrete period of time (about 7-13 hours for each cable depending on jet plow advance rate) and the activity will constantly progress across the bay (rather than remaining in one location), PSNH believes that monitoring should document conditions along the mixing zone boundaries to demonstrate the project meets water quality criterion.

1.1 General Water Quality Monitoring Procedures

As allowed under New Hampshire Surface Water Quality Regulation Env-Wq 1707, PSNH proposes to establish a mixing zone for monitoring during construction, and for a period of one week following completion of each cable installation to account for a period when resuspension of sediments redeposited after initial disturbance by the jet plow may occur (Figure 1-1). Within the mixing zone, exceedances of turbidity increases over 10 NTUs above background levels could occur. The proposed mixing zone complies with all Minimum Criteria established in Env-Wq 1707.02. Monitoring will take place at the edge of the proposed mixing zone, as determined by model results presented in RPS 2017. Reference stations will be located up current of the planned cable route centerline while monitoring stations will be located down current of the centerline. During high slack and ebbing tides, the southern station will be considered the reference station and the northern station will be considered the mixing zone or impact station. During low slack and flooding tides, the location of the reference and mixing zone stations will reverse. The mixing zone boundaries are justified based on the suspended sediments modeling results which show values of 20 mg/L or more of total suspended sediments occurring, for brief periods (1 hour or less) during peak currents, within the proposed mixing zone in some locations. Total suspended solids (TSS) samples collected in 2016 and 2017 on the cable corridor show poor correlation with turbidity ($R^2 = 0.46$, n = 32 samples, Figure 1-2; Appendix A), however a conservative estimate based on those data is that 20 mg/L TSS is likely less than 10 NTU turbidity at this site (no sample less than or equal to 21 mg/L TSS had a corresponding turbidity reading higher than 8.8 NTU). Therefore, the predicted 20 mg/L suspended sediments contour is used as a conservative estimate of TSS to define the mixing zone boundary based on the sediment dispersion modeling. Based on the sediment dispersion model, brief water quality exceedances in some areas of the monitoring transect may occur, but are not anticipated to exceed 1 hour.

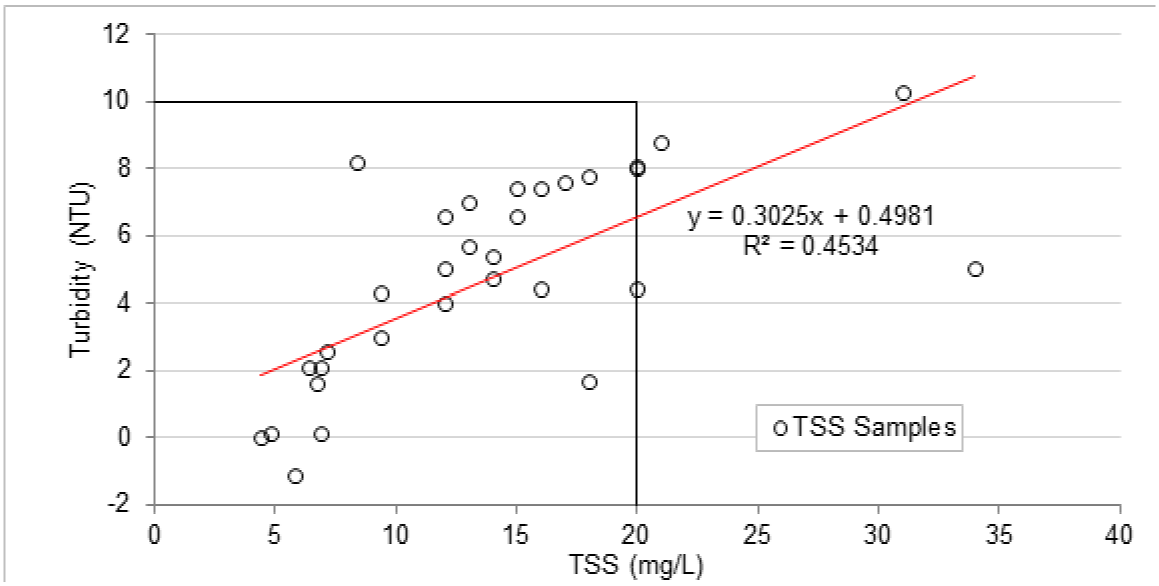

Figure 1-2. Comparison of TSS and Turbidity from 32 samples collected in Little Bay in 2016 and 2017. 20 mg/L TSS and 10 NTU turbidity lines highlighted for reference

