Report on

Assessment of Minnesota

Pollution Control Agency's

Ambient Water Quality Monitoring

Network

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I. Executive Summary

This report presents an assessment of water quality trends in Minnesota as represented by fixed station ambient water monitoring data stored in USEPA's STORET data bases. The period of study is from January 1978 to December 1985 and covers 75 fixed ambient monitoring stations. Approximately 70,000 observations were analized to get the statistical trends for this study. The overall objective of this is report to assess fixed ambient monitoring network station, parametric coverage and to determine current water quality trends of streams in Minnesota and types of pollution sources impacting the surface waters.

Water quality, as determined by the trend analyses for the past eight year period, has shown some change in Minnesota. In fact, the following types of pollution showed increasing trends as indicated by the analysis of monitoring data:

- Point source pollution increased at 8% and decreased at 7% of the stations.
- ° Non-point source pollution trends increased at 12% of the stations.

As a result of this study, the following changes to Minnesota's ambient monitoring network are recommended:

- Conduct biomonitoring and bioassays at monitoring stations where increased pollution trends were observed.
- Expand monitoring of sediments and water column for toxic variables at the existing stations or establish new ones to detect toxicants.
- Eliminate or relocate those stations based on trend indications and professional judgement.
- Avoid duplication by sharing monitoring information with the neighboring states that have common waterbodies with Mi nesota.

II. Introduction

The 1972 Water Pollution Control Act Ammendments (PL-92-500) require the states to monitor water quality and report their findings to Congress biannually via 305(b) reports. In partial fullfillment of the requirements of this Act, states and EPA operate and maintain fixed monitoring stations as a part of their ambient monitoring efforts.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) operates and maintains 75 fixed ambient monitoring stations on a rotating basis to monitor the states' water quality. The objectives of these ambient water quality monitoring network of stations are to:

- Assess long term trends in water qualilty;
- Assess the effectiveness of pollution control efforts;
- Determine effects of Point and Non-point sources on stream quality;
- Oetermine the overall water quality at specific locations.

Thus, the overall objective of this report is to assesses Minnesota's fixed ambient monitoring network stations locations, parametric coverage, to determine water quality trends of surface waters and pollution impacts. To achieve this objective, the following aspects of ambient monitoring stations were evaluated, analyzed and summarized:

- 1. Station location, type and objective;
- 2. Classification of the monitoring area;
- 3. Classifation of station siting purpose;
- 4. Parameter coverage and sampling frequency;
- 5. Uses of data collected;
- 6. Pollution trends.

This study analyzed fixed station monitoring data stored in STORET for the period beginning in January 1978 and ending on December 1986.

In Table 1, the list of Minnesota's monitoring stations is given with their respective map locations are shown on Figure 1.

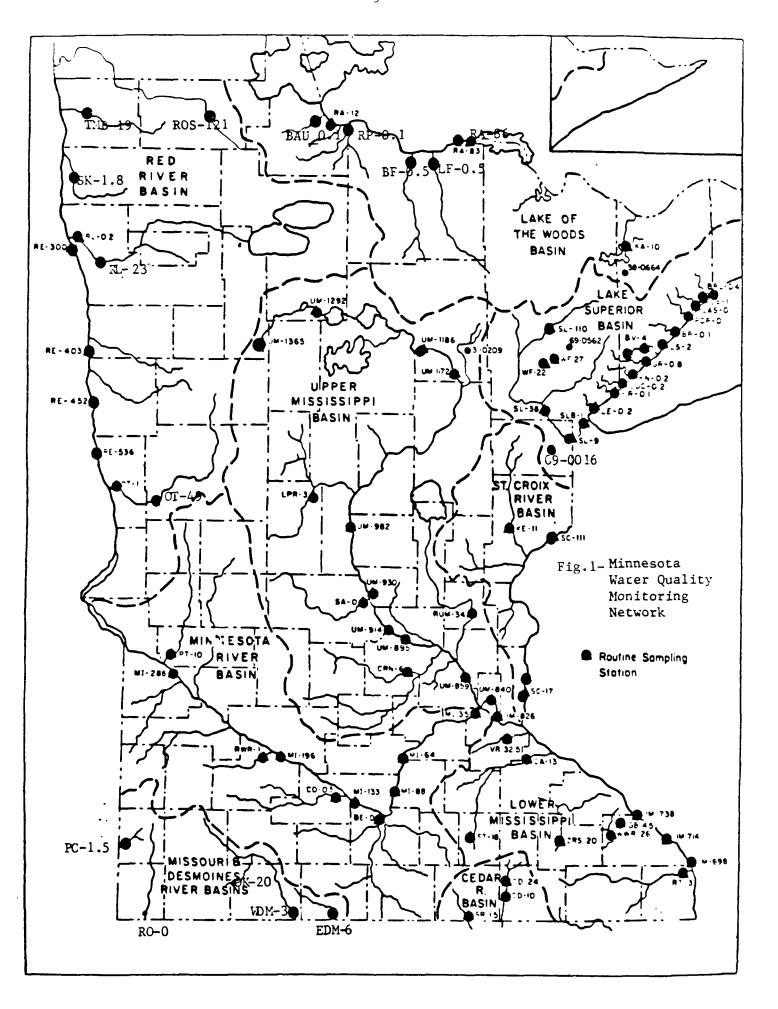


Table 1. Minnesota Routine Monitoring Network stations

LAKE SUPERIOR BASIN

| 1. | River Beaver River* | Station BV-4 | Location 1½ miles SW on CSAH-3 from junction of CSAH-4, 1½ miles north of Beaver Bay |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 2. | St. Louis Bay* | SLB-1 | Below interstate 535 bridge, Duluth |
| 3. | St. Louis Bay | SL-9 | Bridge on SH-23 at Fond du Lac |
| 4. | St. Louis River* | SL-38 | Bridge on USH-2 near Brookstone |
| 5. | St. Louis River | SL-110 | Bridge on CSAH-7 near Forbes |
| 6. | Whiteface River*** | WF-22 | Bridge on CR-29, 1 mile south and 2 miles west of Kelsey |
| 7. | Whiteface River*** | WF-27 | Bridge on CSAH-7, ½ mile south of Kelsey |
| | | MINNESOTA RIVE | R BASIN |
| 8. | Minnesota River | MI-3.5 | Fort Snelling State Park-below airport landing lights |
| 9. | Minnesota River* | MI-64 | Bridge on SH-19 at Henderson |
| 10. | Minnesota River | MI-88 | Bridge on SH-22 at St. Peter |
| 11. | Minnesota River | MI-133 | Bridge on CSAH-24 at Courtland |
| 12. | Minnesota River* | MI-196 | Bridge on SH-19 and USH-71 at Mortan |
| 13. | Minnesota River | MI-288 | Bridge on SH-40, 3 miles W of Milan |
| 14. | Blue Earth River* | BE-0 | At confluence with Minnesota River in Sibley Park above dam, Mankato |
| 15. | Elm Creek | EMC-18 | Bridge on CSAH-149, 5 miles SE of Truman |
| 16. | Eedar Run Creek | CDR-12.8 | Bridge on CSAH-9, 4 miles NW of Trimont |
| 17. | Pomme de Terre R. | PT-10 | Bridge on SH-7 at Appleton |
| 18. | Redwood River | RWR-1 | Bridge on CSAH-101 at North Redwood |
| 19. | Cottonwood River | CO-0.5 | Bridge E of SH-15 bridge at New Ulm |

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

| 20. | River Mississippi River* | Station UM-698 | Location Bridge on USH-14 at LaCrosse, Wisconsin |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 21. | Mississippi River | UM-714 | Lock and Dam #6, near LaMoille, across via WI |
| 22. | Mississippi River | UM-738 | Lock and Dam #5, SE of Minneiska |
| 23. | Mississippi River | UM-815 | Lock and Dam #2 at Hastings |
| 24. | Mississippi River* | UM-826 | J.L.Shiely Company Larson Plant Dock at Grey Cloud Island, Cottage Grove |
| 25. | Mississippi River | UM-840 | St. Paul Rowing Club dock below Wabasha Street bridge, St. Paul |
| 26. | Mississippi River | UM-859 | Minneapolis waterworks intake, Fridley |
| 27. | Mississippi River | UM-895 | Bridge on SH-25 at Monticello |
| 28. | Mississippi River | UM-914 | Bridge on SH-24 at Clearwater |
| 29. | Mississippi River | UM-930 | Bridge on SH-152 at Sauk Rapids |
| 30. | Mississippi River | UM-982 | Bridge on SH-115 at Camp Ripley |
| 31. | Mississippi River* | UM-1172 | Bridge on CR-441, 5 miles SE of Grand Rapids near Blackberry |
| 32. | Mississippi River* | UM-1186 | Bridge on SH-6, 6 miles SW of Cohasset |
| 33. | Mississippi River | UM-1292 | Bridge on CSAH-8, E of Bemidji |
| 34. | Mississippi River* | UM-1365 | Bridge on USH-200, ½ mile W of Lake Itasca (town) |
| 35. | Sauk River* | SA-O | Bridge on CSAH-1, N of St. Cloud |
| 36. | Crow River, N Fork | CRN-6 | Bridge on CSAH-14, 4 miles W of Rockford |
| 37. | Rum River | RUM-34 | Bridge on CSAH-5 at Isanti |
| 38. | Cannon River | CA-13 | Bridge on CR-1, 1 mile SE of Clinton Falls |

| Table | 1. | (cont | 'd) |
|-------|----|-------|-----|
|-------|----|-------|-----|

| | | 6 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--|
| Table 1. (cont'd) | | |
| River | <u>Station</u> | Location |
| 39. Straight River | ST-18 | Bridge on CR-1, 1 mile SE of Clinton Falls |
| 40. Long Prairie Rive | r LPR-3 | Bridge on USH-10, S of Motley |
| 41. Zumbro River, S.Fork | ZRS-20 | Bridge on CSAH-14, 3 miles N of Rochester |
| 42. Whitewater River | WWR-26 | Bridge on county road E ½ of Section 2, T106, R10, NW of Utica |
| 43. Root River | RT-3 | Bridge on SH-26, 3 miles E of Hokah |
| 44. Vermillion River | VR-32.5 | Bridge on Blain Avenue, Farmington |
| 45. Garvin Brook | GB-4.5 | Bridge on CSAH-23, 1.5 miles SW of Minnesota River |
| 46. Swan River | SW-8.6 | Bridge on CSAH-14, 3 miles W. of Sobieski |
| 47. Swan River | SW-4.1 | Bridge on SH-238, 3 miles E. of Sobieski |
| | ST. CROIX RI | VER BASIN |
| 48. St. Croix River* | SC-17 | C & NW Railway bridge at Hudson, Wisconsin |
| 49. St. Croix River | SC-111 | Bridge on SH-48, 2 miles W of Danbury, Wisconsin |
| 50. Kettle River | KE-11 | Bridge on SH-48, 4½ miles E of Hinckley |
| | CEDAR RIVER | R BASIN |
| 51. Cedar River* | CD-10 | Bridge on CSAH-14, 3 miles S of Austin |
| 52. Cedar River | CD-24 | Bridge on CSAH-2, 0.5 miles E of Lansing |
| 53. Shell Rock River | SR-1.5 | Bridge on CSAH-1 near Gordonsville |
| | RED RIVER | |
| 54. Red River* | RE-300 | At Grand Forks waterworks intake, Alemont Ave. S., Grand Forks, N.D. |
| 55. Red River | RE-403 | Bridge on CSAH-39, W of Perley |

Table 1. (cont'd)

| | River | Station | Location |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 56. | Red River* | RE-452 | First Street Bridge, Moorhead |
| 57. | Red River | RE-536 | Bridge on CSAH-18 at Brushvale |
| _58. _ | Rabbit River | RBT-6 | Bridge on US-75, 4 miles W. of Campbell |
| 59. | Whiskey Creek | WSK-4.4 | Bridge on US-75 at Kent |
| 60. | Otter Tail River | OT-1 | Bridge on 4th Street N in Breckenridge |
| 61. | Otter Tail River | OT-49 | Bridge on CSAH-15, 2½ miles W. of Fergus Falls |
| 62. | Red Lake River* | RL-0.2 | Bridge on SH-220 at East Grand Forks |
| 63. | Red Lake River | RL-23 | Bridge on CSAH-15 at Fisher |
| 64. | Snake River | SK-1.8 | Bridge on SH-220, N of Big Woods |
| 65. | Two Rivers (Middle Branch) | TMB-19 | Bridge on USH-75, N of Hallock |
| 66. | Roseau River | RCS-121 | Bridge on CSAH-2 at Malung |
| | | RAINY RIVER | BASIN |
| 67. | Rainy River* | RA-12 | International bridge at Baudette |
| 68. | Rainy River* | RA-83 | International toll bridge at International Falls |
| 69. | Rainy River | RA-86 | Railroad Bridge at Rainer |
| 70. | Kawishiwi River | KA-10 | Bridge on SH-1 at Birch Lake |
| 71. | Baudette River | BAU-0.1 | Bridge on SH-11 at Baudette |
| 72. | Winter Road River | WR-1 | Bridge on SH-11, W of Baudette |
| 73. | Rapid River | RP-0.1 | Bridge on SH-11 at Clemenson |
| 74. | Big Fork River | BF-0.5 | Bridge on SH-11, 4 miles E of Loman |
| 75. | Little Fork River | LF-0.5 | Bridge on SH-11, W. of Pelland |
| | | | |

^{*} national fixed station network
** acid rain streams
*** peat monitoring stations

III. Description of Monitoring Stations

1. Station Locations, Types and Objectives

STORET contains comprehensive information for each station in Minnesota's fixed ambient monitoring network. Specifically, for each station the following characteristics are included: waterbody, reach #, purpose, waterbody type, parametric coverage, sampling frequency, data entry into STORET, siting type, location and site description, and siting purpose. Minnesota's network includes the following categories of stations:

- upstream and downstream of major metropolitan areas
- large and small streams
- streams influenced by Point and Non-Point sources
- near the mouth of major tributaries to the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers
- on pollution free streams for background reference

Also in Table 2, each station's specific characteristics, location, parameters, basins, and other pertinent information are shown. Fifty-eight stations are located in rural areas, nine are in urban areas and eight stations are in non-classifiable locations. Twenty stations are National Network and fifty five are state network stations. There are a total of 75 stations located in Minnesota as shown in Figure 1. Eight are paired as upstream and downstream of municipalities, major dischargers or other non-point source impact sources. The remaining 67 stations are on: large and small streams, point and non-point source impact free streams for background reference purposes.

