SUMMARY REPORT ON THE

LONG-TERM WATER QUALITY OF

THE SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN 1966-1972

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#### Abstract

Analysis of water quality data collected from twenty-one water quality surveillance stations located in the South Platte River Basin of Colorado indicate significant deterioration of surface water quality in the metropolitan Denver Area. Data collected from 1968 through 1972 show an increase in bacteriological contaminants in the recent years. Total coliform bacteria concentrations increase three orders of magnitude to  $5 \times 10^5$  organisms per 100 ml through the metropolitan area and this degradation continues downstream to Nebraska. In a similar fashion, fecal coliform bacteria concentrations increase about two orders of magnitude to 5000 organisms per 100 ml. Concentrations of dissolved oxygen, as measured, show a complex variation with time but the low concentrations (<5mg/l) are limited to the immediate metropolitan area and occur approximately twenty percent of the time (in 1972).  $BOD_{5}$  concentrations have increased significantly in the latter part of 1972 and early 1973 in the stream reach immediately downstream from the Denver Metropolitan area. and are thought to relate primarily to increased organic waste discharges from the Denver Metro Sewage Treatment Plant. Any pH problems appear related to alkaline runoff since low pH's have not been observed. temperatures are generally within biological bounds, but data are lacking for tributaries and discharge mixing zones. Nutrient data suggest that concentrations are high enough to be of concern insofar as algal growth potential is concerned.

Comparison of the surface water quality data with objectives of improving the surface water quality shows a need to decrease coliform concentrations and increase dissolved oxygen concentrations in the South Platte River. The analysis also points out certain weaknesses in the present frequency of sample collection and analysis from the surveillance network.

A surface water quality monitoring system comprised of thirteen long-term stations is proposed. Also proposed is a shorter-term sampling program to define such variables as mixing zones, ground water recharge, flow rates, effect of barriers, and the impact on quality of minor tributaries and "storm" drains.

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#### INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

In the Region VIII Accomplishment Plan for the South Platte River - Denver Metro area, the commitment was made to the preparation of a comprehensive report describing the quality of waters in the South Platte River Basin in Colorado.— This report draws upon an extensive data base in an attempt to provide a reasonably quantitative description of water quality in the main stem of the South Platte and its major tributaries (Bear Creek, Cherry Creek, Clear Creek, St. Vrain Creek, the Big Thompson River, and the Cache La Poudre River). The description of water quality is termed "reasonably quantitative" since the methods of calculating averages and means were not statistically strict. The primary analysis effort has been directed toward those parameters that are controlled by present and proposed water quality standards; namely, coliform bacteria, dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature. Also included in the analysis were BOD concentrations and nutrients in the form of phosphate and nitrogen compounds.

The specific objectives of this report are:

- 1. To place the water quality data pertinent to the Regional Accomplishment Plan for the South Platte River Basin in one summary report.
- 2. To evaluate the existing data and to identify any stream areas for which inadequate data were found.
- 3. To recommend a sampling program that will facilitate the measurement of subsequent changes in water quality in the South Platte River Basin.

The "Regional Accomplishment Plan for the South Platte River Basin" proposed, as an objective under "Water Quality," the improvement of the quality of the South Platte River to permit contact recreational use (a classification presently termed "B3") from the headwaters of the South Platte to somewhere in the vicinity of Englewood, Colorado (near River Kilometer (RK) 524). The Accomplishment Plan also proposed the objective of improving the waters from Exposition Avenue (RK 518.4) to the Colorado-Nebraska State Line. The exact locations of changes in the proposed standards ("objective" classifications) have not been specified. As will be explained later, some arbitrary decisions as to classification changes were made to facilitate the data analysis. The EPA objectives are stated, in the Plan, as follows:

<sup>1/ &</sup>quot;Accomplishment Plan Region VIII South Platte River Basin Denver Area," Environmental Protection Agency, Rocky Mountain Prairie Region, January 1972.

### SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN

#### BROAD OBJECTIVES

### 2.1 Water Quality

To improve quality of the South Platte River to permit beneficial uses not now provided as follows:

- a. Water quality upstream from Denver will be improved to permit recreation, including swimming, and drinking water supply through reduction of fecal coliform levels. Existing fecal coliform levels will be reduced by approximately 50% to the compliance level of 100 per 100 ML by December 31, 1973.
- b. Quality of Water in the Denver area and downstream to the Colorado-Nebraska State line will be improved to permit drinking water supply and warm water fisheries through reduction of fecal coliform and through an increase in the dissolved oxygen level. Existing fecal coliform levels in excess of 10,000 per 100 ML will be reduced by 30% below Greeley, Colorado by December 31, 1972. Fecal coliform levels in the entire reach in and below Denver will be brought to the compliance level of 1,000 per 100 ML by December 31, 1976. Dissolved oxygen compliance level of 5.0 milligrams per liter will be met in this reach by December 31, 1976 through a reduction of 40,000 pounds of biochemical oxygen demand per day by the end of 1976.

Thus the analysis incorporated in this report is focused on fecal coliform bacteria concentrations, dissolved oxygen concentrations, and biochemical oxygen demand data since these parameters are utilized to express objectives in the Accomplishment Plan.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF WATERS OF THE SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN IN COLORADO

### CURRENT AND "OBJECTIVE"

Current stream classifications in Colorado protect the South Platte River from its source to Exposition avenue (RK 518.4) for municipal water supplies, cold-water fishery, industrial, and irrigation uses. From Exposition Avenue downstream to York Street (RK 518.4 to RK 504.4) the classification provides for a warm-water fishery plus industrial and irrigation uses. From York Street to the Colorado-Nebraska State Line (RK 504.4 to RK 134.7), the classification provides for industrial and irrigation uses. The quantitative limits coinciding with these classifications are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 also presents the "objective classifications" and their quantitative limits as they have been derived and applied to the South Platte River. Table 2 presents these classifications for the major tributaries to the South Platte River. The "objective classification" are those standards that are proposed for the River i.e., classification objectives. The points of "objective" classification change were selected to coincide with present stream locations of classification change. These "objective classifications" and the reach designations have evolved from the "Accomplishment Plan" as this Plan is affected by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

Both the current and "objective" classifications have been used as a basis for comparisons in the ensuing presentation of water quality data. It must be noted that the selection of "objective" classifications, though discussed with others, was primarily an arbitrary process conducted by the authors and should be considered only as such and, therefore, subject to further discussion and change.

WATER QUALITY DATA FOR SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN

## Introduction - Stations Examined

A large number of locations have been occupied within the South Platte River Basin for the purpose of water quality determinations. A total of twenty-one long-term water quality monitoring stations were selected as the basis for this report. These stations are described in Table 3 and their location shown in Figure 1 (in rear pocket). Table 3 also lists the water quality parameters measured at each station. This report treats only those water quality parameters considered critical in terms of the goals for improvement of the South Platte River.

The following sections present the existing water quality data in a parameter-by-parameter fashion, and, within the framework of each parameter, in an upstream to downstream order.

# Method of Analysis of Data

The data in existance for the South Platte River Basin have been analyzed in a semi-quantitative fashion since the use of thoroughly quantitative analytical methods would require resources that are not presently available. It was observed in the early stages of the data analysis that simple concentration averages over periods of record did not always present a true picture of current or even historical water quality at a particular sampling location. Therefore, a more intensive investigation of all available individual data points were undertaken to check the occurrence of seasonal or yearly variations. This investigation utilized the STORET data system to obtain time-versus-concentration plots of selected parameters at the desired sampling locations (see Appendix A). Note that an upper bound has been placed upon the data-plots according to the parameter plotted. As an example, an upper bound of 1X10<sup>5</sup> total coliform per 100 ml was set.

TABLE I

Quantitative Water Quality Standards for South Platte River in Colorado

Present Classifications 1/

Present Classifications —  Affected Stream Reach  Affected Stream Reach							
	Source to Englewood RK 523.0	Enalewood to Exposition RK 518.4	Exposition St. to York St. RK 322.1	York St. to Nebraska St. Line RK 134.7			
Parameter	Β <sub>1</sub> , C, D <sub>1</sub>	Β <sub>1</sub> , C, D <sub>1</sub>	В <sub>2</sub> , С, D <sub>1</sub>	C, D <sub>1</sub> 2			
Total Coliform (MPN or MF) lm total coli/100ml	No Standard	No Standard	No Standard	No Standard			
Fecal Coliform3/ (MPN or MF) lm fecal coli/100ml	1000/2000 (10%)	1000/2000 (10%)	1000/2000 (10~)	No Standard			
DO (mg/1)	6	6	5	3			
pH (S.U.) Standard Units	6.5 - 8.5	6.5 - 8.5	6.5 - 8.5	5.0 - 9.0			
Temperature ( <sup>O</sup> F)	70 <sup>4</sup> /	70 <u>4</u> /	90 <u>5</u> /	<sub>90</sub> 5/			
TDS (mg/1)	TWMM <u>8</u> /	TWMM	TWMM	TWMM			

#### "Objective" Classifications

		ted Stream Reach	
	Source to Englewood RK 523.0	Englewood to Exposition RK 518.4	Exposition to State Line RK 134.7
Parameter	A, B <sub>1</sub> Body Contact Cold Water Fishery	B <sub>1</sub> , PWS <u>6</u> / Cold Water Fishery	B <sub>2</sub> , PWS <sup>6/</sup> Warm Water Fishery
Total Coliform (MP:1 or HF) gm total coli/100m1	1000	10,000	10,000
Fecal Coliform (MPN or MF) gm fecal coli/100ml	200/400 (10%)	1000/2000 (10%)	1000/2000 (10.)
DO (mg/1)	6/7 (spawn)	6/7 (spawn)	5
pH (S.U.)	6.5 - 8.3	6.0 - 9.0	6.0 - 9.0
Temperature ( <sup>O</sup> F)	58 (spawn)/65 <sup>4/</sup>	58 (spawn)/65 <sup>4</sup> /	<sub>90</sub> <u>5</u> /
Turbidity	10 JTU Secchi disk visible to 1 meter	10 JTU	50 JTU

- $\underline{1}/$  Present classifications are based upon Colorado Water Quality Standards dated September 1, 1971
- 2/ Letter Designation
- 3/ (lm) log mean, (10") more than 10° of samples collected in 30 day period
- $\underline{4}$ /  $\pm 2^{O}F$  change from ambient stream temperature
- $\underline{5}/$   $\pm 5^{\circ}F$  change from ambient stream temperature
- 6/ (PWS) Public Water Supply
- 7/ (gm) geometric mean = log mean .
- $\underline{8}/$  Time Weighted Monthly Mean (TWMM)

TABLE 2

Quantitative Water Quality Standards for Major Tributaries to the South Platte River in Colorado

Present Classifications 4/

Present Classifications 4/										
Stream	Letter Designation	lm total coli/100ml	lm fecal coli/100ml	nn (mg/l)	oH (su)	TDS T (ma/1)	emperature ( <sup>O</sup> F)			
Bear Creek to Morrison	A, $B_1$ , $D_1$	no std.	≤ 1000/ 2000 (10%)	≥ 6	6.5 8.5	<b>∠</b> 500 .	<i>≤</i> 70			
Bear Creek Morrison to S. Platte	B <sub>2</sub> , D <sub>1</sub>	no std.	< 1000/ 2000 (10%)	<i>≥</i> 5	6.5 8.5	TWMM 3/	≤ 90			
Cherry Creek Reservoir	B <sub>2</sub> , B <sub>3</sub>	<1000 m.a. 2∕	<i>≤</i> 100	≥ 5	6.5	no std.	<i>≤</i> 90			
Cherry Creek Res. to S. Platte	none	no std.	no std.	no std.	no std.	no std.	no std.			
Clear Creek-Source to Farmers Highline Canal	A, B <sub>1</sub> , C, D <sub>1</sub>	no std.	< 1000/ 2000 (10%)	≥ 6	6.5 8.5	500	<i></i> ≠ 70			
Clear Creek-Farmers Highline Canal to S. Platte	A, C, D <sub>1</sub>	no std.	<pre>&lt; 1000/ 2000 (10%)</pre>	<i>≱</i> 4	6.0 9.0	500	<b>≤</b> 90 .			
St. Vrain Creek Lyons to S. Platte	$c$ , $D_1$	no std.	no std.	<i>≱</i> 3	5.0 9.0	TWMM	<b>≤</b> 90			
Boulder Creek Boulder Canyon to S. Platte	в <sub>2</sub> , с, о <sub>1</sub>	no std.	<pre>&lt; 1000/ 2000 (10%)</pre>	≥ 5	6.5 8.5	TWMM	<b>≤</b> 90			
Big Thompson River Loveland WTP to S. Platt	e C, D <sub>1</sub>	no std.	no std.	<i>≽</i> 3	5.0	TWMM	<b>≼</b> 90			
Cache La Poudre R. Greeley WTP Diversion to 2nd Ave. Greeley	8 <sub>2</sub> , C, D <sub>1</sub>	no std.	< 1000/ 2000 (10%)	≥ 5	9.0 6.5 8.5	TWMM	€ 90			
Cache La Poudre R. 2nd Ave. Greeley to S. Platte	c, D <sub>1</sub>	no std.	no std.	<i>≱</i> 3	5.0 9.0	TWMM	<i>⊈</i> 90			

<sup>1/</sup> Log mean (lm)

<sup>2/</sup> Monthly average for 5 consecutive samples (m.a.)

<sup>3/</sup> Time Weighted Monthly Mean (TWMM)

<sup>4/</sup> Present classifications are based upon Colorado Water Quality Standards dated September 1, 1971

TABLE 3

Water Quality Monitoring Stations - South Platte River Basin (Utilized in this Report)

	1)	River <sup>1</sup> ) River <sup>1</sup> ) Period of Fecal Total S							_					
Location	River'/ Kilometers	Riverl) Miles	Period of Record	Fecal Coliform	Total Coliform	Do	BOD	Temp	рН	T-P04	N03-N	инзи	Sampling Agency	Agency Station No
South Platte River South Platte	564.5	350.8	11/68-10/72	X	Х	X	X	X	Х	x	X	X	Colo. St. Health Dep.	000025
South Platte River Highway 470	539.0	334.9	12/68-9/72	x	х	Х	X	Х	Х	X	Х	X	Colo. St. Health Dep.	000024
South Platte River Bowles Avenue	530.7	329.8	12/67-12/72	X	X	X	X	X	Х	-	-	-	Denver Co. Health Dep.	1513
Bear Creek Jeff-Arap. County Line	525.3/6.8	326.4/4.2	1/68-10/72	X	Х	х	Х	X	X	X	Х	X	Colo. St. Health Dep.	000036
South Platte River Dartmouth Avenue	524.1	325.7	10/66-12/72	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	Denver Co. Health Dep.	1091
	523.0 518.4	325. 322.1	Standards ch Standards ch	nange from A nange from B	λ, Β <sub>1</sub> , C, D <sub>1</sub> Β <sub>1</sub> , C, D <sub>1</sub> to	to B	3 <sub>1</sub> , c,	D <sub>1</sub>						
South Platte River Alameda Ävenue	517.4	321.5	10/66-12/72	x	x	Х	Х	X	X	-	-	-	Denver Co. Health Dep.	0699
Cherry Creek at Mouth	511.3/0.2	317.7/ 0.1	10/66-12/72	X	Х	Х	X	x	X	-	-	-	Denver Co. Health Dep.	0346
South Platte River 19th Street	510.6	317.3	10/66-12/72	X	X	X	Х	X	X	~	-	-	Denver Co. Health Dep.	0305
South Platte River Franklin Street	505.3	314.0	10/66-12/72	х	X	X	х	X	X	-	-	-	Denver Co. Health Dep	0001
	504.4	313.4	Standards c	hange from l	B <sub>2</sub> , C, D <sub>1</sub> to	o C,	D <sub>1</sub>						,	
Clear Creek upstream from Golden	500.7/28.8	311.1/ 17.9	5/68-10/72	Х	Х	х	х	Х	x	X	X	X	Colo. St. Health Dep	000035
Clear Creek near Mouth	500.7/0.5	311.1/0.3	1/68-11/72	Х	X	X	X	X	Х	χ	х	X	Colo. St. Health Dep	000034

<sup>1)</sup> Measured from mouth of South Platte River at Colorado-Nebraska State Line

TABLE 3
Water Quality Monitoring Stations - South Platte River Basin (Utilized in this Report)

	Primary Parameters													
Location	River <sup>1)</sup> Kilometers	River <sup>1)</sup> Miles	Period of Record	Fecal Coliform	Total Coliform	Do	BOD	Temp	pН	T-P04	NO3-N NH3N	Sampling Agency	Agency Station	No
South Platte River at Henderson	485.5	301.7	1/68-11/72	Х	X	Х	Х	х	Х	х	x x	Colo. St. Health De		
St. Vrain Creek Downstream from Longmont	434.5/27.7	270.0/ 17.2	4/69-10/72	Х	Х	X	X	Х	X	Х	x x	ш	000031	
St. Vrain Creek Hear Mouth	434.5/2.1	270.0/ 1.3	1/68-11/72	X	X	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	X X	11	000029	
Boulder Creek Boulder-Weld County Line	434.5/28.0 11.3	270.0/ 17.4/7.0	4/68-10/72	X	Х	X	Х	X	X	Х	X X	н	000033	
Big Thompson River Near Mouth	419.1/1.4	260.4/ 0.9	1/68-11/72	χ	Х	Х	χ	х	Х	х	x x	n	000028	
Cache La Poudre upstream from Ft. Collins	400.7/90.6	249.0/ 56.3	1/68-10/72	Х	X	X	Х	Х	X	х	x x	11	000026	
Cach La Poudre River Near Greeley	400.7/4.7	249.0/ 2.9	1/68-11/72	X	X	X	Х	X	χ	x	x x	<b>11</b>	000027	
South Platte River Near Kersey	396.7	246.5	1/68-11/72	X	X	χ	X	Х	X	X	x x	п	000022	
South Platte River At Balzac	280.0	174.0	1/68-11/72	X	X	X	Х	X	Х	X	x x	n	000021	
South Platte River Near Julesburg	140.0	87.0	1/68-8/72	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	Χ	X	х х		000020	

<sup>1)</sup> Measured from Mouth of South Platte River at Colorado-Nebraska State Line

Thus, high values such as two of about 1.7 and  $1.3 \times 10^6$  total coliform per 100 ml measured in 1966 and 1967 at the 19th Street bridge (RK 510.6) were not plotted. Similarly, high concentrations of coliform bacteria measured in 1966 for South Platte River samples at the Franklin Street Station are not shown since all values measured in 1966 exceeded  $1\times 10^5$  coliform per 100 ml. If no upper bound had been set and these high concentrations had been included in the computer-plots, then the resulting line graph would have been skewed upward so far that the lower data points representing much lower concentrations of coliforms (such as those near the concentration limit of 1000 total coliforms per 100 ml) would have been compressed and barely distinguishable on the bottom of the graph. The upper bound was also used to eliminate obviously incorrect (too high) values such as a D.O. measurement of 50 mg/l on 4 Jul 70 at the 19th Street Bridge Station.

No attempt was made to provide accurate geometric or log means of all the historic data for total and fecal coliforms. Standards for these parameters are based upon the collection of more than a single sample once each month or two week period, and the majority of the data presented herein was collected only monthly or biweekly. As a result, the calculation of daily or monthly means using the historic data is statistically inaccurate and the historic data are inadequate for specific comparison with the standards.

In contrast, the values plotted as median values on the summary plots (Figures 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 12) are either arithmetic means or approximate median values for the historic data for all parameters. The use of mean or median values was determined by the degree of variability of the individual data points. Means were used for normal distributions of data and medians were used for assymetrical distributions of data. The range of values included within the "standard deviation" - type limits used in the summary graphs takes into account all but the most extreme values reported for that period of record which appears to best describe the "current" quality of the South Platte River. Thus, if an improvement over time is indicated, the summary graph shows only the range of concentrations for the recent past as opposed to the longer historic period of record.

Certain of the data presentation graphs include the results of water quality measurements made by the EPA National Field Investigations Center-Denver during 1971. In some cases these 1971 "special survey" data were collected at the same locations as are the long-term data. In cases of differing locations, the river mileage of the 1971 "special survey" location is denoted.

It should also be noted that no attempt was made to resolve differences between the "Most Probable Number" (MPN) and "Membrane Filter" (MF) methods of coliform determination. All coliform data were considered equivalent in the summary graphs. No correlation between the results of the two methods has been determined.

<sup>2/ &</sup>quot;Report on Effects of Waste Discharges on Water Quality of the South Platte River-Denver Metropoliton Area" & "Report on Effects of Waste Discharges on Water Quality of the Cache La Poudre & S. Platte Rivers-Greeley Area."