Turbidity monitoring will be composed of mobile monitoring performed from boats and fixed station monitoring with deployed instrumentation at select locations. Mobile monitoring will occur at the edge of the mixing zone and will repeatedly sample multiple established stations. Two monitoring boats will be deployed simultaneously - one in an up-current position to document background turbidity and one in a down-current position to document construction effects. There will be a series of five stations north and south of the cable route (Figure 1-1; Table 1-1). Each station down current and up current of the jet plow will be occupied hourly during the installation. At each mobile station, turbidity will be measured using a turbidity probe at the near-surface (within 1 foot of the surface), mid-depth, and near-bottom (within 1 foot of the substrate). Two fixed stations will be located mid-channel at the mixing zone boundary to document continuous turbidity conditions during construction and for a one week period following each cable installation to document any prolonged water quality effects (e.g. due to unconsolidated sediment resuspension). The fixed station monitors will be deployed at a depth approximately 3 ft above the channel bed to document maximum plume effects. In addition, continuously recording turbidity probes will be deployed near the southern boundary of three aquaculture leases , as shown in Figure 1-1at depths approximately 3 ft above the channel bed to document turbidity at those locations.

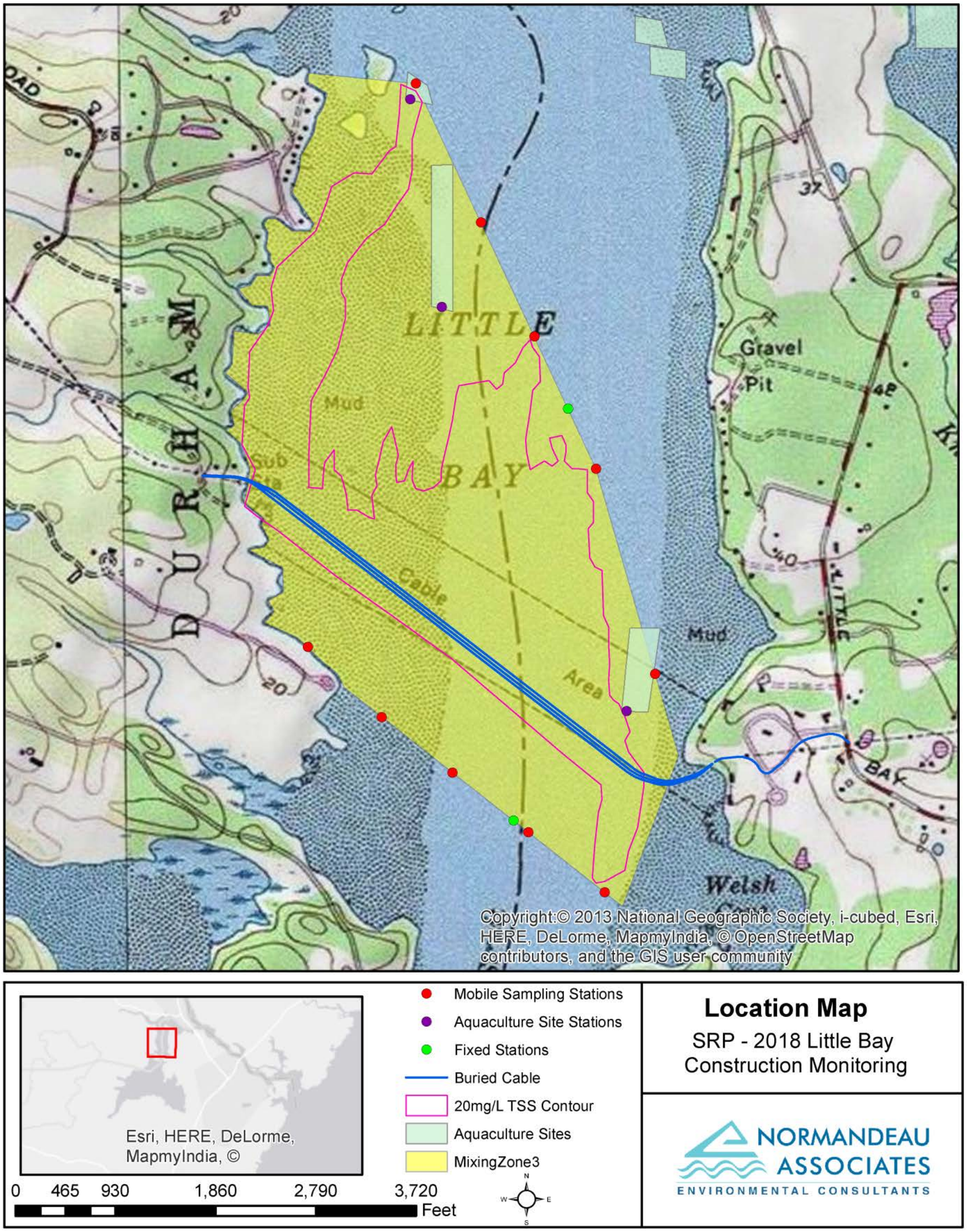

Figure 1-1. Site map showing locations of mixing zone, mobile monitoring and fixed monitoring stations

