

**28TH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CONTINUING SURFACE WATER QUALITY
MONITORING PROGRAM FOR CATFISH, NORTH
AND SOUTH CREEKS ON THE PALMER RANCH
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
JANUARY – DECEMBER 2012**

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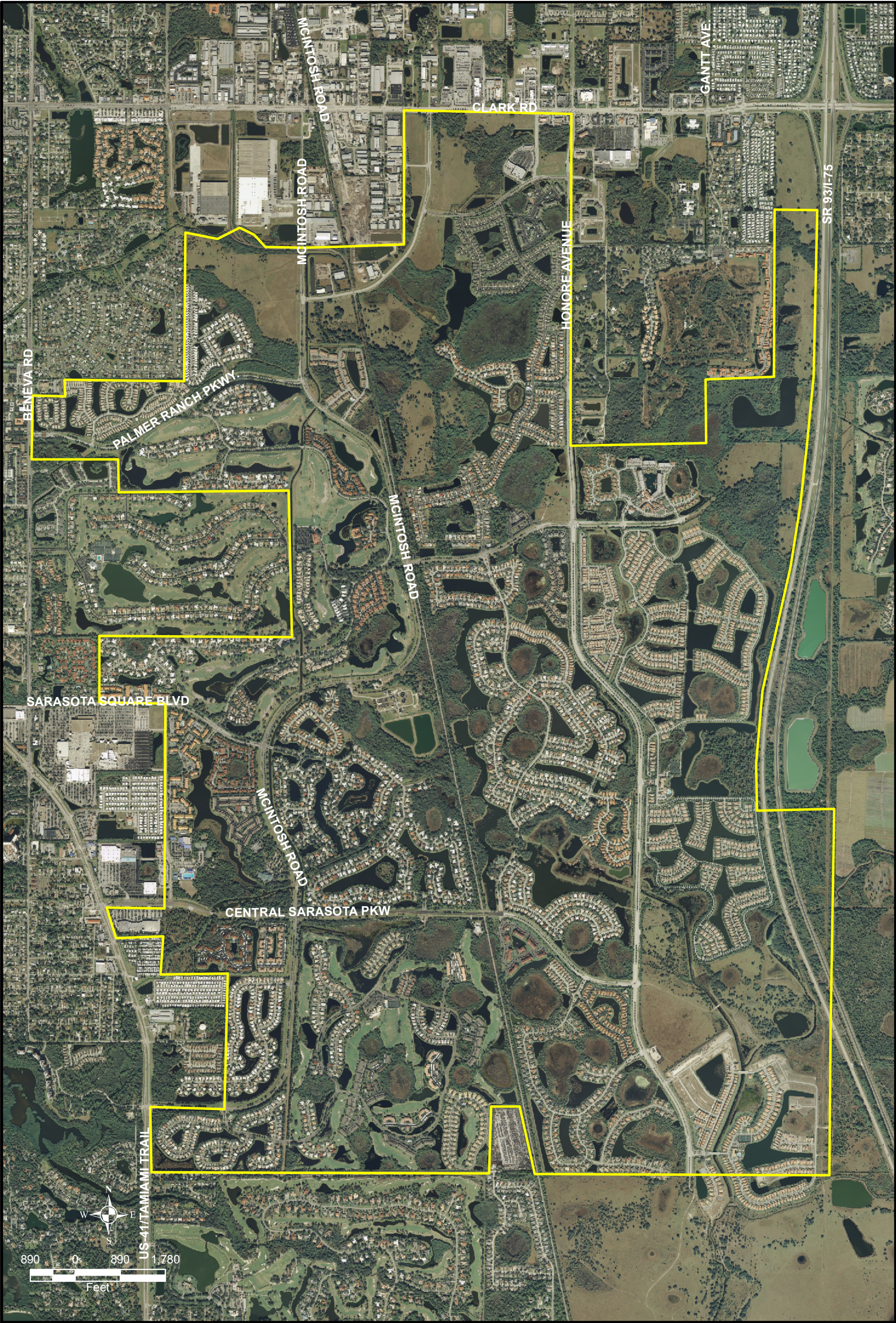
Introduction

A master development plan for the Palmer Ranch is being implemented pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Amended and Restated Master Development Order (Amended MDO, Resolution No. 91-170) for the Palmer Ranch Development of Regional Impact (DRI) which was adopted on July 12, 1991, by the Board of County Commissioners of Sarasota County. The amended and original MDO's call for planning and developing the 5,119-acre Palmer Ranch DRI in incremental developments. Construction of the first incremental development (Prestancia) was initiated in 1986. The Palmer Ranch is located in west-central Sarasota County as shown in **Figure 1.1**.

Pursuant to the conditions of the original MDO, a "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" was required to be performed before and during construction, except during the period in which a "Pollutant Loading Monitoring Program" was to be performed as specified in the Agreement of Understanding between Sarasota County and Palmer Venture established during August 1987.


The original monitoring program, which was initiated in May 1984 by GeoScience, Inc., employed a bimonthly sampling frequency as required for the first year of monitoring. Subsequently, the scope of the monitoring program for the following two-year period was revised during an agency review meeting in June 1985. This meeting involved the developer's representative, Mr. T. W. Goodell, and Mr. Russ Klier of Sarasota County Pollution Control Division (personal communication with Mr. T. W. Goodell). The revised work scope entailed a 13-station network with a quarterly sampling frequency for the parameters monitored during the first year, except trace elements and organochlorine pesticides that would receive annual audits (refer to July 28, 1986 correspondence of Mr. T. W. Goodell to Mr. Russ Klier).

Palmer Ranch Holdings, Ltd. (f.k.a. Palmer Venture and Palmer Ranch Development, Ltd.) contracted Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (f.k.a. CCI Environmental Services, Inc. and Conservation Consultants, Inc.) to implement the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" during the second year of the monitoring program. Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (VHB) began monitoring on September 16, 1985, pursuant to the instructions provided by Palmer Ranch Holdings, Ltd. Except for an annual sampling event conducted in September 1988, the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" was suspended in June 1988, due to the initiation of the "Pollutant Loading Monitoring Program". The Stormwater Pollutant Loading Monitoring Program was performed between June 1988 and December 1989 and a report was submitted to Sarasota County on May 29, 1992. Subsequent to an agreement between the Sarasota County Pollution Control Division and Palmer Ranch



Date: 1/08
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Figure 1.1
General Site Location
Palmer Ranch
Sarasota County, Florida



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Holdings, Ltd., the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" was resumed in December 1989 with a single annual sampling event conducted during the fifth monitoring year. After resumption of monitoring in December 1989, the surface water quality monitoring was performed quarterly at all stations until December 10, 1991.