Both reports by the EPA National Field Investigations Center-Denver & the EPA Region VIII Office, Denver, Colorado, June, 1972.

The graphical presentation was selected to facilitate reading and comprehension.

In brief summary, the Figures should provide a reference for future measurements. If, for example, BOD $_5$  data collected in 1973 show a mean concentration lower than that portrayed in Figure 9, we should be able to conclude that the quality of the South Platte is, in fact, improved. Similarly, if all the BOD $_5$  measurements for 1973 fall well below the upper bound of the range shown in Figure 9, the water quality of the South Platte should be improving. Of course exceptions to such general conclusions can be developed.

If such comparisons are attempted in the future, one must consider that infrequent (weekly, monthly) measurements of water quality at a long-term monitoring station do not necessarily reflect short term, yet lethal, impacts on the surface water system. Such short term increases in pollutants may, in fact, prevent attainment of desired stream classifications. With the exception of some recent measurements made in the urban area of the South Platte River (these data are not included here), the historic data have been derived from an infrequent measurement schedule.

## Coliform Bacteria Measurements

## Total Coliform Bacteria

Sampling locations utilized for examination of Total Coliform Bacteria are shown in Figure 2. An analysis of samples collected at these locations reveals that the South Platte River contains relatively high concentrations (in excess of 1X10<sup>6</sup> organisms per 100 ml) of total coliform bacteria as it passes through the metropolitan area (Figure 3). The river is considered to have undergone significant deterioration by the time it passes Bowles Avenue (RK 530.7) and to reach a peak in coliform concentration at Franklin Street (RK 505.3). The deterioration is evidenced by an increase in coliform concentrations from about 100 to about 5X105 organisms per 100 ml. The River never fully recovers to upstream concentrations while flowing on through Colorado. Further, significant variations (100-fold) in concentrations have been measured at all locations downstream of, and including, Franklin Street (RK 505.3). No total coliform standards presently apply to the South Platte River. Assuming that the objective standard would be 1000 organisms per 100 ml upstream of Exposition Avenue (RK 518.4 to the headwaters) and 10.000 organisms per 100 ml downstream of Exposition Avenue (RK 518.4 to RK 134.7), a high percentage of potential violations of standards was suggested by the data review. Data shown in Table 4 summarize the possible violations of total coliform bacteria limits in terms of the recent (1972) data, and the last 3 years of data (1970-1972). This summary suggests a recent (1972) deterioration of the South Platte River in terms of total coliform bacteria carried through the metropolitan area (RK 517.4 to RK 505.3). Conversely, some improvement in quality downstream of the metropolitan area was suggested by the decrease in total coliform bacteria carried in the South Platte River from its junction with Clear Creek (RK 500.7) downstream to the State Line (RK 134.7).

The results of examination of the time-plots (Appendix A-1) for each station suggest that the trend since 1966 has been toward a ten-fold, or order

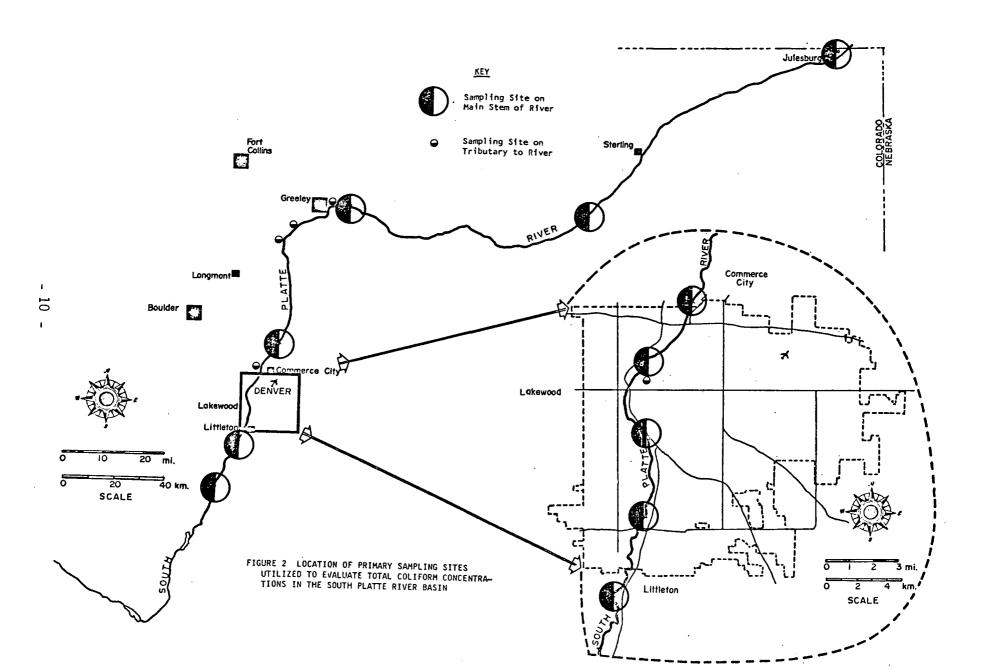


FIGURE 3

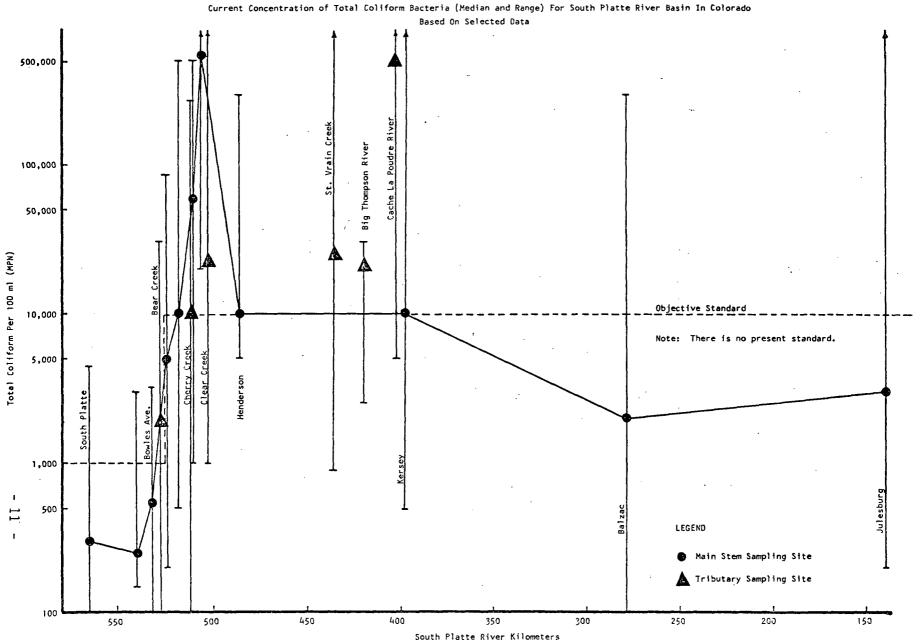


TABLE 4

Total Coliform Bacteria - Analysis of Extremes

Station location	Objective Standard (log mean/100 ml)	exceeding stated	ngle measurements objective standard 1972
South Platte	1000/2000	20	0
I-470	1000/2000	14	0
Bowles	1000/2000	9	5
Bear Creek	10000	. 14	17
Dartmouth	10000	16	14
Al ameda	10000	. 15	23
Cherry Creek	10000	36	36
19th Street	10000	. 33	38
Franklin .	10000	56	95
Clear Creek	10000	72	40
Henderson	10000	74	50
St. Vrain Creek	10000	71	71
Big Thompson River	10000	75	71
Cache La Poudre River	10000	81	57
Kersey	10000	56	43
Balzac	10000	29	0
Julesburg	10000	43	0

of magnitude, decrease in total coliform bacteria concentrations in the South Platte River. The derivation of this trend is strongly based on the very high coliform bacteria concentrations measured in 1966 by the City and County of Denver Health Department. Review of the data without these 1966 values would not be as optimistic toward long-term improvement since the concentrations appear to have remained about the same since 1968 and have increased with time through the downstream area as discussed previously in connection with Table 4.

Data collected in the latter half of 1971 by the EPA National Field Investigations Center-Denver2/ and represented in the graphs in Appendix A-1 by solid vertical lines show higher concentrations by an average factor of about 5, at certain locations on the South Platte River (Bowles Avenue, Kersey, Julesburg) and on certain tributaries than are suggested by the long-term data. On the other hand, field investigations by the Regional EPA office3/ during mid-1972 on the upper South Platte River revealed approximately the same mean total coliform value (425 per 100 ml, average of 17 measurements) at Bowles Avenue as is shown by the long-term data. The factors influencing such comparisons are too numerous to describe here, but basically they relate to the size of the sample (number of samples and period of time over which the sampling occurred).

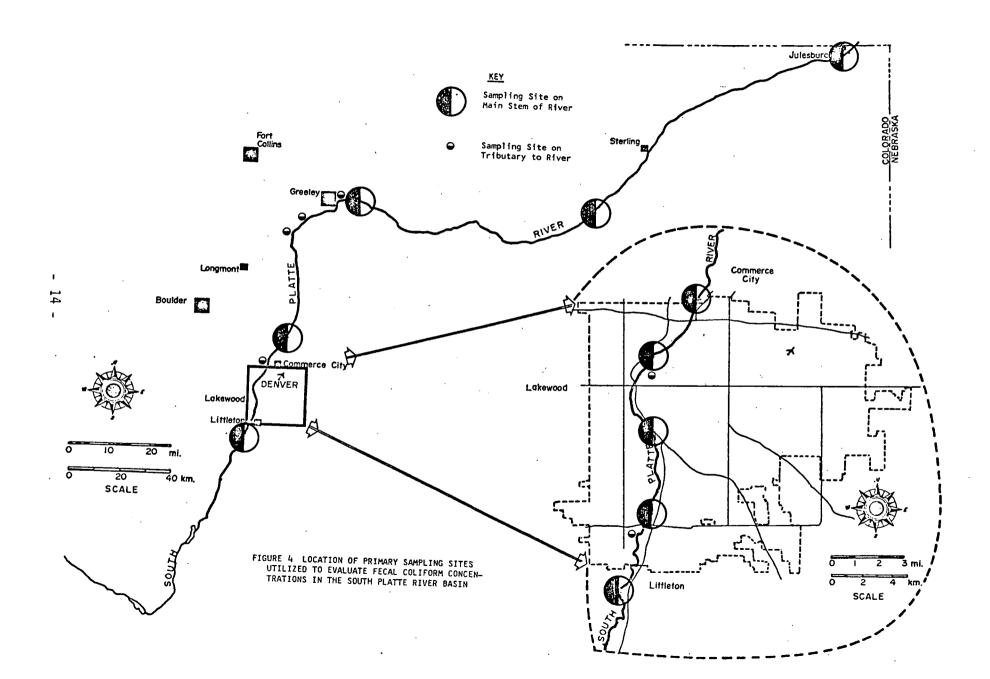
## Fecal Coliform Bacteria

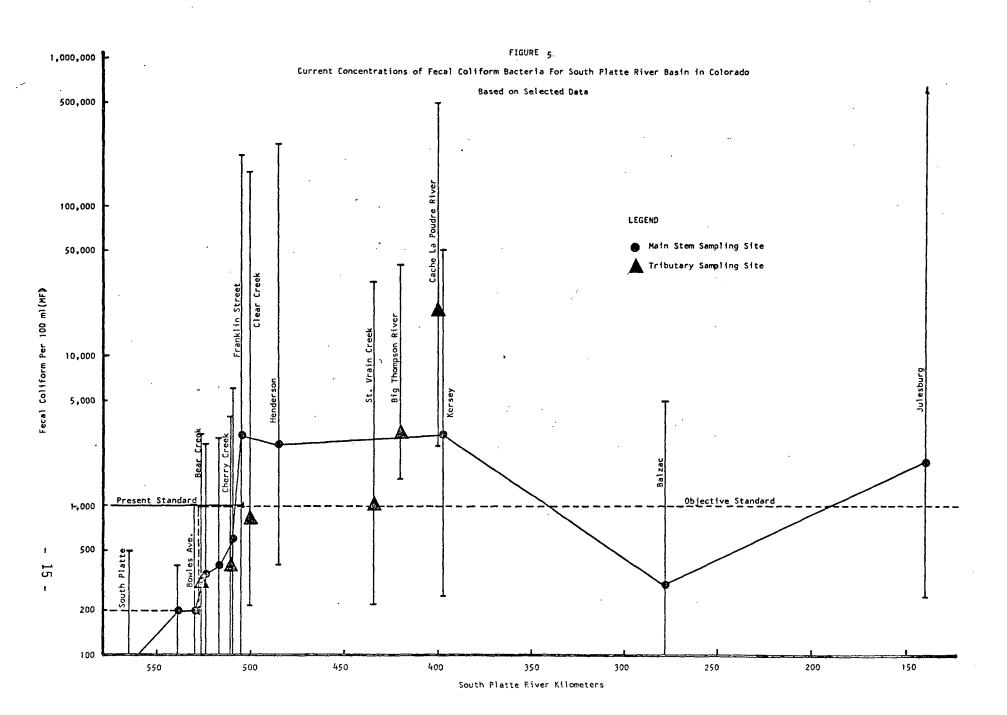
Sampling locations utilized for analysis of concentrations of fecal coliform bacteria are shown in Figure 4. Starting at Bowles Avenue (RK 530.7) and progressing downstream through the Denver metropolitan area, the South Platte River undergoes significant deterioration in terms of an increase in the fecal coliform concentrations (Figure 5). Upstream concentrations on the order of "<100" organisms per 100 ml increase to about 5000 organisms per 100 ml at Franklin Street (RK 505.3). With the additional contribution of fecal coliforms from the Big Thompson and Cache La Poudre watersheds, the River never recovers while flowing through Colorado. In a fashion similar to that for total coliform, the concentration of fecal coliform bacteria peaks at Franklin Street (RK 505.3) to concentrations as high as 150,000 organisms per 100 ml.

Fecal coliform standards presently exist for the South Platte River (Table 1) from the headwaters to the York Street bridge (RK 504.4). The standard reads as follows:

"Bacteria: Wastes or substances from controllable sources shall not be discharged into these waters in amounts which will cause the number of organisms of the fecal coliform group, as determined by either multiple tube fermentation or membrane filter techniques, to exceed a log mean of 1000 per 100 ml or exceed 2000 per ml in more than 10% of the samples collected in any 30-day period."

<sup>3/ &</sup>quot;Bacteriological Investigations of the Upper South Platte River Basin, May, July, and September, 1972," Rpt #S&A-TSB-6, Technical Support Branch, Surveillance & Analysis Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII, Denver, Colorado, December, 1972.





As discussed in an earlier section, the long-term data are grab samples collected at a relatively low frequency and cannot, therefore, generally be used to determine with certainty whether the maximum of 2000 fecal coliform per 100 ml has been exceeded over sufficiently long enough period to stand as a violation. This data can only be used as a general indication of the presence or absence of violations.

Based on such a use of the long-term data, it appears that the present water quality standards are exceeded at one South Platte main stem location i.e., Franklin Street (RK 505.3). If the present standard were extended downstream (as proposed by the objective standard), three additional locations would have excessively high fecal coliform concentrations-Henderson (RK 485.5), Kersey (RK 396.7) and Julesburg (RK 140.0).

The "objective" standards have been considered to be log or geometric means of 200 fecal coliforms per 100 ml from the source to Exposition Avenue (RK 518.4) and 1000 fecal coliform per 100 ml from Exposition Avenue to the State Line (RK 518.4 to RK 134.7) $\frac{4}{2}$ . Such standards are to be judged against the measurement of not less than five water samples collected in a 24-hour period. Maximums of 400/100 ml and 2000/100 ml for 10% of samples during a 30-day period are also proposed. Complicating the analysis is the problem that the 200/100 ml limit may be reduced to 100/100 ml in Colorado.

Indications are that fecal coliform concentrations will have to be decreased throughout the South Platte Basin to meet the "objective" standards. Estimated median values at I-470 and Bowles Avenue on the South Platte River (RK 539 and RK 530.7, respectively) are equal to the 200/100 ml standard. Estimated mean values at Franklin Street, Henderson, Kersey, and Julesburg on the South Platte River are high by a factor of 3 in comparison with the "objective" standards. Excursions of fecal coliform concentrations over the objective standards are sufficiently frequent at most stations to suggest that reductions in the concentrations of fecal coliform bacteria must be accomplished throughout the river system. Table 5 summarizes the frequency of occurrence of fecal coliform concentrations which exceeded the present standards or which would exceed the objective standards. Table 5 portrays a probable long-term (since 1970) improvement in the quality of the South Platte River in the area downstream of Denver (Kersey, Balzac, Julesburg) by virtue of the observed decrease in percentage of potential violations in that part of the downstream reach. The quality of the downstream tributaries appears to have neither improved nor worsened with respect to fecal coliform concentrations since 1970. However, it appears that the quality has decreased in the metropolitan area over the same period. In fact, the data collected at the Franklin Street location suggest serious deterioration in quality since 1970 (measured in terms of fecal coliform bacteria) since mean concentrations at this station have increased from 500 to 2000 to 5700 (organisms per 100 ml) from 1970 to 1972. In addition, there have been sporadic occurrences of very high  $(\sim 2\times 10^5)$ 

<sup>4/</sup> A more restrictive fecal coliform limit of 100/100 ml may be appropriate for the "primary contact" waters in the upstream reach.

TABLE 5
Fecal Coliform Data - Analysis of Extremes

Station location	Objective Standard (log mean/100 ml)	exceeding stated	ngle measurements objective standard 1972
South Platte	200	. 5	0
I-470	200	32	. 33
Bowles	200	13	0
Bear Creek	1000	. 19	0
Dartmouth	1000	16	10
Alameda	1000	. 13	23
Cherry Creek	1000	14	9
19th Street	. 1000	23	33
Franklin .	1000	53	77
Clear Creek	1000	44	0
Henderson	1000	83	100
St. Vrain Creek	1000	71	71
Big Thompson River	1000	90	86
Cache La Poudre River	1000	95	100
Kersey	1000	68	43
Balzac	1000	33	20
Julesburg	1000	52	40

counts/100 ml) fecal coliform bacteria concentrations at a few sampling locations (Franklin Street and Henderson are the most notable locations). These values are not accurately reflected in the graph on page 78 in Appendix A-2 because nearly 70% of the reported values (for 1972) exceeded the set upper limit of the graph of  $10^4$  fecal coliforms per 100 ml and could not be depicted.

## Dissolved Oxygen Measurements

Sampling locations utilized for analysis of Dissolved Oxygen are shown in Figure 6. Review of the long-term trends in concentrations of dissolved oxygen (DO) in the South Platte River Basin has proven to be a challenge. As may be construed from the station-by-station plots of DO measurements (Appendix A-3) an irregularly cyclic variation has been identified for all metropolitan sampling locations. The cyclic variations cannot be related either to the time of year or to mean annual flows. The variations in DO concentrations from 1967 through 1972 appear somewhat similar to a cross-section view of a saucer ( ) with major rises on either side (1967 and 1972) minor increases toward the middle (1969 and 1970). Unfortunately for the quality of the River, relatively low values of DO (on the order of 4 mg/l, see Figure 17) were measured during 1972 and a possible trend toward improvement of water quality (in terms of increased dissolved oxygen) was interrupted.

The DO content of the South Platte River decreases to an average of about 6 mg/l through the metropolitan area (see Figure 7) and then generally increases to about 8 mg/l downstream of the Henderson sampling station (RK 485.5). Present stream standards are set at 6 mg/l from the headwaters to Exposition Avenue (RK 518.4), 5 mg/l from Exposition Avenue to York Street (RK 518.4 to RK 504.4), and 3 mg/l downstream of York Street to the State Line. Some problems exist in meeting the current standards since approximately 20 percent of DO measurements made in 1972 at locations upstream of York Street, but within the metro area, were below the standards concentration of 5 mg/l. Especially indicative of problems were the results of DO measurements at Bowles Avenue (RK 530.7) where the estimated median value for the period of record (1967-1972) is just equal to the present standard or limit value of 6 mg/l.

Implementation of the objective standards would increase the present limit concentration of 3 mg/l, which applies downstream of York Street, to 5 mg/l (with occasional excursions to 4 mg/l acceptable) but would not change the upstream limits (see Figure 7). Table 6 summarizes the number of potential violations of the objective standards based on analysis of the 1970 thru 1972 data. As with other parameters previously discussed, an improvement in the dissolved oxygen content of the South Platte River throughout the metropolitan area must be achieved in order to meet the objective standards.

The results of the short-term surveys conducted during the second half of 1971 were generally in agreement with the long-term data with the exception of the Henderson location where short-term data showed a violation of present standards (2.4 mg/l measured in 1971) while the long-term data have not been lower than about 3.4 mg/l since 1968 (see page 85 in Appendix A-3).

