

Analyses of pesticides in surface-water and ground-water samples (schedule 2001)

Selected surface-water and ground-water samples from the New England Coastal Basins National Water-Quality Assessment Program (NECB NAWQA) were analyzed for pesticides on schedule 2001 during the 1999 water year. This table lists the pesticides on the schedule, the unit of measure (micrograms per liter, mg/L), the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Information System parameter code, and the reporting level. **Only pesticides measured at or above the minimum reporting level for one or more samples are listed in the water-quality tables.**

SCHEDULE DESCRIPTION.--Pesticides in filtered water extracted on C-18 Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) cartridge and analyzed by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS).

SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS.--1 liter of water filtered through 0.7-micron glass-fiber depth filter, chilled at 4° C (packed in ice).

CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS.--1 liter baked amber glass bottle (GCC) from NWQL.

PCODE.--The USGS/EPA parameter code.

COMPOUND NAME.--IUPAC nomenclature.

COMMON NAME.--Common or trade name(s) for constituent

MRL.--Minimum reporting level.

PCode	Compound name (Common name)	MRL (mg/L)
49260	Acetochlor (Harness Plus, Surpass)	0.002
46342	Alachlor (Lasso, Bullet)	0.002
39632	Atrazine (Atrex, Atred)	0.001
04040	Atrazine, Deethyl- (Metabolite of Atrazine)	0.002
82686	Azinphos, Methyl- (Guthion, Gusathion)	0.001
82673	Benfluralin (Benefin, Balan)	0.002
04028	Butylate (Genate Plus, Suntan+)	0.002
82680	Carbaryl (Sevin, Denapan)	0.003
82674	Carbofuran (Furandan, Curaterr)	0.003
38933	Chlorpyrifos (Brodan, Dursban)	0.004
04041	Cyanazine (Bledex, Fortrol)	0.004
82682	DCPA (Dacthal, Chlorthal-dimethyl)	0.002
34653	DDE,p,p-	0.006
39572	Diazinon (Basudin, Diazatol)	0.002
39381	Dieldrin (Panoram D-31, Octalox)	0.001
82660	Diethylalanine (Metabolite of Alachlor)	0.003
82677	Disulfoton (Disyston, Frumin AL)	0.017
82668	EPTC (Eptam, Farmarox)	0.002
82663	Ethalfuralin (Sonalan, Curbit)	0.004
82672	Ethoprop (Mocap, Ethoprophos)	0.003
04095	Fonofos (Dyfonate, Capfos)	0.008
34253	HCH,alpha- (alpha-BHC, alpha-lindane)	0.002

PCode	Compound name (Common name)	MRL (mg/L)
39341	HCH,gamma- (Lindane, gamma-BHC)	0.004
82666	Linuron (Lorex, Linex)	0.002
39532	Malathion	0.005
39415	Metolachlor (Dual, Pennant)	0.002
82630	Metribuzin (Lexon, Sencor)	0.004
82671	Molinate (Ordran)	0.004
82684	Napropamide (Devrinol)	0.003
39542	Parathion, Ethyl- (Roethyl-P, Alkron)	0.004
82667	Parathion, Methyl- (Pennacp-M)	0.006
82669	Pebulate (Tillam, PEBL)	0.004
82683	Pendimethalin (Prowl, Stomp, Pre-M)	0.004
82687	Permethrin,cis- (Ambush, Astro)	0.005
82664	Phorate (Thimet, Granutox)	0.002
04037	Prometon (Pramitol, Princep)	0.018
82676	Pronamide (Kerb) (Propyzamid)	0.003
04024	Propachlor (Ramrod, Satecid)	0.007
82679	Propanil (Stampede, Stam)	0.004
82685	Propargite (Omite, Alkyl sulfite)	0.013
04035	Simazine (Princep, Caliber 91)	0.005
82670	Tebuthiuron (Spike, Tebusan)	0.010
82665	Terbacil (Sinbar)	0.007
82675	Terbufos (Counter, Contraven)	0.013
82681	Thiobencarb (Bolero, Saturn)	0.002
82678	Triallate (Avadex BW, Far-Go)	0.001
82661	Trifluralin (Treflan, Gowan)	0.002

Analyses of volatile organic compounds in surface-water and ground-water samples (schedule 2020/2021)

Selected surface-water and ground-water samples from the NECB NAWQA study were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in 1999. The National Water Quality Lab (NWQL) created a method for accurate determination of VOCs in water in the nanogram per liter range, schedules 2020/2021. The method described in USGS Open-File Report 97-829 (Connor and others) is similar to USEPA method 524-2 (Mund, 1995) and the method described by Rose and Schroeder (1995). Minor improvements to instrument operating conditions include the following: additional compounds, quantitation ions that are different from those recommended in USEPA Method 524.2 because of interferences from the additional compounds, and a data reporting strategy for measuring detected compounds extrapolated at less than the lowest calibration standard or measured at less than the reporting limit. The non-detection value (NDV) is introduced as a statistically defined reporting limit designed to limit false positives and false negatives to less than 1 percent.

This table lists the volatile organic compounds on the schedule, the unit of measure (micrograms per liter (mg/L), the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Information System parameter code, the Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) compound name, and the National Water Quality Laboratory compound name. Positive detections measured at less than NDV are reported as estimated concentrations (E) to alert the data user to decreased confidence in accurate quantitation. Values for analytes in the 2020/2021 schedules are preceded by an "E" in the following situations:

1. When the calculated concentration is less than the lowest calibration standard. The analyte meets all identification criteria to be positively identified, but the amount detected is below where it can be reliably quantified.

2. If a sample is diluted for any reason. The method reporting level is multiplied by the dilution factor to obtain the adjusted method reporting level. Values below the lowest calibration standard, multiplied by the dilution factor are qualified with an "E". For example, a value of 0.19 in a 1:2 dilution is reported as E0.1.