With adoption of Exhibit "E" to the Amended and Restated Master Development Order for the Palmer Ranch Development of Regional Impact (**Appendix A**), a revised water quality monitoring program was implemented in 1992. This revised monitoring program consisted of quarterly water quality measurements and grab sample collection in Catfish Creek, North Creek and South Creek at a total of 10 monitoring stations. In accordance with Exhibit "E", monitoring in the South Creek Basin was suspended until one month before any development activity occurring in the basin. Upon intent to reinstate monitoring of the South Creek Basin, Sarasota County Pollution Control Division was notified of dates of sampling and stations to be sampled. Monitoring of the South Creek Basin was reinstituted with the first quarterly sampling occurring on January 13, 1994. As specified in Exhibit "E", this pre-development monitoring event included water quality grab sampling and in situ measurements at four (4) monitoring stations along South Creek. Following this initial monitoring event, all subsequent monitoring shall be performed quarterly during the development phase. During development, all stations located downstream of an area under development shall be monitored. Additionally, one sampling site located upstream of a development area shall also be monitored to determine baseline water quality conditions. Once an area is substantially developed as agreed to by the Sarasota County Pollution Control Division and Palmer Ranch Development, Ltd., a modification of the monitoring program shall be subject to discussion for change in water quality monitoring frequency from quarterly to semi-annually or to be discontinued.

Under the amended and approved monitoring plan as stated in Exhibit "E", monitoring of Catfish Creek and North Creek was to continue quarterly for a maximum of two years or until substantial development occurs. On April 29, 1994, Mr. Kent Kimes of the Sarasota County Pollution Control Division approved a reduction in sampling frequency for the Catfish Creek and North Creek monitoring stations from quarterly to semi-annually.

The water quality conditions recorded during sampling events conducted during the period from January through December 2012 in the Catfish Creek, North Creek and South Creek basins are reported herein. This report includes a discussion of the results with respect to applicable water quality criteria, observed spatial and temporal trends, and comparisons with results obtained during previous monitoring events.

General Environmental Setting

21 Climate

Prevailing climatic conditions in west central Florida are subtropical, characterized by abundant rainfall and moderate temperatures. Average monthly temperatures derived from two separate 30-year periods of record are provided in **Table 2.1** below:

Table 2.1 Average Monthly Air Temperatures (National Weather Service, Tampa, Florida)

Month	Air Temperature			
	1941-1970 ^a		1931-1960 ^b	
	°C	°F	°C	°F
January	16.4	61.6	16.9	62.4
February	17.2	62.9	17.7	63.8
March	19.4	66.9	19.4	67.0
April	22.3	72.1	22.1	71.8
May	24.8	76.7	24.9	76.8
June	26.8	80.3	26.9	80.4
July	27.6	81.6	27.6	81.6
August	27.7	81.9	27.8	82.0
September	26.9	80.5	27.0	80.6
October	23.9	75.0	23.9	75.1
November	19.8	67.7	19.9	67.9
December	17.1	62.8	17.4	63.4
Annual Average	22.5	72.5	22.6	72.7

^aThompson, 1976

^bBradley, 1974

Based on a 30-year period of record, rainfall in Bradenton, Florida (NOAA, 1977) averages 56 inches per year. The minimum annual rainfall recorded during the 30-year period was 29 inches while the maximum was 93 inches. Historical rainfall trends for this area show that a wet season occurs during the period of June through September followed by a dry season during the period of October through January. On average, 62 percent (35 inches) of the annual rainfall occurs during the summer with only 13 percent (7 inches) during the fall. The dry season is followed by a short wet period during February and March and subsequently a short dry period during April and May.

22 Soils

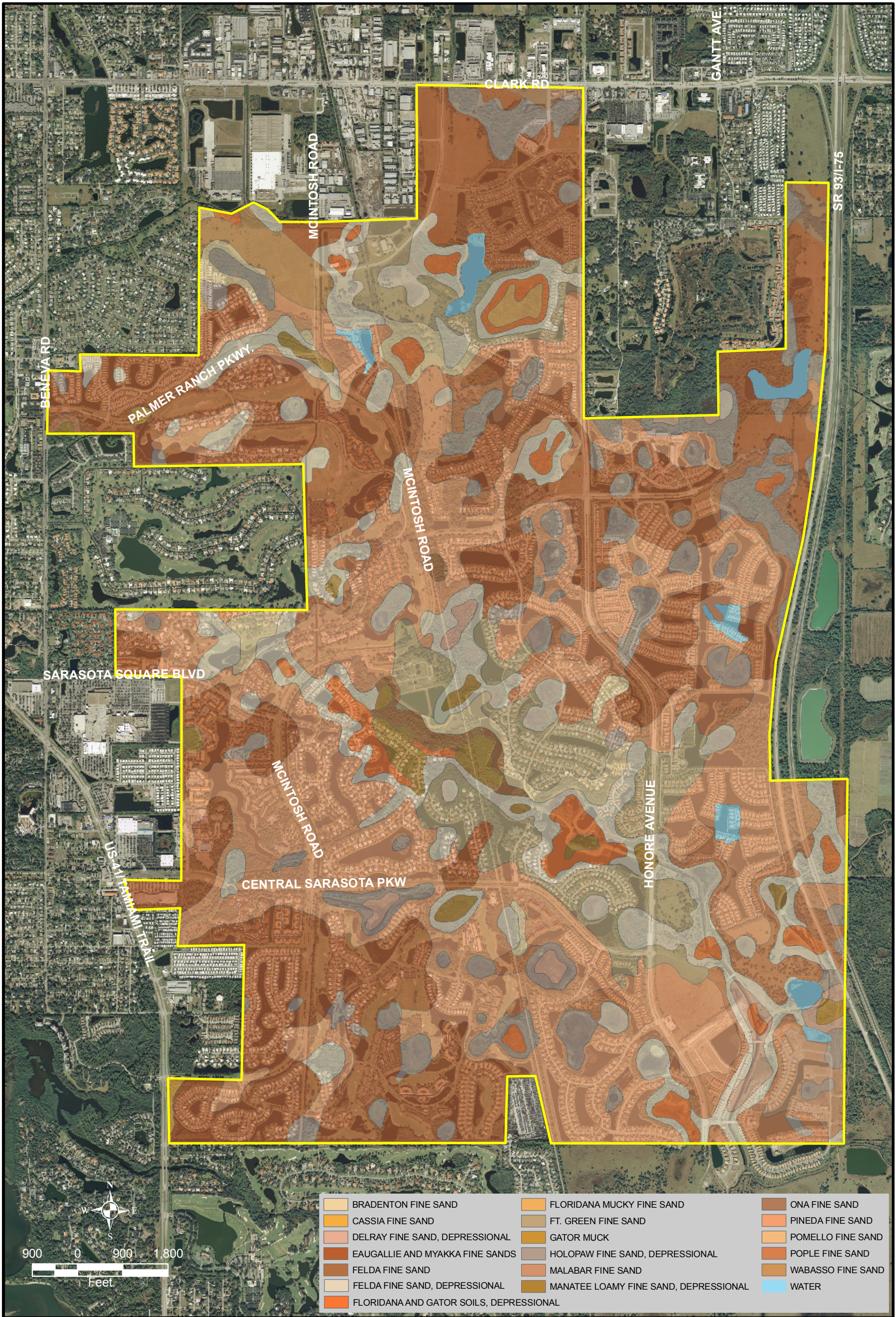
Soils of the Palmer Ranch are generally sandy except in areas of low relief and poor drainage where peaty mucks are common (Florida Division of State Planning, 1975). Upland soils of Palmer Ranch are predominately of the Myakka-Immokalee-Basinger Association. This soil association is defined as nearly level with poorly drained sandy soils (Florida Division of State Planning, 1975).