Table 1-1. Monitoring station coordinates

Mobile Sampling Stations	
Latitude (Decimal Degrees)	Longitude (Decimal Degrees)
43.0948	-70.8578
43.0964	-70.8605
43.0979	-70.8631
43.0994	-70.8655
43.1012	-70.8681
43.1155	-70.8641
43.1004	-70.8560
43.1056	-70.8580
43.1090	-70.8601
43.1119	-70.8619
Fixed MZ Stations	
43.0967	-70.8610
43.1072	-70.8590
Aquaculture Site Stations	
43.0995	-70.8570
43.1098	-70.8633
43.1151	-70.8643

Mobile monitoring will be initiated one hour prior to the startup of the jet plow and continue for two hours after jet plowing has been completed or longer if indicated by turbidity results. Data collected prior to jet plow startup is considered to be reference data regardless of the location of the station. Water quality monitoring will be conducted using YSI 6920 multiparameter sondes or equivalent with a turbidity resolution of 0.1 NTU and accuracy of +/-2% (minimum 0.3 NTU accuracy). QA/QC procedures will follow manufacturer guidelines as well as the USGS publication "Guidelines and Standard Procedures for Continuous Water Quality Monitors: Station Operation, Record Computation, and Data Reporting" (USGS, 2006).

Other information to be recorded will include date, time, water depth, tide stage, weather conditions, and other relevant observations. We do not propose to collect TSS samples as part of this project given that suspended solids criteria are not specified in Env Wq-1700.

1.2 Determination of Compliance with Turbidity Criterion

The field team performing the water quality monitoring will be in contact with the Environmental Monitor and Engineer on the jet plow vessel to coordinate an immediate response, if turbidity results indicate the need (see evaluation below). Because PSNH plans to install three cables in close proximity to one another, results of water quality monitoring during the first installation can also be used to make adjustments to the later installations.

Monitoring data will be evaluated as follows:

- Mobile monitoring will document turbidity at three depths in the water column (near-surface, mid-column, and near-bottom) at reference and impact stations. Turbidity impacts will be evaluated at like depths between reference and impact stations for each sample time. These data will be downloaded daily during the monitoring periods for evaluation.
- If turbidity at any impact station exceeds the reference station value by more than 10 NTUs then two actions will occur: 1) the construction team environmental monitor will be notified of an exceedance and sediment reduction measures will be implemented, and 2) the turbidity exceedance will be characterized by taking turbidity measurements every 15 minutes at the edge of the mixing zone and at 100 ft intervals downcurrent of the observed exceedance until excess turbidity is shown to be less than 10 NTU. Following characterization of the exceedance, the mobile station monitoring will then proceed as before.
- If turbidity at any impact station exceeds the reference station value by more than 10 NTUs for two or more consecutive hours, then three actions will occur: 1) the construction team environmental monitor will be notified, as above; and 2) the exceedance will be characterized, as above; and 3) the construction team environmental monitor will evaluate the nature of the exceedance and take corrective action as necessary (see below).

Preliminary data will be provided to regulatory agencies within 48 hours of completion of the jet plow crossing to enable further evaluations if required. Further evaluations could include comparison of the impact station results to the long term database maintained for the CICEET buoy in the middle of Great Bay. If the absolute value of the impact data falls within the range of observations for the fall months, then it could be considered to be consistent with natural variability. If it is determined that the impact station results are outside the range of natural variability, then the marine contractor will be required to modify their operation of the jet plow for the subsequent installation(s). The most likely factors that could be changed are the advancement rate across the bay and the pressure directed through the water chambers on the plow blade.

Final quality controlled monitoring data will also be formatted as requested by NH DES for submission to the NHDES Environmental Monitoring Database within one month of completion of the construction monitoring.