3. If the set spike has recoveries out of the specified range (60-140 percent).

4. If the analyte is also detected in the set blank. If the value in the sample is less than five times the blank value and greater than the blank value plus the long term method detection limit, the value is preceded by an "E" to indicate that the analyte is positively identified but not positively quantified because the analyte was also detected in the blank.

SCHEDULE DESCRIPTION.--The sample water is actively purged with helium to extract the volatile organic compounds. The volatile compounds are trapped onto a sorbent trap, thermally desorbed, separated by a megabore gas chromatographic capillary column, and finally determined by a full scan quadropole mass spectrometer. Compound identification is confirmed by the gas chromatographic retention time and by the resultant mass spectrum, typically identified by three unique ions.

SAMPLE REQUIREMENTS.--Water collected in vials placed in stainless steel VOC sampler. Hydrochloric acid is used for preservation. Chilled at 4°C (packed in ice).

CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS.--40 milliliter baked amber septum glass vial, from OCALA Quality Water Service Unit.

PCODE.--The EPA/USGS parameter code

COMPOUND NAME.--IUPAC nomenclature

COMMON NAME.--NWQL nomenclature

NDV.--Non-detection value

PCode	Compound name	Common name	NDV (mg/L)
77353	(1,1-Dimethylethyl) benzene	<i>tert</i> -butylbenzene	0.05
77223	(1-Methylethyl) benzene	Isopropylbenzene	0.05
77350	(1-Methylpropyl) benzene	<i>sec</i> -butylbenzene	0.05
34396	1,1,1,2,2,2-Hexachloroethane	Hexachloroethane	0.05
77562	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,2-tetrachloroethane	0.05
34506	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1,1-trichloroethane	0.05
34516	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	0.10
77652	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	Freon-113	0.05
34511	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1,1,2-trichloroethane	0.10
34496	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-dichloroethane	0.05
34501	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,1-dichloroethene	0.10
77168	1,1-Dichloropropene	1,1-dichloropropene	0.05
49999	1,2,3,4-Tetramethylbenzene	Preh-nitene	0.05
50000	1,2,3,5-Tetramethylbenzene	Isodurence	0.05
77613	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	1,2,3-trichlorobenzene	0.20
77443	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1,2,3-trichloropropane	0.20
77221	1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	1,2,3-trimethylbenzene	0.05
34551	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	0.20
77222	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	0.05
82625	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.50
77651	1,2-Dibromoethane	1,2-dibromoethane	0.10
34536	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2-dichlorobenzene	0.05
32103	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2-dichloroethane	0.05
34541	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,2-dichloropropane	0.05
77135	1,2-Dimethylbenzene	<i>o</i> -xylene	0.05
85795	1,3 & 1,4-Dimethylbenzene	<i>m</i> & <i>p</i> -xylene	0.05
77226	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	0.05
34566	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,3-dichlorobenzene	0.05
77173	1,3-Dichloropropane	1,3-dichloropropane	0.05
34571	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,4-dichlorobenzene	0.05
77275	1-Chloro-2-methylbenzene	2-chlorotoluene	0.05
77277	1-Chloro-4-methylbenzene	4-chlorotoluene	0.05
77356	1-Isopropyl-4-methylbenzene	<i>p</i> -Isopropyltoluene	0.05
77170	2,2-Dichloropropane	2,2-dichloropropane	0.05
81595	2-Butanone	Methyl-ethyl ketone	5.00
77220	2-Ethyltoluene	2-ethyl toluene	0.05
77103	2-Hexanone	2-hexanone	5.00
34215	2-Propenenitrile	Acrylonitrile	2.00
78109	3-Chloro-1-propene	3-chloro-1-propene	0.10
78133	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	Methyl isobutyl ketone	5.00

PCode	Compound name	Common name	NDV (mg/L)
81552	Acetone	Acetone	5.00
34030	Benzene	Benzene	0.05
81555	Bromobenzene	Bromobenzene	0.05
77297	Bromochloromethane	Bromochloromethane	0.10
32101	Bromodichloromethane	Bromodichloromethane	0.10
50002	Bromoethene	Vinyl Bromide	0.10
34413	Bromomethane	Methyl bromide	0.10
77041	Carbon disulfide	Carbon Disulfide	0.05
34301	Chlorobenzene	Chlorobenzene	0.05
34311	Chloroethane	Chloroethane	0.10
39175	Chloroethene	Vinyl Chloride	0.10
34418	Chloromethane	Methyl chloride	0.20
77093	<i>cis</i> -1,2-Dichloroethene	<i>cis</i> -1,2-dichloroethene	0.05
34704	<i>cis</i> -1,3-Dichloropropene	<i>cis</i> -1,3-dichloropropene	0.10
32105	Dibromochloromethane	Dibromochloromethane	0.10
30217	Dibromomethane	Dibromomethane	0.10
34668	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Dichlorodifluoromethane	0.20
34423	Dichloromethane	Methylene Chloride	0.10
81576	Diethyl ether	Diethyl ether	0.10
81577	Di isopropyl	Ether	0.98
77128	Ethynylbenzene	Styrene	0.05
73570	Ethyl methacrylate	Ethyl Methacrylate	1.00
50004	Ethyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether	Ethyl- <i>t</i> -butyl ether (ETBE)	0.10
34371	Ethylbenzene	Ethylbenzene	0.05
39702	Hexachlorobutadiene	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.20
77424	Iodomethane	Methyl iodide	0.05
49991	Methyl acrylate	Methyl Acrylate	2.00
81593	Methyl acrylonitrile	Methyl Acrylonitrile	2.00
81597	Methyl methacrylate	Methyl Methacrylate	1.00
78032	Methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether	Methyl- <i>t</i> -butyl ether (MTBE)	0.10
34010	Methylbenzene	Toluene	0.05
77342	<i>n</i> -Butylbenzene	<i>n</i> -butylbenzene	0.05
77224	<i>n</i> -Propylbenzene	<i>n</i> -propylbenzene	0.05
34696	Naphthalene	Naphthalene	0.20
50005	<i>tert</i> -Amyl methyl ether	<i>tert</i> -amyl methyl ether (TAME)	0.10
34475	Tetrachloroethene	Tetrachloroethene	0.05
32102	Tetrachloromethane	Carbon tetrachloride	0.05
81607	Tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	5.00
34546	<i>trans</i> -1,2-Dichloroethene	<i>trans</i> -1,2-dichloroethene	0.05
34699	<i>trans</i> -1,3-Dichloropropene	<i>trans</i> -1,3-dichloropropene	0.10
73547	<i>trans</i> -1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	<i>trans</i> -1,4-dichloro-2-butene	5.00
32104	Tribromomethane	Bromoform	0.20
39180	Trichloroethene	Trichloroethene	0.05
34488	Trichlorofluoromethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	0.10
32106	Trichloromethane	Chloroform	0.05
77057	Vinyl Acetate	Vinyl Acetate	5.00