Along the well-incised banks of several drainage ditches traversing the Palmer Ranch (e.g., lower reach of Catfish Creek), it is evident that a natural marine deposit exists a few feet below the ground surface. This marine deposit contains a thin layer of shells and shell fragments. **Figure 2.1** and **Table 2.2** provide the locations and descriptions of the soil types that occur in the Palmer Ranch.

23 Land Use and Vegetation

Historically, the primary land use within the Palmer Ranch has been cattle ranching. However, changes in land uses on the Palmer Ranch have included the following: construction of surface water management systems; construction of roads, golf courses, homes, wastewater treatment facilities and associated domestic wastewater spray effluent fields, and land disposal of sludge. During the second monitoring year (April 1985 - March 1986), the land application of sludge wastes on the Palmer Ranch was discontinued and construction of the Central County Utilities Regional Treatment Plant and an adjacent golf course was completed. Subsequently, construction of a residential development was initiated during the third monitoring year.

Land uses located upstream of the ranch include golf courses, roads and highways, residential developments, a mobile home park, commercial businesses, a dairy farm that was changed to a sod farm (effective August 1, 1987), light industry, and a metal salvage operation. The primary vegetation associations found on the undeveloped areas of the ranch include pine flatwoods, improved and semi-improved pastures, wet prairies, marshes and sloughs, swamps, and mesic hammocks.



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Figure 2.1
Soils
Palmer Ranch
Sarasota County, Florida

Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.

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Table 2.2 Descriptions of Soil Types

Definition	Map Unit No.	Soil Type Description
Areas dominated by moderately well to poorly drained soils not subject to inundation.	4	Bradenton fine sand: Nearly level, poorly drained soils on low ridges and hammocks adjacent to floodplains, sloughs and depressions.
	7	Cassia fine sand: Nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils on low ridges that are slightly higher than the adjacent flatwoods and on shoulder slopes adjacent to drainageways.
	10	EauGallie and Myakka fine sands: Nearly level, poorly drained soils on broad flatwoods.
	11	Felda fine sand: Nearly level, poorly drained soil in sloughs and in poorly drained drainageways.
	21	Ft. Green fine sand: Deep, nearly level, poorly drained soil on broad flatwoods.
	25	Malabar fine sand: Nearly level, poorly drained soil in low, narrow to broad sloughs and poorly drained drainageways and on flats.
	30	Ona fine sand: Nearly level, poorly drained soils on broad flatwoods.
	31	Pineda fine sand: Nearly level, poorly drained soil on low hammocks and in broad poorly defined sloughs.
	33	Pomello fine sand: Nearly level, moderately well drained soil on low ridges and knolls on flatwoods.
	36	Nearly level, poorly drained soil on low hammocks and in poorly defined drainageways and broad sloughs.
	41	Wabasso fine sand: Nearly level, poorly drained soil on broad flatwoods.

Table 2.2 Descriptions of Soil Types

Definition	Map Unit No.	Soil Type Description
Areas dominated by very poorly drained soils subject to inundation.	8	Delray fine sand, depressional: Nearly level, very poorly drained soil in depressions on flatwoods. Slopes are concave and are less than 2 percent.
	12	Felda fine sand, depressional: Nearly level, very poorly drained soil in depressions. Slopes are concave and are less than 2 percent.
	15	Floridana and Gator soils, depressional: Very poorly drained, nearly level soils in depressions. They are subject to ponding. Slopes are dominantly concave and are less than 2 percent.
	14	Floridana mucky fine sand: Nearly level, very poorly drained soil in poorly defined drainageways on broad, low flats. Slopes are smooth or concave and range from 0 to 2 percent.
	17	Gator muck: Nearly level, very poorly drained soil in freshwater swamps and marshes. Slopes are smooth and are less than 1 percent.
	22	Holopaw fine sand ,depressional: Nearly level, very poorly drained soil in depressions. Slopes are concave and less than 2 percent.
	26	Manatee loamy fine sand, depressional: Nearly level, very poorly drained soils in depressions. Slopes are concave and are less than 1 percent.

2.4 Drainage

The Palmer Ranch DRI is divided into six primary drainage basins that ultimately discharge into Little Sarasota Bay and Drymond Bay. Two basins, the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin and the South Creek Basin, drain most of the North Tract. Approximately 2,590 acres of the Catfish Creek-Trunk Ditch Basin, that has a total drainage area of 3,700 acres, and approximately 1,770 acres of the South Creek Basin, that has a total drainage area of approximately 12,000 acres, are located on the North Tract. Four minor basins also drain portions of the property. These include Matheny Creek Basin (40 acres), Elligraw Bayou Basin (180 acres), North Creek Basin (460 acres), and Clower Creek Basin (80 acres). A general description of the major streams in these basins is provided in the following sections.

■ 2.4.1 Catfish Creek

Catfish Creek within the limits of the Palmer Ranch DRI was a man-made ditch/channel system that flowed southwest to the southern boundary of the property, intersecting Trunk Ditch, a straight man-made canal, at five locations. The upper portion of Catfish Creek receives off-site drainage from commercial and industrial areas near Clark Road. Many of these commercial and industrial areas lack stormwater management systems. The lower portion of the Catfish Creek drainage system receives stormwater runoff from various stormwater management systems located throughout the Palmer Ranch residential development.

Immediately downstream of the Palmer Ranch, the Catfish Creek drainage system receives drainage at times and "overflow" from the wastewater treatment ponds associated with a mobile home park. Farther downstream, drainage from residential areas and runoff from U.S. Highway 41 enter the creek. Beyond U.S. Highway 41, Catfish Creek is affected by tidal changes from Little Sarasota Bay.

■ 2.4.2 Trunk Ditch

Trunk Ditch was originally constructed to improve drainage. Initially, it extended from the northern boundary of the Palmer Ranch property to North Creek and resulted in scouring velocities during major storm events. These high velocities resulted in out-of-bank flooding and sediment transport. During early 1986, a segment of Trunk Ditch was reconstructed in association with the Development of Prestancia. This reconstruction resulted in an improved channel and the placement of two water level control weirs. Because of these two weirs, lentic conditions occur during the dry season. Vegetation in Trunk Ditch is dominated by hydrilla, water-weed, and other aquatic weeds. As mentioned earlier, Catfish Creek intersects Trunk Ditch at five locations.

Runoff entering the upper reaches of Trunk Ditch originates along Clark Road, including the adjacent commercial and industrial areas. Downstream, runoff enters Trunk Ditch from Prestancia's golf course and residential development, the Country Club of Sarasota and associated residential area, as well as pine flatwoods, improved pastures, and wetlands of the Palmer Ranch. Subsequently, three (3) additional weirs were added in the reconstructed

portion of the Trunk Ditch during 1988 to 1991. Also, a drainage-basin divide between Catfish Creek and North Creek was created at that time with the construction of Central Sarasota Parkway.