2.0 Bathymetric Monitoring

Substrate condition, including microtopography and grain size distribution, is one of the dominant factors affecting benthic habitat. The installation of the three cables will temporarily affect bathymetry along an approximately 100-ft wide swath crossing Little Bay, potentially resulting in areas of excess deposition adjacent to the cables and areas of depression over the cables. The changes in microtopography could influence the composition and distribution of benthic infauna and the use of the substrate by epibenthic species (e.g., lobsters, crabs, and horseshoe crabs). Grain size distribution will be characterized during benthic infauna sampling (see below).

Based on discussions with PSNH's marine contractor, Durocher Marine, it is not expected that there will be a substantial (i.e., more than a few inches) depression over each cable. Predictions for redeposition of sediments mobilized during cable installation indicated that the bulk of the sediments will settle back into the jet plow scar and with limited mounding of sediments adjacent to the cables. It is expected that normal currents and storm action will redistribute any displaced sediments resulting in natural restoration of bathymetry to the relatively smooth condition that existed prior to the cable installation.

PSNH proposes to conduct a detailed bathymetric survey immediately following cable installation, using a single beam or multibeam sonar system to map the sediment surface. If results indicate bathymetric changes in excess of six inches above or below the surrounding topography, a second survey will be conducted in the spring to incorporate the effects of natural processes, such as winter storms or ice activity. This timing is reasonable because peak benthic infaunal recruitment will occur during the spring and summer months. The survey area will extend at least 100 ft north and south of the 100-ft wide cable route for a minimum total width of 300 ft. The survey will cover the entire jet plow installation route. The data will be examined for evidence of a depression directly over any of the cables or mounding adjacent to the cables. If such changes are noted and the benthic infaunal survey to be conducted in the late summer/early fall (see Section 3) indicates that benthic infaunal recruitment has been very limited then a follow-up survey will be conducted a year later. If after two years, bathymetric changes have persisted and infaunal recruitment has continued to be insufficient, PSNH will discuss with the agencies what mitigation would be required. If adequate infaunal recruitment has occurred in the first year, no follow up bathymetric survey and no mitigation would be required.

3.0 General Benthic Monitoring Approach

3.1 Benthic Infaunal Community Monitoring

Installation of the three cables across Little Bay will unavoidably disturb the estuarine substrate in approximately 6.3 acres through a combination of displacement into the water column, compression by the jet plow skids, and redeposition of suspended sediments back on to the bay floor. As described in the Impact Report, the benthic infaunal community in this footprint will be impacted. It is expected that the substrate will be restored to its approximate pre-construction condition, including grain size distribution and bathymetry, by natural processes within several months. Because the in-water cable installation is planned to take place during the fall, recruitment of infaunal organisms into the disturbed area is likely to be limited until the following spring through summer when benthic reproduction is typically at its peak. PSNH proposes to document the recovery of the infaunal community to demonstrate that there is no long term degradation of this resource in the project footprint and that the benthic community within the area of disturbance is functioning the same as that outside the disturbance.

Baseline sampling was conducted in early fall 2014 along three transects running perpendicular to the charted Cable Area in different depth strata (Figure 1). This design was selected to enable a characterization of the benthic infaunal community in the project area. It will also provide an indication of spatial variability, although a single year does not capture the full range of natural temporal variability that occurs in a system like Little Bay and does not account for events such as storms that affect large areas. In general, the baseline collections showed that within a depth stratum, the transects represented a single, fairly consistent community across the proposed construction zone indicating that a similar gradient-type design for post-installation monitoring should be effective in documenting recovery. For that reason, PSNH proposes a similar study design for the post-construction monitoring, locating stations along the transects so that they fall both within and well outside the predicted area of disturbance.

Post-construction benthic monitoring will include analysis of grain size, total organic carbon (TOC), and benthic infauna collected from five stations along each of the three transects occupied during the baseline survey. On each transect, one of the stations will be located within the 100-ft wide area of disturbance and the remaining stations will be located outside the disturbed area, two stations to the north and two to the south. Station locations will be finalized based on the as-built plans provided by the marine contractor after cable installation is complete. This design will allow the evaluation of whether there is a gradient of community parameters with distance from the impact area. The eastern portion of the cable route has been shifted slightly south since the baseline sampling took place, so it will be necessary to relocate some of the benthic stations. Sampling will take place in September to capture the majority of the annual peak benthic reproductive period and to allow comparisons to the baseline survey as appropriate (e.g., magnitude of spatial variability within a depth zone).

3.2 Determination of Recovery of Benthic Resource Function

Evaluation of recovery of benthic infaunal resources will be based on a series of parameters and measures, including: percent fines (silt + clay), percent sand, total abundance, species diversity and evenness, relative abundance of opportunistic species, specific dominant species, and feeding guilds.