2. Classification of Monitoring Areas

In classifying stations by basins, 27 stations are in the Mississippi River basin, seven are in the Lake Superior basin, 12 are in the Minnesota River basin, 3 are in the Cedar River basin, 12 are in the Red River basin, and 9 are in the Rainy River basin. Furthermore, stations are classified into four categories based on the types of pollution categories, such as urban, industrial, municipal and non-point as well as areas which are relatively free from pollution so as to qualify as pristine streams. These general groupings are given in Table 4.

3. Station Siting Purpose(s)

All of the 75 stations are placed to measure basin status, water quality standards attainment/maintenance and water quality conditions for trends assessment purposes. Fifty-nine stations detect non-point source impacts and twelve stations detect point source problems due to municipal and industrial dischargers. Four stations detect basin level water quality. However non of the ambient stations are located on streams near major waste disposal or Superfund sites where water quality maybe impaired by toxics form these locations.

4. Analysis of Parametric Coverage and Sampling Frequency

The MPCA generally follows the recommendations of the Water Monitoring Program Guidance in selecting parameters and sampling frequency for fixed station monitoring. However, sampling frequency has been reduced to nine months per year due to budgetary constraints. The chemical measurements as shown in Table 2 consist of dissolved oxygen, oxygen demanding substances, nutrients, solids and metals at all stations. The biological measurements are limited to fish tissue which has been sporodically conducted at the fixed stations during the past eight years. However, the MPCA conducts an extensive annual fish tissue monitoring program which covers a very limited number of organic compounds and metals. The state's fish tissue residue monitoring program is not conducted at fixed network stations on a routine basis. A list of all the parameters for biological and chemical analyses are given in Table 3.

5. Monitoring Stations Network Deficiencies

The following deficiencies were observed in monitoring capabilities of the stations reviewed:

- Lack of monitoring on streams near major hazardous and non-hazardous waste disposal facilities and Superfund sites.
- ° Biomonitoring for macro or micro invertebrates is not done.
- Routine monitoring for fish tissue residue is too sporadic at fixed monitoring stations.
- Toxics monitoring is not conducted at ambient monitoring sites.
- ° Bioassays are not conducted at any of the monitoring stations.

Table 2- MINNESOTA FIXED STATION MONITORING ANALYSIS MATRIX

| | , | | | | | | ~ | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Station Number | Basin | Location Purpose Type | Biol Type | ogical Freq. | Chemic Type | al Freq. | Configutation Single/Paired | Flow Meas. |
| UM-698 | Miss.R. | C,W,B,NP,*,U,BG,I,M | FT | Р | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| UM-714 | 11 11 | C,W,B,NP S,BG | ļ | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| UM-738 | 11 11 | C,W,B,NP S,BG | (| | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| UM-815 | 41 11 | C,W,B,PS M,I | FT | Р | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| UM-826 | 11 11 | C,W,B,PS *,U,M,S,I | FT | P | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | Yes |
| UM-840 | | C,W,B *,U,I,M,S | FT | P | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | Yes |
| UM-859 | # 11 | C,W,B *,U,I,M,S | FT | P | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| UM-895 | 11 11 | C,W,B,NP R,S,BG | FT | Р | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| UM-914 | | C,W,B,NP S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| UM-930 | u 11 | C,W,B,NP S,R,BG | FT | Р | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| UM-982 | 11 11 | C,W,B,NP S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| UM-1172 | 11 11 | C,W,B,NP S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| UM-1186 | 11 11 | C,B,NP *,R,BG,S | FT | Р | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| UM-1292 | 14 14 | C,W,B,NP S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| UM-1365 | | C,W,B,NP *,R,BG,S | FT | P | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| SA-0 | 11 11 | C,W,B,NP *,R,BG,S | FT | P | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| CRN-6 | | C,W,B,NP S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| RUM-34 | | C,W,B,NP S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| CA-13 | 11 11 | C,W,B,NP S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |
| BV-4 | Lk.SUP. | C,W,B,NP *,BG,R | FT | Р | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | No |
| SLB-1 | | C,W,PS,B *,M,S,U | FT | Р | n,o,n,s,m | Мо | Si | No |
| SL-9 | | C,W,B,PS BG,S | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | |

^{*} See page 14 for Legend for Table 2

*

Table 2(cont'd) MINNESOTA FIXED STATION MONITORING ANALYSIS MATRIX

| ion er | Basi | n | Locat Purpose | ion Type | Bio Type | logical Freq. | Chemic Type | | Configutation Single/Paired | Flow Meas. | Stream Lake |
|-----------|--------------|-----|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|----|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 8 | Lk.SU | P. | C,NP,W,B | *,R,BG,S | FT | Р | D,0,N,S,M | Mo | Si | | S |
| 10 | , , , | { | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | 5 |
| 2 | 11 11 | | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Pa | | S |
| 7 | | | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Pa | | 5 |
| .5 | MINN | Rv | C,W,B,PS | S,U,I,BG | FT | Р | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| 4 | # | " | C,W,NP | *,M,R,BS | FT | P | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | 5 |
| 8 | | . { | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | FT | Р | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | 5 |
| 33 | | . | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| 96 | | " | C,NP,W | *,R,BG | FT | Р | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | s |
| 88 | li II | " | C,B,W,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| | " | " | C,NP,W,B | *,R,BG | FT | Р | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | Yes | S |
| 18 | 16 | " | C,W,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Mo | Pa | | S |
| 12.8 | | " | C,W,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Pa | | S |
| 0 | " | " | C,W,B,PS | S,R,M | | | n,0,N,S,M | Mo | Si | | 5 |
| 1 | 11 | " | C,W,B,PS | S,R,M | · | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| •5 | H | • | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | 5 |
| 8 | MISS | Rv | C,W,B,PS | S,R,M | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| 3 | H | " } | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| 5.7 | " | " | C,W,B,PS | S,U,M,I | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | 5 |
| 26 | н | n | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | FT | P | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | s |
| | 11 | " | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | s |
| 2.5 | " | " | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | • | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |

Table 2(cont'd) MINNESOTA FIXED STATION MONITORING ANALYSIS MATRIX

| tation umber | Basin | Locat Purpose | ion Type | Biol Type | ogical Freq. | Chemic Type | | Configutation Single/Paired | Flow Meas. | Str Lak |
|--------------|---------|------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| 8-4.5 | MISS.RV | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | n,0,N,S,M, | P&H Mo | Si | Yes | S |
| WAN-8.6 | | C,W,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Mo | l Pa | | S |
| WAN-4.1 | | C,W,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Mo | Pa | | S |
| C-17 | SAINT | C,NP,W | *,R,BG | FT | P | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| C-111 | CROIX R | C,B,W,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| E-11 | " | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| D-10 | CEDAR R | C,W,B,PS | *,R,M | FT | P | n,0,N,S,M | Mo | Si | | s |
| D-24 | 11 | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | n,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| R-1.2 | 11 | C,W,B,PS | S,M,R | | | n,0,n,s,m | Мо | Si | | S |
| E-300 | RED RV | C,W,B,NP | *,U,M,I | FT | P | n,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| E-403 | ıı . | C,W,B,NP | S,BG | FT | P | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| :E-452 | n | C,W,NP,B | S,R,BG | FT | P | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | 5 |
| BT-6 | ıı | C,W,NP,B | S,R,BG | | | n,0,n,s,m | Мо | Si | | , |
| SK-4.4 | 11 | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Pa | | , |
| T-1 | } " | C,B,W,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | 9 |
|)T-49 | 11 | C,B,W,NP | S,R,BG | FT | P | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | ! |
| ≀L-0.2 | | C,B,W,NP | *,M,I,U | FT | Р | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | , |
| ₹L-23 | 11 | C,B,W,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | ! |
| SK-1.8 | 10 | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | |
| ΓMB-19 | | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | n,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | |
| ₹CS-121 | | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | n,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | |
| ₹A-12 | RAINY R | C,W,B,NP | M,I,R | FT | · P | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | |

Table 2 (cont'd) MINNESOTA FIXED STATION MONITORING ANALYSIS MATRIX

| tation umber | Basin | Locat Purpose | ion Type | Biolo Type | ogical Freq. | Chemic Type | | Configutation Single/Paired | Flow Meas. | Stream Lake |
|-----------------|---------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A-83 | RAINY R | C,W,B,NP | *,U,BG | FT | Р | D,0,N,S,M | Mo | Si | | S |
| A-86 | 11 | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | ļ | S |
| \-10 | u | C,W,B,NP | S,R,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| \U-0.1 | " | C,B | S,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| ₹-1 | | С,В | S,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Mo | Si | | S |
| >-0.1 | " | C,B | S,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Mo | Si | | S |
| F-0.5 | | C,B | S,BG | | | D,0,N,S,M | Мо | Si | | S |
| :-0.5 | 10 | C,B | S,BG | | | D,0,N,M,S | Мо | Si | | S |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ļ ļ |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | <u> </u> | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

^{*} Metals are not used as an indicator of long term water quality trends.

Legend for Table 2 - Minnesota Fixed Station Monitoring Analysis Matrix

Location

Purpose

C - Conditions and Trend Assessment

W - Water Quality Standards Attainment/Maintenance

B - Basin Status PS - Point Source

NP - Non-point Source

Type

- National Core Network Station

S - State Network Station

R - Rural

U - Urban

I - Industrial Dischargers

M - Municipal Dischargers

BG - Background

<u>Variables</u>

Biological

FT - Fish Tissue

Chemical

D - Dissolved Oxygen

0 - Oxygen Demanding

N - Nutrients

S - Solids

M - Metals

R - Radiochemical

Frequency

Mo - Monthly

Y - Yearly

P - Periodically

Configuration

Si - Single

Pa - Paired

Table 3. Routine Water Quality Monitoring Parameters

A. Monthly Analysis at all Stations

| | STORET Codes | Description |
|-----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | 00010 | Temperature-C°-field |
| 2. | 00300 | Dissolved Oxygen-field |
| 3. | 00310 | BOD |
| 4. | 31613 | Fecal Coliform |
| 5. | 31633 | E. Coli |
| 6. | 31613 31633 31639 | Enterococci |
| 7. | 00530 | Suspended Solids |
| 8. | 00400 | pH |
| | 00095 | Conductivity |
| 10. | 00630 | Nitrite + Nitrate (NO ₂ +NO ₃) |
| 11. | 00665 | Total Phosphorus 2 3 |
| 12. | 00625 | Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen |
| | 00610 | Ammonia Nitrogen (NH ₂) |
| 14. | 00605 | Organic Nitrogen 3 |

| | | | | | - | | - 5 - | | | | |
|----|------|--------|---------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-----------|------------------|---------------|---------|
| В. | Addi | tional | Monthly | Analys | es at | Selec | ted S | Stations | _ | | |
| | 1. | 00940 | | | Chlori | de at | RE-3 | 300, RE- | 403, R | E-452, | |
| | | | | 1 | RE-536 | , OT- | 1, 07 | -49, RL | -0.2, | RL-23, | |
| | | | | | SK-1.8 | , TMB | -19, | WF-22, | WF-27, | BV-4, | |
| | | | | | | | | SW-8.6 | | | Γ-6. |
| | | | | | | | | CDR-12 | | • | • |
| | 2. | 32730 | | | | | | , RA-83 | | 6. ROS- | -121. |
| | | | | | | | | -0.5, L | | | |
| | | | | | WF-22. | | | , _ | , | 55 • . | • • |
| | 3. | 01051 | • | | | | | /-4, SLB | _1 | | |
| | | 00910 | | | | | | 3) at B | | I R-1 | |
| | | 00929 | | | | | | BV-4, S | | | |
| | | 00945 | | | | | | BV-4, | | GR_4 F | ; |
| | | 00958 | | | | | | e at BV | | | • |
| | 8. | 00076 | | | | | | 1.5, SW- | | | DRT_6 |
| | ٠. | 00070 | | | | | | CDR-12 | | M_4.1, | NO 1-0, |
| | 9. | 80082 | | | | | | s at GB | | | |
| | | 00335 | • | | COD at | | | 13 66 60 | - 7.J | | |
| | _ | 00680 | | | TOC at | | | | | | |
| | | 70507 | | | | | | at GB- | A 5 | | |
| | | 00615 | | | Nitrit | | | | 7.5 | | |
| | | 00500 | | | | | | GB-4.5 | | | |
| | | 00505 | | | | | | ls at GB | _4 5 | | |
| | | 00535 | | | | | | solids a | | 5 | |
| | 10. | 00333 | | | D 1 2 2 0 1 | AEG A | 01. 3 | ב בטווטים | L UD-4 | . 5 | |

Table 3 (cont'd)