Additional information about the NAWQA Program is available through the world wide web at:

http://water.usgs.gov/nawqa/nawqa_home.html

EXPLANATION OF THE RECORDS

The surface-water and groundwater records published in this report are for the 1999 water year that began October 1, 1998, and ended September 30, 1999. A calendar of the water year is provided on the inside of the front cover. The records contain streamflow data, stage and content data for lakes and reservoirs, water-quality data for surface water, and ground-water-level data.

The locations of the stations and wells where the data were collected are shown in figures 1 and 2. The following sections of the introductory text are presented to provide users with a more detailed explanation of how the hydrologic data published in this report were collected, analyzed, computed, and arranged for presentation.

Station Identification Numbers

Each data station, whether streamgage or well, in this report is assigned a unique identification number. This number is unique in that it applies specifically to a given station and to no other. The number usually is assigned when a station is first established and is retained for that station indefinitely. The systems used by the U.S. Geological Survey to assign identification numbers for surface-water stations and for ground-water well sites differ, but both are based on geographic location. The "downstream-order" system is used for surface-water stations and the "latitude-longitude" system is used for wells.

Downstream Order System

Since October 1, 1950, the order of listing hydrologic-station records in U.S. Geological Survey reports is in a downstream direction along the main stream. All stations on a tributary entering upstream from a mainstream station are listed before that station. A station on a tributary that enters between two mainstream stations is listed between them. A similar order is followed in listing stations on first rank, second rank, and other ranks of tributaries. The rank of any tributary with respect to the stream to which it is immediately tributary is indicated by an indentation in the "List of Stations" in the front of this report. Each indentation represents one rank. This downstream order and system of

identification shows which stations are on tributaries between any two stations and the rank of the tributary on which each station is situated.

The station-identification number is assigned according to downstream order. In assigning station numbers, no distinction is made between continuous-record stations and other types of stations; therefore, the station number for a continuous-record station indicates downstream-order position in a list made up of all types of stations. Gaps are left in the series of numbers to allow for new stations that may be established; hence, the numbers are not consecutive. The complete station number (usually eight digits, but sometimes nine or more if needed) appears just to the left of the station name. The first two digits indicate the Part number (formerly used in Water-Supply Papers to designate major river systems) and the last six or more digits indicate the downstream order within the Part. For example, in the station number 01076500, "01" is the Part number for "North Atlantic Slope Basins" and "076500" is the downstream order number.

Latitude-Longitude System

The identification numbers for wells are assigned according to the grid system of latitude and longitude. The number consists of 15 digits. The first six digits denote the degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude, the next seven digits denote degrees, minutes, and seconds of longitude, and the last two digits (assigned sequentially) identify the wells or other sites within a 1-second grid. This site-identification number, once assigned, is a pure number and has no locational significance. In the rare instance where the initial determination of latitude and longitude is found to be in error, the station will retain its initial identification number; however, its true latitude and longitude will be listed in the LOCATION paragraph of the station description. (See figure 4.)

A local well number is also used in this report. The local well number consists of a 2-letter code for the town in which the well is located followed by a "W" signifying that it is a well, and a sequential number. The local number is used to identify the location of observation wells on figure 6.

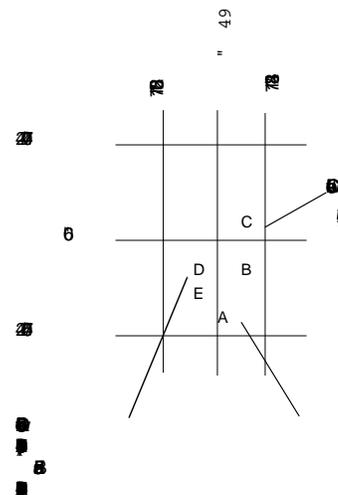


Figure 4. System for numbering wells and miscellaneous sites (latitude and longitude).

Records of Stage and Water Discharge

Records of stage and water discharge may be complete or partial. Complete records of discharge are those obtained using a continuous stage-recording device through which either instantaneous or mean daily discharges may be computed for any time, or any period of time, during the period of record. Complete records of lake or reservoir content, similarly, are those for which stage or content may be computed or estimated with reasonable accuracy for any time, or period of time. They may be obtained using a continuous stage-recording device, but need not be. Because daily mean discharges and end-of-day contents commonly are published for such stations, they are referred to as "daily stations."