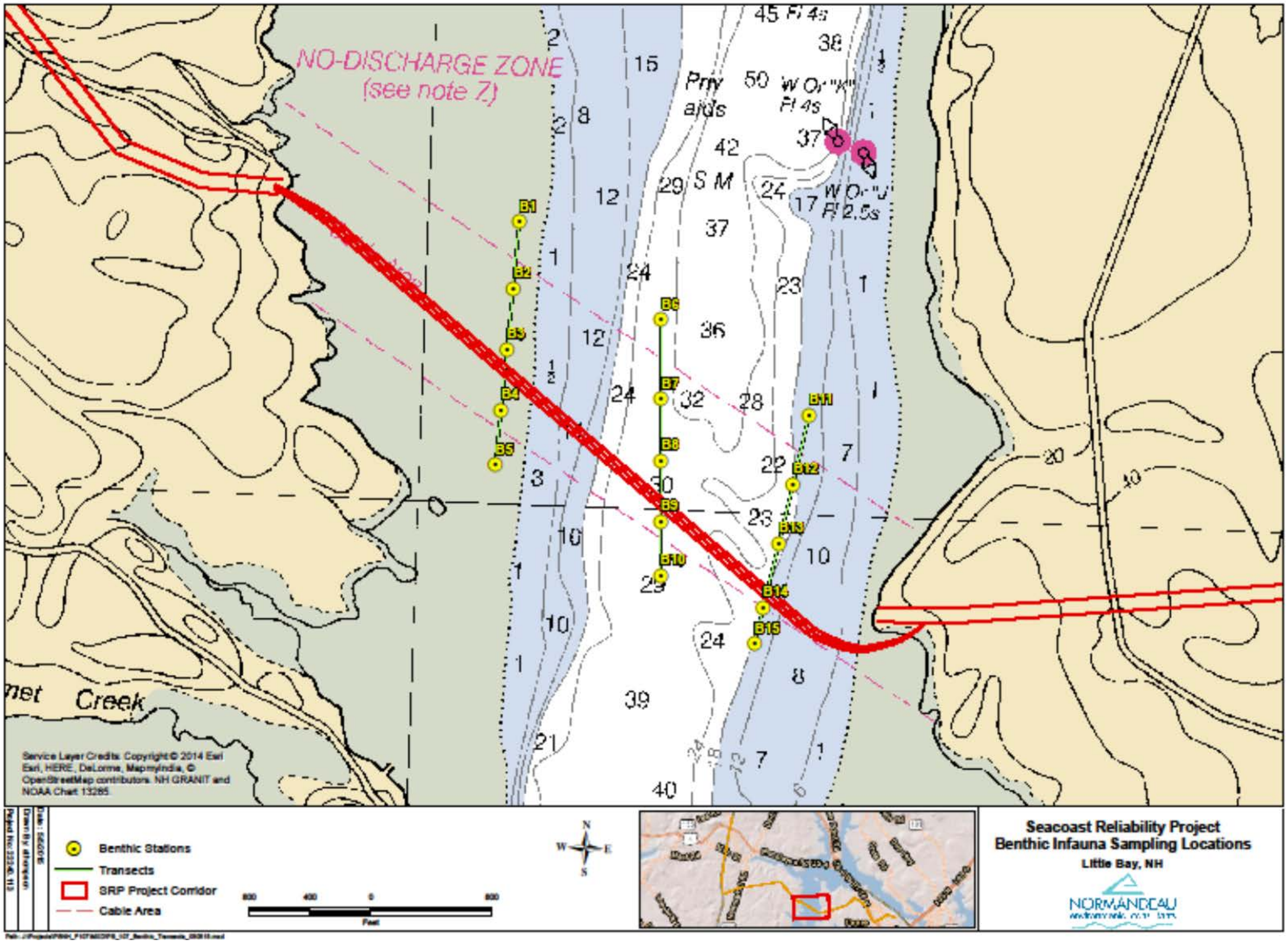

Figure 1. Location of 2014 benthic infaunal baseline collections.