¥17

C. Quarterly (January, April, July and October) Analyses at Peat

| Stat | ions (WF-22, WF-27) | |
|----------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. | 00410 | Total Alkalinity |
| 2. | 00076 | Turbidity |
| 3. | 00080 | Color |
| 4. | 00945 | Total Sulfate |
| 4. 5. | 01002 | Total Arsenic |
| 6. | 01027 | Total Cadmium |
| 7. | 01034 | Total Chromium |
| 8. | 01042 | Total Copper |
| 9. | 01900 | Total Mercury |
| 10. | 01051 | Total Lead |
| 11. | 01067 | Total Nickel |
| 12. | 01092 | Total Zinc |
| 13. | 00910 | Total Calcium |
| 14. | 00920 | Total Magnesium |
| 15. | 01105 | Total Aluminum |
| 16. | 01037 | Total Cobalt |
| 17. | 01045 | Total Iron |
| 18. | 01055 | Total Mangenese |

Table 4 Minnesota Network Stations Groupings Based on Pollution Sources

| <u>Group I</u> - | Non-Point Sources | /Rural | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------|
| UM-698 | UM-1292 | WF-27 | CO-O.5 |
| UM-714 | UM-1365 | MI-64 | LPR-3 |
| UM-738 | SA-0 | MI-88 | WWR-2.6 |
| UM-895 | CRN-6 | MI-133 | RT-3 |
| UM-914 | RUM-34 | MI-196 | VR-32.5 |
| UM-930 | CA-13 | MI-288 | GR-4.5 |
| U M- 982 | BV-4 | BE-0 | SWAN-8.6 |
| UM-1172 | SL-110 | EMC-18 | SWAN-4.1 |
| UM-1186 | WF-22 | PT-10 | SC-17 |
| OT-49 | KA-10 | SC-111 | RL-0.2 |
| BAU-0.1 | KE-11 | RL-23 | WR-1 |
| CD-24 | SK-1.8 | RP-0.1 | RE-300 |
| ME-403 | RCS-121 | LF-0.5 | RBT-6 |
| RA-12 | WSK-4.4 | RA-83 | 0T - 1 |
| RA-86 | | | |

Group II - Homogenous - Background, Recreation, Fishing and General Water Quality Conditions

| UM-714 | CA-13 | MI-133 | RT-3 |
|---------|--------|----------|----------|
| UM-738 | BV-4 | MI-196 | VR-32.5 |
| UM-895 | SL-9 | MI-288 | GB-4.5 |
| UM-914 | SL-38 | BE-0 | SWAN-8.6 |
| UM-930 | SL-110 | EMC-18 | SWAN-4.1 |
| UM-982 | WF-22 | CDR-12.8 | SC-17 |
| UM-1172 | WF-27 | PT-10 | SC-111 |
| UM-1292 | MI-3.5 | CO-0.5 | KE-11 |
| CRN-6 | MI-64 | LPR-3 | CD-24 |
| RUM-34 | MI-88 | WWR-26 | RE-403 |
| RCS-121 | RBT-6 | RA-83 | WSK-4.4 |
| RA-86 | OT-1 | BAU-0.1 | OT-49 |
| | | = | |

Group III - Point-Source, Urban, Municipal and Industrial

| UM-815 | UM-826 | SL-9 | MI-3.5 |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| RWR-1 | ST-18 | ZSF-5.7 | . CD-10 |
| SR-1.2 | RE-300 | RL-0.2 | RA-12 |

Group IV - Paired Stations, Upstream and Nownstream

| WF-2.7 | WF-22 |
|----------|----------|
| SWAN-8.6 | SWAN-4.1 |
| EMC-18 | CDR-12.8 |
| RBT-6 | WSK-4.4 |

IV. Statistical Analysis

The purpose of the statistical analysis is to determine if trends in the selected water quality indicators have occurred from 1977 through 1986. A trend is defined as a series of observations which exhibit a steady increase or decrease over time. Thus, the selected procedures are used to differentiate random fluctuations from those change patterns which have sufficient directional consistency to be trends. This section describes the data and the statistical procedures used for the trend analyses. An exemplary case is provided in the appendices.

The information employed are from the STORET data base. STORET, a information management system of the U.S.E.P.A., contains water quality data from more than 200,000 water quality sampling stations in river basins. The data are from January 1977 through December 1986. There were 75 stations eligible for the analysis. Several stations could not be used due to missing information. A potential trend was only assessed if for the water quality indicator there was at least 75 per cent data completeness. Because the data sufficiency criteria was applied separately per variable, stations often have trends measured for fewer than all the indicators. The indicators were chosen due to relatively complete information for the period as well as being representative of water quality. The water quality indicators were:

| STORET CODE | Water Quality Indicator |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 00095 | Conductivity at 250 Centigrade |
| 00300 | Dissolved Oxygen |
| 00530 | Total Suspended Solids |
| 00625 | Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen |
| 00630 | Total NO2 & NO3 (Nitrate and Nitrite) |
| 00671 and 00665 | Total Dissolved Phosphorous |
| 00940 | Total Chloride |
| 31613 | Fecal Coliform |
| 00610 | Ammonia |

There were several statistical procedures used to measure environmental trends. The initial consideration was whether the stations' data distributions reasonably approximated the normal distribution. The skewness and kurtosis coefficients indicated that the stations' data distributions were not normal. Non-parametric rank order statistical procedures were used to demonstrate trends because the kurtosis coefficients were not within +/- .25 and the skewness coefficients were not within +/- .50. The two ranges are the generally accepted values within which the coefficients must be within to consider a distribution to be normal. Both Spearman's rho and Kendall's tau were used to support conclusions. A trend is said to exist if both statistics have statistically significant results at the 90 per cent level. Both statistics have approximately 91 per cent power efficiency. The two approaches are briefly discussed below:

Spearman's rho - Spearman's rho is one of the most widely used measures of association for rank ordered data. The initial step is to rank the values of the selected water quality indicator (from lowest to highest) and the time variable (year). The computational formula is:

$$r_{S} = 1 - \underbrace{\frac{6}{6} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{i} d_{i}^{2}}_{3}}$$

where: n = number of measurements in the sample and $d_1 = an$ individual difference between ranks.

Kendall's tau - Kendall's tau, like Spearman's rho, requires ranked data for at least two variables and measures the level of association between sets of rankings. The range of possible values is plus or minus one. The computational formula is:

tau =
$$i = n \atop i = 1 \quad (K_i+) - i = n \atop i = 1 \quad (K_i-) \atop n \quad (n+1)/2$$

i = n $(K_i +) = \text{number of pairs ordered in the same way as the years; and where: } i = 1$

i = n $(K_{i}-)$ = number of pairs not ordered in the same way as the years.

The next step in the analytical process is to use ordinary least squares regression to demonstrate trend strength for those trends suggested by the nonparametric correlations. Trend strength for this discussion is the average level of change among years. Admittedly, the data are not amenable to ordinary least squares linear regression analysis according to statistical theory. However, for the mere purpose of line fitting to determine average annual change the procedure is sufficient. The computational formula is:

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{SS_{xy}}{SS_{yy}SS_{xx}}}$$

where: SS = sum of squares.

The results of the linear regression procedure are shown on the trend graphs in the appendix. The availability of the graphics permitted a final trend verification procedure. The graphs were individually examined and a trend was retained only if the following somewhat subjectively applied criteria were satisfied:

1. The statistically significant annual trends did not visually appear to be minimal within years; and 2. The trends were not mainly due to abrupt but discontinued change rather than a persistent pattern. Several statistically significant trends were deleted due to the visual examination.

V. Results

1. Seven Year Trend Analyses Summaries

The following parameters and corresponding stations which have shown trends as indicated by the statistical analysis of the data in STORET are listed in Table 5.

All of the stations monitor basically the same parameters listed below. The following is a brief summary of these parameters and associated trends.

Conductivity (umhos/cm) @ 25°C #00095

Conductivity is a measurement of the resistance of a solution to electrical flow which is related to the content of ionized salts in water. This parameter also indicates the degree to which dissolved solids contribute to the overall water quality. An increasing trend for this parameter may be due to potential problems associated with solids loading and non-point source problems. Only two (2) stations exhibited conductivity trends. Two stations showed decreasing trends.

Dissolve Oxygen (mg/1) #00300

Dissolved oxygen concentration is an important indicator of existing water quality and the ability of a waterbody to support a well-balanced aqquatic fauna. Water should contain sufficient dissolved oxygen to maintain aerobic conditions in the water column to maintain a good fish population. Due to seasonal and diurnal fluctuations, dissolved oxygen values measured at monitoring stations provide at best an aproximate value of actual dissolved oxygen concentration in existence. Three (3) showed positive dissolved oxygen level trends. Only two stations exhibited decreasing trends. The remaining stations did not indicate any statistical trends.

Total Suspended Solids (mg/1) #00530

Total suspended solids (TSS) is the amount of organic and inorganic particulate matter in the water. An increase in TSS has been found to adversely affect fish population, growth rate, fish food source, development of fish eggs and larvae as well as the esthetics of the waterbody for swimming. Seven stations showed an increase and none showed decreasing trends for this parameter.

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/l) #00625

Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen which measures organic nitrogen and ammonia concentrations is indicative of increased loadings from municipal and industrial facilities. The trend for these parameters were positive

for two stations (increasing). Eight stations showed decreasing trends which indicated an improvement of water quality at at those sites.

Nitrates and Nitrite (mg/l) #00631

The Nitrate and Nitrite ions are formed from the breakdown of ammonia which may enter the waterbodies via municipal and industrial discharges, septic tanks and feedlot discharges. These ions are also indicative of the stage and degree of nitrification. There were increasing trends at two stations.

Phosphorus-Dissolved Ortho #00671 & Total Phosphorus #00665 in (mg/l)

The total dissolved phosphorus concentrations are indicative of the nutrient loadings received by the stream. It has been determined that high phosphorus concentrations are associated with accelerated eutrophication of waters, especially in lakes and reservoirs. Most of the Minnesota network stations did not show substantial trends for this parameter. One station showed an increasing trend.

Total Chloride (mg/1) #00940

Chloride in the form of chlorine ions is present in lakes and rivers. The chloride concentrations in streams may show an increase due to increased industrial and sewage treatment plant effluents and septic tanks and other non-point source discharges, such as road salting and natural occurrences. This parameter showed an increasing trend in one station and a decreasing trend in one.

Fecal Coliform Bacteria (m-cagar/100 ml) #31613

Microbiological indicators are used to determine the safety of water for drinking, swimming and shellfish population growth. The fecal coliform is the primary indicator of fecal contamination in a water-body. An increasing trend for this parameter is a result of poor chlorination of municipal treatment plant discharges, feedlot effluents and leakages from septic tank fields. For the period of this study only one station indicated an increasing trend.

Ammonia (mg/1) #00610

Un-ionized ammonia (NH₃) which has been shown to a toxic form of ammonia for aquatic life. Ammonia was reported to be acutely toxic to freshwater organisms at concentrations ranging from 0.083 to 4.60 mg/l NH₃ for many fish species. This form of ammonia pollution is usually due to municipal waste water treatment plant discharges and other point sources of pollution. Six stations showed decreasing ammonia levels.

Table 5. Parameters Showing Increasing and Decreasing Trends with corresponding Station Numbers

1. Conductivity #00095

Increasing Trend Statons:

None

Decreasing Trend Stations:

SLB-1, SL-9

2. Dissolved Oxygen #00300

Increasing Trend Stations:

PT-10, SR-1.2, ZSF-5.7 (ZRS-20)

Decreasing Trend Stations:

UM-1292, UM-982

3. Total Suspended Solids #00530

Increasing Trend Stations:

UM-859, MI-133, RL-0.2, RE-403, RE-452, SL-9, RE-300

Decreasing Trend Stations:

None

4. Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen #00625

Increasing Trend Stations:

KA-10, UM-895

Decreasing Trend Station:

ZSF-5.7, UM-1172

5. Nitrate and Nitrite #00630

Increasing Trend Stations:

SR-1.2, ZSF-5.7

Decreasing Trend Stations:

None

6. Total and Dissolved Phosphorus #00671 & 00665

Increasing Trend Stations:

None

Decreasing Trend_Stations:

ZSF-5.7

7. Total Chloride #00940

Increasing Trend Stations:

0T-1

Decreasing Trend Stations:

RE-300

8. Fecal Coliform Bacteria #31613

Increasing Trend Stations:

MI-64

Decreasing Trend Stations:

None

Table 5 (Cont'd)

9. <u>Ammonia #00610</u>

Increasing Trend Stations:

None

<u>Decreasing Trend Stations:</u>

RE-452, UM-738, UM-1292, SL-9, ZSF-5.7, UM-1186

In general, the potential pollution sources generally impact environmental parameters and cause these parameters to exhibit increasing or decreasing trends over a given time period. Furthermore, there is a correlation between environmental parameter levels and point and non-point sources of pollutants. For the purpose of this study, point sources of pollution are considered to originate from identifiable or known sources, such as industrial or municipal treatment plant discharges. Unlike point sources of pollution, non-point sources are more diffuse ,difficult to identify and cover large areas of origin. Non-point sources of pollution are generally recognized to be due to: agriculture, mining, urban runoff, silviculture and construction. Non-point source pollution will exhibit itself in waterbodies when the rate at which matter/pollutants entering a waterbody exceeds natural levels. As shown in Table 6, the point and non-point sources of pollution are generally associated with respective environmental parameters and affect the trend as indicated in the table.