■ 2.4.3 North Creek

North Creek is connected to Trunk Ditch by a dredged tributary located near the southern boundary of the North Tract. The banks of this tributary are vegetated with grasses and trees resulting in a partially overhanging canopy. Most of the drainage into this dredged tributary originates from residential development, roadways, a marsh/slough system, and an off-site metal salvage operation. Downstream of the North Tract, Trunk Ditch enters the main channel of North Creek, which subsequently flows into Little Sarasota Bay. Residential areas, U. S. Highway 41, and pine flatwoods drain into the downstream reach of North Creek.

■ 2.4.4 South Creek

South Creek within the Palmer Ranch is largely a shallow ditch system constructed through historic, broad sloughs or interconnecting previously isolated marshes. The banks of South Creek are vegetated with grasses and occasional pines, while its channel is generally void of aquatic vegetation. Portions of the creek and associated wetlands have been restored in association with adjacent development. Upstream of the Palmer Ranch, South Creek receives drainage in its western tributary from a golf course and a mobile home park. At its eastern boundary, it receives drainage from agricultural and recreational land uses, as well as Interstate I-75. Before mid-1987, much of the area upstream of I-75 was used as a dairy farm.

Within the Palmer Ranch, South Creek receives drainage primarily from improved pastures, pine flatwoods and residential developments. Downstream of the Ranch, South Creek flows through Oscar Scherer State Park and subsequently into the tidal waters of Drymond Bay.

■ 2.4.5 Elligraw Bayou

Elligraw Bayou is a channelized stream that flows southwesterly to Little Sarasota Bay. The banks of Elligraw Bayou are sloped and vegetated with grasses and trees. On the Ranch, Elligraw Bayou receives drainage from Increment II development areas and Prestancia (Increment I). Downstream of the Palmer Ranch, Elligraw Bayou flows through Ballantrae and several other residential areas before entering Little Sarasota Bay.

■ 2.4.6 Matheny Creek

Matheny Creek is a channelized stream that originates in the marshes and sloughs northwest of the Palmer Ranch. It flows southwest and eventually discharges into Little Sarasota Bay. The banks of Matheny Creek are steep and vegetated with grasses and some trees. Drainage enters Matheny Creek from residential developments, commercial and industrial areas, and golf courses.

■ 2.4.7 Clower Creek

Clower Creek forms the south border of the 70-acre Sarasota Square Mall. A 1.6 acre wet prairie located east of the mall on the Palmer Ranch most likely represents the headwaters of Clower Creek during the wet season. Drainage conveyed by Clower Creek flows westerly for 1,350 ft., and subsequently, through an underground pipeline along the north and west borders of a trailer park adjacent to the Sarasota Square Mall. After flowing underground for about 650 ft., drainage enters the mall's stormwater management system. Subsequently, discharge from the mall's stormwater management system drains through swales into culverts and underneath U.S. 41 to Little Sarasota Bay.

2.5 Water Quality Classification

The segments of the streams traversing the Palmer Ranch are non-tidal freshwater systems designated by the State as Class III waters pursuant to Subsection 62-302.400(1) of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC). Downstream, these streams flow into an estuarine system (Little Sarasota and Drymond Bays) which is classified as an Outstanding Florida Waters (OFW). In addition, the segment of South Creek that flows through Oscar Scherer State Park is classified as an OFW. State and Sarasota County water quality standards applicable to the "Continuing Water Quality Monitoring Program" (i.e., those applicable to Class III, predominantly fresh surface waters) are listed in **Table 2.3**.

The State of Florida has adopted numeric nutrient criteria that will soon be implemented. These new Total Nitrogen and Total phosphorus criteria will likely apply to the streams traversing Palmer Ranch in 2013.

Table 2.3 Applicable State and County Water Quality Criteria for Class III, Predominately Fresh Waters

Parameter	Water Quality Standard ^a
Arsenic	Not >50 µg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	Not to be increased in a manner that would depress Dissolved Oxygen levels below criteria.
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	Not >800/100 mL
Total Coliform Bacteria	Not >2,400/100 mL
Specific Conductance	Shall not be increased more than 50% above background or to 1,275 µmhos/cm, whichever is greater, in predominantly fresh waters.
Copper	Not >12.8 µg/L at a Total Hardness of 110 mg/L
Dissolved Oxygen	Not <5 mg/L
Lead	Not >3.6 µg/L at a Total Hardness of 110 mg/L
Nutrients	Concentrations in a body of water shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause an imbalance in natural populations of aquatic flora or fauna.
Ammonia Nitrogen (ionic plus non-ionic)	See Nutrients
Nitrite Nitrogen	See Nutrients
Nitrate Nitrogen	See Nutrients
Total Nitrogen	See Nutrients
Organic Nitrogen	See Nutrients
Oil and Greases	Not >5 mg/L
Orthophosphate	See Nutrients
Total Phosphorus	See Nutrients
pH	6.0 – 8.5
Turbidity	Not >29 NTU above background
Zinc	Not >115 µg/L at a Total Hardness of 110 mg/L

^aState surface water quality criteria as listed in Chapter 62-302, Florida Administrative Code, and Sarasota County Ordinance No. 98-066.