Comparisons will be made across the stations along a specific transect. Suggested criteria for evaluating recovery of the benthic infaunal community, as have been used in other monitoring programs (e.g. MWRA's harbor and outfall monitoring program and the HubLine and Northeast Gateway Lateral gas pipeline monitoring programs), are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Criteria for Measuring Successful Restoration of Benthic Habitat

Parameter	Criterion (Comparison of Impact Station to range in Non-impact Stations within same depth zone)
Percent Fines	Within 10%
Percent Sand	Within 10%
Total Infauna Abundance	Within 20% (higher or lower)
Species Diversity (Shannon Weiner H′)	No more than 10% lower than range
Evenness (Pielou's J′)	No more than 10% lower than range
Relative Abundance of Opportunistic Species (e.g., *Polydora cornuta*, *Streblospio benedicti*, and *Capitella capitata*)	On tidal flat, no more than 3-fold difference between impact station and non-impact stations (comparable to range in baseline) In channel – no more than 4-fold difference (range in baseline was 0-186 per grab) unless explainable by differences in grain size and TOC On slope – no more than 4-fold difference (comparable to range in baseline)
Similarity of Dominant Species	Three numerical dominants in impact station are among the dominants (i.e., those taxa that combined make up ≥75% of total abundance) in at least one of the non-impact stations and their relative abundances are within 10%
Similarity of Community Structure	Based on Bray-Curtis similarity, impact station clusters at a similarity value of 60% or higher to at least one other non-impact station
Feeding Guilds	Distribution of species within feeding guilds similar among stations along the transect; no shift from predominantly subsurface deposit feeding to surface deposit feeding community

Sediment grain size is one of the primary factors affecting infaunal community structure. A 10 percent difference in either percent fines or percent sand could potentially result in an altered community and should be considered as an alert. However, it should not stand alone as an indication of project-related change in the benthos. If the criteria based directly on infauna parameters show no or limited differences between the impact station and non-impact stations, then the change in sediment grain size distribution would be considered to be inconsequential.

If the preponderance (i.e., four or more) of the seven biological criteria show similarity between impact stations and non-impact stations along a depth transect, then it will be concluded that benthic infaunal community recovery has occurred. If the preponderance of the criteria shows differences between impact stations and non-impact stations along a depth transect, then greater weight will be given to species diversity, similarity of community structure, and feeding guilds because these criteria each integrate multiple aspects of community structure. The number of opportunistic organisms (e.g., *Polydora, Streblospio* or *Capitella* were examples observed in the 2014 infauna sampling) can vary widely temporally as many have multiple reproductive cycles per year. Therefore, if "relative abundance of opportunists" is one of the criteria suggesting a lack of recovery, the other criteria will be recalculated without these species to get a sense of the magnitude of their influence. If this re-analysis causes other criteria to be met, then PSNH will conclude that recovery has occurred.

Should the results of the survey conducted in the year following installation indicate that any of the impact stations has not recovered biologically, then the survey will be repeated a second year for the affected transect(s). Lack of recovery after two years would suggest a more long-term change in infaunal community structure and the need for mitigation, to be discussed with the regulatory agencies.

Appendix A – Turbidity and TSS Data Collected in Little Bay, 2016-2017

Introduction

In September, 2016, Normandeau Associates, Inc. (Normandeau) installed water quality monitoring equipment in Little Bay Estuary at Newington, New Hampshire in the vicinity of the SRP proposed cable route. Turbidity and other water quality data were monitored continuously at one monitoring station (Station SRP-01) located within an active oyster aquaculture lease area (Bay Point Oyster Company) approximately 500 feet north of the proposed cable route (Figure A.1). Water quality monitoring commenced on September 8, 2016 and continued through December 13, 2016. Water samples were collected weekly prior to October 25 and collected once every two weeks after that date at the same monitoring station (SRP-01) and laboratory analyzed for total suspended solids (TSS). Supplemental data were collected on May 26, 2017 to characterize turbidity and TSS spatially as a channel cross section. A one day sampling effort encompassed a partial tide cycle (low tide, mid-flood, high tide, mid-ebb tide) and consisted of repeated measurements at 5 sampling stations distributed across the cable area (Figure A.1).

Methods

All water quality measurements and water samples during the 2016 sampling period were collected from a single sampling station – SRP-01 – located at 43.09967 °N 70.85634 °W (Figure A.1). This station was located on the southern edge of an aquaculture plot licensed to Bay Point Oyster Company, LLC and within the charted cable area. Water turbidity was measured using a YSI 6920 V2 multi parameter water quality sonde equipped with a YSI 6136 fouling resistant turbidity sensor. Secondary water quality parameters were also collected including temperature, conductivity, pH, and dissolved oxygen. The sonde was deployed using an anchor and buoy system with the sonde located at a relatively constant elevation above the bed surface by using a submerged buoy. The sensor depth was approximately 4 ft above the bed surface and the observed total depth of water at the monitoring station varied between approximately 8 and 20 ft depending on tide. This position was chosen as the lower half of the water column was predicted to be most impacted by the jetplow sediment plume according to the RPS 2015 report, *Modelling Sediment Dispersion from Cable Burial for Seacoast Reliability Project, Little Bay, New Hampshire* (RPS 2015).