By contrast, partial records are obtained through discrete measurements with/without using a continuous stage-recording device and pertain only to a few flow characteristics, or perhaps only one. The nature of the partial record is indicated by table titles such as "Crest-stage partial records," or "Low-flow partial records." Records of miscellaneous discharge measurements or of measurements from special studies, such as low-flow seepage studies, may be considered as partial records, but they are presented separately in this report. Location of all complete-record stations for which data are given in

this report are shown in figure 1. Some streamflow data from the network, as well as information for individual sites, are available through the world wide web at:

<http://nh.water.usgs.gov/WaterData/WaterDataPage.htm>

Data Collection and Computation

The data obtained at a complete-record gaging station on a stream or canal consist of a continuous record of stage, individual measurements of discharge throughout a range of stages, and notations regarding factors that may affect the relationships between stage and discharge. These data, together with supplemental information, such as weather records, are used to compute daily discharges. The data obtained at a complete-record gaging station on a lake or reservoir consist of a record of stage and of notations regarding factors that may affect the relationship between stage and lake content. These data are used with stage-area and stage-capacity curves or tables to compute water-surface areas and lake storage.

Continuous records of stage are obtained with digital recorders that punch stage values on paper tapes at selected time intervals or with electronic data loggers which collect, store, and transmit data via satellite. Measurements of discharge are made with current meters using methods adopted by the U.S. Geological Survey as a result of experience accumulated since 1880. These methods are described in standard textbooks, Water-Supply Paper 2175, and the U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations (TWRI's), Book 3, Chapter A1 through A19 and Book 8, Chapters A2 and B2. The methods are consistent with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and generally follow the standards of the International Organization for standards (ISO).

In computing discharge records, results of individual measurements are plotted against the corresponding stages, and stage-discharge relation curves are then constructed. From these curves, rating tables indicating the approximate discharge for any stage within the range of the measurements are prepared. If it is necessary to define extremes of discharge outside the range of the current-meter measurements, the curves are extended using (1) logarithmic plotting; (2) velocity-area studies; (3) results of indirect measurements of peak discharge, such as slope-area or contracted-opening

measurements, and computations of flow over dams or weirs; or (4) step-backwater techniques.

Daily mean discharge is computed by applying the daily mean stage (gage height) to the stage-discharge rating table or by applying each recorded stage in the day to the rating table and computing the mean from the sum of the individual discharges. If the stage-discharge relation is subject to change because of frequent or continual change in the physical features that form the control, the daily mean discharge is determined by the shifting-control method, in which correction factors based on the individual discharge measurements and notes of the personnel making the measurements are applied to the gage heights before the discharges are determined from the curves or tables. This shifting-control method also is used if the stage-discharge relation is changed temporarily because of aquatic growth or debris on the control. For some stations, formation of ice in the winter may so obscure the stage-discharge relations that daily mean discharges must be estimated from other information such as temperature and precipitation records, notes of observations, and records for other stations in the same or nearby basins for comparable periods.

At some stream-gaging stations, the stage-discharge relation is affected by the backwater from reservoirs, tributary streams, or other sources. This necessitates the use of the slope method in which the slope or fall in a reach of the stream is a factor in computing discharge. The slope or fall is obtained by means of an auxiliary gage set at some distance from the base gage. At some stations the stage-discharge relation is affected by changing stage; at these stations the rate of change in stage is used as a factor in computing discharge.

At some gaging stations, acoustic velocity meter (AVM) systems are used to compute discharge. The AVM system measures the stream's velocity at one or more paths in the cross section. Coefficients are developed to relate this path velocity to the mean velocity in the cross section. Because the AVM sensors are fixed in position, the adjustment coefficients generally vary with stage. Cross-sectional area curves are developed to relate stage, recorded as noted above, to cross section area. Discharge is computed by multiplying path velocity by the appropriate stage related coefficient and area.

In computing records of lake or reservoir contents, it is necessary to have available surveys, curves, or tables defining the relationship of stage and content. The application of stage to the stage-content curves or tables gives the contents from which daily, monthly, or yearly changes are determined. If the stage-content relation changes because of deposition of sediment in a lake or reservoir, periodic resurveys may be necessary to redefine the relation. Even when this is done, the contents computed may become increasingly in error as the lapsed time since the last survey increases. Discharges over lake or reservoir spillways are computed from stage-discharge relations much as other stream discharges are computed.

For some gaging stations, there are periods when no gage-height record is obtained, or the recorded gage height is so faulty that it cannot be used to compute daily discharge or contents. This happens when the recorder stops or otherwise fails to operate properly, intakes are plugged, the float is frozen in the well, or for various other reasons. For such periods, the daily discharges are estimated from the recorded range in stage, previous or following record, discharge measurements, weather records, comparison with other station records from the same or nearby basins, and regression analysis. Likewise, daily contents may be estimated from operator's logs, previous or following record, inflow-outflow studies, and other information. Information explaining how estimated daily-discharge values are identified in station records is included in the next two sections, "Data Presentation" (REMARKS paragraph) and "Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge."

Data Presentation

Streamflow data in this report are presented in a new format that is considerably different from the format in data reports prior to the 1991 water year. The major changes are that statistical characteristics of discharge now appear in tabular summaries following the water-year data table and less information is provided in the text or station manuscript above the table. These changes represent the results of a pilot program to reformat the annual water-data report to meet current user needs and data preferences.

The records published for each continuous-record surface-water discharge station (gaging station) now

consist of four parts, the manuscript or station description; the data table of daily mean values of discharge for the current water year with summary data; a tabular statistical summary of monthly mean flow data for a designated period, by water year; and a summary statistics table that includes statistical data of annual, daily, and instantaneous flows as well as data pertaining to annual runoff, 7-day low-flow minimums, and flow duration.

Station Manuscript

The manuscript provides, under various headings, descriptive information, such as station location; period of record; historical extremes outside the period of record; record accuracy; and other remarks pertinent to station operation and regulation. The following information, as appropriate, is provided with each continuous record of discharge or lake content. Comments to follow clarify information presented under the various headings of the station description.

LOCATION.--Information on locations is obtained from the most accurate maps available. The location of the gage with respect to the cultural and physical features in the vicinity and with respect to the reference place mentioned in the station name is given. River mileages, given for only a few stations, were determined by methods given in "River Mileage Measurement," Bulletin 14, Revision of October 1968, prepared by the Water Resources Council or were provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

DRAINAGE AREA.--Drainage areas are measured using the most accurate maps available. Because the type of maps available varies from one drainage basin to another, the accuracy of drainage areas likewise varies. Drainage areas are updated as better maps become available.