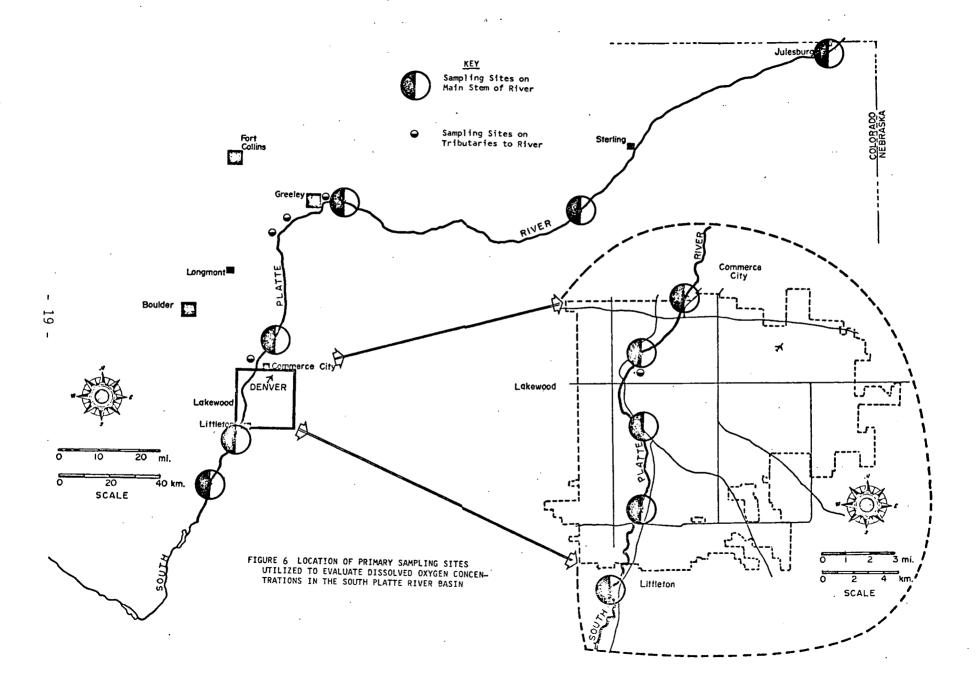


FIGURE 7

Current Concentrations of Dissolved Oxygen (Mediah and Range) For South Platte River Basin in Colorado

Based on Selected Data

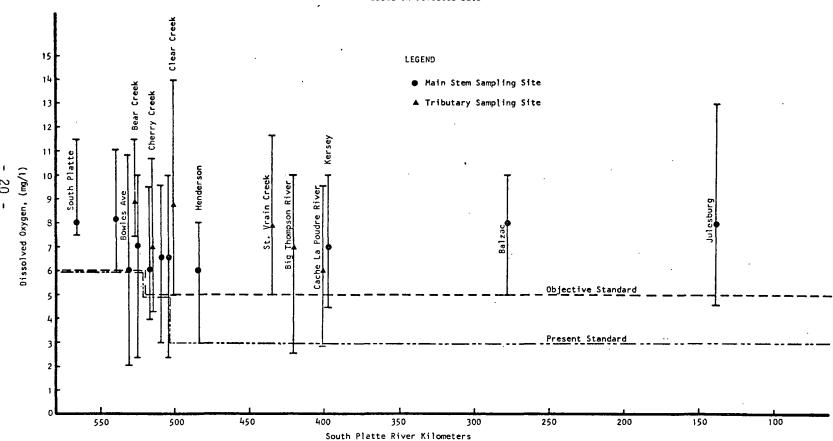


TABLE 6
Dissolved Oxygen Data - Analysis of Extremes

Station location	Objective Standard (mg/l)		ngle measurements objective standard 1972
South Platte	6	. 0	0
I-470	6	. 0	0
Bowles	6	40	27
Bear Creek	6	0	0
Dartmouth	6	33	19
Alameda	5	26	23
Cherry Creek	5		0
19th Street	5	24	14
Franklin ·	5	36	27
Clear Creek	5	0	0
Henderson	5	26	0
St. Vrain Creek	5	0	0
Big Thompson River	5	14	0
Cache La Poudre River	5	10	0
Kersey	5	15	0
Balzac	5	0	0
Julesburg	5	0	0

## Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) Measurements

Sampling locations for the BOD measurements examined in this report are shown in Figure 8. The Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) or BOD5 increases from about 2 mg/l upstream of Denver to an estimated mean of 15 mg/l at Franklin Street (RK 505.3) and then "tails-off" to about 5 mg/l near the Nebraska state line (Figure 9). The station-by-station plots (Appendix A-4) show excursions to more than 10 mg/l at various main-stem and tributary stations between the Metropolitan area (Alameda Avenue - RK 517.4) and Kersey (RK 396.7) and these excursions are especially noted in more recent years. Based on an average flow at Henderson during 1972 of about 10 cms (350 cfs) and an average BOD5 concentration of about 14 mg/l, the average BOD5 load has been 12 metric tons per day  $(2.6 \times 10^4 \text{ pounds})$  passing the South Platte River station at Henderson.

More recent  $BOD_5$  measurements (1st quarter of 1973) indicate an increasing trend in  $BOD_5$  load at the Henderson sampling site. Based on an average monthly flow of 9.2 cms (325 cfs) during the first quarter of 1973, the average  $BOD_5$  load in the South Platte River at the Henderson sampling site was 21.5 metric tons per day (4.7X10 $^4$  lbs per day). This load is approximately double the average  $BOD_5$  load measured during 1972.

An analysis of BOD5 data collected during January and February, 1973, at the South Platte River mainstem and tributary sampling sites upstream and downstream of the discharge from the Denver Metro Sewage Disposal District #1 Plant (plus BOD5 effluent data from the plant) indicated that the increased BOD5 concentrations at the downstream Henderson sampling station were due primarily to increased organic loads imposed by the sewage treatment plant discharge. If overall improvement of the quality of the South Platte River is to occur, a distinct improvement in the treatment capability of the Denver Metro Sewage Disposal Plant must be achieved.

Data collected at the Julesburg station suggest that the quality of the South Platte River at this point (RK 140) has improved since 1968 as shown by a decrease in the  $BOD_5$  concentration from 11 mg/l during peak concentration periods to about 5 mg/l at peak periods in 1971, 1972, and the first quarter of 1973. Based on an average flow during 1972 of approximately 6.5 cms (230 cfs) and an average  $BOD_5$  concentration of 2 mg/l the  $BOD_5$  load averaged about 1.1 metric tons per day (2.5X10 $^3$  pounds per day) in 1972.

Peak  $BOD_5$  concentrations tend to occur during the winter months at sampling locations downstream of Henderson (downstream of RK 485.5). Similar peaks in  $BOD_5$  concentrations at "metropolitan" stations upstream of Henderson appear to be inversely related to flow and not influenced by the same industrial processes common to the lower South Platte River drainage.

No BOD5 standards are in existence or proposed for the South Platte River Basin. BOD5 concentrations have been historically utilized as a convenient measure of oxygen-demanding loads introduced by major dischargers to the South Platte River System. The "Broad Objectives" of the South Platte Accomplishment Plan have been written in terms of  $BOD_5$  load reductions of

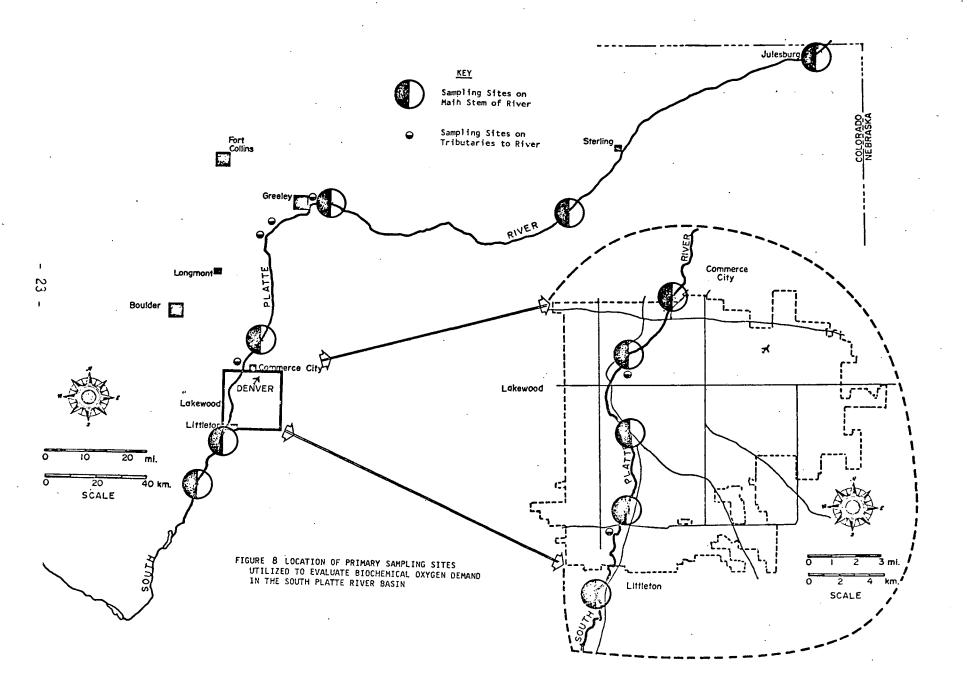
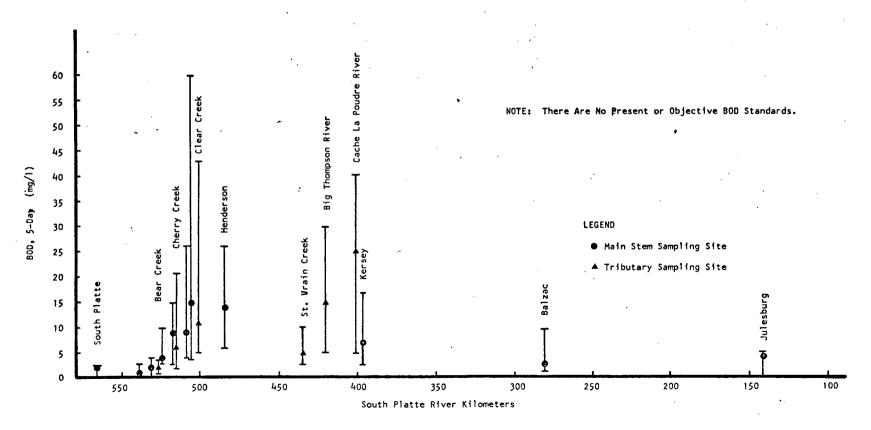


FIGURE 9

Current Concentrations of 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>-Median and Range) For South Platte River Basin in Colorado

Based on Selected Data



 $4X10^4$  pounds per day (18 metric tons per day) by 1972 and  $9.5X10^4$  pounds per day (43 metric tons per day) by 1976.

The full impact of  $BOD_5$  load reductions of this size cannot be measured by the existing long-term water quality surveillance stations since the present  $BOD_5$  loads at some of these stations are at least an order of magnitude less than the proposed reduction. For example, average  $BOD_5$  loads in 1972 are estimated to be 12, 11.1, 2.0, and 1.1 metric tons per day at Henderson, Kersey, Balzac, and Julesburg, respectively. It is suggested that major reductions in  $BOD_5$  loadings will have to be monitored at or quite near their sources (municipal treatment plants and sugar beet processing plants).

## Hydrogen Ion (pH) Measurements

Sampling locations utilized for analysis of pH measurements are shown in Figure 10. The acidity/alkalinity (pH) of the South Platte River Basin is not considered to be a strong function of any municipal or industrial discharges but rather to be controlled by runoff and recharge to the River system. As a result of its independence from "control," pH, along with temperature, as determined at the long-term stations, is considered to be a strong factor in determining appropriate stream classifications and subsequent quantitative standards whenever these classifications are strong functions of the hydrogen ion content and temperature of the water.

Present standards require adherence to a 6.5 to 8.5 (S.U.) range from the headwaters of the South Platte River to York Street (RK 504.4). Downstream of York Street the range is increased to 5 to 9 (S.U.). The present standards have not been exceeded on the acid side (<7.0 S.U.) at the long-term stations and those excursions over the basic side (>7.0 S.U.) might all be related to periods of rapid snow melt or otherwise rapid runoff (Figure 11).

The standards objectives would lower the upper bound from 8.5 to 8.3 (S.U.) in the stream reach providing for body contact recreation (Source to Englewood - RK 523.0) and would raise the lower bound from 5 (S.U.) in the lower reaches to 6 (S.U.). No significant problems are envisioned with the more restrictive bounds except in the cases of Cherry Creek and Clear Creek where some limitations on selected effluents may be necessary to insure maintenance of the South Platte and the appropriate tributary classification.

# Temperature Measurements

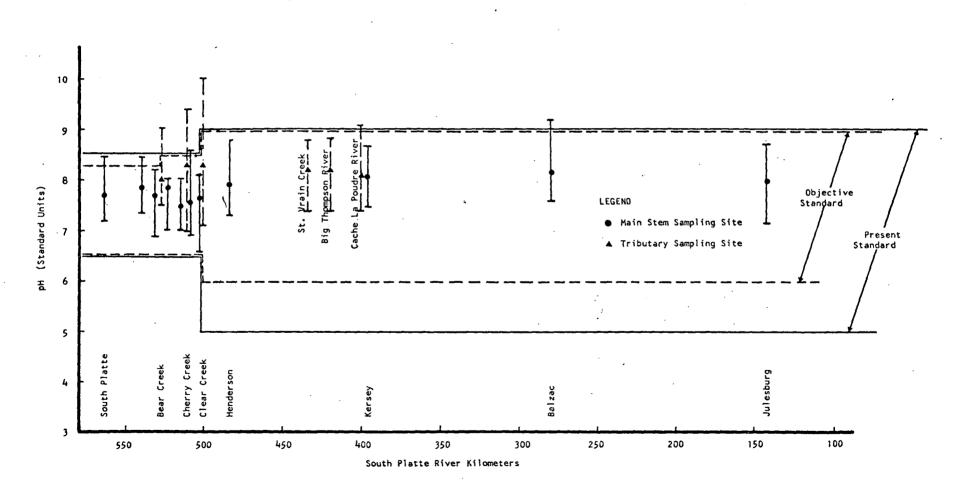
Sampling locations utilized for analysis of temperature measurement are also shown in Figure 10. Along with the hydrogen ion content (pH), the temperature range of the South Platte River and its tributaries is not considered to be a strong function of any point-discharges, at least not as far as the quality of the river system is represented by data from the long-term stations. Discharges with the potential to affect the temperature of the South Platte River are thought to be those associated with three power plants (Arapahoe, Zuni, and Cherokee) the Martin Marietta facility discharging to Brush Creek, and, perhaps the Coors facilities, discharging to Clear Creek.

26

FIGURE 11

Current Concentrations of Hydrogen Ion (pH)(Median & Range) for South Platte River Basin in Colorado

Based on Selected Cata



The summary graph (Figure 12) shows a slight tendency of the upper bound (of the temperature range) to rise from about  $21^{\circ}$  C ( $70^{\circ}$  F) to about  $24^{\circ}$  C ( $75^{\circ}$  F) as the River moves through the Denver metropolitan area. At Balzac (RK 280.0) the temperatures range up to about  $29^{\circ}$  C( $85^{\circ}$  F) but this high value is presumed to be a function of the topography, climate, and amount of water present in the vicinity of this sampling station.

The present water quality standards for the South Platte River set an upper temperature limit of  $21^{\circ}$  C( $70^{\circ}$  F) upstream of Exposition Avenue (RK 518.4) and  $32^{\circ}$  C ( $90^{\circ}$  F) downstream from Exposition Avenue to the State Line. With the exception of values of about  $22^{\circ}$  C ( $72^{\circ}$  F) that have been measured on occasion at Bowles Avenue (RK 530.7) and Dartmouth Avenue (RK 524.1), no problems have been encountered in meeting these temperature criteria. Of course the data are insufficient to measure the short-range rise in temperatures near specific outfalls to determine whether abrupt changes in temperature are caused by such outfalls. The apparent increase in temperature from 1970 to 1971 suggested by the station-by-station plots in Appendix A-6 is thought to be related to the decrease in average annual flow occurring from 1970 to 1971.

The standards objectives could change only the upper bound on the coldwater fishery portion of the South Platte (upstream of Exposition Avenue - RK 518.4) from its present limit of 210 C (700 F) to 14.50 C (580 F) (suitable for all cold water species). The long-term data indicates that such a standard may be too strict for the upper reaches of the South Platte River if the fish species introduced or desired are sensitive to the higher temperatures likely to occur in the River. It may be appropriate to instead place an upper bound of  $18^{\rm O}$  C (650 F) (suitable for brown trout) on the upper reaches.

#### Nutrient Measurements

A selected amount of nutrient data were reviewed to ascertain the quality of the main stem of the South Platte River in terms of concentrations of nitrates (as nitrogen), phosphate (as phosphate), and ammonia (as nitrogen).

Nitrate concentrations showed a tendency to fluctuate somewhat sporadically throughout the river reach. Concentrations increased almost 15 fold to about 3 mg/l (as N) as the river passed through the Denver Metropolitan area (Figure 13). Near the Nebraska State Line a reduction in nitrate concentration to about 1.5 mg/l (as N) was observed. Unusually high concentrations (3 to 4 times normal) were measured at all stations during mid-1970 (see Appendix A-7). Even with this significant increase the nitrate concentrations have remained well below the recommended limit of 10 mg/l (as N) for drinking water purposes. This does not negate the fact that the presently measured nitrate concentrations may be a significant factor in the production of algae growths in the South Platte River.

Phosphate concentrations rise from about 0.1 mg/l (as total  $PO_4$ ) measured upstream from Denver (RK 564.5) to about 7 mg/l downstream at the Henderson station (RK 485.5). Concentrations then gradually decrease to about 0.5 mg/l (T-PO4) as the Nebraska State Line is approached. Concentrations of total phosphorus above 0.1 mg/l are generally thought to significantly enhance the

FIGURE 12

Current Range in Temperature for South Platte River Basin in Colorado

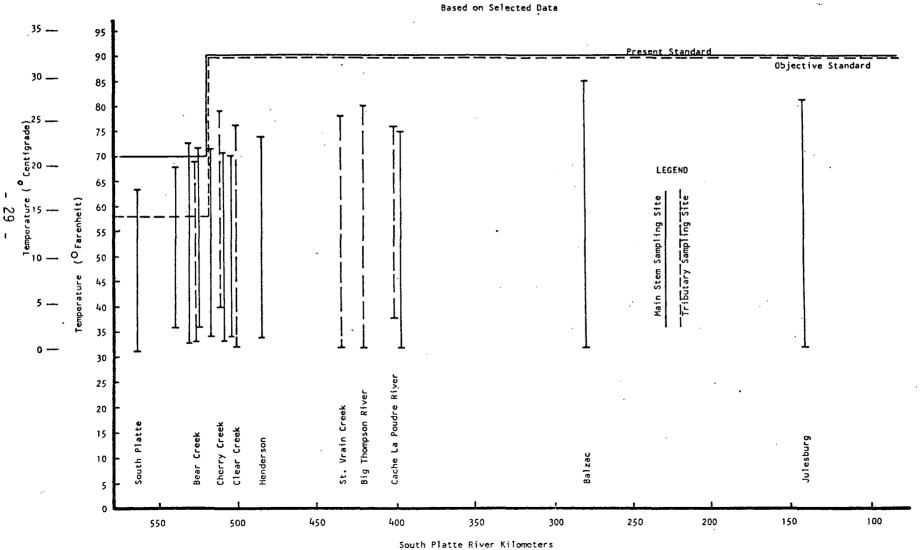
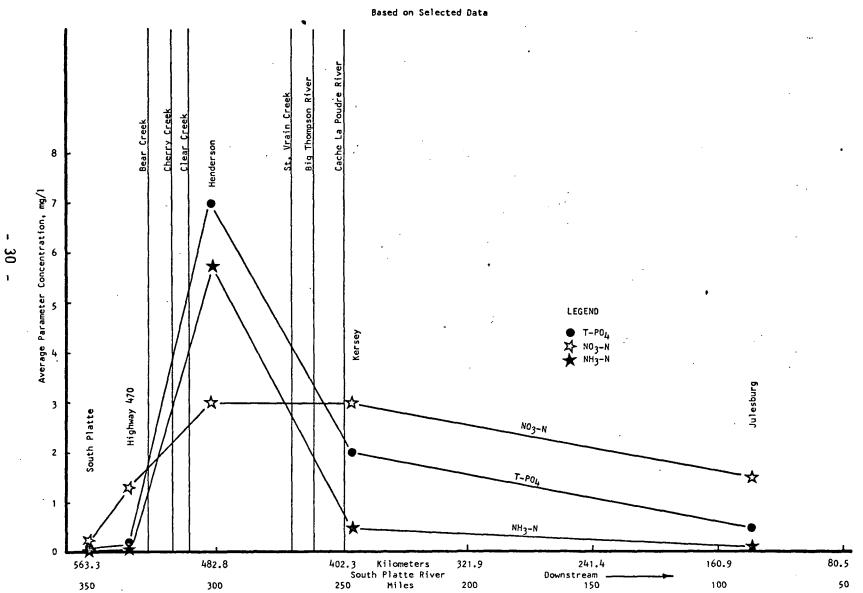


FIGURE 13

Current Concentrations of Nutrients (PO4, NO3, NH3) For South Platte River in Colorado



production of algae in streams and lakes (assuming other necessary growth factors are available). It is evident that control of phosphorus is required in the South Platte River in and below the Denver Metro Area if an excessive growth of nuisance algae is to be prevented since nitrogen concentrations and temperatures are suitable for algal growth. An upward trend in phosphate concentrations has been observed at Henderson and Kersey (RK 485.5 and RK 396.7, respectively) since 1970. The factors which have produced this increase are not completely identifiable, but they may relate to the increase in organic waste discharge from the Denver Metro Sewage Disposal District #1 Plant which was discussed in an earlier section dealing with  $BOD_5$  concentrations in the South Platte River.