Table 6 - Environmental Parameter & Associated Pollution Sources

| Environmental Parameter | Trend Change | Pollution Source |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Dissolved Oxygen | Decrease | Point |
| Ammonia | Increase | Point |
| Fecal Coliform | Increase | Point |
| Kjeldahl Nitrogen | Increase | Point |
| Nitrate-Nitrite | Increase | Non-point |
| Total Suspended Solids | Increase | Non-point |
| Phosphorus | Increase | Non-point |

As shown in the above Table, if the trend over a given period of time for suspended solids showed an increase at a given station, then the station and the county where the station is located were considered to be an increasing non-point source pollution area. Likewise, an increasing trend for ammonia was regarded as associated with increase in point Source pollution for that station and surrounding county where the station is located. For example, point source pollution was associated with a decreasing trend in dissolved oxygen or an increasing trend in any one of the following parameters: Ammonia, Fecal Coliform, Kjeldahl Nitrogen. Also, non-point source pollution was associated with an increase in any one of the following parameters: Nitrate-Nitrite, Total Suspended Solids and Phosphorus. In summary, any increase or decrease in a trend for a given parameter is related to either point or non-point sources of pollution.

Thus, based on the relationships among variables in Table 6, trends and corresponding pollution sources maps were plotted as shown on Figures 3 through 7. The maps were plotted in terms of two broad pollution sources which are:

- ° Non-Point Sources
- o Point Sources

For each pollution source two types of trend maps were plotted. The first trend map shows the counties where the monitoring stations are located. The county map shows the pollution trend in a county as determined from the statistical analysis of STORET data. A county's trend status is shown as decreasing or increasing. As previously specified, a positive or negative trend is said to exist if the correlation coefficients are statistically significant with 90 % significance level. Trend directions (positive, negative, neutral) corresponds to the signs of the coefficients. A neutral condition is present if either of the coefficients are not statistically significant. Data are considered insufficient if 75% completeness criteria is not met. The second trend map shows the locations of monitoring stations on streams as well as the specific pollution trend; e.g. non-point. The stream trend maps show arrows next to the stations with an upward pointing arrow indicating an increasing pollution trend and a downward pointing arrow a decreasing trend. If an arrow is not shown adjacent to a station, then trend was not observed at that station. The observed trends for point and non-point sources are given on Figures 3 through 6 and in Tables 6 and 7 respectively.

1. Non-Point Source Pollution Trends

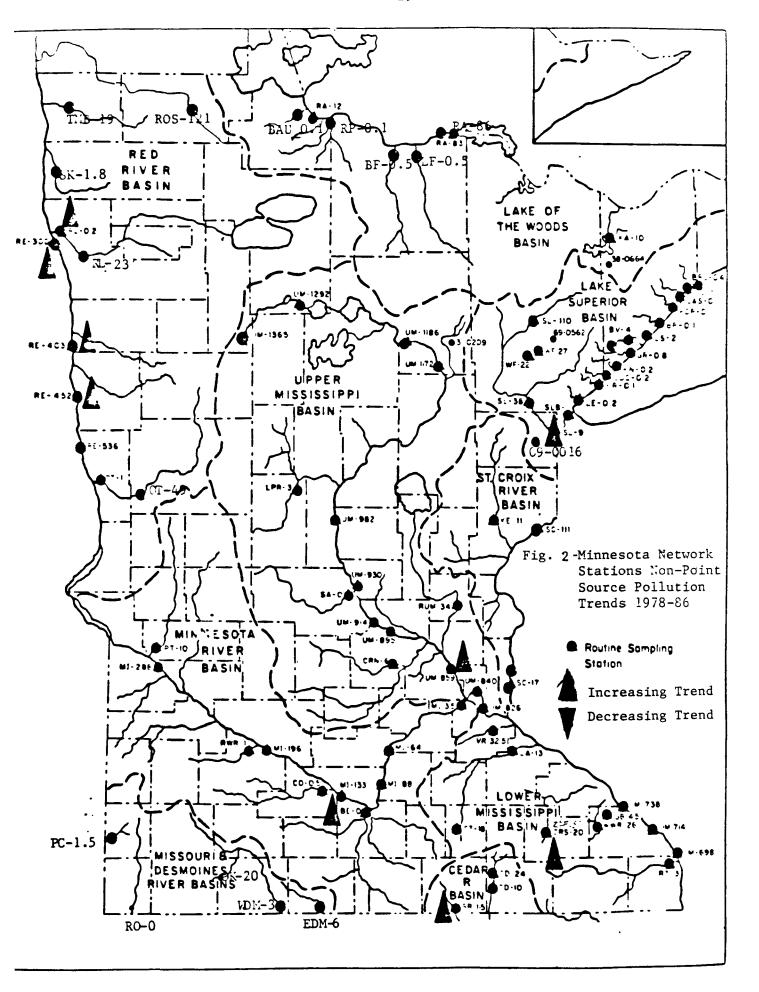
As shown on Figures 3 and 5, nine stations exhibited increasing trends and the rest of the stations did not show any trends. In general, non-point source pollution showed an increase of 12 percent for the period of this study. The stations which showed trends and locations are given in Table 6.

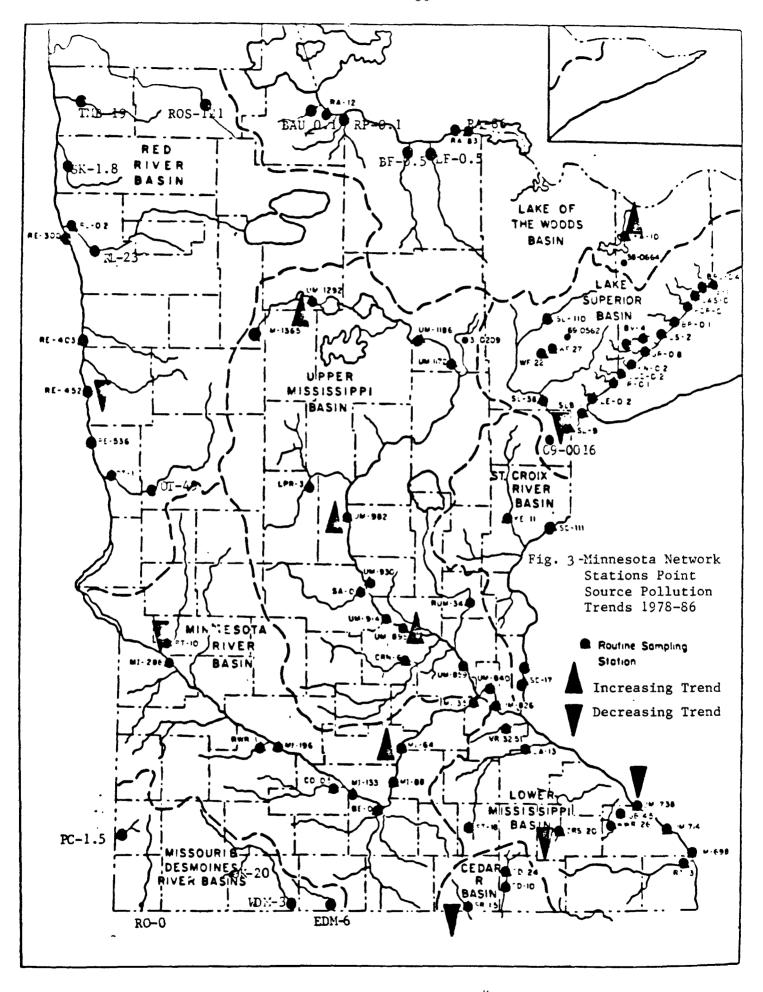
2. Point Source Pollution Trends

As shown on Figure 4 and 6, five stations showed an increasing trends, six stations showed decreasing pollution trends and the rest were unchanged. Based on the long term trends for the fixed network stations, the point source pollution remained relatively unchanged. The stations which exhibited trends are given in Table 7.

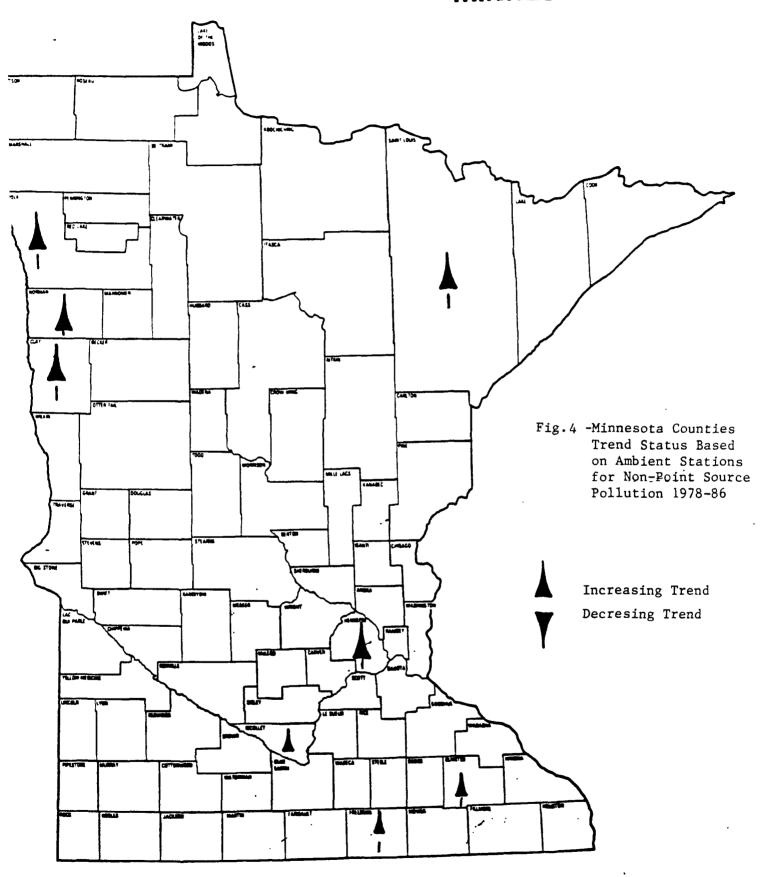
In summary, water quality conditions as determined by the trend analyses for the eight year period (1978-1985) were as follows: of the 75 stations analyzed 15 percent had point source pollution trends and 12 per cent showed non-point source trends respectively. Thus, only 27 percent of all the stations exhibited trends.

- ° Non-Point Source Pollution trend increased 12% of the stations.
- ° Point Source Pollution trend increased at 8% and decreased at 7% of the stations.





MINNESOTA



MINNESOTA

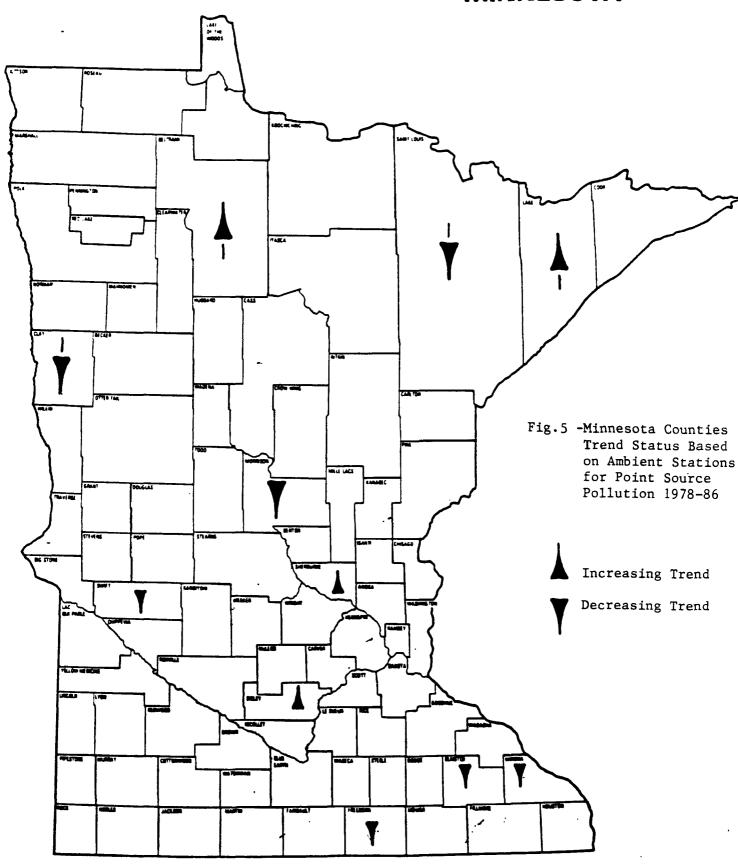


Table 6- Non-Point Source Pollution Trends at Stations by County and Stream Locations