The YSI sonde was deployed on September 8, 2016 and was maintained with weekly site visits through October 25, 2016. Site visits were then reduced to a twice-monthly schedule through conclusion of the study on December 13, 2016. A crew of two Normandeau field personnel performed the installation and maintenance of the instrument and collection of water samples. The water quality sonde was set to record measurements at a 15-minute interval. During site visits, the data was downloaded from the sonde and the sensors were recalibrated using manufacturer recommended methods and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) criteria. During each site visit a single grab sample was collected from the monitoring station at the approximate depth of the sonde for laboratory analysis of total suspended solids (TSS). A submersible electric pump with attached tubing was used to pump water from the approximate sonde depth and was then collected in a sample bottle. Water samples were collected in a laboratory-supplied sample container and preserved on ice according to laboratory protocol. Envirosystems, Inc. of Hampton, NH was used for the laboratory analysis of TSS.

After each site visit, data downloaded from the water quality sonde was quality controlled and collated into a project database. Where QA/QC criteria indicated need for data corrections or censorship, we did so following standard established guidelines and procedures for water quality data review and publication (USGS, 2006).

The 2017 sampling event was a one day effort and was designed to supplement the 2016 efforts with spatially distributed data in the cable crossing area. The study was intended to document any changes with depth or channel position (in a cross section) of water turbidity. 5 stations were established in a transect across Little Bay as shown in Figure A.1. The stations were each sampled on four tide stages – low slack, running flood, high slack, and running ebb tides. Stations were accessed by boat and a YSI 6920 V2 multiparameter sonde, as described above, was used for turbidity measurements at 1 meter (3.28 ft.) depth intervals from the water surface to within 0.6 meters (1.97 ft) of the channel bottom. A column composite water sample was also collected for TSS analysis by lowering weighted tubing through the water column, crimping the tubing at the water surface, extracting the filled tubing, and transferring to a sample container. A turbidity reading was measured in the sample container with the YSI sonde to compare against TSS results. All turbidity readings were recorded on field data sheets and all TSS samples were analyzed at Envirosystems, Inc., as above.

TSS Results

During the 2016 monitoring period, grab samples were collected from station SRP-01 during each site visit and submitted for laboratory analysis of TSS. Samples were collected from a depth of approximately 4 feet off the channel bed to compare with turbidity readings from the YSI water quality sonde. TSS results were low from the beginning of the study through early November and ranged from 4.4 to 9.4 mg/L as shown in Table A.1. On November 23 and December 13 higher TSS concentrations of 16 and 18 mg/L, respectively, were documented. Turbidity readings recorded by the deployed YSI 6920 V2 sonde from the nearest timestamp to the time of TSS sample collection are also shown in Table A.1.

During the 2017 water quality monitoring event column composite water samples were collected and submitted for laboratory analysis of TSS. Each of 5 station was sampled four times at different tide stages, as described above, resulting in 20 total TSS samples. TSS results and concurrent turbidity readings are shown in Table A.2.

Table A.1. Total suspended solids laboratory results from grab samples at Station SRP-01

Sample Date and Time	TSS (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)
9/8/16 - 12:30	6.9	0.1
9/16/16 - 11:00	7.1	2.6
9/21/16 - 13:00	6.7	1.6
9/28/16 - 10:13	6.9	2.1
10/5/16 - 11:38	5.8	-1.1
10/10/16 - 10:30	4.4	0.0
10/17/16 - 12:12	6.4	2.1
10/25/16 - 9:15	9.4	3.0
11/8/16 13:08	5.4	-2.1
11/23/16 13:11	16	4.4
12/6/16 13:30	4.8	0.1
12/13/16 13:04	18	1.7

Table A.2. Total suspended solids laboratory results from composite samples at Stations LB-01, LB-02, LB-03, LB-04, and LB-05