Ammonia concentrations also increase appreciably as the South Platte River passes through Denver (from 0.04 mg/l to 5.8 mg/l) (as nitrogen) and then decrease downstream to the State Line (0.1 mg/l)(as N). Significant peaking in ammonia concentrations has been observed during the winter and spring seasons. However, in 1972 the ammonia concentrations at Henderson (RK 485.5) did not drop through the summer to the extent noted in the past. The normal decrease from winter to summer is from about 12 mg/l NH3 (as N) to about 1 mg/l NH3 (as N) but during the 1972 summer season the NH3 concentration remained at about 10 mg/l (as N). Increasing effluent flow from the Denver Metro Sewage Treatment Plant located at RK 502.4 may have contributed to the increased NH3 concentrations observed in 1972 at the Henderson site (RK 485.5).

Concern has been expressed over possible ammonia toxicity in the South Platte River and the possible need for ammonia removal at the Denver Metro Plant. Recent research indicates that only the un-ionized fraction (NH3) of ammonia is toxic to fish, and that the highest concentration of un-ionized ammonia which apparently will not cause any adverse effects is 0.025 mg/l NH3 as NH3 (0.0206 mg/l NH3 as N) $\frac{6}{}$ . The un-ionized fraction of total ammonia is, in large part, a function of pH and temperature, with the fraction increasing as pH and temperature values increase.

Based on long term average values for pH (8.0) and temperature (highs near  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) at the Henderson sampling site (located approximately 17 kilometers downstream from the Denver Metro Plant discharge), the concentration of total ammonia  $(\text{NH}_3 + \text{NH}_4^+)$  in the river must not exceed 0.54 mg/l NH<sub>3</sub> as N if the toxic un-ionized ammonia fraction  $(\text{NH}_3)$  is to remain below the recommended limit of .0206 mg/l NH<sub>3</sub> as N (variables other than pH and temperature are considered to be insignificant in this calculation). Since the river contains an average concentration of approximately 6 mg/l total NH<sub>3</sub> as N at this location, there clearly exists a great potential for serious impairment of the warm water fishery in this stream reach. These facts present a strong case for the adoption by the Denver Metro Sewage Treatment Plant of additional treatment facilities designed for a high degree of ammonia removal.

<sup>5/</sup> Proposed Criteria for Water Quality, Vol. I, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., October, 1973.

<sup>6/</sup> The Proposed Criteria for Water Quality published by the U.S. EPA Agency, October, 1973, page 95, states: "The acceptable maximum concentration of un-ionized ammonia in water is 0.02 mg/l."

# Comparison of Data from Short-Term and Long-Term Sampling

To determine if there were significant differences in measurement of parameters between infrequent, long-term sampling and intensive, short-term sampling, an examination and comparison of sample results under both conditions was made at the 19th Street sampling location (RK 510.6). These results are presented in Figures 14 through 19. In general the figures show that long-term data (regular semi-monthly sampling by the Denver County Health Dept.) and short-term data (daily sampling coordinated by the Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG) study program) are in fairly close agreement throughout the April-July comparison period for dissolved oxygen (DO) and fecal coliform parameters. The BOD $_5$  values also agree closely during the latter period of comparison (June-July), but during the earlier period (April-May) the long-term data is about 50% less than the short-term data. Note also, in Figure 14, the low concentrations of dissolved oxygen (<4 mg/l) which are frequently encountered at the 19th Street sampling location.

Comparisons were also made between samples collected at frequent (4 hour) intervals during the day and samples collected only once during the same day at the same location. It was found that significant variations in water quality (particularly  $BOD_5$  concentrations) occurred throughout the day at the 19th Street sampling site (See Figures 17 through 19). The above results indicate that the long-term data (derived from semi-monthly grab samples) employed in this report does not always accurately reflect the existing stream conditions which would be observed through an intensive daily sampling program.

# Adequacy of Data

The data presented and reviewed herein are almost all "long-term data," that is, they have been collected infrequently at widely-spaced stations. As such the data are moderately adequate. The representativeness of the data is considered questionable in the following areas:

- 1. The exact sampling locations are not well-defined and, as a result, the data are comprised of samples which may have been collected from different river mileage locations or under different mixing conditions.
- 2. The time of day for sample collection has not been consistent. DO samples may be significantly affected by this variable. (In some cases, this variation may be desirable).
- 3. Flow data for the sampling locations are not generally obtained at the time of sample collection.
- 4. Methods of measuring coliform bacteria vary from agency to agency.

As discussed earlier, these data are not collected in a manner (frequency or duration) to allow accurate evaluation of the potential to violate quantitative standards. In general, the weakness lies in the fact that the length of time that a specific concentration exists is not determined.

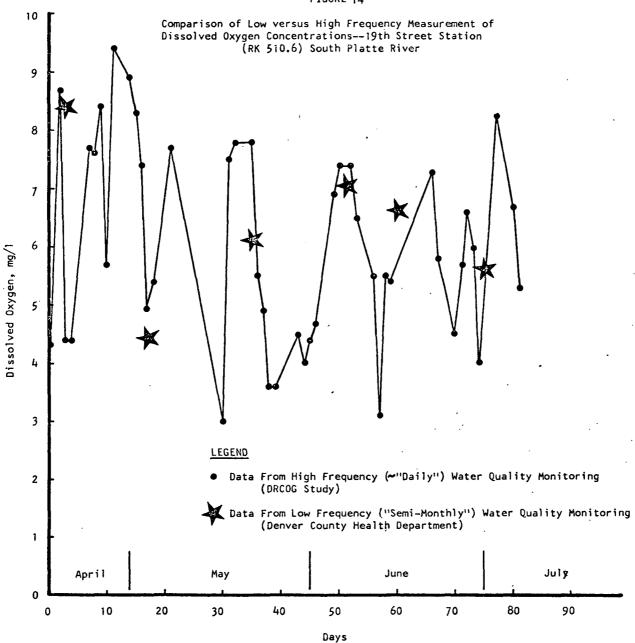
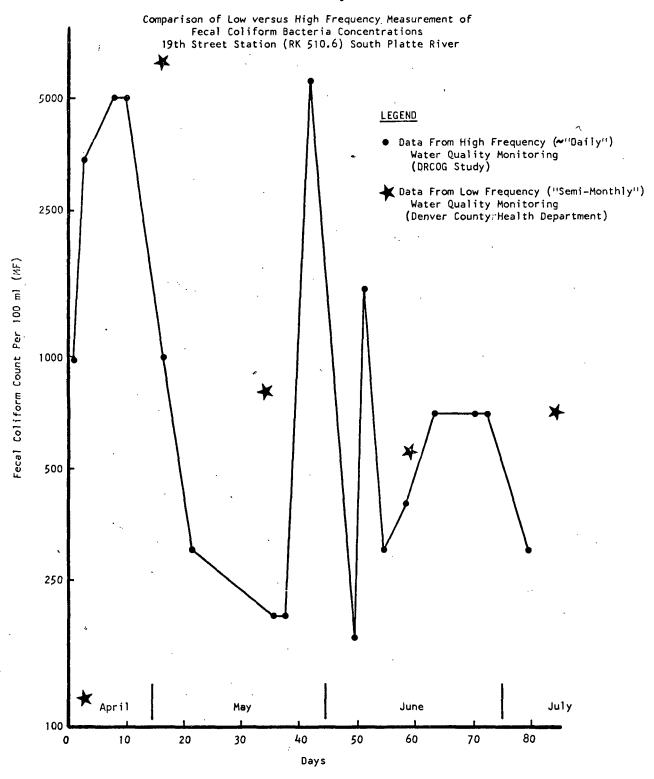
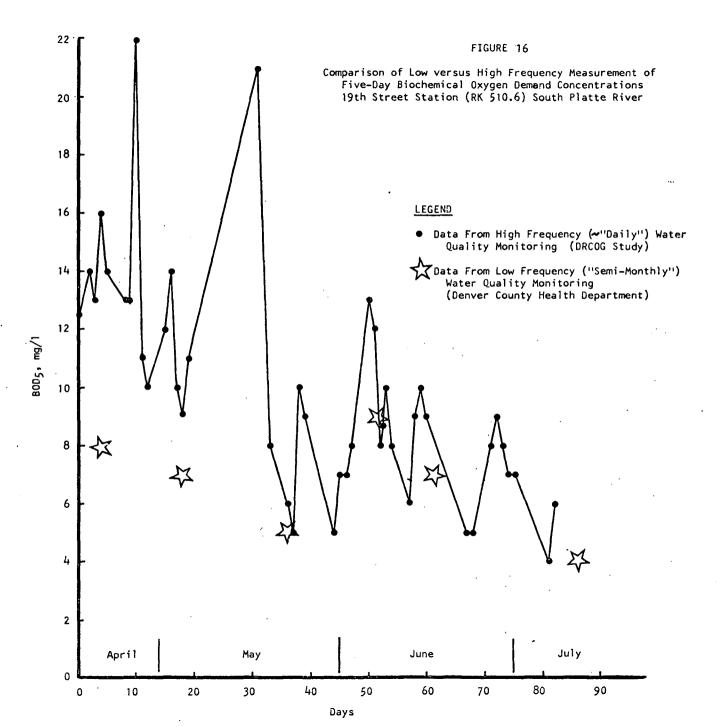


FIGURE 15





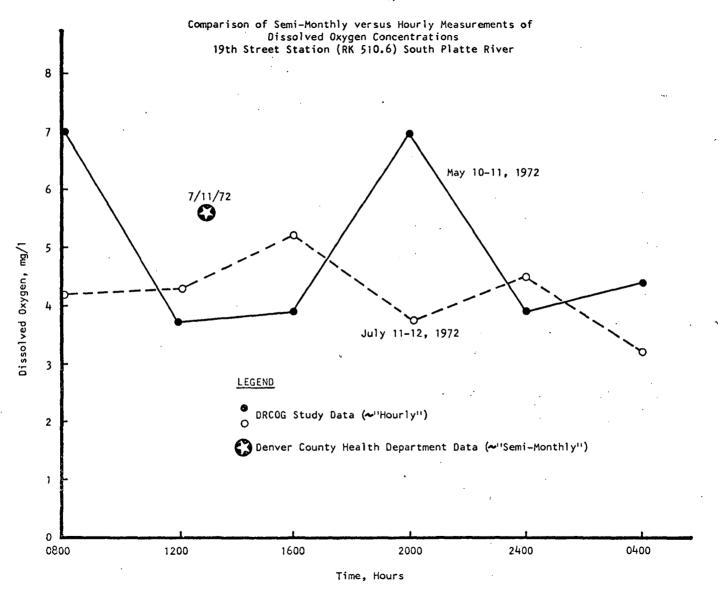


FIGURE 18

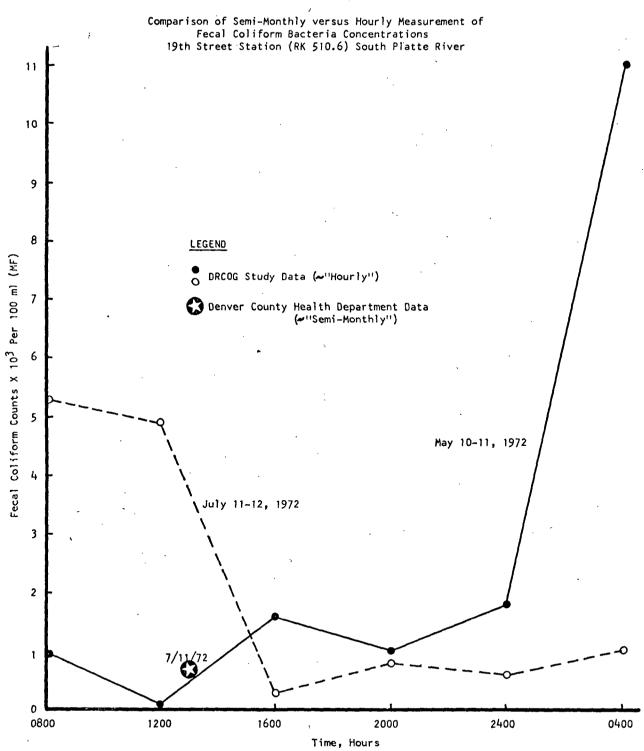
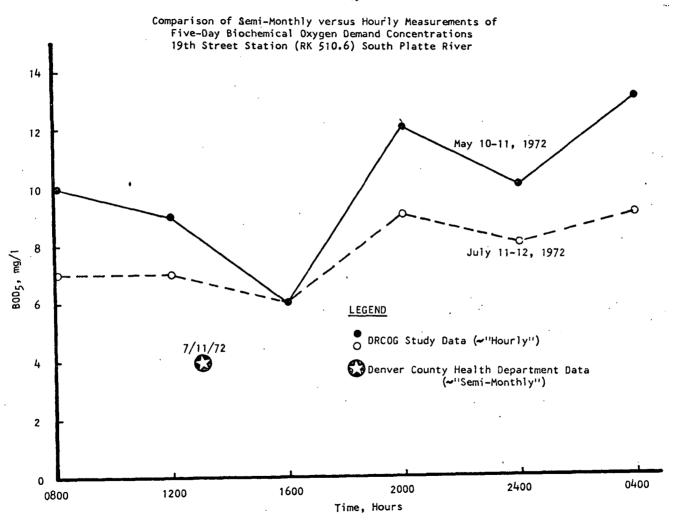


FIGURE 19



Further, the present sampling network does not adequately identify sources of pollutants. For example, the network does not define the impact on water temperature of discharges from three power plants located on the South Platte River nor from a brewery located on Clear Creek or a manufacturing facility located on Brush Creek. The network does not facilitate the identification of contributions of contaminants from minor tributaries such as Lakewood Gulch and various storm sewers.

In addition, the present sampling network is not designed to quantify variables such as ground water inflow to the streams, the state of existing aquatic biota, non-point sources of pollution, or the role of sediment transport and deposition. Therefore accurate modeling of the entire river system is not presently feasible.

### SUMMARY OF LONG-TERM MEASUREMENTS

#### Present Concentrations - Main Stem

The main stem of the South Platte River in Colorado undergoes deterioration as it passes through the Denver Metropolitan Area (RK 539.0 to RK 485.5). In terms of coliform bacteria, the highest concentrations are normally measured at the Franklin Street sampling location (RK 505.3), averaging about 550,000 total coliform organisms and 3000 fecal coliform organisms per 100 ml. Concentrations sporadically rise to as much as 100 times these median values. The dissolved oxygen content of the South Platte River also decreases from a median upstream value of about 8 mg/l to a median value of about 6 mg/l, with fluctuations of 2 mg/l as the River traverses the metropolitan area. The 5-day biochemical oxygen demand of the river increases through the metropolitan area to a median value of about 15 mg/l with fluctuations in excess of 25 mg/l. Temperature and pH data show only minor deterioration through the metro-area. Nutrient data ( $NO_3$ ,  $PO_4$ ,  $NH_3$ ) reflect a deterioration, especially in phosphate and ammonia (to about 7 mg/l and 6 mg/l, respectively), not only through Denver but also downstream as far as Kersey, about 100 kilometers downstream of the metropolitan area.

The overall deterioration of the South Platte River is not relegated to just the reach immediately downstream from the major treatment plants, but rather occurs throughout the Metro area.

# Long-Term Trends - Main Stem

Long-term trends in water quality appear to be associated with a decrease in coliform bacteria in the River since 1966 complicated by a disturbing upward trend in concentrations measured in the metropolitan area recently. Dissolved oxygen concentrations have varied in a cyclic yet unpredictable fashion throughout the period of record and though there is some sign of decreasing water quality recently, equally low values of D.O. have occurred in periods of the past.  $BOD_5$  concentrations have remained about the same at most locations through the period of record except for the Henderson location which has shown a doubling in concentration during the first quarter of 1973.  $BOD_5$  concentrations at several locations within metropolitan Denver have also shown sporadically high values in the more recent data (1972).

To a certain extent, improvements in the water quality of the South Platte River that appeared imminent in 1970 (when compared to 1966-1968) have not completely materialized.

# Tributaries

The bacteriological quality of the major tributaries to the South Platte River improved over the period of record. The dissolved oxygen concentrations fluctuated in a manner similar to that of the South Platte itself whereas the BOD $_5$  concentrations showed a minor tendency to decrease. Of those tributaries for which data were reviewed, the Cache La Poudre carried the highest median concentrations of bacteria and BOD $_5$  and the lowest median D.O. concentration. Clear Creek, by virtue of sporadic excursions of increasing bacteria and BOD $_5$  concentrations, also warrants designation as a continuing deterrent to achievement of high quality water in the South Platte River Basin.

# Relationship of Present Quality to "Obective" Classifications

In order to meet the water quality standards or "objective" classifications herein proposed for the South Platte River Basin, the following changes in present water quality must be achieved:

- 1. Average total coliform bacteria concentrations must be reduced by an order of magnitude or more in both the South Platte River through Denver and in all major tributaries downstream of Cherry Creek.
- 2. Average fecal coliform bacteria concentrations must be reduced by a factor of three in both the South Platte River through Denver and the Big Thompson River and reduced by a factor of 20 in the Cache La Poudre River.
- 3. Average dissolved oxygen concentrations must be generally increased to prevent excursions of long duration below the "objective" standards of 6 and 5 mg/l. This may require a 20 percent increase in DO or implementation of methods to reduce the sizable fluctuations (downward) of disssolved oxygen.
- 4. In order to achieve the changes listed above, the BOD5 concentrations will have to be reduced.

Since the data herein presented and summarized continue to be collected infrequently, and since variations in concentrations are functions not only of controllable discharges but also of the season, stream velocities and flow quantity, channel configuration, mixing, and precipitation/recharge, it will not be easy to ascertain whether improvements in water quality are achieved by just reviewing the long-term data. However, monthly review of long-term data can provide a rough indicator of permanent changes in water quality. Such changes must then be proven by quantifying the previously mentioned variables of season, velocity and flow quantity, channel configuration, mixing, and duration of concentration.

#### EFFLUENTS TO THE SOUTH PLATTE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

The South Platte River is estimated to receive a total of 17.4 cms (~400 MGD) from industrial and municipal discharges. This amount is comprised almost equally of discharges from municipal water and waste water treatment plants and industries (see Table 7A). While the discharge amount is somewhat low compared to discharges from industrialized areas in the East and Midwest, the amount estimated as being discharged to the South Platte River system is approximately equal to the four year average annual flow (1969-1972) near the State Line at Julesburg (~20 cms or ~700 cfs). Therefore, the discharges can have a significant impact on the quantity and quality of the South Platte River.

Table 7B lists the known discharges to the South Platte River System along with water quality monitoring stations and tributary locations. The industrial data are derived from applications to EPA for discharge permits. The vast majority of the industrial discharges come from 24 facilities, each having estimated flows equal to or in excess of 0.09 cms ( $^{2}$ .0 MGD) (see Table 7C). The Metropolitan Denver Waste Water Treatment Plant is estimated to account for over 50 percent of the flow from the municipal discharges (5.09 cms or 116 MGD).

It seems reasonable to hypothesize that since water quality degradation of the South Platte River occurs primarily as increases in coliform bacteria and organic material, municipal discharges share a large part of the responsibility for the degradation.