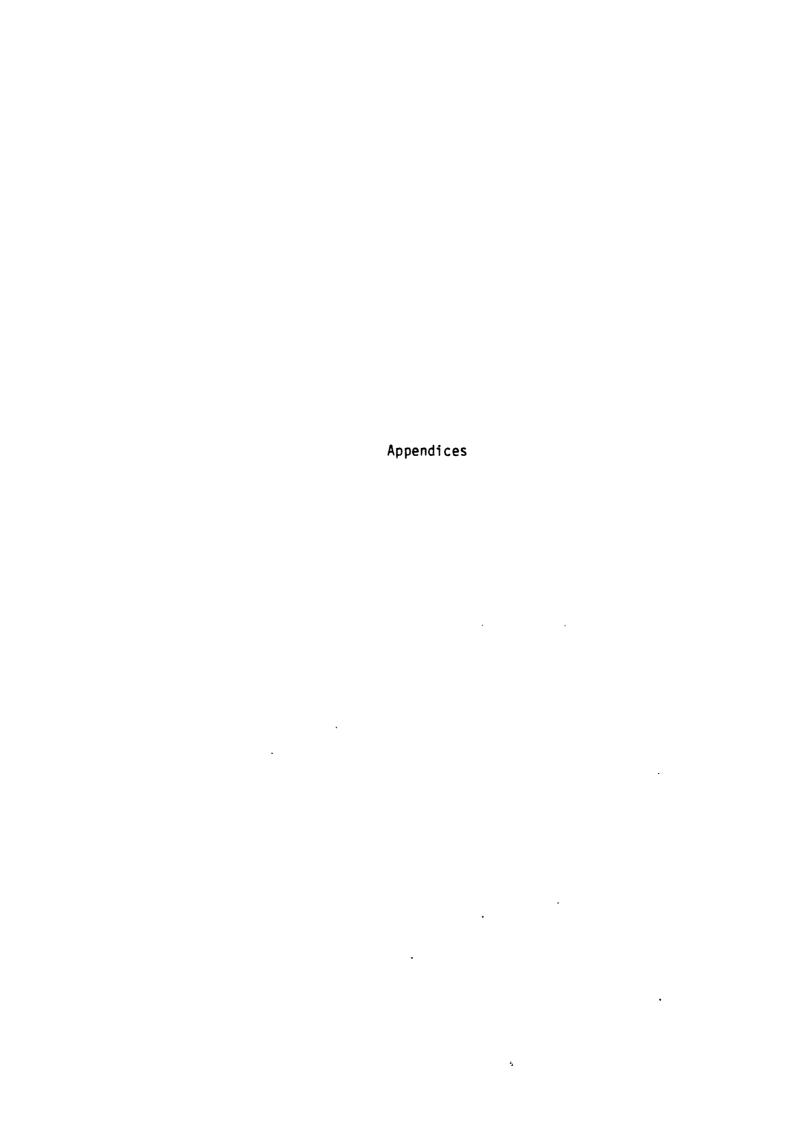
| River and Location | STORET # | Trend | County |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------|-----------|
| Shell Rock Rv. near Gordonsville | SR-1.5 | UP | Freeborn |
| Minnesota Rv. @ Courtland | MI-133 | UP | Nicolet |
| Zumbro Rv. S.Fork @ Rochester | ZRS-20 | UP | Olmsted |
| Mississippi Rv. @ Minneapolis | UM-859 | UP | Hennepin |
| Red Lake Rv. @ E.Grand Forks | RL-0.2 | UP | Polk |
| Red Rv. @ Moorhead | RE-452 | UP | Clay |
| Red Rv. West of Perley | RE-403 | UP | No rma n |
| St. Louis Bay, Fondu-Lac | SL-9 | UP | St. Louis |
| Red River @ Grand Forks | RE-300 | UP | Polk |

Table 7- Point Source Pollution Trends at Stations by County and Stream Locations

| River and Location | STORET # | Trend | County |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------|-----------|
| Mississippi River, E. of Bemidji | UM-1292 | UP | Beltrami |
| " " @ Camp Riley | UM-982 | UP | Morrison |
| " " @ Monticello | UM-895 | UP | Sherburne |
| Minnesota " @ Courtland | MI-64 | UP | Sibley |
| Kawishiwi " @ Birch Lake | KA-10 | UP | Lake |
| Zumbro Rv. S.Fork @ Rochester | ZRS-20 | DOWN | Olmsted |
| Pomme de Terre Rv. @ Appleton | PT-10 | DOWN | Swift |
| Mississippi Rv. SE of Minneiska | UM-738 | DOWN | Winona |
| St. Louis Bay @ Fond du Lac | SL-9 | DOWN | St. Louis |
| Red River @ Moorhead | RE-452 | DOWN | Clay |
| Shell Rock Rv. @ Grand Forks | SR-1.5 | DOWN | Freeborn |

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

- Because non-point source pollution has shown an increase at 12% of the stations expanded programs for non-point source monitoring and pollution controls are recommended.
- Establish stations at locations on the same stream where water quality is high and low to conduct bioassays to be used for reference purposes.
- Biological monitoring on a routine basis is non-existent. It would be highly desirable to conduct biomonitoring on impacted areas at least on an annual basis.
- If a station appears not to be representative of water quality, then investigate the possibilty of eliminating it or moving it to a more representative location.
- Establish stations or add variables to existing stations to measure toxics' impact at such locations.
- Chemical variable coverage is rather limited, expanded monitoring for other suspected toxic metals and organics would be helpful.
- The stations which did not exhibit trends and did not have high pollution levels may be worth investigating for relocation or elimination.
- MPCA would benefit from shared monitoring of waterways with neighboring states to reduce duplication of monitoring efforts with the help of USEPA.



Appendix A

Statistical Analysis - Exemplary Case

The appendix contains an illustration of the manner in which the statistical procedures in the statistical analysis section were performed. The calculations are done with the SAS (Statistical Analysis System) STORET programs. The example shows the results for station RL-0.2.

The first program and its accompanying output is designed to integrate SAS with STORET. Line 20 allows the use of SAS. Lines 30 through 90 identify the STORET stations, water quality variables, and the time frame. The variable Y, defined on line 190, is the trend (time) variable.

The STORET output provides stream quality measurement information as well as station number and location. The numbers of measurements per variable per year also are shown. The most important SAS output for this report are the Spearman and Kendall correlation matrices. In this case trends were found for ph (P3), organic nitrogen (P7), total kjeldahl nitrogen (P9) and fecal coliform (P12). Only the variables P9 and P12 were used as water quality indicators in the report. The above listed variables were viewed as having definitive trends because the probabilities were .100 or lower for each of the variables correlation coefficients with the variable Y (the probabilities are shown by the numbers immediately below the coefficients). As previously indicated, because a station may not have a sufficient number of measurements for every water quality variable, it often was not possible to derive conclusions from the statistical analyses for certain water quality characteristics used as indicators. (See Program 1 and Output 1).

```
STORET RETRIEVAL DATE 86/12/08
                                          ECHO OF ORIGINAL REQUEST
.00000010 PGM=INVENT, PURP=106/EPA, PRT=ND,
00000020 MCRE=$45.
00000030 HEAD=STATE.AMBIENT.NETWORK.MINN,
00000040 HEAD=MINN FISCAL YEAR 1986,
00000050 A=21MINN.
00000060 S=RL-0.2.
00000070 P=95,P=300,P=530,P=60,P=940,P=310,P=605,P=610,P=625,
00000080 P=630,P=665,P=31615,
00000096 BD=780101,ED=951231.
00000100 NDECHO.
00000110 SASPARMS=BEGIN,
00000120 *:
00000139 CPTIONS S=72 LS=131:
00000140 DATA LUBIN:
00000150 *
00000160 INCLUDE=(FCFREAD)
           PREVIOUS KEYWORD PEPLACED BY -
          * MACRO (FCFREAD) - SAS - READS STORET MORE=3,4 & SAS FCF FORMATS
             * WRITTEN BY LEE MANNING
                                             LAST MODIFIED BY LEE MANNING 4/25/84
               * FUNCTION -
                   BREAKDOWN A STORET MORE#4 (MORE#3 OR MORE#SAS) FCF FILE
                   INTO ITS ELEMENTS FOR SUBSEQUENT PROCESSING BY ANY SAS
                   PROCEDURES :
          OPTIONS NOSDURCE:
             REF - THE STORET ADVANCED RETRIEVAL MANUAL UNDER PROGRAM
                    *RET* FOR A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE MORE=3,4 & SAS
                    RECORD FORMATS.
                       THIS ROUTINE DECODES DOUBLE-CHARACTER REMARK CODES
                    STORED WITH USGS DATA, AS DESCRIBED WITHIN THE DATASET *STORET.HELP.USGS.REMARKS*
          FORMAT DATE YYMMDDS .:
          FORMAT TIME MHMM5.:
          FORMAT DEPTH $6.:
          FORMAT MEDIA $3.:
          FORMAT SHE
                       $8.:
          FORMAT UMK
                         $8.:
          FORMAT USGSRMK $1.:
FORMAT BEGDATE YTHMDD8.:
FORMAT BEGTIME MMMM5.:
FORMAT REMDATE YTHMDD8.:
FORMAT REMTIME MMMM5.:
          FORMAT ENDDATE TYMMDDB.:
FORMAT ENDTIME MHMMS.:
LENGTH AGENCY 8 8:
          LENGTH STATION $ 24:
          ARRAY P(I) P1-P50:
          ARRAY R(I) $1 R1-R50;
          INFILE FCF LENGTH=L:
FORMAT MORE $3.:
          RETAIN MORE "3";
          IF N =1 THEN DJ: INPUT 824 MORE $1. 8: IF MORE=*9* THEN MORE=*SAS*:
          PUT * *:
          PUT "MOTE: FCF FORMAT IS MORE=" MORE:
          IF MORE= "3" THEN DO:
          PUT .
                       REMARK CODES, DEPTH INFORMATION, AND COMPOSITE*:
          PUT .
                       SAMPLE DESCRIPTORS WILL BE MISSING. *:
```

```
PUT * *:
 END: END:
IMPUT 326 TYDLIM $2. 3:
 IF L=305 ! L=350 ! L=75 ! L=120:
                   * OMITS PARAMETER HEADERS AND STATION HEADERS :
IF YYDLIM-= 99"; + OMITS DELIMITER RECORDS ;
INPUT 31 AGENCY $8. 39 STATION $15. 326 DATE YYMMDD6.
232 KHR $2. KMN $2.
236 (P1-P10)(R84.) 2;
LIF L=120 THEN INPUT 376 MEDIA 88.
                      284 SHK $8.
                      293 UMK
                                $8.
-IF MORE=*3* THEN DO: INPUT: GO TO SKIP: END:
INPUT
a76 (P11-P50)(RB4.) a236 (R1-R50)($1.) a296 TYPE $1. a287 CALC $1.
2288 RYY 2. RMM 2. RDD 2. 2294 RHR $2. RMN $2. 2298 NUMBER $2.
 2300 DEPTH $6. 2:
IF L=350 THEN INPUT 3306 MEDIA 88.
                      3314 SMK
3323 UMK
                                 $8.
                                 $8.
INPUT:
IF RHRC 125" THEN REMTIME=HMSCINPUT(RHR, 2.), INPUT(RMN, 2.), 0);
 IF RYY>O THEN REMDATE=MDY(RMM,RDD.RYY):
SKIP: IF KHR<'25° THEN TIME=HMSCINPUT(KHR,2.),INPUT(KMN,2.),0);
STATION=AGENCY11° *11STATION;
DC OVER P; IF P > 0. E P < 1.E-15 THEN P=. ; END; IF AGENCY="112WRD" THEN DO:
  USGSRMK=NUMBER:
                                      * USGS "SAMPLE" RMK CODE :
   NUMBER=* *:
   END:
IF REMDATE ** . &
     PUTCDATE, YYMMDD6.) !!KHR!!KMN <= PUTCREMDATE, YYMMCD6.)!!RHR!!RMN
       BEGDATE =DATE:BEGTIME=TIME:ENDDATE=REMDATE: SNDTIME=REMTIME:
      END:
 IF REMDATE *= . &
     PUT(DATE, YYMMDD6.) !! KHR! IKMN > PUT(REMDATE, YYMMDG6.)!! RHR! IRMN
      THEN DO:
        BEGDATE=REMDATE:BEGTIME=REMTIME:ENDDATE=DATE:ENDTIME=TIME:
 DROP KHR KMN RYY RMM RDD RHR RMN REMDATE REMTIME YYDLIM I :
 OPTIONS SOURCE;
     SOURCE LISTING SUPPRESSED
  (FULL SOURCE - "STORET. HELP. FCFREAD")
     DEFINITION OF VARIABLES CREATED BY MACRO (FCFREAD)
         - 3 CHAR CODE ("3","4", OR "SAS")
  AGENCY - & CHAR STORET AGENCY CODE
  STATION - 24 CHARACTERS
                8 - STORET AGENCY CODE
                1 - BLANK
               15 - STORET PRIMARY STATION IDENTIFIER
  DATE
          - SAMPLE DATE (SAS DATE FORM)
          - SAMPLE TIME (SAS TIME FORM)
  TIME
  DEPTH
         - 6 CHAR SAMPLE DEPTH + REMARK
```