PERIOD OF RECORD.--This indicates the period for which there are published records for the station or for an equivalent station. An equivalent station is one that was in operation at a time that the present station was not and whose location was such that records from it can reasonably be considered equivalent with records from the present station.

REVISED RECORDS.--Because of new information, published records occasionally are found to be incorrect, and revisions are printed in later reports. Listed under this heading are all the reports in which

revisions have been published for the station and the water years to which the revisions apply. If a revision did not include daily, monthly, or annual figures of discharge, that fact is noted after the year dates as follows: "(M)" means that only the instantaneous maximum discharge was revised; "(m)" that only the instantaneous minimum was revised; and "(P)" that only peak discharges were revised. If the drainage area has been revised, the report in which the most recently revised figure was first published is given.

GAGE.--The type of gage in current use, the datum of the current gage referred to sea level (see glossary), and a condensed history of the types, locations and datums of previous gages are given under this heading.

REMARKS.--All periods of estimated daily discharge will either be identified by date in this paragraph of the station description for water-discharge stations or flagged in the daily discharge table. (See next section, "Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge.") If a REMARKS paragraph is used to identify estimated record, the paragraph will begin with this information presented as the first entry. The paragraph is also used to present information relative to the accuracy of the records, to special methods of computation, and to conditions that affect natural flow at the station. In addition, information may be presented pertaining to average discharge data for the period of record; to extremes data for the period of record and the current year; and, possibly, to other pertinent items. For reservoir stations, information is given on the dam forming the reservoir, the capacity, outlet works and spillway, and purpose and use of the reservoir.

COOPERATION.--Records provided by a cooperating organization or obtained for the U.S. Geological Survey by a cooperating organization are identified here.

EXTREMES OUTSIDE PERIOD OF

RECORD.--Included here is information concerning major floods or unusually low flows that occurred outside the stated period of record. The information may or may not have been obtained by the U.S. Geological Survey.

REVISIONS.--If a critical error in published records is discovered, a revision is included in the first report published following discovery of the error.

Although rare, occasionally the records of a discontinued gaging station may need revision.

Because, for these stations, there would be no current or, possibly, future station manuscript published to document the revision in a "Revised Records" entry, users of data for these stations who obtained the record from previously published data reports may wish to contact the District Office (address given on the back of the title page of this report) to determine if the published records were ever revised after the station was discontinued. Of course, if the data for a discontinued station were obtained by computer retrieval, the data would be current and there would be no need to check because any published revision of data is always accompanied by revision of the corresponding data in computer storage.

Manuscript information for lake or reservoir stations differs from that for stream stations in the nature of the "Remarks" and in the inclusion of a skeleton stage-capacity table when daily contents are given.

Headings for AVERAGE DISCHARGE, EXTREMES FOR PERIOD OF RECORD, AND EXTREMES FOR CURRENT YEAR have been deleted and the information contained in these paragraphs, except for the listing of secondary instantaneous peak discharges in the EXTREMES FOR CURRENT YEAR paragraph, is now presented in the tabular summaries following the discharge table or in the REMARKS paragraph, as appropriate. No changes have been made to the data presentations of lake contents.

Data Table of Daily Mean Values

The daily table of discharge records for stream-gaging stations gives mean discharge for each day of the water year. In the monthly summary for the table, the line headed "TOTAL" gives the sum of the daily figures for each month; the line headed "MEAN" gives the average flow in cubic feet per second for the month; and the lines headed "MAX" and "MIN" give the maximum and minimum daily mean discharges, respectively, for each month. Discharge for the month also is usually expressed in cubic feet per second per square mile (line headed "CFSM"); or in inches (line headed "IN."); or in acre-feet (line headed "AC-FT"). Figures for cubic feet per second per square mile and runoff in inches or in acre-feet may be omitted if there is extensive regulation or diversion or if the drainage area includes large noncontributing areas. At some

stations monthly and (or) yearly observed discharges are adjusted for reservoir storage or diversion, or diversion data or reservoir contents are given. These figures are identified by a symbol and corresponding footnote.

Statistics of Monthly Mean Data

A tabular summary of the mean (line headed "MEAN"), maximum (line headed "MAX"), and minimum (line headed "MIN") of monthly mean flows for each month for a designated period is provided below the mean values table. The water years of the first occurrence of the maximum and minimum monthly flows are provided immediately below those figures. The designated period will be expressed as "FOR WATER YEARS _ - _, BY WATER YEAR (WY)," and will list the first and last water years of the range of years selected from the PERIOD OF RECORD paragraph in the station manuscript. It will consist of all of the station record within the specified water years, inclusive, including complete months of record for partial water years, if any, and may coincide with the period of record for the station. The water years for which the statistics are computed will be consecutive, unless a break in the station record is indicated in the manuscript.

Summary Statistics

A table titled "SUMMARY STATISTICS" follows the statistics of monthly mean data tabulation. This table consists of four columns, with the first column containing the line headings of the statistics being reported. The table provides a statistical summary of yearly, daily, and instantaneous flows, not only for the current water year but also for the previous calendar year and for a designated period, as appropriate. The designated period selected, "WATER YEARS _ - _," will consist of all of the station record within the specified water years, inclusive, including complete months of record for partial water years, if any, and may coincide with the period of record for the station. The water years for which the statistics are computed will be consecutive, unless a break in the station record is indicated in the manuscript. All of the calculations for the statistical characteristics designated ANNUAL (See line headings below.), except for the "ANNUAL 7-DAY MINIMUM" statistic, are calculated for the designated period using complete water years. The

other statistical characteristics may be calculated using partial water years.