Field and Laboratory Procedures

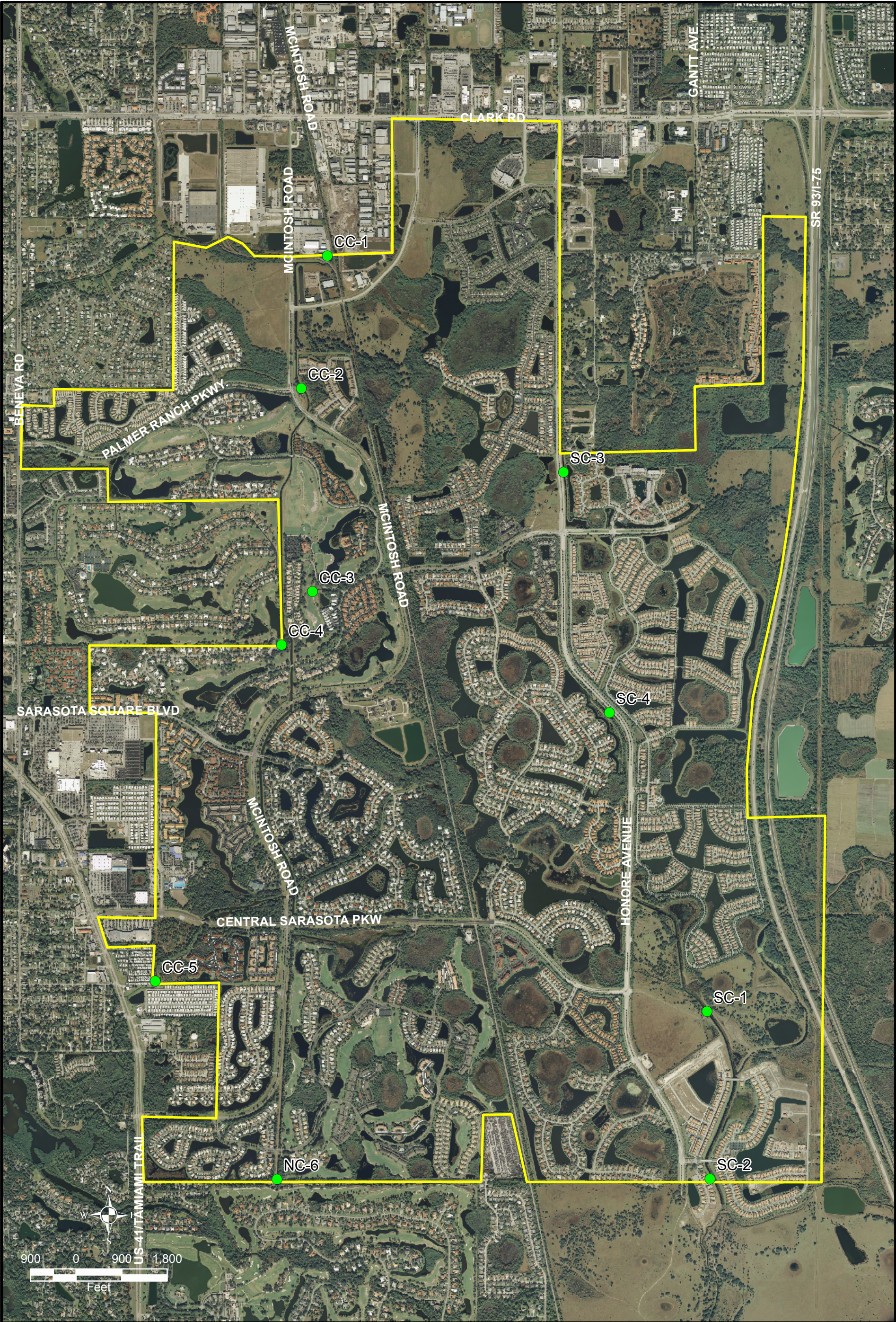
3.1 Station Locations and General Descriptions

The "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" employs a network of 10 sampling stations located at various sites along South Creek, Catfish Creek, North Creek, and Trunk Ditch (**Figure 3.1**). A general description of the characteristics of the 10 sampling stations is provided in **Table 3.1**.

In Catfish Creek, inflow into the Palmer Ranch was monitored at Station CC-1 while outflow was monitored at Station CC-5. Station CC-1 receives drainage from Clark Road, McIntosh Road, and various commercial/industrial developments. Two tributaries of Catfish Creek were also monitored near their confluences with Trunk Ditch (Stations CC-2 and CC-3). These two stations represent stream segments that receive drainage from Prestancia and backwater effects of Trunk Ditch.


Trunk Ditch was monitored within its realigned segment within the Catfish Creek-Trunk Ditch Drainage Basin at Station CC-4. This site lays adjacent to and receives drainage from both the Country Club of Sarasota and Prestancia and sources farther upstream, as well as residential areas, pine flatwoods, improved pastures, and wetlands of the Palmer Ranch. Farther to the south, Trunk Ditch was monitored at a location within the North Creek Basin, i.e., Station NC-6.

South Creek was monitored at four (4) locations. These include one point of outflow (SC-2) and one point of inflow (SC-3), as well as in the interior of the North Tract at Stations SC-4 and SC-1. Station SC-3 is upstream of any development in the South Creek Basin. During some previous monitoring years, only Stations SC-1, SC-2, and SC-4 were monitored because no construction extended beyond Station SC-4. Sampling at Station SC-3 was reinitiated in October 1996 when construction activity moved upstream of Station SC-4.



Date: 1/08
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Figure 3.1
Surface Water Monitoring Locations
Palmer Ranch
Sarasota County, Florida



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Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.

Table 3.1 General Descriptive Characteristics of Surface Water Quality Sampling Stations

Station	General Location	Water Depth ^a (ft)	Channel Width (ft)	Habitat
CC-1	Catfish Creek Site Entry	1.0-1.6	10	75-100% Canopy of Salix, Rooted Emergents, Incised Banks.
CC-2	Catfish Creek Upstream of Trunk Ditch	0.0-0.45	12	Aquatic Vegetation, Shallow Sloped Banks.
CC-3	Catfish Creek Upstream of Trunk Ditch	0.3-0.6	6	Aquatic Vegetation, Incised Banks.
CC-4 ^b	Trunk Ditch Downstream of Catfish Creek Confluence	0.6-2.2	50	Sodded Banks, Rooted Emergents.
CC-5	Catfish Creek Outfall from Site	0.3-0.8	50	Shading in by Oaks, Willows, and Wax Myrtle, Sodded Banks.
NC-6	Trunk Ditch Downstream of Catfish Creek	1.7-2.7	12	Aquatic Vegetation.
SC-1	South Creek Mid-property	0.6-0.7	12	Sand covered with Organic Matter.
SC-2	South Creek at Site Exit	0.5-1.2	17	Rooted Emergents, Floating Aquatics, Palm Trees Shade Channel in A.M.
SC-3	South Creek Outfall from Large Wetland	0.0-0.7	10	Shallow banks, Aquatic Vegetation.
SC-4	South Creek near Honore Avenue	0.7-1.2	8	Rooted Emergents Cover 33% of Channel, Canopy of Pine.

^aRange in depth recorded during monitoring period of April 1987 - March 1988.

^bDepths reported are depths at sampling location - total depth at site averages 8.0 ft.

3.2 Parameters and Sampling Frequency

Semi-annual sampling of Catfish and North Creeks was performed during March and September 2012, and quarterly sampling was performed during January, April, July, and October 2012 in South Creek. The analysis of the annual parameters was performed for samples collected during the wet season events (i.e. September and October 2012). The dates and times of all sample collections are provided in **Table 3.2**. Weather conditions at the time of monitoring are provided in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.2 Date and Time of Sampling for the 28th Annual Monitoring Period of January through December 2012

West Side

Event No.	Date of Sampling	Monitoring Stations					
		CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	NC-6
1	March 6, 2012	1430	1400	1214	1255	1049	1142
2	September 25, 2012	1405	1346	1246	1310	1014	1058

East Side

Event No.	Date of Sampling	Monitoring Stations			
		SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4
1	January 11, 2012	1113	1039	1148	0958
2	April 6, 2012	1140	1049	1215	1001
3	July 18, 2012	1353	1214	1501	1108
4	October 25, 2012	1230	1147	1410	1019

Table 3.3 Weather Conditions Observed during Sampling for the 28th Annual Monitoring Period of January through December 2012

Date	Air Temperature (F)	Cloud Cover (%)	Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Rain
January 11, 2012	70-75	100	15-25	S	Yes
March 6, 2012	75-80	10-20	5-10	NE	No
April 6, 2012	75-80	100	15-20	NW	No
July 18, 2012	85-90	10-20	5-10	SW	No
September 25, 2012	80-85	5-10	0-5	W	No
October 25, 2012	80-85	50-70	10-15	NE	No