### FUTURE WATER QUALITY SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

EPA-Region VIII, proposed a comprehensive water quality surveillance system for the South Platte River Basin in March of 1973. 1/2 The proposed system included 23 main stem stations and 34 tributary stations. Of the total of 57 stations, 25 were occupied at the time of the March, 1973 report. Recent decreases in funding have forced an intensive review of all comprehensive monitoring systems and, therefore, the earlier plan is herein modified and reduced to its essentials.

It is felt that the major objective of the water quality surveillance network will be to evaluate ambient water quality against water quality standards. Detection of "spills" or accidental releases will be the responsibility of point source monitors as opposed to the surveillance network. Measurements to define the fate of most point and nonpoint discharges must be conducted as short term (<1 year) surveys. Mixing relationships at

<sup>7/ &</sup>quot;Water Quality Monitoring Plan in South Platte River Basin, Colorado and Wyoming," Surveillance Branch, Surveillance and Analysis Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII, March, 1973.

Major Classifications of Point-Source Discharges
To The South Platte River Basin

TABLE 7A

Facilities	Total D	ischarges CMS
Water Treatment Plants	9.2	0.40
Waste Water Treatment Plants	184.2	8.09
Industry	203.5	8.93
TOTAL	396.9	17.4

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record In the South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Main Stem

Name	Location Name Type of Facility RM RK		Ave MGD	rage Flow CMS	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting water quality	
$WQS^{f 1)}$ - South Platte Colorado		350.8	564.5			
Kassler Water Treatment Plant Denver Water Board	Domestic Water	339	545.5	0.17	7.46X10 <sup>-3</sup>	(solids)
Martin Marietta Corp Deer Creek enters @ 336.5 through gravel pit Plum Creek enters @ 335.5	Mfg. Research	341.1/2.	. 548.9/ 3.2	0.55	24.1 X10 <sup>-3</sup>	Sewage, Metal Plating (solids, BOD <sub>5</sub> , Tem <sub>p.</sub> ) Into Brush Creek
WQS - Interstate Highway 470 Bridge	Gravel	334.9	539.0			
Peter Kiewit & Sons WQS - Bowles Ave Bridge	Construction	330 329.8	531.1 530.7	0.3	13.2 X10 <sup>-3</sup>	
Englewood Water Treatment Plant	Domestic Wtr.	328	527.8	0.28	12.3 X10 <sup>-3</sup>	(solids)
Littleton Waste Water Treatment Plant see Bear Creek enters @ 326.4	Sewage	327.6	527.2	5.2	.228	(solids, BOD <sub>5</sub> )
Public Service Company (Arapahoe Station) WQS - Dartmouth Ave. Bridge	Power Gen; coal	328 325.7	527.8 524.1	1.3	57.1 X10 <sup>-3</sup>	(solids, Temp.)
Englewood Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	325.1	523.2	8.6	.377	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , solids)
WOS - Alameda Ave. Bridge		321.5	517.4			

<sup>1)</sup> WQS = Water Quality Station

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record In the South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Plum Creek (RK 335.5 on South Platte)

•		Location	Ave	rage Flow	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting
Name	Type of Facility	RM RK	MGD	CMS	water quality
Castle Rock Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	335.5 539.9	0.2	8.78x10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> )
E.I. DuPont Corp.	Manufacturing	335.5/ 539.9/ 6.3 10.		39.5x10 <sup>-3</sup>	(solids, BOD <sub>5</sub> ) (Potential NH3, pH)

		Location		Average Flow		Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting
Name	Type of Facility	RM	RK	MGD	CMS	water quality
Public Service Company Water Treatmer Plant, Evergreen	nt	326.4/30	525.3/48.3	0.03	1.3x10 <sup>-3</sup>	
Public Service Company Old Water Treatment Plant, Evergreen		326.4/30	525.3/48.3	0.03	1.3x10 <sup>-3</sup>	
Evergreen Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	326.4/25	525.3/40.2	0.2	8.78x10 <sup>-3</sup>	(Solids, BOD <sub>5</sub> , Bacteria)
Public Service Company-Water Treatment Plant,Kittridge		326.4/20	525.3/32.2	0.003	.13x10 <sup>-3</sup>	
WQS - Jefferson-Arap. Co. Line		326.4/4.2	525.3/6.8	•		

TABLE 7B

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record in South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Lakewood Gulch

		Los	cation	Average	e Flow	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affectin	19
Name	Type of Facility	RM	RK	MGD	CMS	Water Quality	
South Lakewood Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	319.7	513.2	1.8	.079	(BND <sub>5</sub> , solids)	

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record In South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Main Stem

Name	Type of Facility	Location		Avera	ge Flow	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting
		RM	RK	MGD	CMS	Water Quality
Gates Rubber Co. (Mississippi Avenue)	mfg. rubber products	322.5 322.35	519.0 518.8	0.8? 1.67	.035 .073	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , solids O&G, Heavy Metals)
Roberts Food		319	513.4	0.072	3.16x10 <sup>-3</sup>	(TDS, pH)
Public Service Company (Zuni Plant)	Power Gengas, oil coal	318	511.8	44.0	1.93	Cooling, ion exchange (BOD <sub>5</sub> , solids, Temp.)
Ellis Foods see Lakewood Gulch see Cherry Creek enters @ 3	Food Processing, Canning	318	511.8	0.06	2.63x10 <sup>-3</sup>	Cooling Water (Temp.)
WQS - 19th St. Bridge	17.7	317.3	510.6			
City Ice Company		317	510.1	0.4	17.6x10 <sup>-3</sup>	(Solids)
Burlington Northern RR	Fueling-car washing	316	508.5	0.01 est.	.44x10 <sup>-3</sup> est.	Overflow (BOD <sub>5)</sub>
Safeway Stores		316	508.5	0.07	3.07x10 <sup>-3</sup>	(Solids)
Denver Northside Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	314.4	506.0			Storm Sewer collects Pond Seepage RM 314.5
see Rocky Mtn. Ditch enters WQS - Franklin St. Bridge	@ 314.38	314.0	505.3			

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record In The South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Cherry Creek Enters at 317.7 on South Platte

		Loca	tion	Aver	age Flow	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting
Name	Type of Facility	RM	RK	MGD	CMS	Water Quality
Glendale Sanitation District	Sewage	317.7/5	511.3/8.0	0.3	13.2x10 <sup>-3</sup>	
WQS - at mouth of Cherry Creek		317.7/ 0.1	511.3/0.2			

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record in South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Rocky Mountain Ditch enters @ 314.4

		Lo	cation	Avera	ge Flow	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting
Name	Type of Facility	RM	RK	MGD	CMS	Water Quality
GAF	Manufacturing	314.38/1.4	505.93/2 2	0.027	1.18x10 <sup>-3</sup>	(pH, Solids)

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record In the South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Main Stem

Name	Type of Facility	Locat RM	ion RK	Averag MGD	e Flow CMS	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting Water Quality
Denver Rendering		313	503.7	0.86	.038	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , solids)
National By-Products		313	503.7	0.18	7.9X10 <sup>-3</sup>	Cooling
Public Service Co. (Cherokee Station)	Power Gen., Coal	312.5	502.9	6.5	.285	(solids, pH)
Metro Denver Waste Water Treatment Plant (also discharges to Burlington Ditch) see Sand Creek enters @ 312.1 see Clear Creek enters @ 311.1	Sewage	312.2	502.4	116.0	5.09	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , solids)
South Adams Waste Water Treatment Plant WQS - Henderson - Bridge to Adams Co. Fairgrounds	Sewage	306.7 301.7	493.6 485.5	1.8	.079	(80D <sub>5</sub> , solids)
Stokely Van Camp	Food Processing,	296	476.4	0.063	2.76X10 <sup>-3</sup>	<sup>3</sup> (Temp.)
Brighton Waste Water Treatment Plant	Canning Sewage	295.8	476.0	1.3	.057	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , solids)
Great Western Sugar - Brighton	Sugar Beet Processing	295.6	475.7	2.5	.110	Condenser <sup>+</sup> Irrig. Return Flow (ROD <sub>5</sub> , nutrients) Bacteriological

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record in South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Sand Creek enters South Platte @ 312.1-

		Locat	ion	Avera	ge Flow	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting
Name	Type of Facility	RM	RK	MGD	CMS	Water Quality
Buckley Air National Guard Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage and Maintenance	312.1/9	502.3/ 14.5	0.09	3.95x10 <sup>-3</sup>	Discharged to Toll Gate Creek
Fitzsimons Hospital Waste Water Treatment Plant	Hospital Sewage	312.1/5	502.3/ 8.0	0.23	10.0x10 <sup>-3</sup>	Can be Discharged to Toll Gate Creek used for irrigation
Stapleton International Airport City and County of Denver	Maintenance	312.1/	502.3/			Bypass of stormwater & ind. waters possible
Refinery Corp.	Refinery	312.1 <u>1</u> /	502.3	0.144	6.3×10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, N)
Continental Oil	Refinery	312.1/	502.3	0.65	28.5×10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BND <sub>5</sub> , Solids, N) O/F to Sand Creek via Burl. Ditch
Lester Jones Sand and Gravel	Aggregate	312.1/	502.3/			Washing

 $<sup>\</sup>underline{1}/$  Discharged to Burlington Ditch which  $\underline{\mathsf{can}}$  overflow to Sand Creek

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record In the South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Clear Creek, Enters South Platte @ 311.1

Name	Type of Facility	Location RM RK	Avera MGD	ge Flow CMS	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting Water Quality
Loveland Ski Basin	Recreation (Sewage)				,
Mountain Aggregate		311.1/ 500.6/ 49 78.9	0.2	8.78X10-3	
American Metals Climax - Urad		311.1/ 500.6/ 49 78.9	8.93	. 392	(Solids)
Georgetown Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	49 76.9			
Idaho Springs Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	311.1/ 500.6/ 38.7 62.3	0.3	.013	(BOD5, Bacteriological)
Golden Water Treatment Plant	Domestic Water	311.1/ 500.6/ 19 30.6	0.59	25.9X10-3	
WQS - Upstream of Golden		311.1/ 500.6/ 17.9 28.8			
Adolph Coors Company	Brewery, Ceramics, Sewage, Plating	311.1/ 500.6/ 18 30.0	23.0	1.01	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Temp.) Cooling
Wheat Ridge Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	311.1/ 500.6/ 7.7 12.4	2.1	.092	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , solids, Bact.)
Suburban Sand and Gravel		311.1/ 500.6/ 7.5 12.0	0.58	.025	(Solids)
Clear Creek Valley Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage and Sigman Meat Co. (0.36 mgd)	311.1/ 500.6/ 7.0 11.3	0.5	21.9X10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , solids)
Arvada Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	311.1/ 500.6/ 6.7 10.8	1.1	. 048	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , solids)
Cotter Corporation (Schwartzwalder Mine)	Mining				Discharges to Ralston Creek
Western Paving		311.1/ 500.6/ 3.8 6.1	0.085	3.73X10 <sup>-3</sup>	
Baker Metro Water Treatment Plant	Domestic Water	311.1/ 500.6/ 4.0 6.4	0.084	3.69X10 <sup>-3</sup>	
Baker Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	311.1/ 500.6/ 3.4 5.5	1.0	. 044	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , solids)
Western Paving		311.1/ 500.6/ 2.5 4.0	0.1	4.39X10 <sup>-3</sup>	
Peter Kiewit		311.1/ 500.6/	0.03	1.3X10 <sup>-3</sup>	
WQS - Near Mouth		2.0 311.1/ 500.6/ 0.3 0.5			

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record in South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Big Dry Creek enters South Platte @ 288.6

		Location			ge Flow	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting	
Name	Type of Facility	RM	RK	MGD	CMS	water quality	
(U.S. AEC) Dow Chemical Rocky Flats	Nuclear Materials Manufacturing	288.6/30	464.4/ 48.3	0.31	13.6x10 <sup>-3</sup>	To Great Western Reservoir	
Broomfield Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	288.6/20	464.4/ 32.2	0.8	.035		
Western Electric	Manufacturing	288.6/17	464.4/ 27.4	0.13	5.7x10 <sup>-3</sup>	Cooling (TDS)	
Westminster Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage			0			

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record in South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Main Stem

Name	Type of Facility	Loca RM	ation RK	Avera MGD	age Flow CMS	Pertinent Operations & & Contaminent Affecting Standards
see Big Dry Creek enters at 288.6						
Ft. Lupton Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	287.6	462.8	0.8	.035	(Bacteria, Solids)
Platteville Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	276	444.2	0.1	4.39X10 <sup>-3</sup>	(Bacteria)
La Salle Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	273	439.3	0.1	4.39X10 <sup>-3</sup>	
see St. Vrain Creek enters at		270.0	434.5			
270.0 see Big Thompson River enters		260.4	419.1			
at 260.4 see Cache La Poudre River		249.0	400.7			
enters at 249.0  WQS - Near Kersey Crow Creek (Intermittant) discharges collected in vicinty of Cheyenne, Wyo.		46.5 241.7	396.7 389.0			
Great Western Sugar - Ft.Morgan	Sugar Beet Pro- cessing	196.2	315.7	10.8	.474	Condenser water (BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Nutrients, Temp:)
Ft. Morgan Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	195.2	314.1	2.6	.114	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Bacteria)
brush Waste Water Treatment Plant WQS - At Balzac	Sewage	185.6 174.0	298.7 280.0	1.1	.048	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Bacteria)
Terra Resources		169	272.0	0.022	.96X10 <sup>-3</sup>	
Great Western Sugar (Sterling)	Sugar Beet Pro- cessing	150.4	242.0	6.8	. 298	Treated Process Water (BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, N, Temp., Bacteria)
Sterling Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	148.6	239.1	2.5	.110	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Bacteria)
Platte Valley Rendering	Meat By-product Processing	150	241.4	0.04	1.75X10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, O&G)

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record in South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Dry Creek enters Boulder Creek @ 14.8

Name .	Type of Facility	Location		Avera	ige Flow	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting	
		RM	RK	MGD	CMS	water quality	
Beech Aircraft	Mfg, Plating, Rocket Testing	270/14.8/15	434.5/23.8/ 24.1	0.003	1.32×10 <sup>-4</sup>	(Cr)	
Boulder Water Treatment Plant	Domestic Water	270/14.8/10	434.5/23.8/ 16.1	3.15	.139		

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record in South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Coal Creek enters Boulder Creek @ 7.9

Name	Type of Facility	Locatio	Location		age Flow	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting
	·- <del></del>	RM	RK	MGD	CMS	water quality
Ideal Industries	Cement	270/17.6/ 7.9/19	434.5/28.3/ 12.7/30	0.064	2.8x10 <sup>-3</sup>	
Louisville Wastewater Treatment Plant	Sewage	270/17.6/ 7.9/9	434.5/28/3/ 12.7/14	0.2 .5	8.78x10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , solids, Bacteria)
Lafayette Wastewater Treatment Plant	Sewage	270/17.6/ 7.9/5	434.5/28.3/ 12.7/8.0	0.1	4.39×10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Bacteria)
Erie Wastewater Treatment Plant	Sewage	270/17.6/ 7.9/1	434.5/28.3/ 12.7/1.0	0.1 6	4.39×10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Bacteria)

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record in South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Boulder Creek enters St. Vrain Creek @ 17.4

Name	Type of Facility	Location RM	RK	Avera MGD	ge Flow CMS	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting water quality
				-		
Boulder Water Treatment Plant	Domestic Water	270/17.4/ 10	434.5/28.0/ 6.1	1.53	.067	
Flatiron Premix		270/17.4/ 22	434.5/28.0/ 35.4	3.2	.140	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids)
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant (Pearl Street)	Sewage	270/17.4/ 21.3	434.5/28.0/ 34.3	4.	.176	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids)
Public Service Company (Boulder)	Power Gen - Coal	270/17.4/	434.5/28.0/	9.9	. 435	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids) Discharge to Lakes
C & M Sand and Gravel		270/17.4/ 20	434.5/28.0/ 32.2	0.8	.035	(Solids)
Boulder Waste Water Treatment Plant (75th Street)	Sewage	270/17.4/ 17.8	434.5/2 <b>8.</b> 0/ 28.6	7.8	. 342	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids)
See Dry Creek enters @ 14.8 See Coal Creek enters @ 7.9 WQS - Boulder-Weld Co Line		270./17.4/ 7.0	434.5/28.0/ 11.	3		

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record in South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Saint Vrain Creek enters South Platte @ 270

Name	Type of Facility	Loca RM	tion RK	Averag MGD	ge Flow CMS	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting Water Quality
Lyons Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	270/39	434.5/62.8	0.1	4.39X10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Bacteria)
Longmont Water Treatment Plant	Domestic Water	270/35	434.5/56.3	1.63	7.16X10 <sup>-2</sup>	-
Golden Gravel		270/25	434.5/40.2	0.004	1.75X10 <sup>-4</sup>	
Longmont Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	270/23	434.5/37.0	3.7	.162	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Bactería)
Gould Filters		270/22	434.5/35.4	0.038	1.67X10 <sup>-3</sup>	
Great Western Sugar Co.'-	Sugar Beet Proc.	270/21	434.5/33.8	7.0	.307	Condenser Water
Longmont WQS - Weld - Boulder County		270/20.8	434.5/33.5			(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Temp, Bact.)
Line see Boulder Creek enters @ 17.4 WQS - Downstream of Longmont WQS - Near Mouth		270/17.4 270/17.2 270/1.3	434.5/28.0 434.5/27.7 434.5/2.1			
Public Service Co. (Ft. St. Vrain)	Power Gen.(nuclear)	270/1.0	434.5/1.6	3.0	.132	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Temp)

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record in South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Little Thompson River enters Big Thompson River @ 7.0

			Location		ge Flow	Pertinent Operations and Pollutants	
Name	Type of Facility	RM 	RK	MGD	CMS	affecting Water Quality	
Berthoud Wastewater Treatment Plant	Sewage	260.4/7.0/ 12	419.1/11.3/ 19.3	0.2	8.78×10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Bacteria)	
Carnation Milk Company	Evap. Miłk	260.4/7.0/	419.1/11.3/ 6.4	0.05	2.20x10 <sup>-3</sup>	Discharge to Hillsborough Ditch; Intermittent to Little Thompson River	
Great Western Sugar Company (Johnstown)	Sugar Recovery & MSG Production	260.4/7.0/ 2.0	419.1/11.3/3.2	4.0	.176	Condenser & Process Water (BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Nutrients, Bacteria)	
Johnstown Wastewater Treatment Plant	Sewage	260.4/7.0/2.	419.1/11.3/ 3.2	0.2	8.78x10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> )	

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record in South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Big Thompson River enters South Platte @ 260.4

		Locat			ge Flow	Pertinent Operations & Contaminent Affecting
Name	Type of Facility	RM	RK	MGD	CMS	Standards
Controlled Stream Flow						
Fish Hatchery 692, Colo. F&G, Estes Park	Fish Rearing	260.4/60.5	419.1/97.4	1.8	.079	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, N)
Federal Facilities U.S. Rocky Mountain National Park	Sewage	260.4/60	419.1/96.6	0.024	1.05X10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids)
Estes Park Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	260.4/54.5	419.1/87.7	0.9	3.95X10 <sup>-2</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids)
Fish Hatchery, Colo. F&G, Drake	Fish Rearing	260.4/42	419.1/67.6	3.9	.171	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, N)
Flatiron Paving (Loveland)		260.4/	419.1/	3.0	.132	(Solids)
Loveland Packing Co.	Beef & Pork Processing	260.4/25.5	419.1/41.0	0.05	2.19X10 <sup>-3</sup>	Process Water (BOD <sub>5</sub> )
Flatiron Sand & Gravel (Loveland)		260.4/	419.1/	2.5	.110	(Solids)
Loveland Water Treatment Plant	Domestic Water	260.4/	419.1/	0.15	6.58X10 <sup>-3</sup>	,
Loveland Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	260.4/24.5	419.1/39.4	2.7	.118	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Bact.)
Great Western Sugar (Loveland)	Sugar Beet Process	260.4/22.5	419.1/36.2	8.2	.360	Treated Process Water (BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids)
Greeley Water Treatment Plant see Little Thompson River enters @ 7.0	Domestic Water	260.4/ 260.4/7.0	419.1/ 419.1/11.3	0.12	5.27X10 <sup>-3</sup>	-
WQS - Near Mouth		260.4/0.9	419.1/1.4			
Floyd Hoag Sand and Gravel	Aggregate					
						Washing

Washing

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record in South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Eaton Draw enters Cache La Poudre River @ 6.9