The date or water year, as appropriate, of the first occurrence of each statistic reporting extreme values of discharge is provided adjacent to the statistic. Repeated occurrences may be noted in the REMARKS paragraph of the manuscript or in footnotes. Because the designated period may not be the same as the station period of record published in the manuscript, occasionally the dates of occurrence listed for the daily and instantaneous extremes in the designated-period column may not be within the selected water years listed in the heading. When this occurs, it will be noted in the REMARKS paragraph or in footnotes. Selected streamflow duration curve statistics and runoff data are also given. Runoff data may be omitted if there is extensive regulation or diversion of flow in the drainage basin.

The following summary statistics data, as appropriate, are provided with each continuous record of discharge. Comments to follow clarify information presented under the various line headings of the summary statistics table.

ANNUAL TOTAL.--The sum of the daily mean values of discharge for the year. At some stations the annual total discharge is adjusted for reservoir storage or diversion. The adjusted figures are identified by a symbol and corresponding footnotes.

ANNUAL MEAN.--The arithmetic mean of the individual daily mean discharges for the year noted or for the designated period. At some stations the yearly mean discharge is adjusted for reservoir storage or diversion. The adjusted figures are identified by a symbol and corresponding footnotes.

HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN.--The maximum annual mean discharge occurring for the designated period.

LOWEST ANNUAL MEAN.--The minimum annual mean discharge occurring for the designated period.

HIGHEST DAILY MEAN.--The maximum daily mean discharge for the year or for the designated period.

LOWEST DAILY MEAN.--The minimum daily mean discharge for the year or for the designated period.

ANNUAL 7-DAY MINIMUM.--The lowest mean discharge for 7 consecutive days for a calendar year or a water year. Note that most low-flow frequency analyses of annual 7-day minimum flows use a climatic year (April 1-March 31). The date shown in the summary statistics table is the initial date of the

7-day period. (This value should not be confused with the 7-day 10-year low-flow statistic.)

INSTANTANEOUS PEAK FLOW.--The maximum instantaneous discharge occurring for the water year or for the designated period. Note that secondary instantaneous peak discharges above a selected base discharge are stored in District computer files for stations meeting certain criteria. Those discharge values may be obtained by writing to the District Office. (See address on back of title page of this report.)

INSTANTANEOUS PEAK STAGE.--The maximum instantaneous stage occurring for the water year or for the designated period. If the dates of occurrence for the instantaneous peak flow and instantaneous peak stage differ, the REMARKS paragraph in the manuscript or a footnote may be used to provide further information.

INSTANTANEOUS LOW FLOW.--The minimum instantaneous discharge occurring for the water year or for the designated period.

ANNUAL RUNOFF.--Indicates the total quantity of water in runoff for a drainage area for the year. Data reports may use any of the following units of measurement in presenting annual runoff data:

Acre-foot (AC-FT) is the quantity of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot and is equal to 43,560 cubic feet or about 326,000 gallons or 1,233 cubic meters.

Cubic feet per second per square mile (CFSM) is the average number of cubic feet of water flowing per second from each square mile area drained, assuming the runoff is distributed uniformly in time and area.

Inches (INCHES) indicates the depth to which the drainage area would be covered if all of the runoff for a given time period were uniformly distributed on it.

10 PERCENT EXCEEDS.--The discharge that has been exceeded 10 percent of the time for the designated period.

50 PERCENT EXCEEDS.--The discharge that has been exceeded 50 percent of the time for the designated period.

90 PERCENT EXCEEDS.--The discharge that has been exceeded 90 percent of the time for the designated period.

Data collected at partial-record stations follow the information for continuous-record sites. Data for partial-record discharge stations are presented in two tables. The first is a table of annual maximum stage and discharge at crest-stage stations, and the second is a table of discharge measurements at low-flow partial-record stations. The tables of partial-record stations are followed by a listing of discharge measurements made at sites other than continuous-record or partial-record stations. These measurements are generally made in times of drought or flood to give better areal coverage to those events. Those measurements and others collected for some special reason are called measurements at miscellaneous sites.

Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge

Estimated daily-discharge values published in the water-discharge tables of annual State data reports are identified either by flagging individual daily values with the letter symbol "e" and printing a table footnote, "e - Estimated," or by listing the dates of the estimated record in the REMARKS paragraph of the station description.

Accuracy of the Records

The accuracy of streamflow records depends primarily on: (1) The stability of the stage-discharge relation or, if the control is unstable, the frequency of discharge measurements; and (2) the accuracy of measurements of stage, measurements of discharge, and interpretation of records.

The accuracy attributed to the records is indicated under "REMARKS." "Excellent" means that about 95 percent of the daily discharges are within 5 percent of their true values; "good," within 10 percent; and "fair," within 15 percent. Records that do not meet the criteria mentioned are rated "poor." Different accuracies may be attributed to different parts of a given record.

Daily mean discharges in this report are given to the nearest hundredth of a cubic foot per second for values less than 1 ft³/s; to the nearest tenth between 1.0 and 10 ft³/s; to whole numbers between 10 and 1,000 ft³/s; and to 3 significant figures for more than 1,000 ft³/s. The number of significant figures used is based solely on the magnitude of the discharge value. Discharges listed for partial-record stations and miscellaneous sites are generally shown to three significant figures.

Discharge at many stations, as indicated by the monthly mean, may not reflect natural runoff due to the effects of diversion, consumption, regulation by storage, increase or decrease in evaporation due to artificial causes, or to other factors. For such stations, figures of cubic feet per second per square mile and of runoff, in inches, are not published unless satisfactory adjustments can be made for diversions, for changes in contents of reservoirs, or for other changes incident to use and control. Evaporation from a reservoir is not included in the adjustments for changes in reservoir contents, unless it is so stated. Even at those stations where adjustments are made, large errors in computed runoff may occur if adjustments or losses are large in comparison with the observed discharge.