Station	Sample Date and Time	Turbidity (NTU)	TSS (mg/L)
LB-01	5/26/2017 10:30	12	6.6
LB-01	5/26/2017 13:00	34	5
LB-01	5/26/2017 15:56	13	5.7
LB-01	5/26/2017 16:45	12	5
LB-02	5/26/2017 8:57	31	10.3
LB-02	5/26/2017 12:45	21	8.8
LB-02	5/26/2017 15:41	20	8.1
LB-02	5/26/2017 16:59	16	7.4
LB-03	5/26/2017 9:26	20	8
LB-03	5/26/2017 11:38	15	6.6
LB-03	5/26/2017 14:45	9.4	4.3
LB-03	5/26/2017 17:43	17	7.6
LB-04	5/26/2017 9:45	13	7
LB-04	5/26/2017 11:50	8.4	8.2
LB-04	5/26/2017 15:03	12	4
LB-04	5/26/2017 17:15	14	5.4
LB-05	5/26/2017 10:05	15	7.4
LB-05	5/26/2017 12:15	18	7.8
LB-05	5/26/2017 15:19	14	4.7
LB-05	5/26/2017 16:30	20	4.4

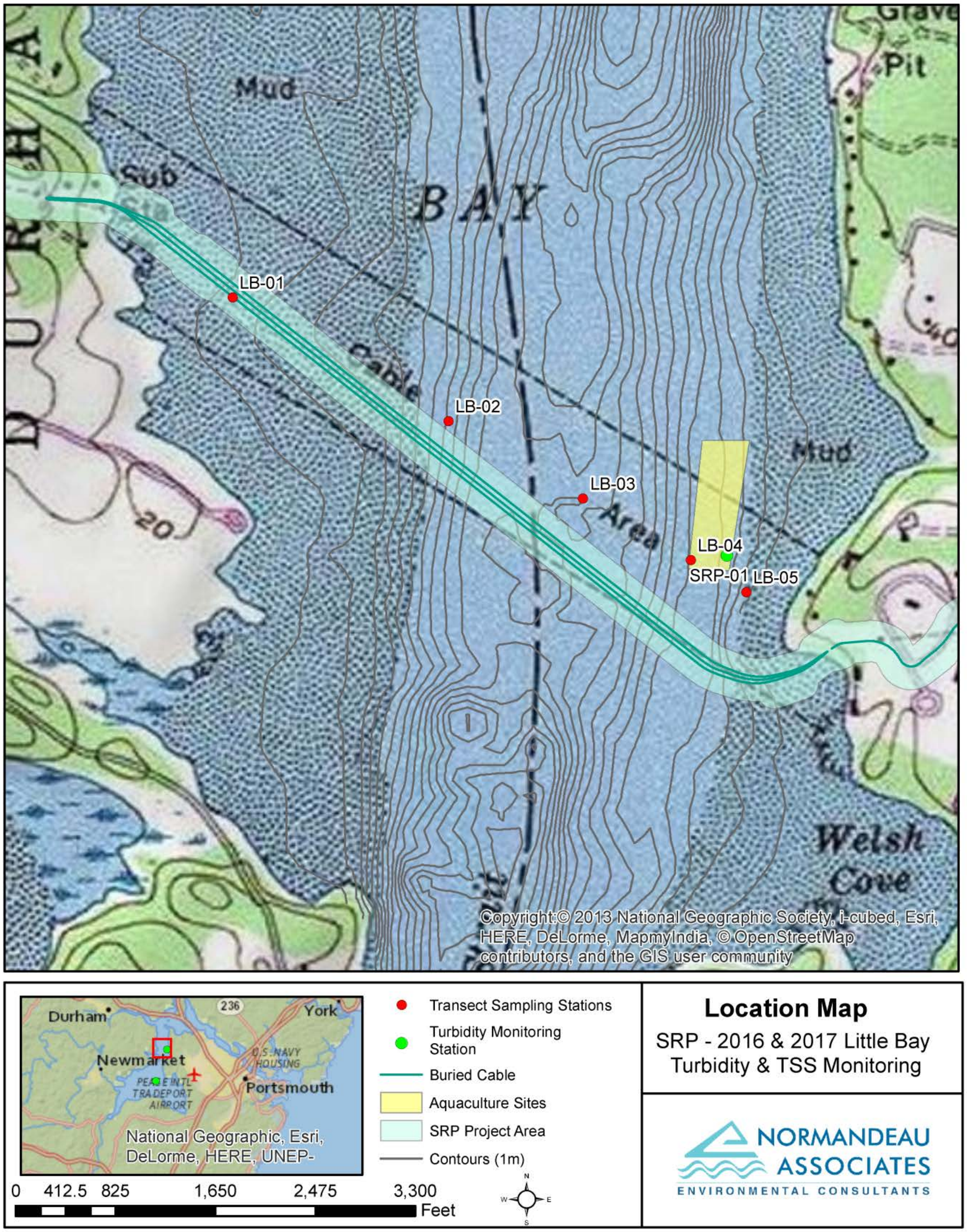

Figure A.1. Location map showing TSS and turbidity monitoring stations