Name	Type of Facility	Location RM	RK	Average F MGD	low CMS	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting Water Quality
Great Western Sugar (Eaton)	Sugar Beet Processing	249/6.9/7. (3 discharges)	400.7/11.1/	2.6	.114	Condenser, Scruber boilers (BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, N, Bacteria)
Eaton Wastewater Treatment Plant	Sewage	249/6.9/6.5	400.7/11.1/ 10.5	0.2	8.78x10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Bacteria)

TABLE 7B

Discharges of Record in South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Cache La Poudre River enters South Platte @ 249.0

Name	Type of Facility	Loc-	ation RK	Average F MGD	Tow CMS	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting <u>Water Ouality</u>
Fish Hatchery - Rustic (Colo F&G) WQS - upstream Ft. Collins	Fish Rearing	249/74 249/56.3	400.7/119.1 400.7/90.6	7.4	. 325	(BOE <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Bacteria)
Fish Hatchery Belleview Colo. F&G	Fish Rearing	249/49	400.7/78.8	1.5	.066	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, №, Bact.)
Fish Hatchery Belleview Colo. F&G	Fish Rearing	249/47	400.7/75.6	11.5	.505	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, N, Bact.)
Poudre Premix	Concerte	249/46	400.7/74.0	0.004	1.76X10 <sup>-4</sup>	
Ranchway Feedmills		249/46	400.7/74.0	0.00006	2.63X10 <sup>-6</sup>	рН
Greeley Water Treatment Plant (Boyd Lake-Pcudre) (Belleview)	Domestic Water Domestic Water			.1	4.4X10 <sup>-3</sup> 26.3X10 <sup>-3</sup>	
Ft. Collins Water Treatment Plant	Domestic Water	249/46	400.7/74.0	0.7	.031	рН
Ft. Collins Light & Power	Power Gen.	249/46	400.7/74	0.31	.014	Temp. pH
Lone Star Steel		249/45	400.7/72.4	0.03	1.3X10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Bacteria)
Ft. Collins #1 Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	249/44.1	400.7/71.0	3.9	. 171	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Bacteria)
Ft. Collins #2 Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	249/40.2	400.7/64.7	3.9	.171	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Bacteria)
Boxelder Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	249/39.2	400.7/63.1	0.3	.013	(BOD <sub>5</sub> ) Bacteria)
Terra Resources		249/35	400.7/56.3	0.009	3.95X10 <sup>-4</sup>	•
Flatiron Paving		249/29	400.7/46.7	2.8	.123	(TDS)
Winsdor Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	249/23	400.7/37.0	0.15	6.58X10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BODS)
Mountain Aggregate		249/10	400.7/16.1	0.28	12.3x1u-3	
Greeley Sand & Gravel		249/10	400.7/16.1	3.0	.132	
Flatiron Paving see Eaton Draw enters @ 6.9		249/10	400.7/16.1	2.0	.088	(TDS)
Weld County By Products Co.	Dog Food	249/7.4	400.7/11.9			(Bact.BODs)
Manfort of Colorado Packing Co.	Beef & Lamb Processing	249/6	400.7/9.6	0.0004	1.76X10 <sup>-5</sup>	lagoon seepage Cooling & Defrost Water- Hide flume
Greeley Waste Water Treatment Plant	Sewage	249/5.3	400.7/8.5	7.0	.307	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Bacteria)
Great Western Sugar Co. (Greeley) WQS - Near Greeley	Sugar Beet Pro- cessing	249/4.5 249/2.9	400.7/7.2 400.7/4.7	7.5 seasonal	.329	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Nutrients Temp, Bacteria)

TABLE 7B

Discharge of Record in the South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Discharges to South Platte River - Main Stem

		Location		Average	e Flow	Pertinent Operations & Pollutants affecting	
Hame	Type of Facility	RM	RK	MGD	CMS	Water Quality	
Crook Waste Water Treatment Facility	Sewage	118	189.9	0.025	1.10X10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids)	
Ovid Waste Water Treatment Facility	Sewage	95.0	152.9	0.025	1.10X10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids)	
Great Western Sugar Company (Ovid)	Sugar Beet Processing	94.8	152.6	5.0	.220	Treated Process Water (BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Nutrients, Bacteria)	
Julesburg Wastewater Treatment Plant WQS - Near Julesburg	Sewage	89.6 87.0	144.2 140.0	0.2	8.78x10 <sup>-3</sup>	(BOD <sub>5</sub> , Solids, Bacteria)	

TABLE 7C

Summary of Major Industrial Discharges in the

South Platte River Basin as of 1973

Facility	Location RK	Receiving Stream	MGD	CMS
Public Service (Zuni)	511.8	South Platte	44	1.932
Public Service (Cherokee)	502.9	South Platte	6.5	0.285
Great Western - Brighton	475.7	South Platte	2.5	0.110
American Metals Climax - Urad	500.6/78.9	Clear Creek	8.93	0.392
Coors	500.6/30	Clear Creek	23.0	1.010
Great Western Ft. Morgan	315.7	South Platte	10.8	0.474
Great Western Sterling	242.0	South Platte	6.8	0.298
Great Western Longmont	434.5/33.5	St. Vrain	7.0	0.307
Public Service - Ft. St. Vrain	435.5/2.1	St. Vrain	3.0	0.132
Flatiron Premix	434.5/28.0/35.4	Boulder Creek	3.2	0.140
Public Service - Valmont	434.5/28.0/	Boulder Creek	9.9	0.434
Fish Hatchery	419.1/67.6	Big Thompson	3.9	0.171
Flatiron Paving	419.1/	Big Thompson	3.0	0.132
Flatiron Sand & Gravel	419.1/	Big Thompson	2.5	0.110
Great Western Loveland	419.1/36.2	Big Thompson	8.2	0.360
Great Western Johnstown	419.1/11.3/	Little Thompson	.4.0	0.176
Fish Hatchery - Rustic	400.7/119. <b>1</b>	Cache La Poudre	7.4	0.325
Fish Hatchery - Belleview	400.7/78.8	Cache La Poudre	11.5	0.505
Flatiron Paving	400.7/46.7	Cache La Poudre	2.8	0.123
Greeley Sand & Gravel	400.7/16.1	Cache La Poudre	3.0	0.132
Flatiron Paving	400.7/16.1	Cache La Poudre	2.0	0.088
Great Western -(Greeley)	400.7/7.2	′ Cache La Poudre	7.5	0.329
Great Western -(Eaton)	400.7/11.1/11.3	Eaton Draw	2.6	0.114
Great Western -(Ovid)	152.6 Tota	South Platte	5.0 179.03	0.219 7.859

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star}$  For the purposes of this table, major industrial discharges are those having discharge volumes equal to or greater than 0.09 cms or  $^{\sim}2$  MGD.

most stream and discharge confluences must also be determined by short term surveys. Obviously, determinations of mixing zone dimensions will dictate station locations for the water quality surveillance system and until these dimensions are known, or are specified, locations must be set tentatively. Similarly, areas of nonpoint source discharges should be determined.

A network comprised of seven stations is herein proposed for the main stem of the South Platte River. An additional six stations are considered necessary to monitor the major tributary streams. Station locations and data to be gathered are presented in Table 8.

It must be emphasized that the thirteen stations are derived from the premise that they are long-term (>10 years) stations designed to show long-term trends and major violations of surface water quality standards. It might reasonably be expected that an equivalent number of additional stations would have to operate at other locations at any given time, where the purpose of the additional stations would be to evaluate or quantify such factors as the potential of Clear Creek as a fishery, water quality in the lake formed by Chatfield Dam, the source of wastes in Clear Creek, the mixing of discharges from sewage treatment plants and industrial facilities or the impact of Clear Creek on the quality of the South Platte River. Further, the network of stations proposed in Table 8 also assumes adequate monitoring of point source and non-point sources of water quality degradation

TABLE 8 PROPOSED WATER QUALITY SURVEILLANCE STATIONS FOR SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN IN COLORADO

Station Description and Location	Flow	Field Measurements	00	Color	Common Lons	Nutrients	Organics	Suspended Solids	"Trace" Elements	Microbio- logical	Biological	Fisheries	Radio- logical	Pesticides
South Platte River @ South Platte	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	5/6	6	5*	6
South Platte River @ Colorado 470	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	5/6	6	C	0
Bear Creek near Mouth	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	5/6	6	0	0
South Platte River 9 Alameda Avenue	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	5/6	6	0	0
Cherry Creek near Mouth	1	2 ·	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	5/6	6	0	0
South Platte River near Franklin St.	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	5/6	6	0	0
Clear Creek near Mouth	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	5/6	6	0	0
South Platte River near Henderson	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	5/6	6	0	6
St. Vrain Creek near Mouth	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	5/6	6	3**	6
Big Thompson River near Mouth	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	5/6	6	0	6
Cache La Poudre River near Mouth	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	5/6	6	0	6
South Platte River near Kersey	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	5/6	6	5*	6
South Platte River near Julesburg	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	5/6	6	0	6

Frequency of measurements indicted thus: 0: Mone
1: "Continuous"
2: Weeklv
3: Monthly

4: Bi-monthly

Quarterly Seasonal (High-Low Flow)

Description of Measurements: Field Measurements: Spec. Cond., pH. Temp

Common Ions: Si, Ca, Mg, Na, K,  $HCO_3$ ,  $CO_3$ ,  $SO_4$ , C1Nutrients: T-PO4, 0-PO4, NO3-N, NO2-N, NH3-N, TKN

Organics: BOD5, COD, TOC

Trace Elements: B, F, Mn, Fe, Cu, Zn, Sr, Ba, Ph, Ho, Ag, Al, As, Hg, Se, Oil & Grease

Microbiological: Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform

Biological: Benthos, Periphyton, Bottom Sediment (Sampled quarterly first 2 yrs, then seasonal)

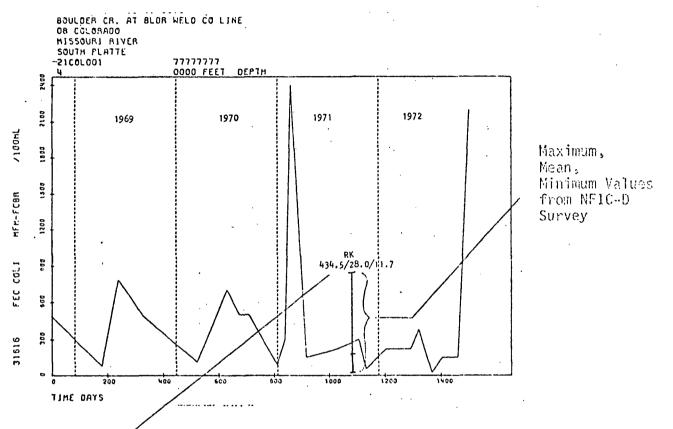
Fisheries: Fish, Bioassay -(Fish, Algal, Invertebrate)

Radiological: \* Natural Radionuclides, Tritium, Strontium - 90, Gamma Scan

\*\* Tritium, Strontium - 90, Gamma Scan

## - APPENDIX A

Sampling Location
State in which sampling was conducted
Major drainage basin
Major drainage sub basin



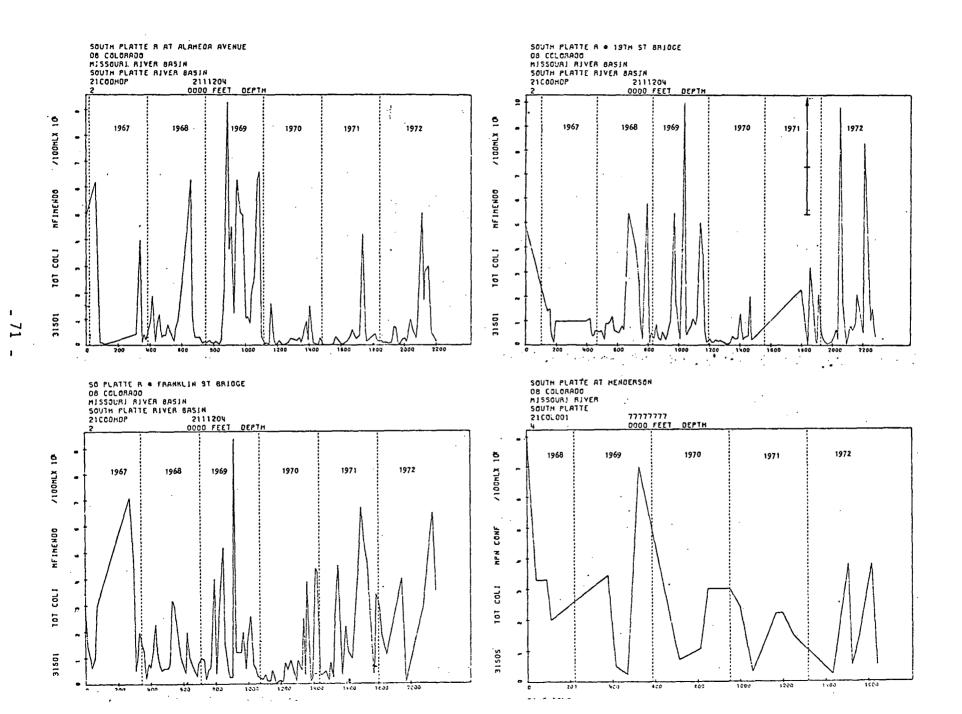
River kilometers (main stem and tributaries) which denote sampling locations occupied by the National Field Investigations Center - Denver (NFIC-D) survey during the Fall of 1971. If no "RK" value is shown, the NFIC-D samples were collected at the same location as the state and county samples.

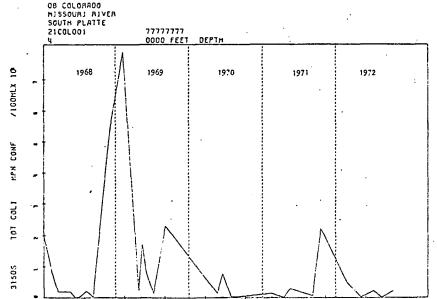
If no NFIC-D data is shown on graph (a dark, vertical line above the September or December, 1971 points on the horizontal scale) either no sample was collected by NFIC-D or else the sample value exceeded the upper limit imposed on the vertical scale and could not be shown.

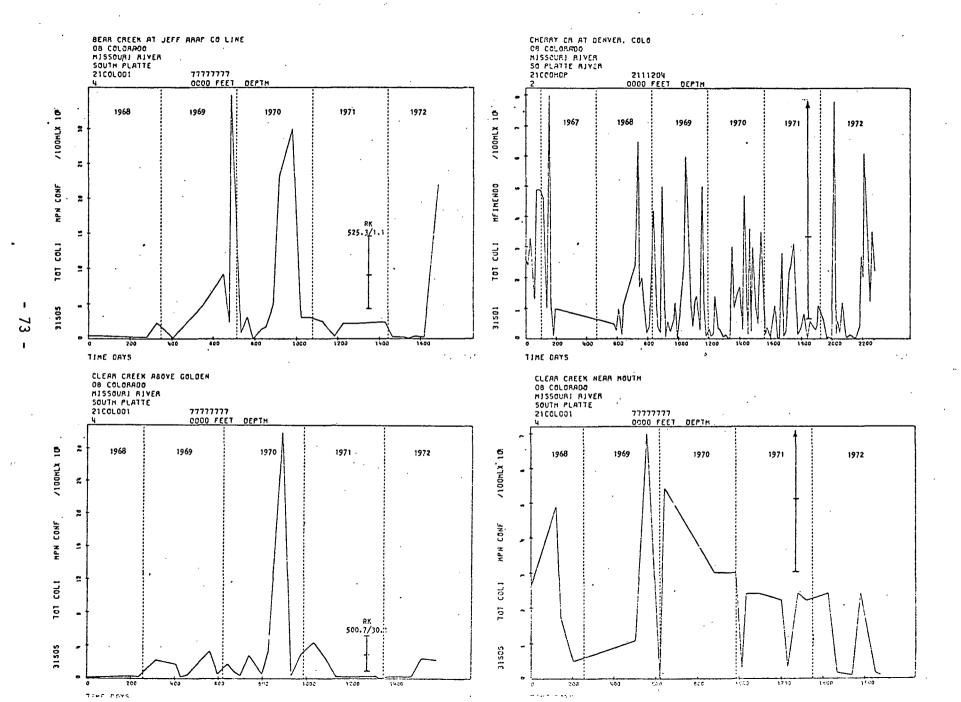
Computer Plots of Total Coliform Concentrations vs. Time at Long Term Water Quality Monitoring Stations in the South Platte River

TIME MOYS

TIME DAYS

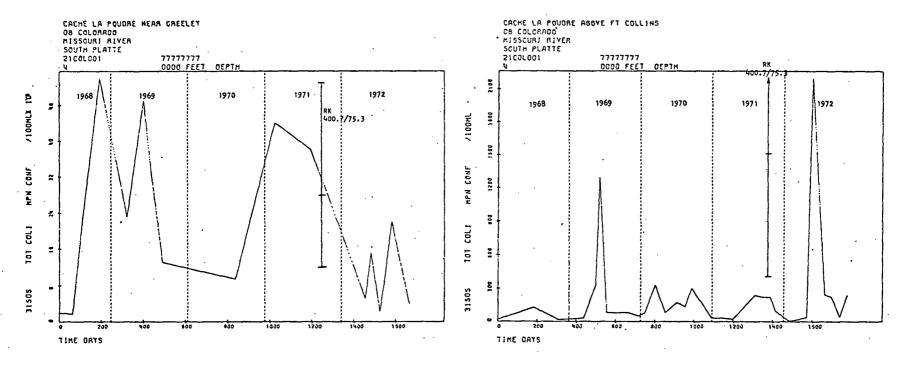




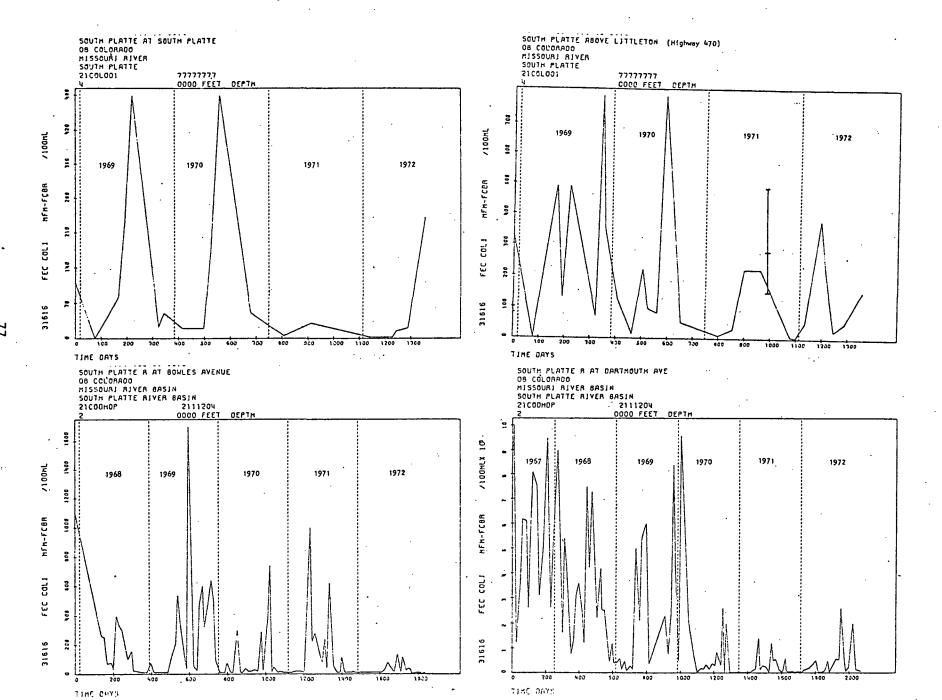


1305 30YS

TIME DOYS



Computer Plots of Fecal Coliform Concentrations vs. Time at Long Term Water Quality Monitoring Stations in the South Platte River