Other Records Available

Information used in the preparation of the records in this publication, such as discharge-measurement notes, gage-height records, temperature measurements, and rating tables is on file in the District Office. Also, most of the daily mean discharges are in computer-readable form and have been analyzed statistically. Information on the availability of the unpublished information or on the results of statistical analyses of the published records may be obtained from the New Hampshire-Vermont District Office at the address given on the back of the title page or by telephone (603) 226-7800.

Records of Surface-Water Quality

Records of surface-water quality ordinarily are obtained at or near stream-gaging stations because interpretation of records of surface-water quality nearly always requires corresponding discharge data. Records of surface-water quality in this report may involve a variety of types of data and measurement frequencies.

Classification of Records

Water-quality data for surface-water sites are grouped into one of three classifications. A continuing-record station is a site where data are collected on a regularly scheduled basis. Frequency may be once or more times daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly. A partial-record station is a site where limited water-quality data are collected systematically over a period of years. Frequency of

sampling is usually less than quarterly. A miscellaneous sampling site is a location other than a continuing or partial-record station where random samples are collected to give better areal coverage to define water-quality conditions in the river basin.

A careful distinction needs to be made between "continuing records", as used in this report, and "continuous recordings," which refers to a continuous graph, a series of discrete values punched at short intervals on a paper tape, or digitally logged in electronic storage. Some records of water quality, such as temperature and specific conductance, may be obtained through continuous recordings; however, because of costs, most data are obtained only monthly or less frequently. Locations of stations for which records on the quality of surface water appear in this report are shown in figure 1.

Arrangement of Records

Water-quality records collected at a surface-water daily record station are published immediately following that record, regardless of the frequency of sample collection. Station number and name are the same for both records. Where a surface-water daily record station is not available or where the water quality differs significantly from that at the nearby surface-water station, the continuing water-quality record is published with its own station number and name in the regular downstream-order sequence. Water-quality data for partial-record stations and for miscellaneous sampling sites appear in separate tables following the table of discharge measurements at miscellaneous sites.

Onsite Measurements and Sample Collection

In obtaining water-quality data, a major concern needs to be assuring that the data obtained represent the in situ quality of the water. To assure this, certain measurements, such as water temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen, need to be made onsite when the samples are taken. To assure that measurements made in the laboratory also represent the in situ water, carefully prescribed procedures need to be followed in collecting the samples, in treating the samples to prevent changes in quality pending analysis, and in shipping the samples to the laboratory.

Procedures for onsite measurements and for collecting, treating, and shipping samples are detailed in the TWRI Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapter C2; and Book 5, Chapters A1, A3, and A4. These references are listed in the PUBLICATIONS ON TECHNIQUES OF WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS section of this report. These methods are consistent with ASTM standards and generally follow ISO standards. Detailed information on collecting, treating, and shipping samples may be obtained from the New Hampshire-Vermont District Office.

One sample can define adequately the water quality at a given time if the mixture of solutes throughout the stream cross section is homogeneous. However, the concentration of solutes at different locations in the cross section may vary widely with different rates of water discharge, depending on the source of material and the turbulence and mixing of the stream. Some streams must be sampled through several vertical sections to obtain a representative sample needed for an accurate mean concentration and for use in calculating load. All samples obtained for the National Stream Quality Accounting Network (see definitions) are obtained from at least several verticals. Whether samples are obtained from the centroid of flow or from several verticals depends on flow conditions and other factors which must be evaluated by the collector.

Chemical-quality data published in this report are considered to be the most representative values available for the stations listed. The values reported represent water-quality conditions at the time of sampling as much as possible, consistent with available sampling techniques and methods of analysis. In the rare case where an apparent inconsistency exists between a reported pH value and the relative abundance of carbon dioxide species (carbonate and bicarbonate), the inconsistency is the result of a slight uptake of carbon dioxide from the air by the sample between measurement of pH in the field and determination of carbonate and bicarbonate in the laboratory.

For chemical-quality stations equipped with digital monitors, the records consist of daily maximum, minimum, and mean values for each constituent measured and are based upon hourly readings beginning at 0100 hours and ending at 2400 hours for the day of record.

Water Temperature

Water temperatures are measured at most of the water-quality stations. In addition, water temperatures are taken at the time of discharge measurements for water-discharge stations. For stations where water temperatures are taken manually once or twice daily, the water temperatures are taken at about the same time each day. Large streams have a small diurnal temperature change; shallow streams may have a daily range of several degrees and may follow closely the changes in air temperature. Some streams may be affected by waste-heat discharges.

At stations where recording instruments are used, mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures for each day are published.

Sediment

Suspended-sediment concentrations are determined from samples collected by using depth-integrating samplers. Samples usually are obtained at several verticals in the cross section, or a single sample may be obtained at a fixed point and a coefficient applied to determine the mean concentration in the cross sections.

During periods of rapidly changing flow or rapidly changing concentration, samples may have been collected more frequently (twice daily or, in some instances, hourly). The published sediment discharges for days of rapidly changing flow or concentration were computed by the subdivided-day method (time-discharge weighted average). Therefore, for those days when the published sediment discharge value differs from the value computed as the product of discharge times mean concentration times 0.0027, the reader can assume that the sediment discharge for that day was computed by the subdivided-day method. For periods when no samples were collected, daily discharges of suspended sediment were estimated on the basis of water discharge, sediment concentrations observed immediately before and after the periods, and suspended-sediment loads for other periods of similar discharge. Methods used in the computation of sediment records are described in the TWRI Book 3, Chapters C 1 and C3. These methods are consistent with ASTM standards and generally follow ISO standards.

At other stations, suspended-sediment samples were collected periodically at many verticals in the stream cross section. Although data collected periodically may represent conditions only at the time of observations, such data are useful in establishing seasonal relations between quality and streamflow and in predicting long-term sediment-discharge characteristics of the stream.

In addition to the records of suspended-sediment discharge, records of the periodic measurements of the particle-size distribution of the suspended sediment and bed material are included for some stations.