Surface water quality monitoring from January through December 2012 was performed by (1) the use of field instrumentation and in situ measurements; and (2) the collection of grab samples for subsequent laboratory analyses. A digital readout YSI multi-parameter water quality meter (YSI) was used for *in situ* measurements of dissolved oxygen, pH, specific conductance, and water temperature. Prior to deployment in the field, all instrumentation was calibrated according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures. All *in situ* measurements were taken at approximate midstream and mid-depth at each station. Grab samples were collected at each station during the six monitoring events, preserved, and analyzed in the laboratory within the recommended hold times for the following parameters:

Ammonia Nitrogen	Oil and Grease
Nitrate Nitrogen	Total Suspended Solids
Nitrite Nitrogen	Turbidity
Organic Nitrogen	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
Total Nitrogen	Fecal Coliform Bacteria
Orthophosphate	Total Coliform Bacteria
Total Phosphorus	

Additional surface water grab samples were collected at each of the ten monitoring stations during the late summer (September or October 2012) monitoring events for the laboratory analysis of the following parameters:

Arsenic	Copper
Lead	Zinc

All sampling was performed in accordance with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Standard Operating Procedures. Laboratory analyses were performed in accordance with the procedures described in the 18th edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (APHA, 1992), Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes (USEPA, 1983) or other FDEP/USEPA approved methodology. The methods used in the collection, preservation, handling, storage, and analysis of all surface water samples are provided by parameter in **Table 3.4**.

Laboratory analyses were performed by Benchmark EnviroAnalytical Inc.'s laboratory which is certified for the analyses of environmental and drinking water samples.

Two additional parameters, stream flow and stream depth, were monitored at each sampling point concurrent with water quality monitoring as an aid in evaluating the water quality data although not formally part of the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program." Water velocity was determined using a Sontek Flowtracker. Stream flows were subsequently determined in accordance with the USGS two-point (i.e., area/velocity) method (USGS, 1982). Stream depth was measured using with the YSI at each point of water quality sampling.

Table 3.4 Collection and Analytical Methods Used during the Surface Water Quality Monitoring Events

Parameter	Sample Type	Field Handling	Hold Time	Laboratory Handling	Analytical Method	Method Reference
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	Grab	Stored on Ice	30 Hours	Immediate Analysis	Multiple Tube Fermentation	APHA 9222 D
Total Coliform Bacteria	Grab	Stored on Ice	30 Hours	Immediate Analysis	Multiple Tube Fermentation	APHA 9222 B
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD-5 Day)	Grab	Stored on Ice	48 Hours	Immediate Analysis	Membrane Electrode	APHA 5210 B
Conductivity	<i>In situ</i>	---	---	---	YSI Sonde	APHA 2510 B
Total Arsenic	Grab	HNO ₃ to pH <2, Stored on Ice	6 Months	Stored at Room Temperature	Digestion, Atomic Absorption	EPA 200.7
Total Copper	Grab	HNO ₃ to pH <2, Stored on Ice	6 Months	Stored at Room Temperature	Digestion, Atomic Absorption	EPA 200.7
Total Lead	Grab	HNO ₃ to pH <2, Stored on Ice	6 Months	Stored at Room Temperature	Digestion, Atomic Absorption	APHA 3113 B
Ammonia Nitrogen	Grab	H ₂ SO ₄ to pH <2, Stored on Ice	28 Days	Stored at 4 °C	Automated Phenate	EPA 350.1
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	Grab	H ₂ SO ₄ to pH <2,	28 Days	Stored at 4 °C Stored on Ice	Automated Cadmium Reduction	EPA 353.2
Nitrite Nitrogen	Grab	Stored on Ice	48 Hours	Stored at °C	Automated Autoanalyzer	APHA 4500- NO ₂ B
Nitrate Nitrogen	Grab	---	---	---	Calculation	EPA 353.2
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Grab	H ₂ SO ₄ to pH <2, Stored on Ice	28 Days	Stored at 4 °C	Automated Block Digestion, Autoanalyzer	EPA 351.2
Total Nitrogen	Grab	---	---	---	Calculation	EPA 353+351

Table 3.4 Collection and Analytical Methods Used during the Surface Water Quality Monitoring Events (Continued)

Parameter	Sample Type	Field Handling	Hold Time	Laboratory Handling	Analytical Method	Method Reference
Oil and Grease	Grab	H ₂ SO ₄ to pH <2,	28 Days	Stored at 4 °C Stored on Ice	Gravimetric	EPA 1664 A
Dissolved Oxygen	<i>In situ</i>	---	---	---	YSI Sonde Membrane Electrode	APHA 4500 G
pH	<i>In situ</i>	---	---	---	YSI Sonde Electromagnetic	APHA 4500-H+
Orthophosphate	Grab	Stored on Ice	48 Hours	Immediate Analysis	Automated, Ascorbic Acid	EPA 365.3
Total Phosphorus	Grab	H ₂ SO ₄ to pH <2, Stored on Ice	28 Days	Stored at 4 °C	Automated Block Digestion, Autoanalyzer	EPA 365.3
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Grab	Stored on Ice	7 Days	Stored at 4 °C	Glass Fiber Filtration, Dried at 105 °C	APHA 2540 D
Temperature	<i>In situ</i>	---	---	---	YSI Sonde Thermistor	APHA 2550 B
Turbidity	Grab	Stored on Ice	48 Hours	Stored at 4 °C	Nephelometric	EPA 180.1
Total Zinc	Grab	HNO ₃ to pH <2, Stored on Ice	6 Months	Stored at Room Temperature	Digestion, Atomic Absorption	EPA 200.7
Flow/Direction	<i>In situ</i>	---	---	---	Sontek Flowtracker	Manufacturer's Specifications

APHA - American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and Water Pollution Control Federation, 1992. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th Edition. American Public Health Association.

EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1983. Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, EPA - 600/4-79-020, National Environmental Research Center, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Results and Discussion

During the 28th year of the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" (i.e., January through December 2012), six surface water quality monitoring events were conducted by VHB. Sampling of Catfish and North Creeks was conducted on March 6 and September 25, 2012 and sampling of South Creek was conducted on January 11, April 6, July 18, and October 25, 2012. All monitoring was conducted in compliance with the conditions of the Amended and Restated Master Development Order for the Palmer Ranch Development of Regional Impact (Appendix A).

Individual results for the six events performed during the 2012 monitoring year for the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" are tabulated by parameter in Appendix B and C for the Catfish Creek/North Creek and South Creek sites, respectively. For each parameter, statistics (i.e., mean, minimum, maximum, standard deviation, and number of observations) are calculated across sampling events and sampling locations. Also, any violations of applicable water quality criteria are noted on each table.

Copies of the data tables for the samples collected during the 2012 monitoring year are provided in Appendix D. Comparison of the data with previous results and general conclusions are included with the discussion for each parameter or group of related parameters.