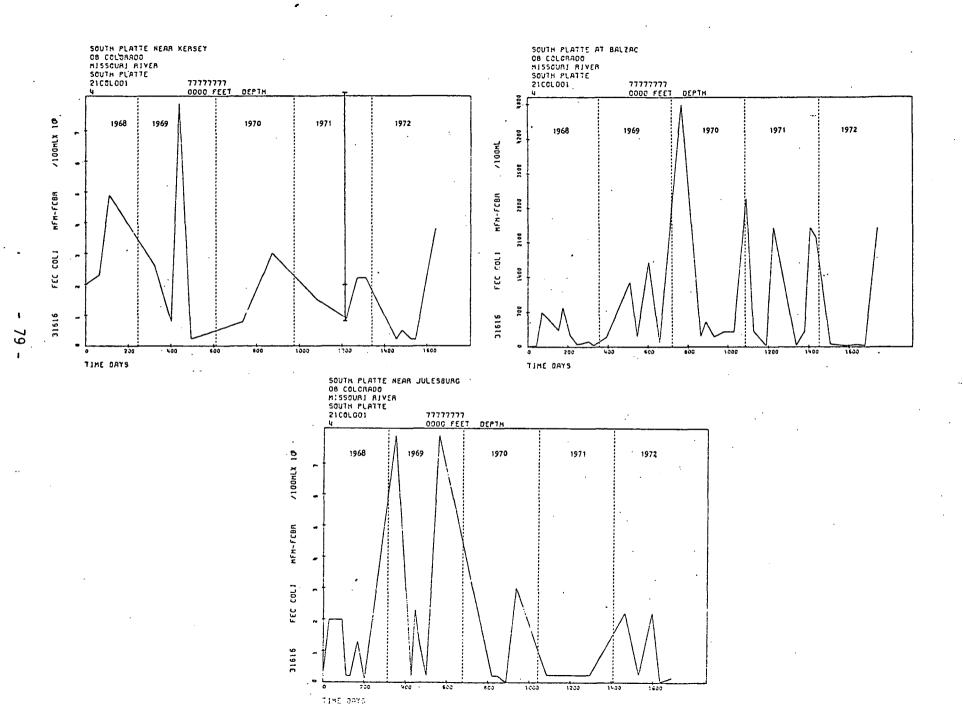


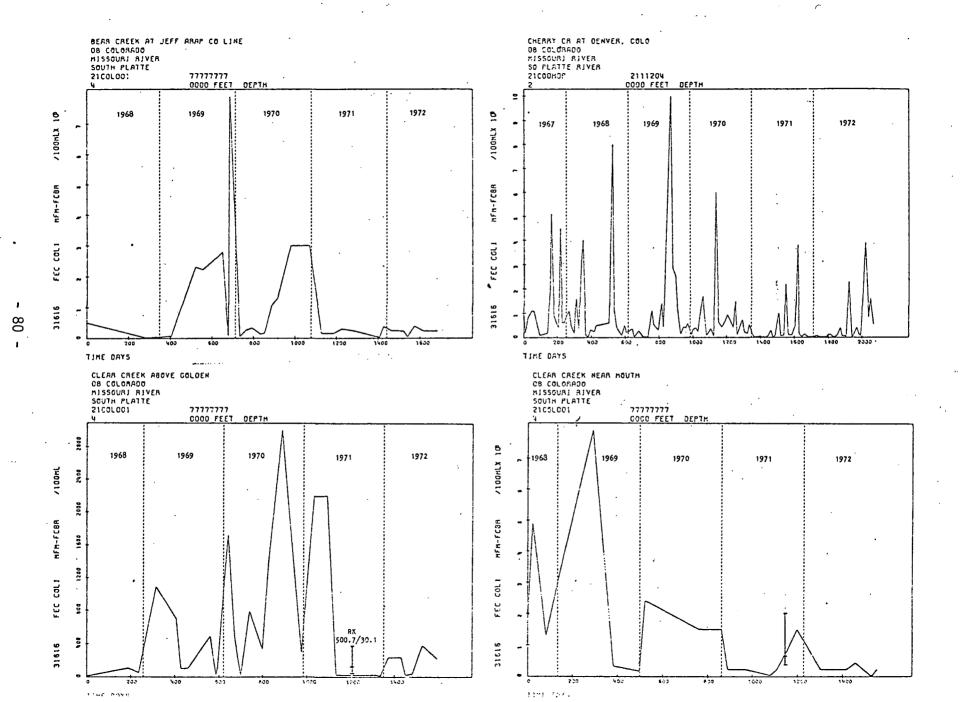
SCUTH PLATTE 8 . 19TH ST BRIDGE

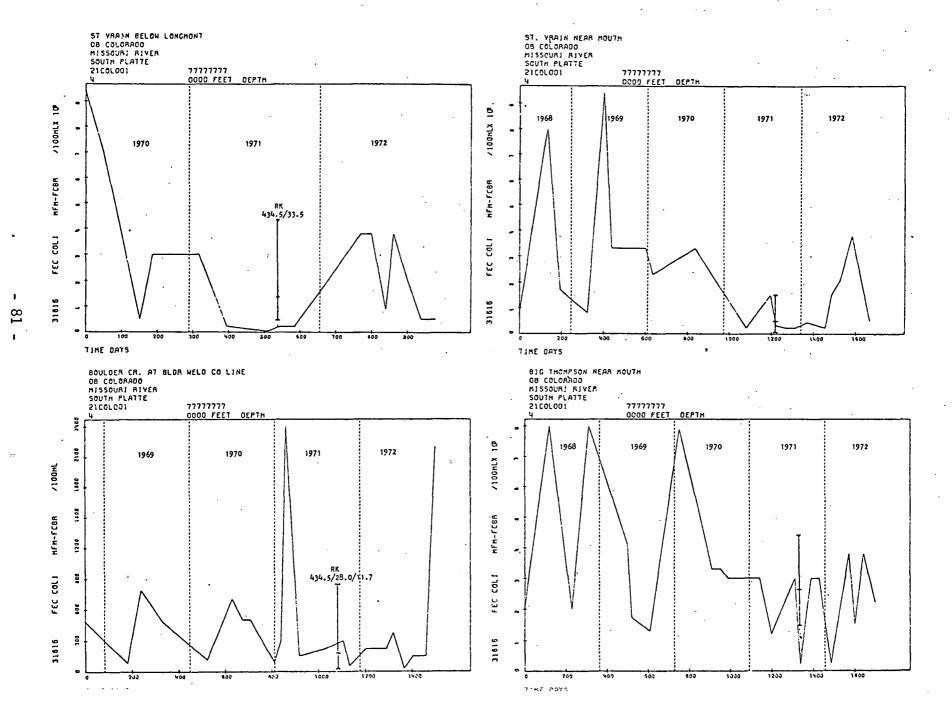
OB COLORADO

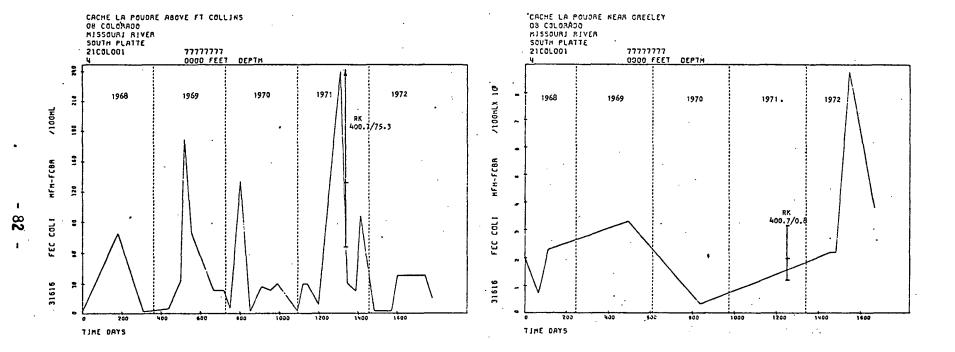
SOUTH PLATTE A AT ALAMEDA AVENUE

OB COLORADO MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

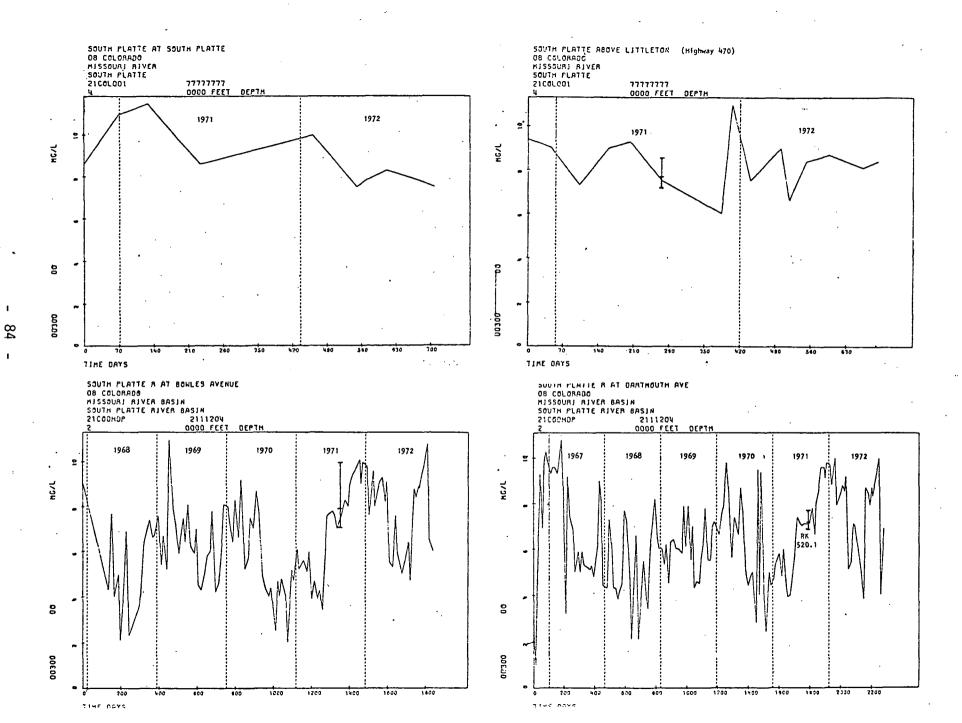


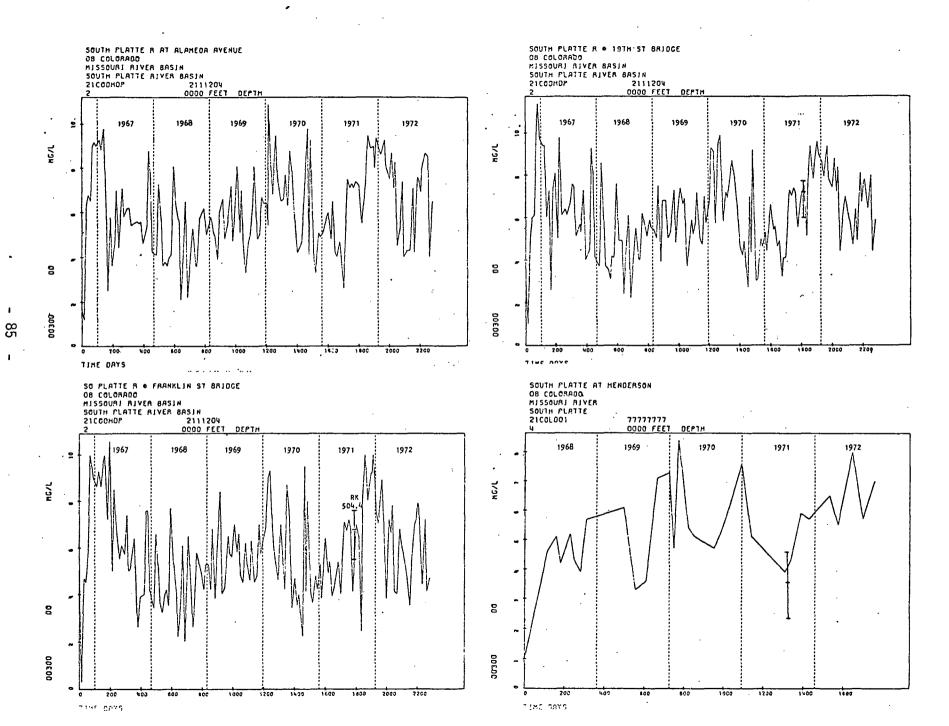


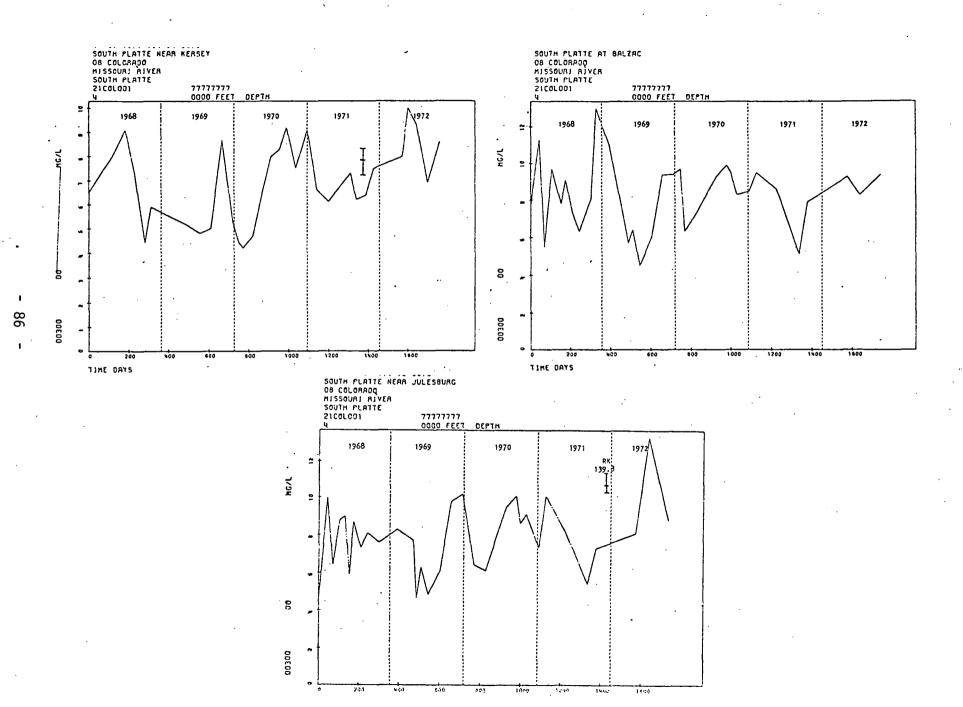




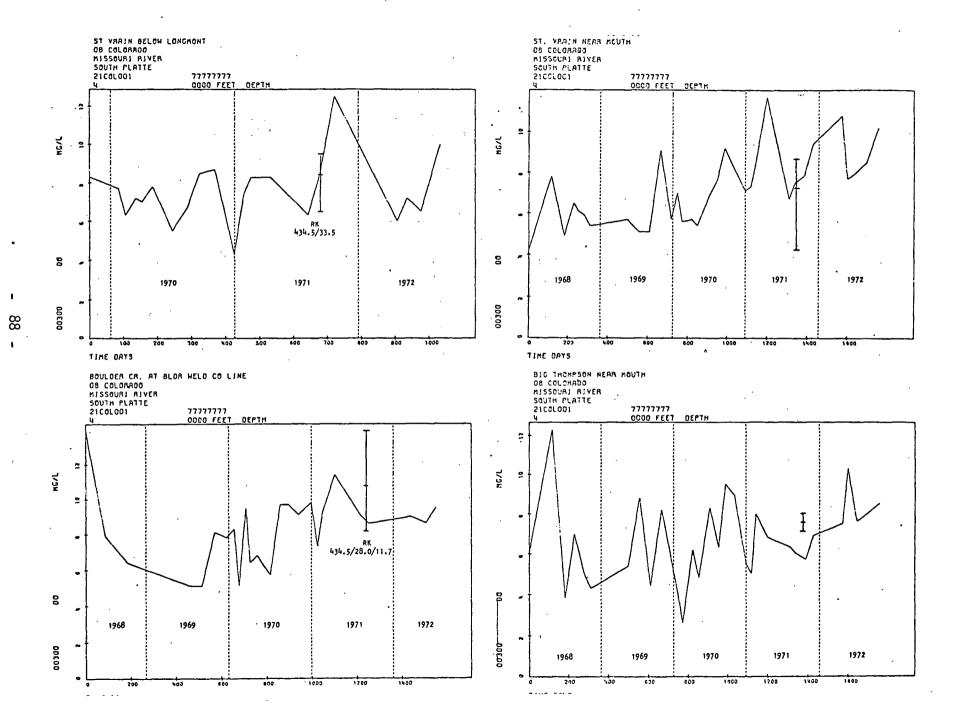
Computer Plots of Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations vs. Time at Long Term Water Quality Monitoring Stations in the South Platte River Basin







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Computer Plots of 5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand Concentrations vs. Time at Long Term Water Quality Stations in the South Platte River Basin

SUC

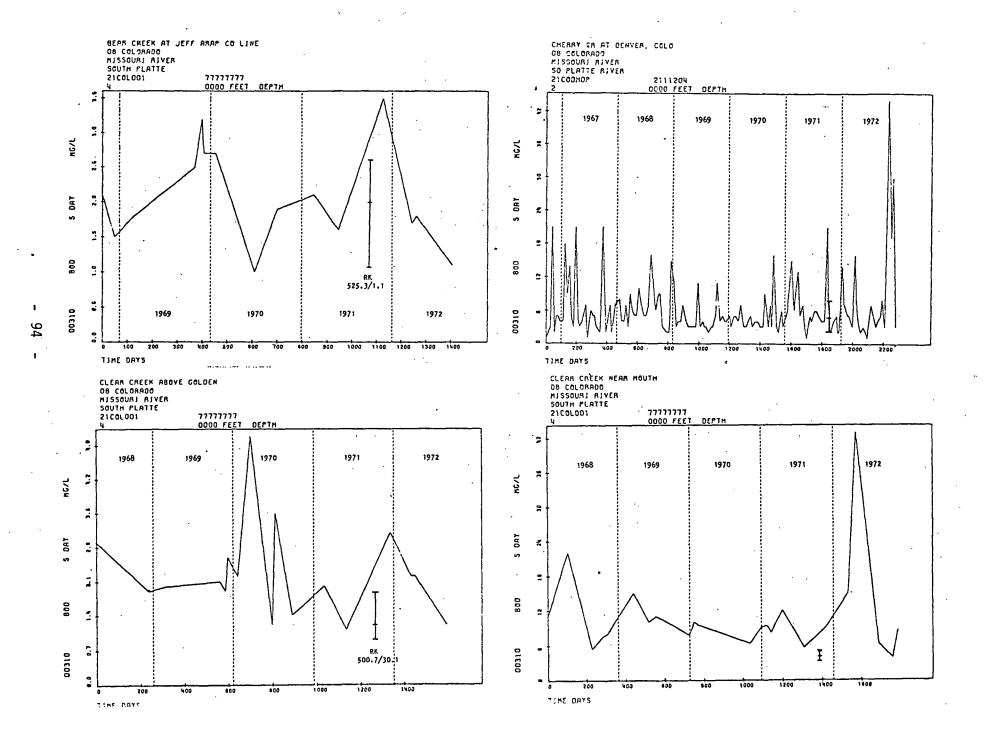
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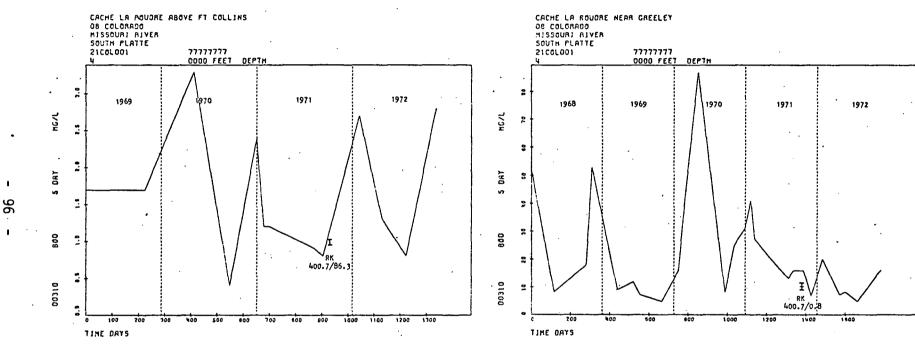
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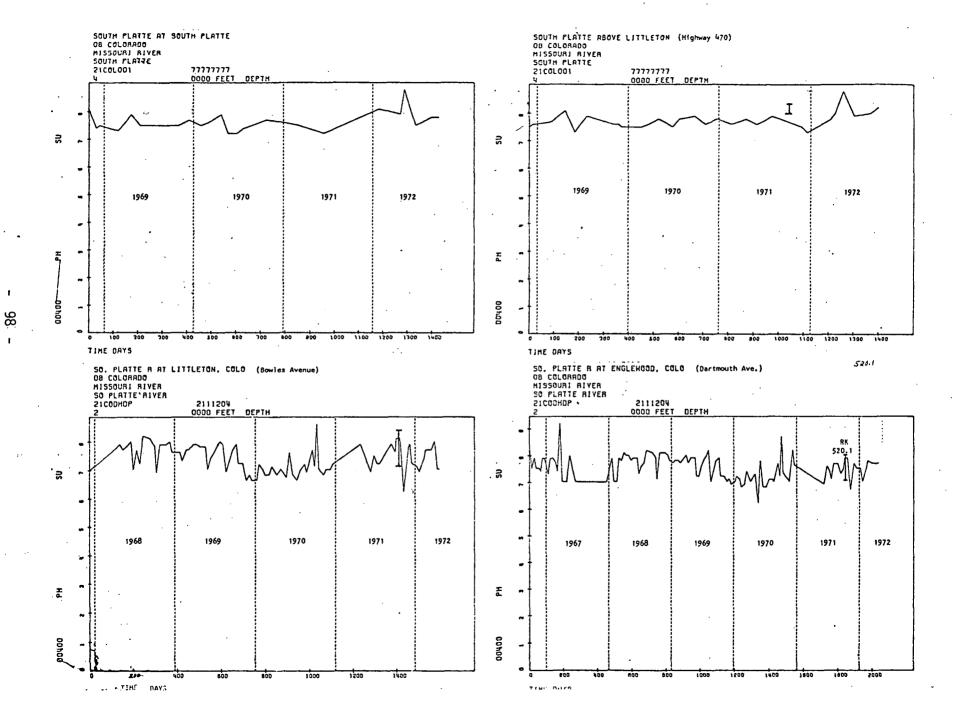
TIME DATS