Laboratory Measurements

Sediment samples, samples for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), samples for indicator bacteria, and daily samples for specific conductance are analyzed locally. All other samples are analyzed in the U.S. Geological Survey laboratory in Arvada, Colorado.

Methods used to analyze sediment samples and to compute sediment records are described in the TWRI Book 5, Chapter C1. Methods used by the U.S. Geological Survey laboratories are given in the TWRI Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapter C2; and Book 5, Chapters A1, A3, A4, and A5. These methods are consistent with ASTM standards and generally follow ISO standards.

Data Presentation

For continuing-record stations, information pertinent to the history of station operation is provided in descriptive headings preceding the tabular data. These descriptive headings give details regarding location, drainage area, period of record, type of data available, instrumentation, general remarks, cooperation, and extremes for parameters currently measured daily. Tables of chemical, physical, biological, radiochemical data, and so forth, obtained at a frequency less than daily are presented first. Tables of "daily values" of specific conductance, pH, water temperature, dissolved oxygen, and suspended sediment then follow in sequence.

In the descriptive headings, if the location is identical to that of the discharge, neither the LOCATION nor the DRAINAGE AREA statements are repeated. The following information, as appropriate, is provided with each continuous-record

station. Comments that follow clarify information presented under the various headings of the station description.

LOCATION.--See Data Presentation under "Records of Stage and Water Discharge;" same comments apply.

DRAINAGE AREA.--See Data Presentation under "Records of Stage and Water Discharge;" same comments apply.

PERIOD OF RECORD.--This indicates the periods for which there are published water-quality records for the station. The periods are shown separately for records of parameters measured daily or continuously and those measured less than daily. For those measured daily or continuously, periods of record are given for the parameters individually.

INSTRUMENTATION.--Information on instrumentation is given only if a water-quality monitor temperature record, sediment pumping sampler, or other sampling device is in operation at a station.

REMARKS.--Remarks provide added information pertinent to the collection, analysis, or computation of the records.

COOPERATION.--Records provided by a cooperating organization or obtained for the U.S. Geological Survey by a cooperating organization are identified here.

EXTREMES.--Maximums and minimums are given only for parameters measured daily or more frequently. None are given for parameters measured weekly or less frequently, because the true maximums or minimums may not have been sampled. Extremes, when given, are provided for both the period of record and for the current water year.

REVISIONS.--If errors in published water-quality records are discovered after publication, appropriate updates are made to the Water-Quality File in the U.S. Geological Survey's computerized data system, NWIS, and subsequently by monthly transfer of update transactions to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's STORET system. Because the usual volume of updates makes it impractical to document individual changes in the State data-report series or elsewhere, potential users of U.S. Geological Survey water-quality data are encouraged to obtain all required data from the appropriate computer file to insure the most recent updates.

The surface-water-quality records for partial-record stations and miscellaneous sampling sites are published in separate tables following the table of discharge measurements at miscellaneous sites. No descriptive statements are given for these records. Each station is published with its own station number and name in the regular downstream-order sequence.

Records of Ground-Water Levels

Water-level data from 28 observation wells as part of national network of are given in this report. The national network data are intended to provide a sampling and historical record of water-level changes in the Nation's most important aquifers. Locations of the observation wells in this network for New Hampshire are shown in figure 2.

In New Hampshire, short-term networks of observation wells are established during areal assessments of ground-water resources. Water levels measured in these wells are included in the project reports. Information about the availability of the data in the water-level file may be obtained from the Chief, New Hampshire-Vermont District (see address on back of title page).

Data Collection and Computation

Measurements of water levels are made in many types of wells under varying conditions, but the methods of measurement are standardized to the extent possible. The equipment and measuring techniques used at each observation well ensure that measurements at each well are of consistent accuracy and reliability.

Tables of water-level data are presented by counties arranged in alphabetical order. The prime identification number for a given well is the 15-digit number that appears in the upper left corner of the table. The secondary identification number is the local well number, an alphanumeric number, derived from the municipality in which each well is located.

Water-level records are obtained from direct measurements with a steel or electric tape or from a water-stage recorder. The water-level measurements in this report are given in feet with reference to land-surface datum. Land-surface datum is a datum plane that is approximately at land surface at each well. If known, the elevation of the land-surface datum is given in the well description.

Water levels are reported to as many significant figures as can be justified by the local conditions. Accordingly, most measurements are reported to a hundredth of a foot, but one is given to five-hundredths of a foot.

Data Presentation

Each well record consists of three parts, the station description, the data table of water levels observed during the water year, and the hydrograph showing water level fluctuations during the most recent ten-year period. Hydrographs are based on end-of-month measurements. The description of the well is presented first through use of descriptive headings preceding the tabular data. The comments to follow clarify information presented under the various headings.

LOCATION.--This paragraph follows the well-identification number and reports the latitude and longitude (given in degrees, minutes, and seconds); the hydrologic-unit number; the distance and direction from a geographic point of reference; and the owner's name.

AQUIFER.--This entry designates by name (if a name exists) and geologic age the aquifer(s) open to the well.

WELL CHARACTERISTICS.--This entry describes the well in terms of method of construction, use, diameter, depth and additional information such as casing breaks, collapsed screen, and other changes since construction.

DATUM.--This entry describes both the land-surface elevation at the well and the measuring point. The measuring point is described physically (such as top of collar, notch in top of casing, plug in pump base, and so on), and in relation to land surface (such as 1.3 ft above land-surface datum). The elevation of the land-surface datum is described in feet above (or below) sea level; it is reported with a precision depending on the method of determination.

PERIOD OF RECORD.--This entry indicates the period for which there are published records for the well. It reports the month and year of the start of publication of water-level records by the U.S. Geological Survey and the words "to current year" if the records are to be continued into the following year. Periods for which water-level records are available, but are not published by the U.S. Geological Survey, may be noted.