4.1 Rainfall and Hydrology

■ 4.1.1 Rainfall

Rainfall data for telemetry sites near the Palmer Ranch (Oscar Scherer State Park, Laurel Park, and Osprey Stations) were not used because evaluation of data revealed numerous inconsistencies, and rainfall data collection for Oscar Scherer State Park was discontinued by the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD). Consequently, determining antecedent rainfall accumulations during the 2-day, 2-week and 2-month periods prior to sampling were not possible. The average rainfall for the Sarasota Bay drainage basin reported by SWFWMD is used to summarize hydrologic conditions for the water quality monitoring period. The annual rainfall amount recorded for the Sarasota Bay drainage basin during the 28th year of the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program" is slightly lower than the historic average annual rainfall of approximately 52 inches (based on a 97-year period of record, SWFWMD, 2012). Approximately 45 inches of precipitation were recorded during the period from October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012 (**Table 4.1**) in comparison to a range



of 24 to 74 inches recorded during the period of record. On Palmer Ranch, totals of 38 to 65 inches were recorded during previous monitoring years (CCI, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999).

Table 4.1 Comparison of Sarasota Bay Drainage Basin Average Monthly Rainfall for the Period of October 2011 through September 2012 within Manasota Regional Basin Average Historical Rainfall

Date	Monthly Rainfall (Inches)	Historical Rainfall (Inches)	Percent of Historic
October 2011	2.33	3.29	71%
November 2011	1.43	1.87	76%
December 2011	0.26	2.06	13%
January 2012	0.61	2.44	25%
February 2012	0.97	2.63	37%
March 2012	1.47	3.05	48%
April 2012	2.42	2.43	100%
May 2012	2.26	2.87	79%
June 2012	14.52	7.13	204%
July 2012	5.80	8.05	72%
August 2012	8.27	8.56	97%
September 2012	4.30	7.70	56%
Water Year (October 2011 through September 2012)			
Annual Total	44.64	52.08	86%
Dry Season (October - May)	11.75	20.64	57%
Wet Season (June – September)	32.89	31.44	105%

Rainfall recorded during the 2012 monitoring year exhibited a typical seasonal trend for this region of Florida. **Figure 4.1** provides a comparison of the monthly distribution of rainfall measured for the period from October 2011 through September 2012 with the average monthly distribution of historic rainfall for the Manasota Region. Dry Season rainfall (October 2011 through May 2012) was 11.75 inches, or 57 percent of the historic average (Table 4.1). Wet Season rainfall (June 2012 through September 2012) was 32.89 inches, or 105 percent of the historic average. Consequently, the 2011-2012 monitoring period is generally considered a fairly typical water year with normal rainfall during the wet season with below average rainfall during the dry season.

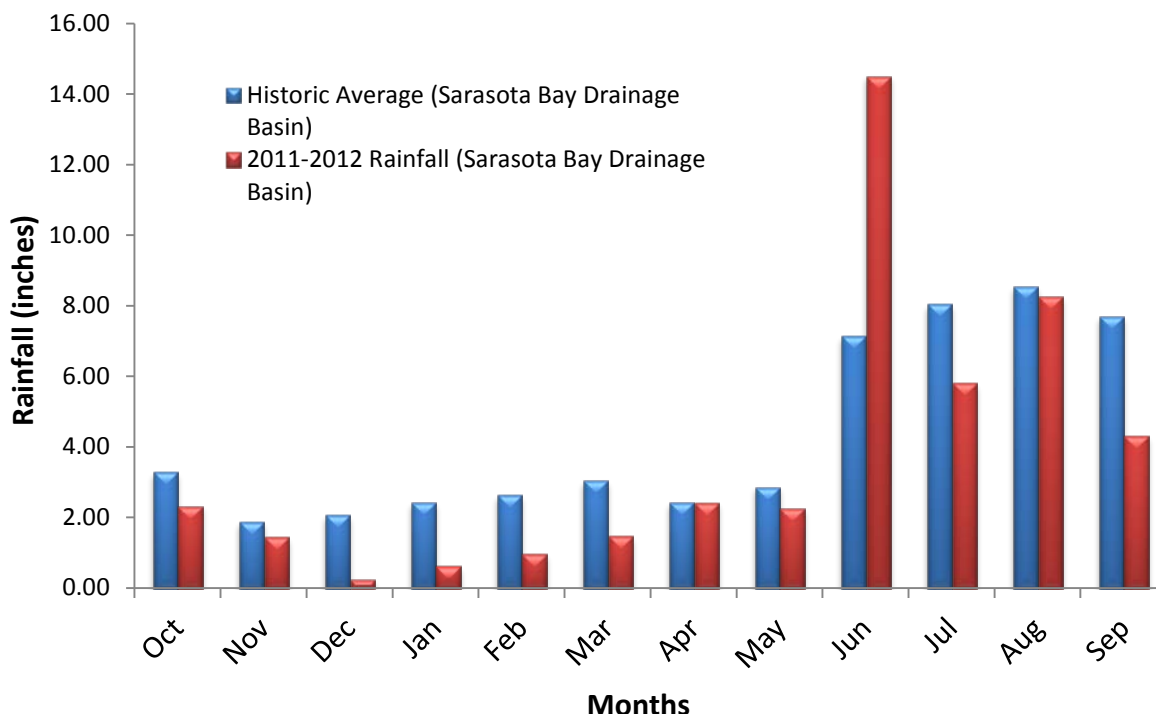


Figure 4.1 Historic Rainfall for the Period of Record and Average Rainfall for the Sarasota Drainage Basin for the Period October 2011 through September 2012

■ 4.1.2 Stream Stage

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

Stream stages on the West Side of the Ranch during 2012 averaged 1.3 ft and ranged from 0.4 to 5.1 ft (**Appendix Table B-1**). Overall, stream stages measured during 2012 are slightly higher than those recorded last year (1.1 ft). Average stream stages in 2011 and 2012 for Catfish and North Creeks are slightly higher to those measured during 2004-2006 (0.3-0.9 ft) and comparable to measurements made from 2001-2003 (1.2-1.6 ft).

The deepest waters of the streams traversing the west side of the Palmer Ranch are located in Trunk Ditch. Here, depths of approximately 8 ft can be found near the center of its reconstructed segment that runs adjacent to the Country Club of Sarasota and Prestancia. Station CC-4, located downstream from the reconstructed segment of Trunk Ditch, exhibited an average depth of 1.4 ft, which is consistent with those recorded for previous years.

The lowest stream levels in Catfish Creek during the 2012 monitoring year were observed at Station CC-5. Average stream stages in the dry season were expectedly lower than those in the wet season at 0.7 ft and 2.0 ft averages for the dry and wet season, respectively.



East Side (South Creek)

During the 2012 monitoring year, stream stages at the four monitoring stations in South Creek averaged 1.2 ft with a range from 0.2 to 3.0 ft (**Appendix Table C-1**). The average stream stages during 2012 were consistent with those recorded for recent years, 2009 (1.6 ft), 2007 (1.5 ft), 2006 (1.7 ft), 2005 (1.4 ft), 2004 (1.4 ft), 2003 (1.1 ft), 2002 (0.8 ft), 2001 (1.3 ft), 2000 (0.6 ft), and 1999 (0.9 ft), and lower than those for 2008 (2.1 ft), 2010 (2.3 ft), and 2011 (2.0 ft).