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MEDIA
                    - 8 CHAR SAMPLE MEDIA CODE.
            SHK
                    - 8 CHAR SAMPLE SMK CODE.
- 8 CHAR SAMPLE UMK CODE.
            HMK
            P1-P50 - SO FLOATING POINT NUMBERS.
            VALUES OF 50 PARAMETERS.
R1-R50 - 50 1 CHAR STORET RMK CODES
            USGSRAK - 1 CHAR USGS "SAMPLE" RMK CODE
            BEGDATE - COMPOSITE SAMPLE BEGINNING DATE BEGTIME - COMPOSITE SAMPLE BEGINNING TIME
 •
            ENDOATE - COMPOSITE SAMPLE ENDING DATE ENDINE - COMPOSITE SAMPLE ENDING TIME
                    - COMPOSITE SAMPLE TYPE (STB)
            TYPE
            CALC
                    - COMPOSITE SAMPLE CALC CODE (AHLN)
            NUMBER - COMPOSITE SAMPLE NO. OF GRABS (OR "C") :
                              WARNING
          * MACRO (FCFREAD) CONTAINS A "DROP" STATEMENT.
           * USERS MAY -NOT- USE THE "KEEP" STATEMENT.
           * MACRO (FCFREAD) - END-OF-MACRO :
            END OF REPLACE
00000160
00000170 *;
00000180 X =QTR(DATE);
00000190 Y=YEAR(DATE);
00000200 PROC SORT; BY AGENCY STATION;
00000210 PROC CORR SPEARMAN KENDALL DATA=LUBIN:
0000022C VAR P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P7 P8 P9 P10 P11 P12 Y;
00000230 *:
00000240 STOPSAS.
00000250 ./LML
                       JOS (A500STORPLML, MLML). "ARTHUR LUBIN", NOTIFY=LML,
00000260 ./ TIME=
00000270 **ROUTE PRINT HOLD
                            TIME=(,30), >5GLEVEL=(0,0), PRTY=3
00000280 **JC8PARM LINES=30
# SAS DIAGNOSTICS (IF ANY) WILL BE PRINTED BELOW #
```

| DATER TEMP CENT WATER | STATE.AMBIENT.NETMORK.MINN MINN FISCAL YEAR 1986 /TYPA/AMBNT/STREAM/SOLIOS/TISSUE/NET INDEX | 1986 1986 1986 18750LIOS/ | TISSUE/WE | | | | RRRL2 47 55 24.0 RED LAKE 27119 MI MAJ BASIN: MIN BASIN: 21MINN | T 0 > Z | 0A53 97 01 00.0 2 ER-EAST GRAND FORKS ESOTA POLK HUDSON BAY 230104 RED RIVER OF THE WO | RL-0.2 FORKS POLK 230104 THE WORTH 09020303001 FEET DEPTH | | * ************************************ | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---|----------|---|---|---------|--|----------|
| WATER TEMP CENT WATER 78 11.27600 80.19300 27.0 .0 7 STREAM FLOM CFS WATER 41 1228.000 2376500 1541.600 9235 130 CNDUCTVY AT 25 MATER 77 406.4200 4686.400 684.5700 600 220 77 DO MG/L WATER 77 9.136300 4.239500 2.059000 13.7 5.3 7 RESIDUE TOT NFLY MG/L WATER 77 8.084400 .0352080 .1876400 8.50 7.70 7 DRG N MG/L WATER 78 1.019900 .0797190 .2823500 1.970 .500 .500 .502 .038 PHOSTOT MG/L WATER 78 1.487200 .0097376 .990 .502 .038 MG/L WATER 75 .551200 .0097376 .990 .502 .038 M | | | | MEDICA | # # | NO MER | MEAN | VARIANCE | | | MINIMUM | BEG DATE | END DATE |
| STREAM FLOW CFS WATER CNDUCTVV AT 25C MICROMHO WATER TY 406.4200 4686.400 68.45700 600 220 7 DO MG/L WATER TY 9.136300 4.239500 2.059000 13.7 5.3 7 DO MATER TY 9.136300 4.239500 2.059000 13.7 5.3 7 DRG N MATER TY 8.084400 .0352080 .1876400 8.50 7.70 7 TY 8.12800 .0797190 .2823500 1.970 .700 7 TY 8.148120 .0849680 .2914900 1.970 .700 7 TY 8.1481200 .0097376 .0986790 .502 .038 7 | WATE | TEMP | CENT | VATER | | 7.8 | 11.27600 | | | 27.0 | • | 78/01/17 | 85/10/22 |
| CNDUCTVV AT 25C MICROM+D MATER 77 406.4200 4686.400 68.45700 600 220 7 0.136300 4.239500 2.059000 13.7 5.3 7 0.136300 4.239500 2.059000 13.7 5.3 7 0.136300 4.239500 2.059000 13.7 5.3 7 0.136300 4.239500 2.059000 13.7 5.3 7 0.136300 0.1876400 8.50 7.70 7 0.066 N N MG/L WATER 77 57.20400 5538.000 74.41800 4.70 3 7 0.107 KJEL N MG/L WATER 65 1.182300 0.0849680 2.914900 1.970 .700 7 0.107 KJEL N MG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 .502 .038 7 0.107 KJEL NG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 .502 .038 7 0.107 KJEL NG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 .502 .038 7 0.107 KJEL NG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 .502 .038 7 0.107 KJEL NG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 .502 .038 7 0.107 KJEL NG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 .502 .038 7 0.107 KJEL NG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 .502 .038 7 0.107 KJEL NG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 .502 .038 7 0.107 KJEL NG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 .502 .038 7 0.107 KJEL NG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 .502 .038 7 0.107 KJEL NG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 .502 .038 7 0.107 KJEL NG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 .502 .038 7 0.107 KJEL NG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 .502 .038 7 0.107 KJEL NG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 0.502 .038 7 0.107 KJEL NG/L WATER 78 1.487200 0.0997376 0.9986790 0.502 0.098780 0.502 0.098780 0.098780 0.502 0.098780 0.098780 0.502 0.098780 0.502 0.098780 0.098 | | | CFS | | | 41 | 1228.000 | | | 9235 | 130 | 78/01/17 | 81/09/22 |