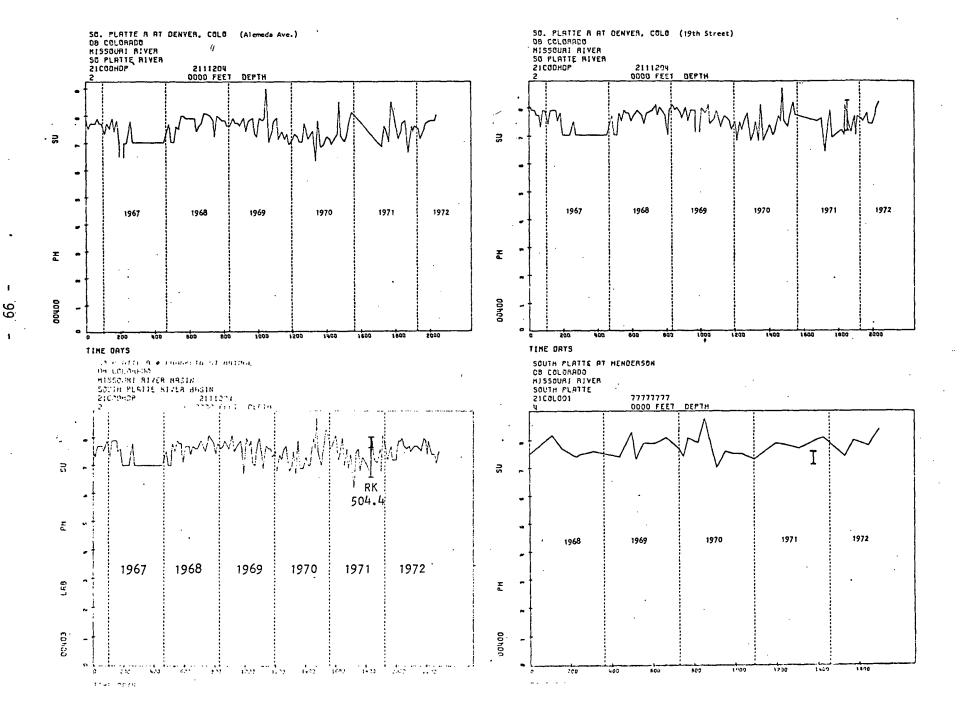


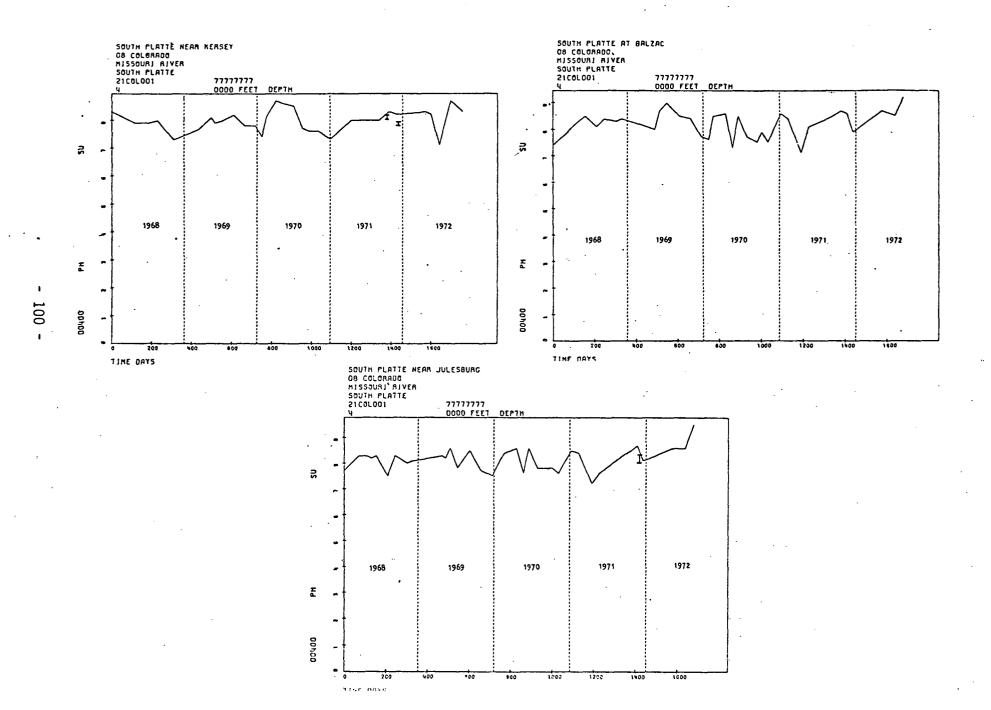
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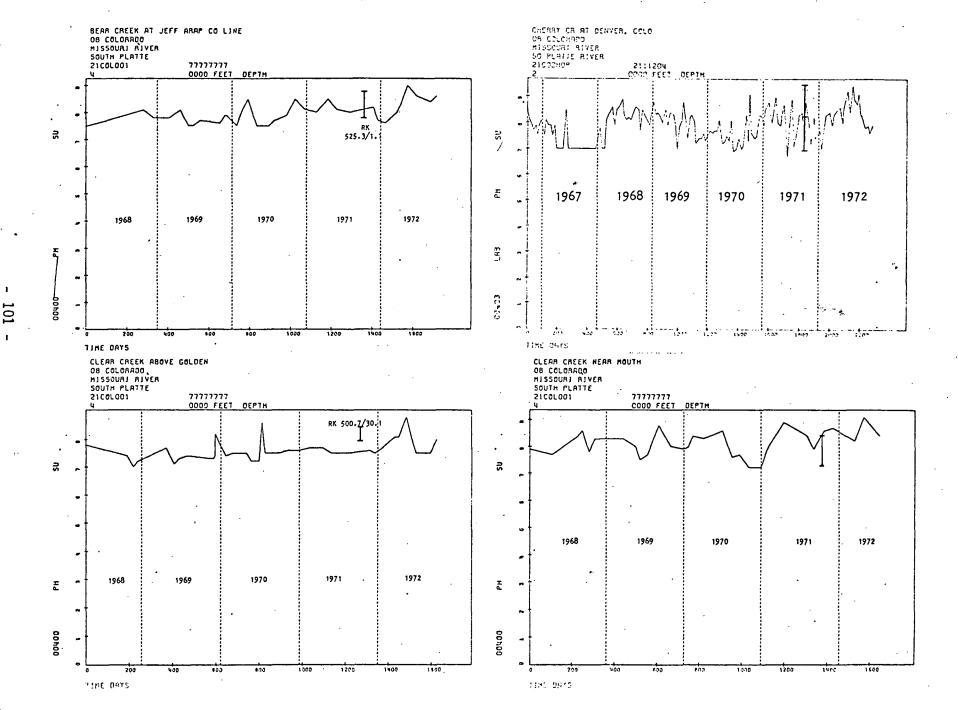


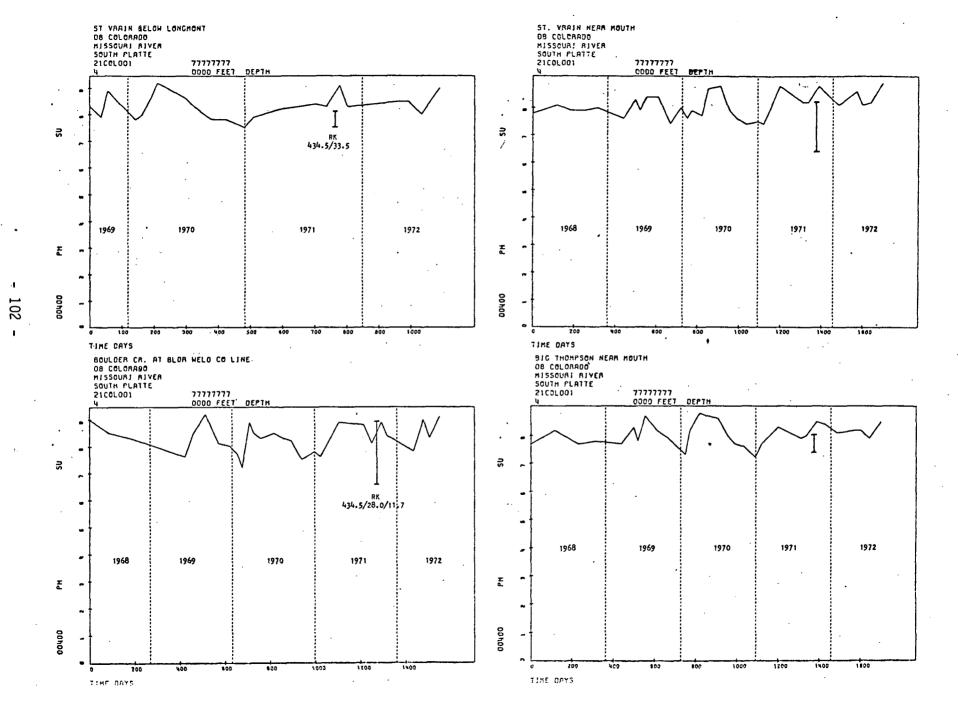
Computer Plots of Hydrogen Ion Concentrations (pll) vs. Time at Long Term Water Quality Monitoring Stations in the South Platte River Basin

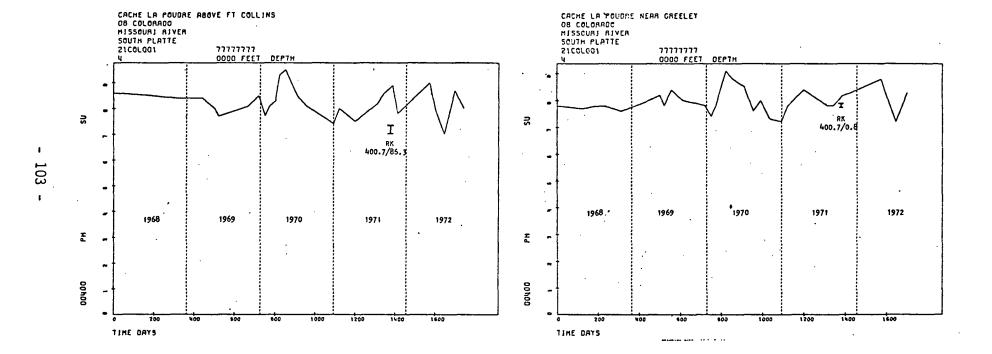












## APPENDIX A - 6

Computer Plots of Temperature vs. Time at Long Term Water

Quality Monitoring Stations in the South Platte River Basin

TIME DAYS

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TIME DAME

CHERRY CR AT DENVER, COLO

OS COLORACO

TIME COYS

BEAR CREEK AT JEFF ARAP CO LINE

08 COLORADO

TIME DAYS

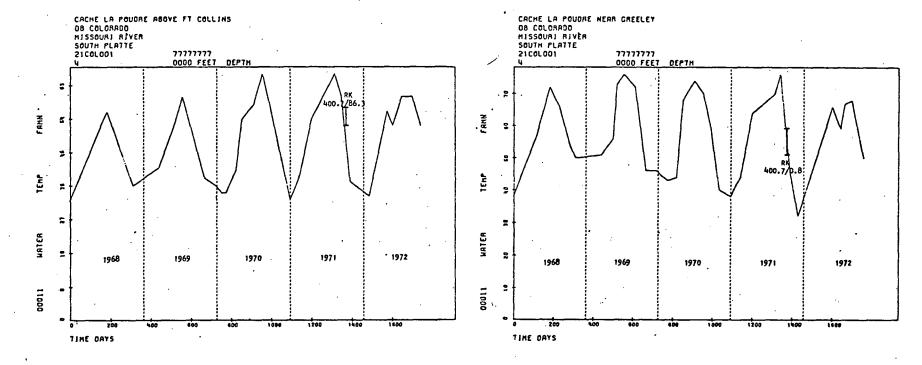
TIME DAYS

ST. YPAIN NEAR MOUTH

ST VRAIN BELOW LONGMONT

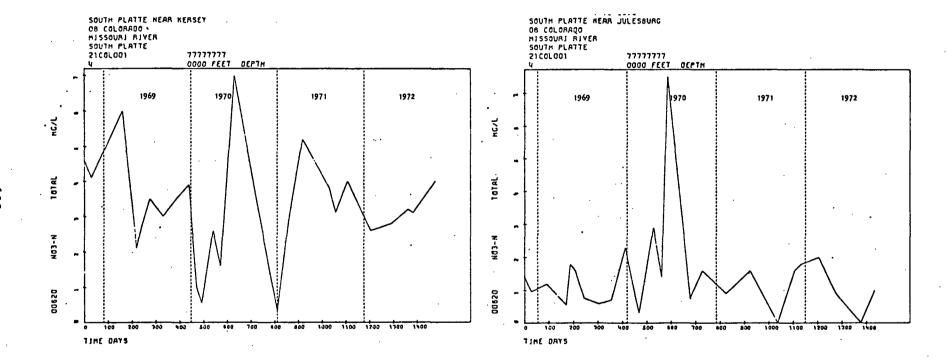
08 CCLORADO

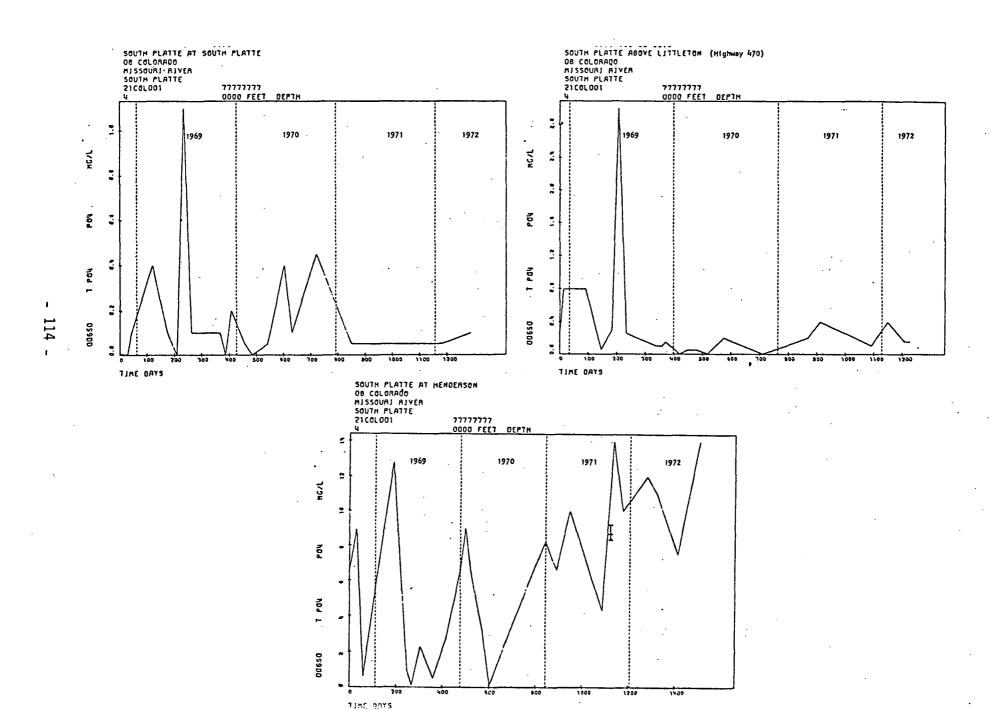
TIME CAYS

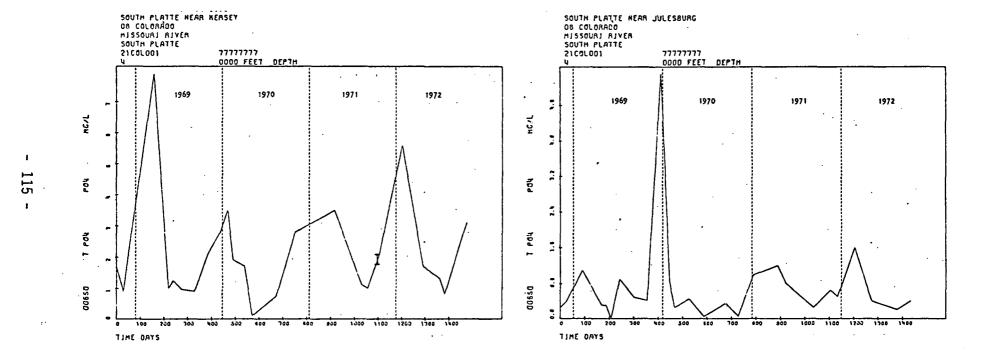


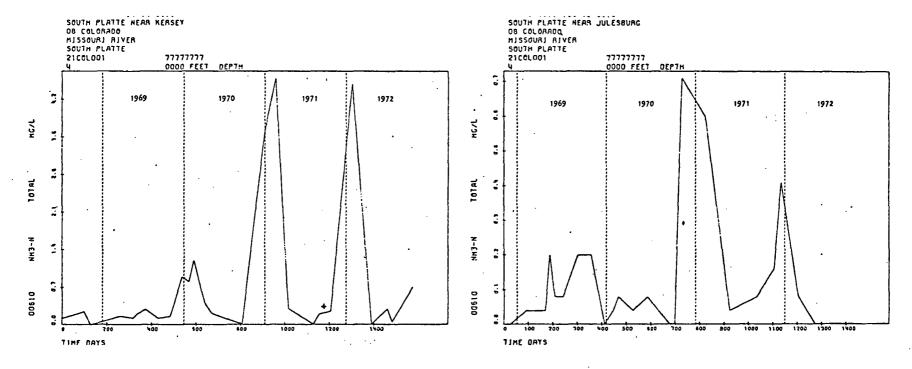
## APPENDIX A - 7

Computer Plots of Nutrient Concentrations vs. Time at Long Term Water Quality Monitoring Stations in the Main Stem South Platte River









TECHNICAL REPORT DATA (Please read Instructions on the reverse before completing)			
1. REPORT NO. EPA-908/2-74-002	2.	3. RECIPIENT'S ACCESSIONNO.	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE  Summary Report on the Long	Term Water Quality of the	5. REPORT DATE August 1974 - Preparation	
South PLatte River Basin 1966-1972		6. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION CODE	
7. AUTHOR(S)		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NO.	
John E. Hardaway and Robert L. Fox		S&A/TIB-19	
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Technical Investigations Branch		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT NO.	
Surveillance & Analysis Division U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII Denver, Colorado 80203		11. CONTRACT/GRANT NO.	
12. SPONSORING AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS		13. TYPE OF REPORT AND PERIOD COVERED Summary 1966-1972	
		14. SPONSORING AGENCY CODE	
15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		,	

## 16. ABSTRACT

An analysis of water quality data from twenty-one water quality surveillance stations located in the South Platte River Basin of Colorado was conducted. The data collected from 1968 through 1972 indicate significant deterioration of surface water quality in the Denver Metropolitan Area. Total and Fecal Coliform concentrations have increased by two to three orders of magnitude in recent years along with increased BOD5 concentrations, and Dissolved Oxygen concentrations have sometimes dropped below acceptable limits (<5 mg/l). The analysis indicates a need to improve water quality with respect to these parameters in order to achieve proposed water quality objectives. A monitoring system is proposed to improve data reliability and provide information on previously undefined variables.

7. KEY WORDS AND DOCUMENT ANALYSIS			
. DESCRIPTORS	b.IDENTIFIERS/OPEN ENDED TERMS	c. COSATI Field/Group	
Standards, Objectives, Parameters, Monitoring, Wastewater Discharges, Data Variability, Analysis Techniques	Surface Water Quality, Surveillance Stations, South Platte River		
Release to the Public	19. SECURITY CLASS (This Report)  Unclassified  20. SECURITY CLASS (This page)  Unclassified	21. NO. OF PAGES 117 22. PRICE	

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