| DQ MG/L WATER 77 9-136300 4-239500 2-059000 13.7 5.3 7 RESIDUE TOT NFLT MG/L WATER 77 8-084400 -0352080 -1876400 8.50 7.70 7 | | | MICROMIO | | | 11 | 406-4200 | | | 009 | 220 | 78/01/17 | 85/10/22 |
| RESIDUE TOT NFLT MG/L WATER 77 8.084400 .0352080 .1876400 8.50 7.70 7 0.8518.000 74.41800 470 3 7 0.8518.000 74.41800 470 3 7 0.8518.000 74.41800 470 3 7 0.8518.000 0.797190 .2823500 1.850 .540 7 0.707 7 0. | | | MG/L | WATER | | 11 | 9-136300 | | 2.059000 | | 5.3 | 78/01/17 | 85/10/22 |
| RESIDUE TOT NFLT MG/L WATER 77.20400 5538.000 74.41800 470 3 7 0RG/L WATER 78.1.019900 .0797190 .2823500 1.850 .540 7 7 10T KJEL N MG/L WATER 65.1.182300 .0849680 .2914900 1.970 .700 7 PHOS-TOT MG/L P WATER 78.1.487200 .0097376 .0986790 .502 .038 7 CHLORIDE TOTAL MG/L WATER 75.6.551200 21.34700 4.620200 30 3 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 14 0000 | | S | WATER | | 11 | 8.084400 | | .1876400 | | 7.70 | 78/01/17 | 85/10/22 |
| DRG N N MG/L WATER 78 1.019900 .0797190 .2823500 1.850 .550 7 TOT KJEL N MG/L WATER 65 1.182300 .0849680 .2914900 1.970 .700 7 PHOS-TOT MG/L PATER 78 .1487200 .0097376 .0986790 .502 .038 7 CHLORIDE TOTAL MG/L WATER 75 6.551200 21.34700 4.620200 .30 ACC COLL MATER ACC COLL MATER ACC COLL MATER ACC COLL MATER | | TOT NFLT | H6/L | WATER | | 11 | 57.20400 | | 74.41800 | | • | 78/01/17 | 85/10/22 |
| TOT KJEL N MG/L WATER 65 1.182300 .0849680 .2914900 1.970 .700 7 PHDS-TOT MG/L P WATER 78 .1487200 .0097376 .0986790 .502 .038 7 CHLORIDE TOTAL MG/L WATER 75 6.551200 21.34700 4.620200 30 3 7 GEC COLL MATER 75 6.551200 21.34700 4.620200 30 3 7 GEC COLL MATER 75 6.551200 21.34700 4.620200 30 3 7 GEC COLL MATER 75 6.551200 21.34700 4.620200 30 3 7 GEC COLL MATER 75 6.551200 21.34700 4.620200 30 3 7 GEC COLL MATER 75 6.551200 21.3470.00 10.75000 20.750 | | 2 | HG/L | WATER | | 78 | 1.019900 | | | 1.850 | .540 | 78/01/17 | 85/10/22 |
| PHDS-TOT MG/L P WATER 78 -1487200 -0097376 -0986790 -502 -038 7 CHLORIDE TOTAL MG/L WATER 75 6-551200 21-34700 4-620200 30 3 7 6-67 700 11575 00 1075 5900 280 | ٠ | 2 | H6/L | WATER | | 65 | | | | 1.970 | . 700 | 79/02/13 | 85/10/22 |
| CHLORIDE 101AL MG/L WATER 75 6.551200 21.34700 4.620200 30 3 7 6.65 Chit Water Chit Wate | | , | MG/L P | WATER | | 7.8 | | | - | .502 | .038 | 78/01/17 | 85/10/22 |
| A 117 5000 11575 00 507, 5000 11575 00 507, 5000 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5 | | TOTAL | H6/L | VATER | | 75 | 6.551200 | | - | 30 | m | 78/01/17 | 85/10/22 |
| THE THIRTY SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP | | M-FCAGAR | /100ML | WATER | | 9 | 117.5000 | 11575.00 | 107.5900 | 280 | • | 85/04/23 | 85/10/22 |

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Output 1 (continued)

STORET RETRIEVAL DATE 86/12/08

PGM=INVENT GROSS

1 TOTAL STATIONS PROCESSED STATE.AMBIENT.NETWORK.MINN MINN FISCAL YEAR 1986

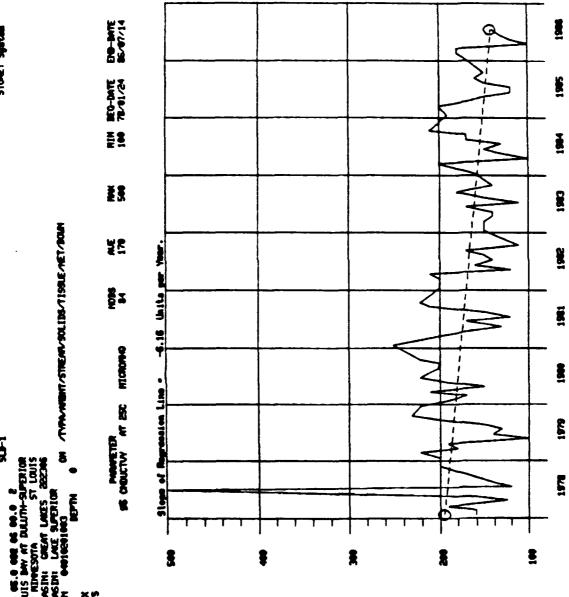
| | | | | | STA | END-PERIOD | DF RECD | IN YRS |
|-------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|-----|----------------|---------|--------|
| | STA BEG | STA END | # OF 08S | OF SAMPLE | =0 | <. 5 | <3 | >=3 |
| <1967 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1967 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1968 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1969 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1970 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1971 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1972 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1973 | G | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1974 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1975 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1976 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1977 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1978 | 1 | 0 | 108 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1979 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1980 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1981 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| 1982 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ö |
| 1983 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1984 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1985 | 0 | 1 | 56 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1786 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ō |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 729 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

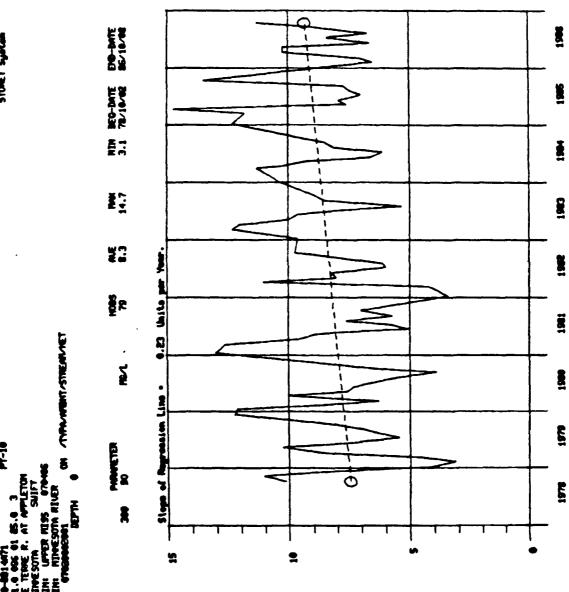
242 13:51 TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 19 SPEARMAN CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS / PROB > 1R1 UNDER MO:RMO=0 / NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS **?**1 -0.09472 1.00000 -0.54325 0.07703 -0.14191 -0.00492 -0.22697 0.21863 -0.17172 0.20795 -0.49210 -0.10703 -0.0701 0.4157 0.0000 0.0001 0.4322 0.2278 0.9666 0.0189 0.0561 0.1749 0.0696 0.0001 0.3850 0.544 76 77 76 41 74 75 77 77 64 77 77 68 7 **P2** -0.10182 -0.54325 1.00000 0.57998 0.06922 0.41137 0.57416 -0.21143 0.48274 0.05829 0.71451 -0.06771 0.3782 0.0001 0.0000 0.0001 0.5551 0.0002 0.0001 0.0649 0.0001 0.6145 0.0001 0.5833 77 76 77 41 75 76 77 77 64 77 77 68 0.038 0.52614 -0.14191 0.06922 -0.55130 1.00000 0.09236 0.27931 -0.07228 0.33617 0.22147 0.20223 -0.06098 0.0109 0.0001 0.2278 0.5551 0.0002 0.0000 0.4338 0.0152 0.5377 0.0076 0.0562 0.0819 0.6267 0.925 75 76 75 40 75 74 75 40 75 74 75 40 75 74 75 40 75 74 75 40 75 74 75 40 75 74 75 40 75 74 75 40 75 74 75 40 75 74 75 40 75 74 75 40 75 74 7 P5 -0.18636 -0.00492 0.41137 0.16681 0.09236 1.00000 0.37936 0.01921 0.37638 0.11715 0.45497 -0.32346 0.1258 0.1070 0.9666 0.002 0.2972 0.4338 0.0000 0.0007 0.0692 0.0024 0.3135 0.0001 0.0071 0.276 76 75 76 41 74 76 76 76 63 76 76 68 7 0.23531 -0.26697 0.57416 -0.03352 0.27931 0.37936 1.03000 0.02424 0.91527 0.25913 0.49049 -0.17203 0.3408 0.0369 0.0189 0.0001 0.8352 0.0152 0.0007 0.0000 0.8332 0.0001 0.0220 0.0001 0.1607 0.002 77 77 41 75 76 78 78 45 78 78 48 7 . 0.64417 0.54086 1.00000 0.29197 0.14428 0.064 0.0001 0.0001 0.0000 0.0095 0.2405 0.57 0.09790 0.20795 0.05829 0.11814 0.22147 0.11715 0.25913 0.3969 0.0694 0.6145 0.4619 0.0562 0.3135 0.0220 77 77 41 .75 76 78 P10 -0.10533 +0.49210 0.71451 0.28369 0.20223 0.45497 0.49049 0.03343 0.53765 0.29197 1.00000 -0.11123 0.138 0.3619 0.001 0.0001 0.0001 0.0001 0.0001 0.0001 0.0005 0.0000 0.3665 0.22 77 77 41 75 76 78 78 78 65 78 78 48 P11 P12

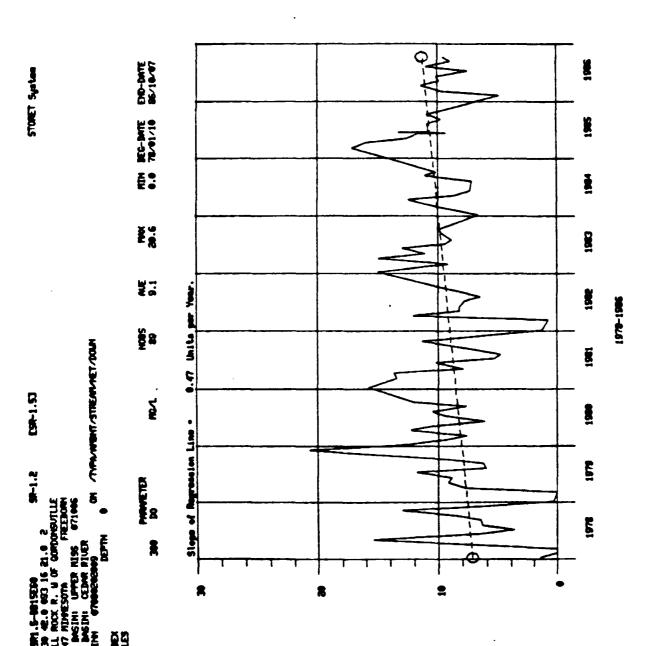
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Regression Analysis Graphs of Parameters at Stations Showing Significant Trends

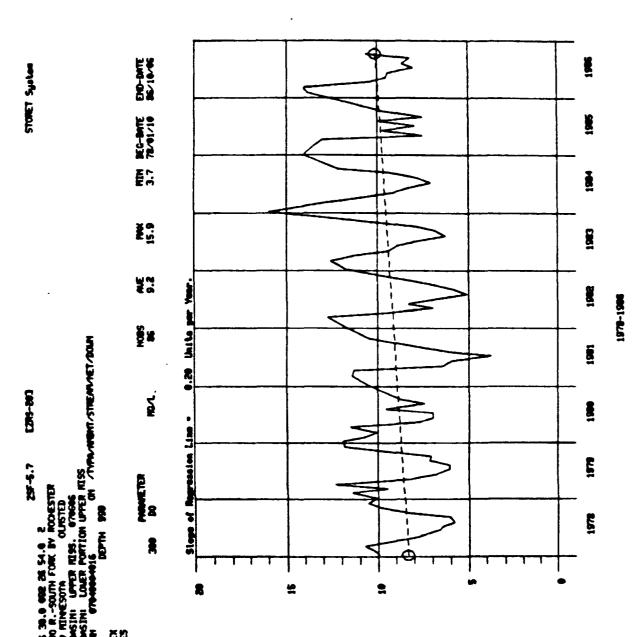
Appendix B contains linear regression plots of water quality variables at the monitoring stations which showed statistically as well as substantively significant water quality trends. The plots were obtained by using the Water Quality Analysis Branch's Browse interactive program. On each figure the data are plotted in terms of the measured variable's value verse time. The dotted line on graphs indicates the predicted bivariate linear regression line for the period of measurement.

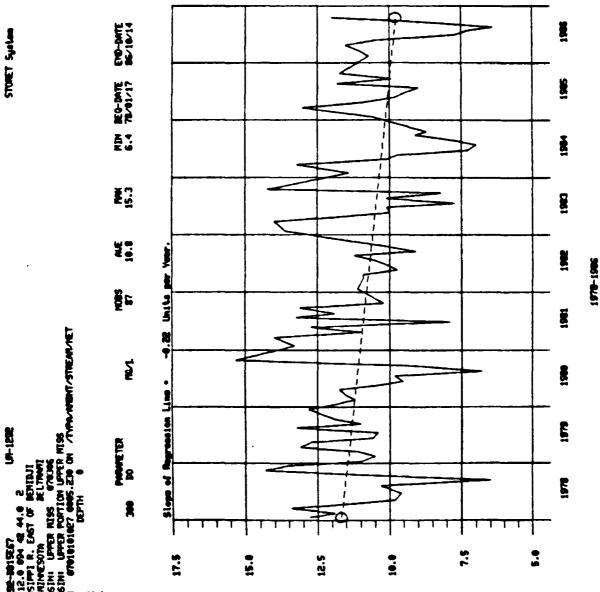






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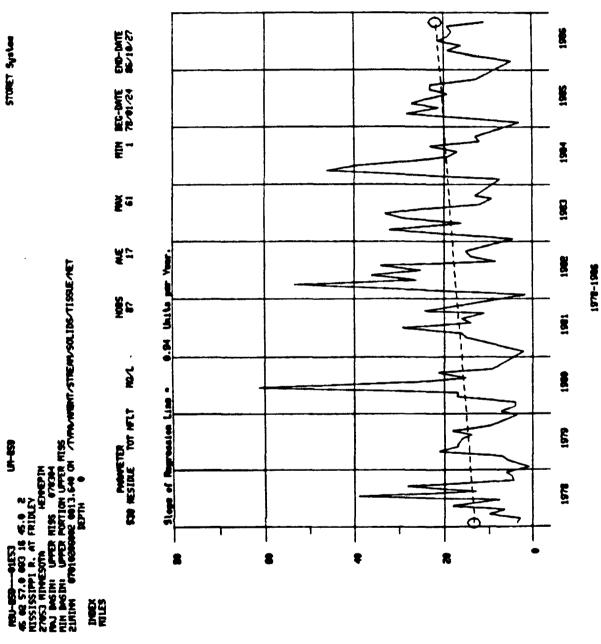
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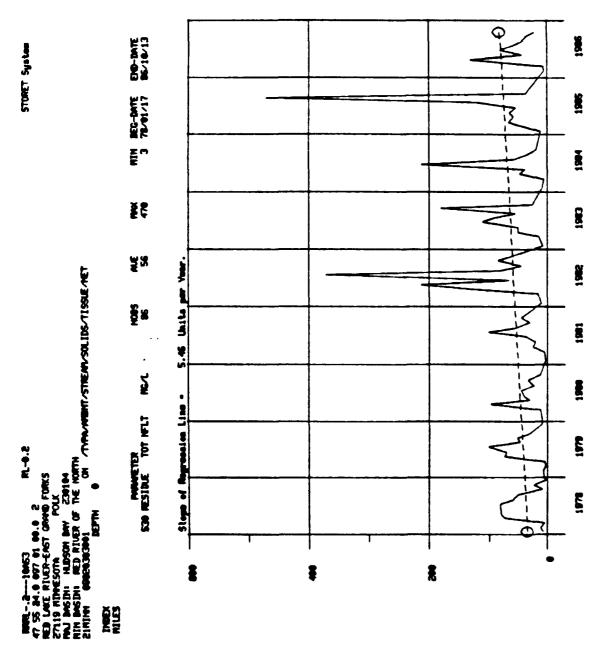
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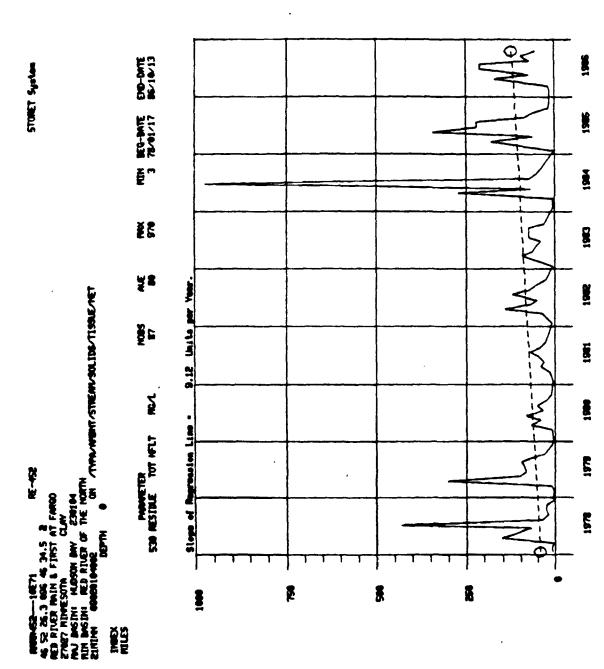
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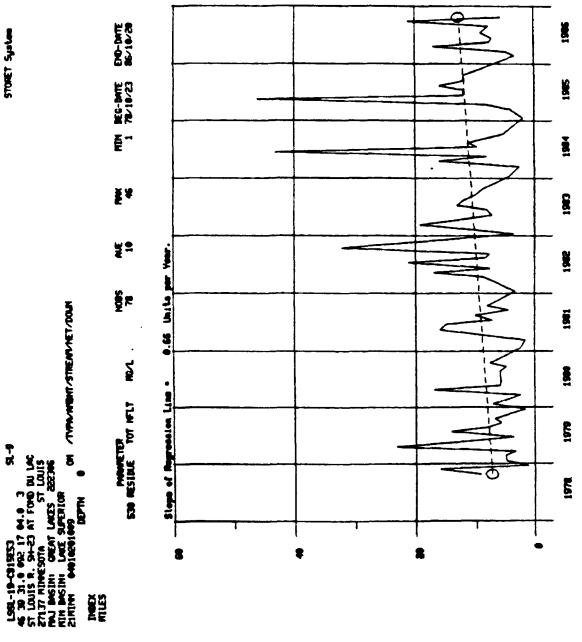


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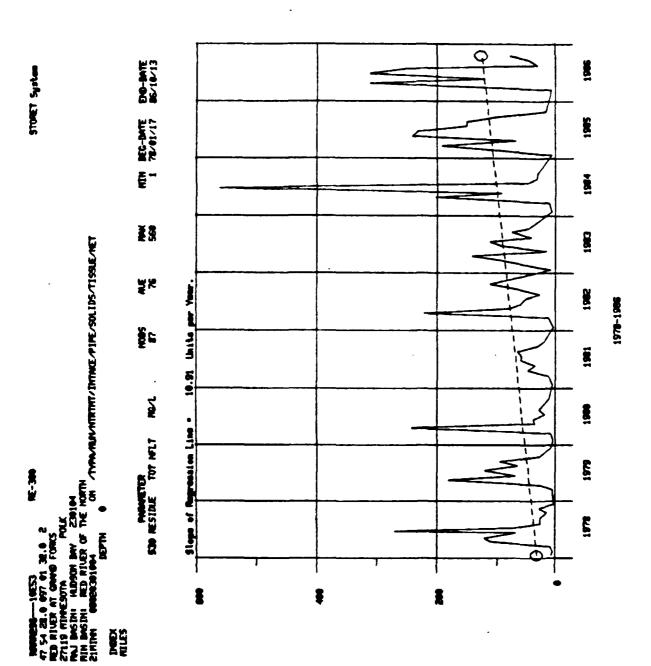
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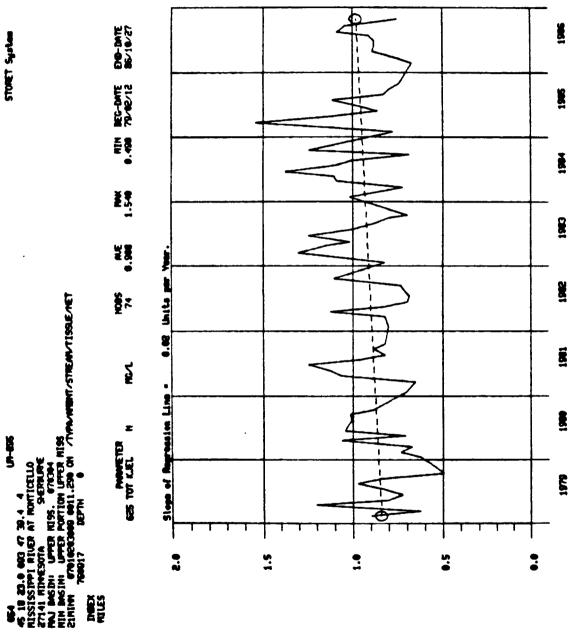


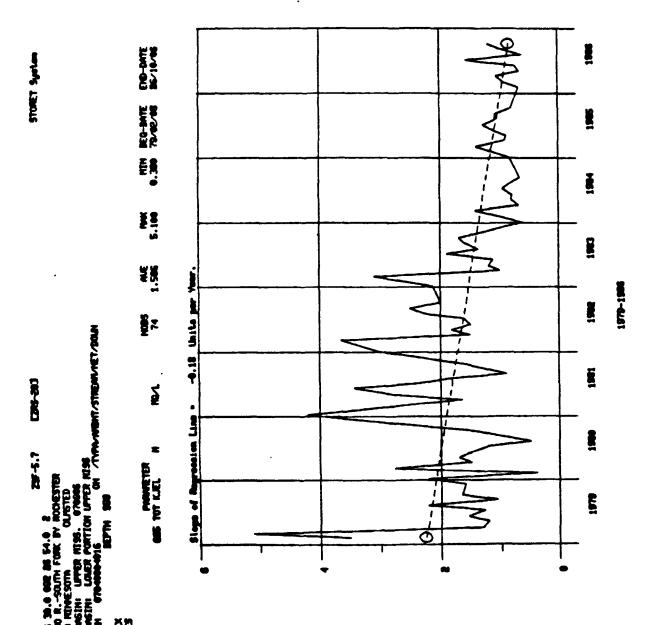
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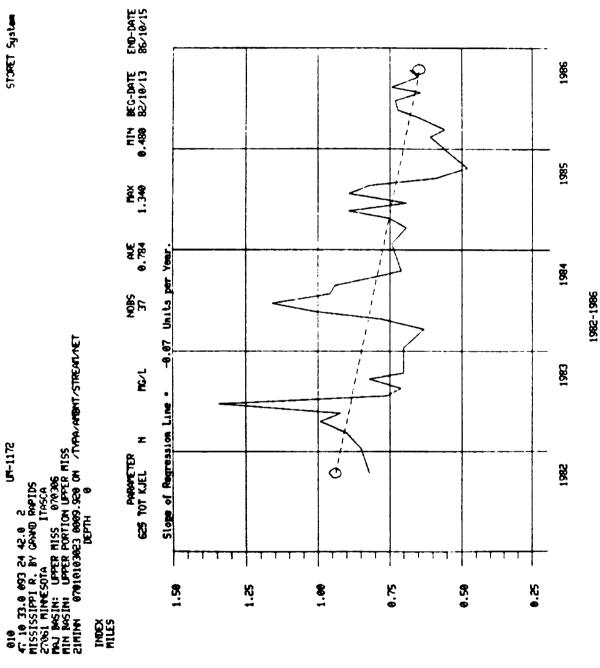
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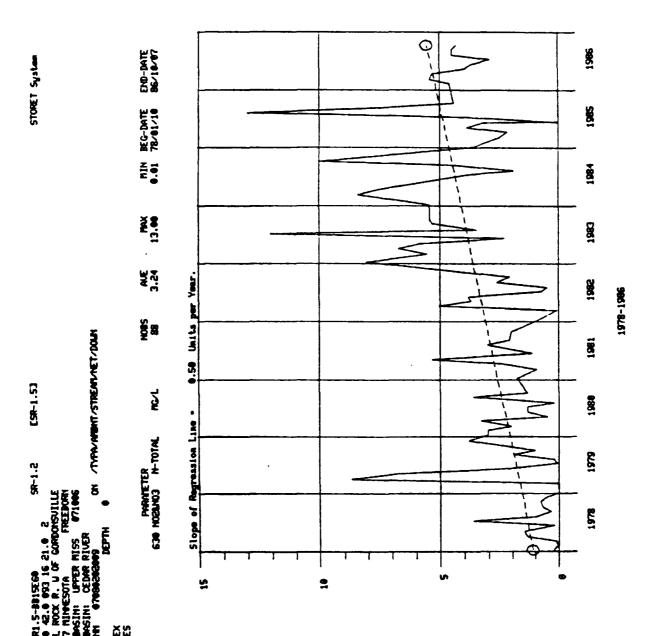


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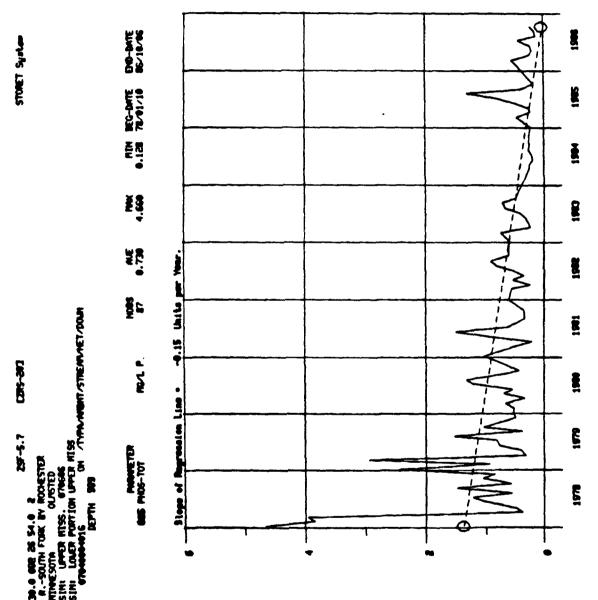
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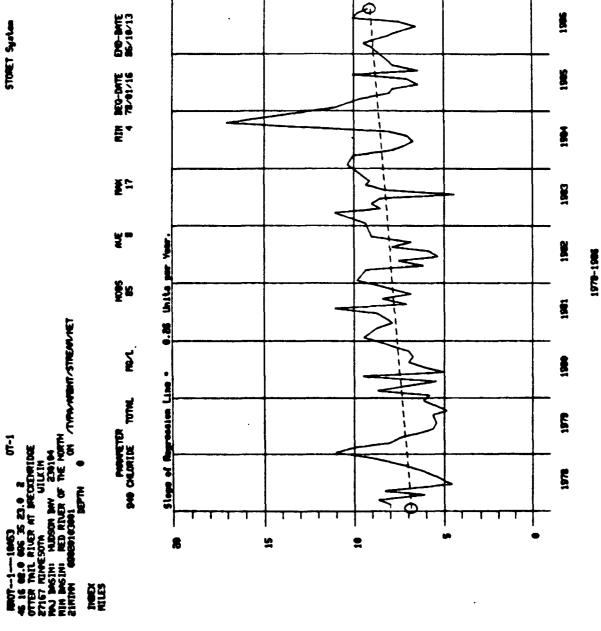
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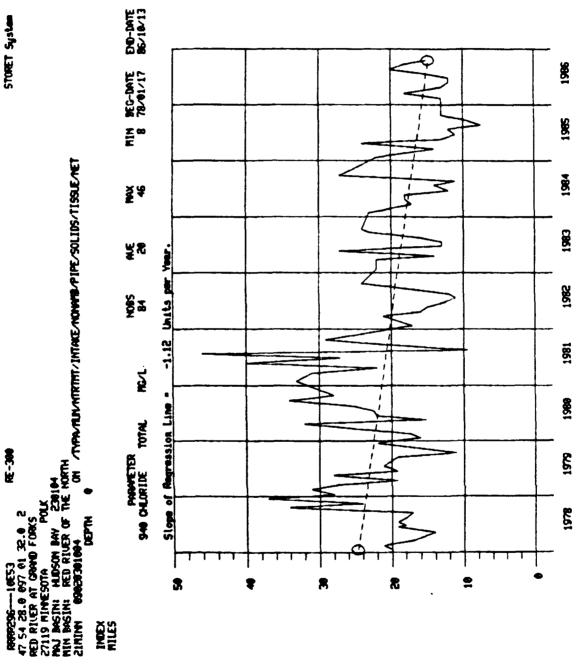
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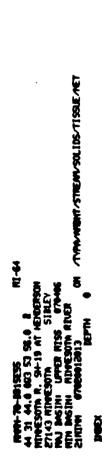
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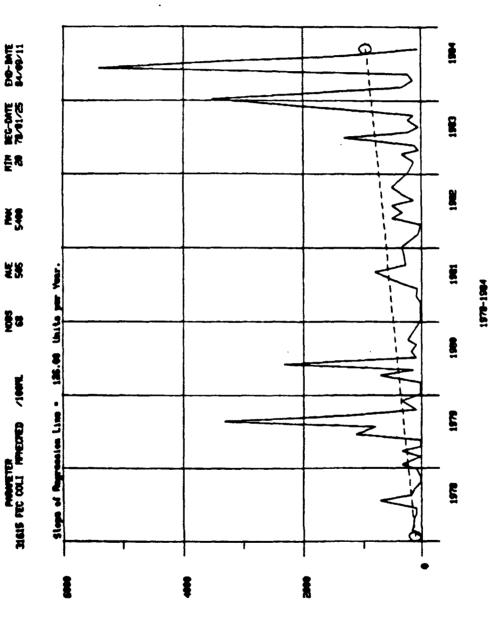
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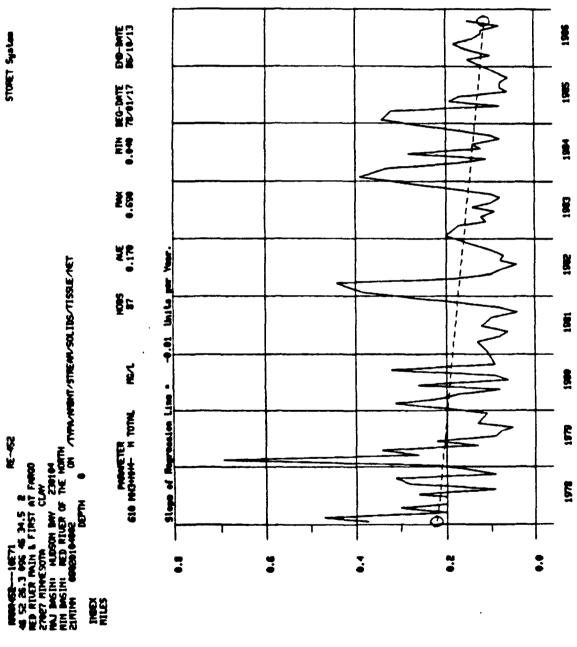




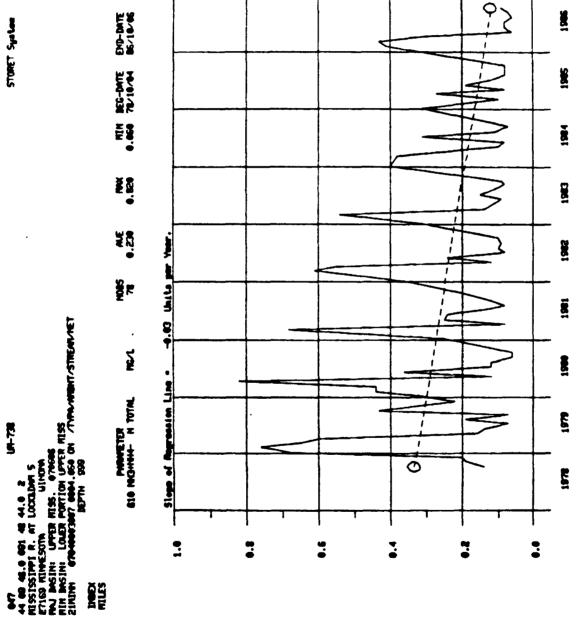




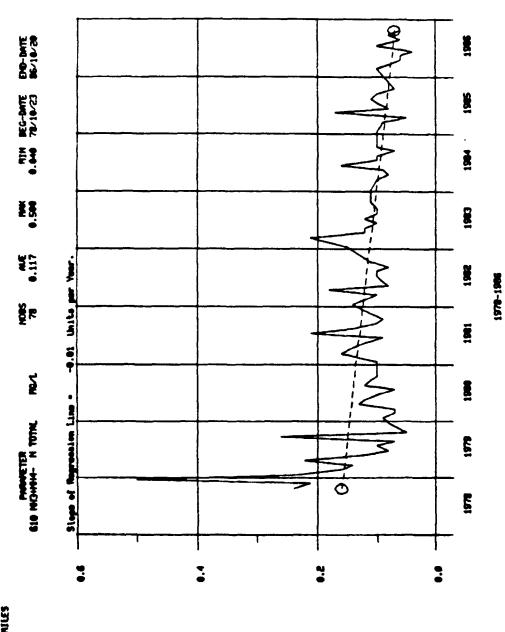
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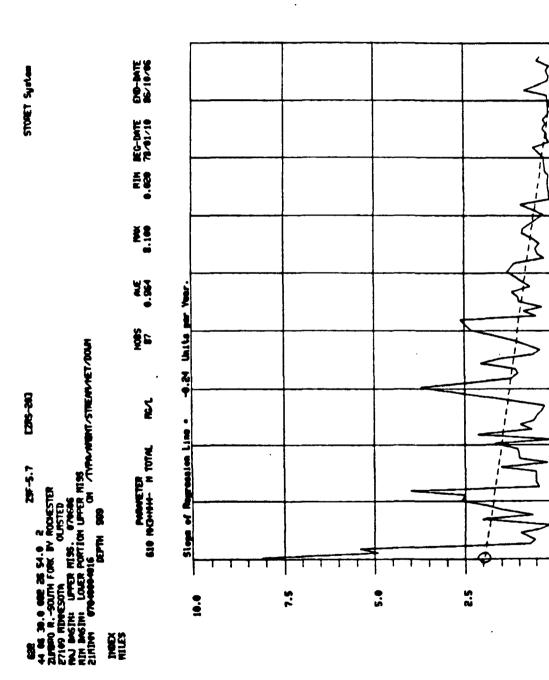
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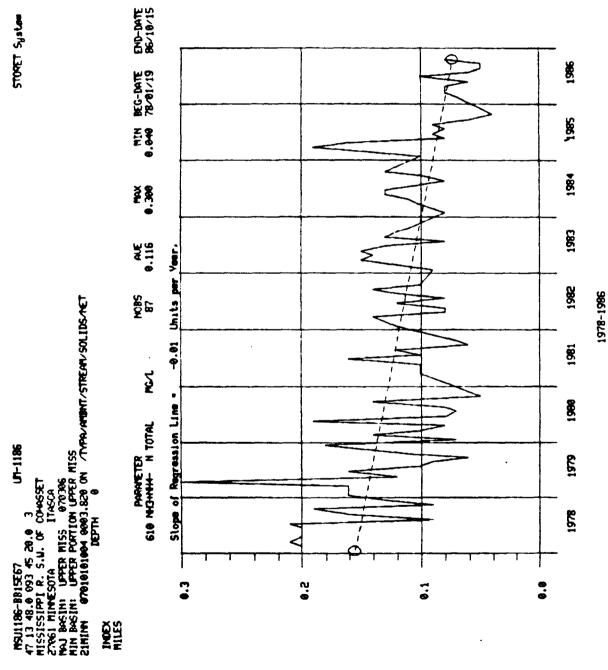
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