Station SC-1 exhibited the greatest water depths (average 1.9 ft) when all sites were compared for the 2012 monitoring year. The shallowest stream stage was exhibited by Station SC-2, which averaged 0.8 ft deep for the four sampling events. Seasonally, the highest average water levels at the four South Creek monitoring stations were recorded during the January and October monitoring event. The lowest water levels were observed during the April monitoring event at Stations SC-2 and SC-4. The observed water levels represent typical seasonal trends for Palmer Ranch, although water levels recorded during January 2012 were higher than the average for recent previous years.

■ 4.1.3 Stream Flow

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

Shown in Appendix **Table B-2**, stream flows measured during the 2012 monitoring year for all six monitoring stations in Catfish and North Creeks ranged from 0.0 to 9,963 gallons per minute (GPM) and averaged 1,915 GPM. During the 28th year of monitoring, stream flows in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch Basin ranged from 0.0 to 2,064 GPM in its upper reaches (CC-1 and CC-2), and from 0.0 to 9,963 GPM in its mid-reach (CC-3 and CC-4).

Seasonally, the highest stream flows during 2012 occurred during the October monitoring event with stream flows in Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch averaging 3,650 GPM. Higher stream flows typically coincide with the higher rainfall amounts (usually at the end of the wet season). The higher rainfall amounts reported for this period resulted in an elevated groundwater table and a higher percentage of runoff, both of which increased stream flow. No discernible flow was observed at Stations CC-1, CC-2, or CC-4 during the dry season event (**Figure 4.2**). Station CC-3 demonstrated the highest flows averaging 5,202 GPM with a range of 440 to 9,963 GPM.

During the 2012 monitoring year, positive stream flows (i.e., measurable flows) were recorded for 8 of the 12 measurements (i.e., 67%) taken. The percentage of positive flows measured during 2012 is lower than those reported for previous monitoring years. The historic high percentage of positive flows in these two basins can be attributed to improved basin geometry and hydraulic residence time in the watershed resulting in a more efficient drainage system. However, the low amount of rainfall preceding the 2012 dry season monitoring event reduced the stream flow observed in March.

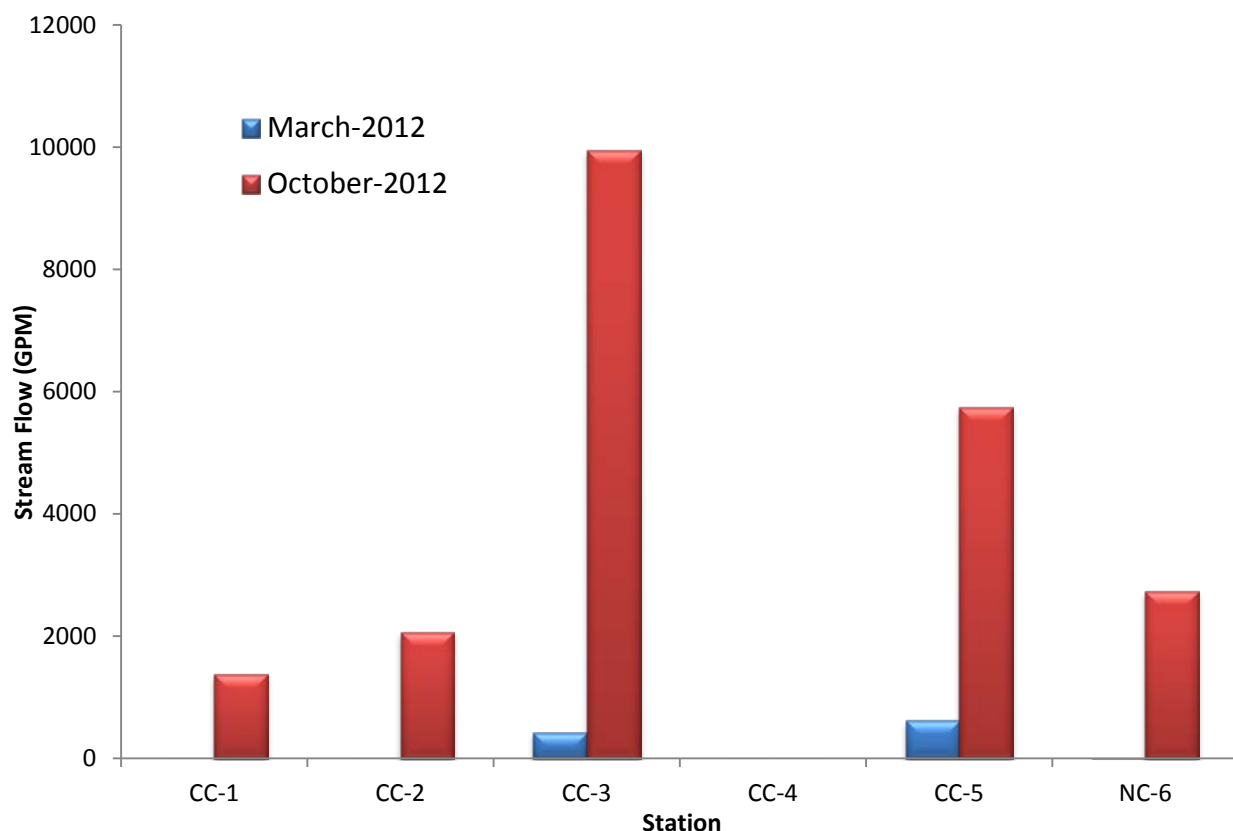


Figure 4.2 Stream Flows Measured during Monitoring Events Conducted on the West Side of the Palmer Ranch from January through December 2012

East Side (South Creek)

As evident in **Appendix Table C-2**, positive stream flows (i.e., measurable flows) were recorded for 9 of 16 measurements (i.e., 56 percent) taken during the 2012 monitoring year in the South Creek basin. The percentage of positive flows measured during 2012 is within the 25 to 100 percent range of positive flow measurements observed during most of the previous monitoring periods (CCI, 1992a, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and VHB, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012). During 2012, stream flow in South Creek averaged 873 GPM and ranged from 0.0 to 7,823 GPM. The 2012 average was lower than those reported for many recent years, including 2006 (2,496 GPM), 2005 (1,552 GPM), and 2003 (1,202 GPM), but higher than those for 2011 (341 GPM), 2010 (337 GPM), 2008 (207 GPM), 2007 (124 GPM), 2001 (627 GPM), 2004 (125 GPM), 2002 (409 GPM), and 1999 (279 GPM). Seasonally, the highest flows were observed during the July 2012 monitoring event when stream flows averaged 3,366 GPM (Appendix Table C-2).

Station SC-2, which is the furthest downstream, had a higher average flow than the other stations (**Figure 4-3**). Spatially, stream flows followed expected trends with flows generally increasing in a downstream direction. The upper reaches (i.e., Stations SC-3 and SC-4) averaged 470 GPM during 2012, while the lower reach (SC-1 and SC-2) averaged 1,275 GPM for 2012.

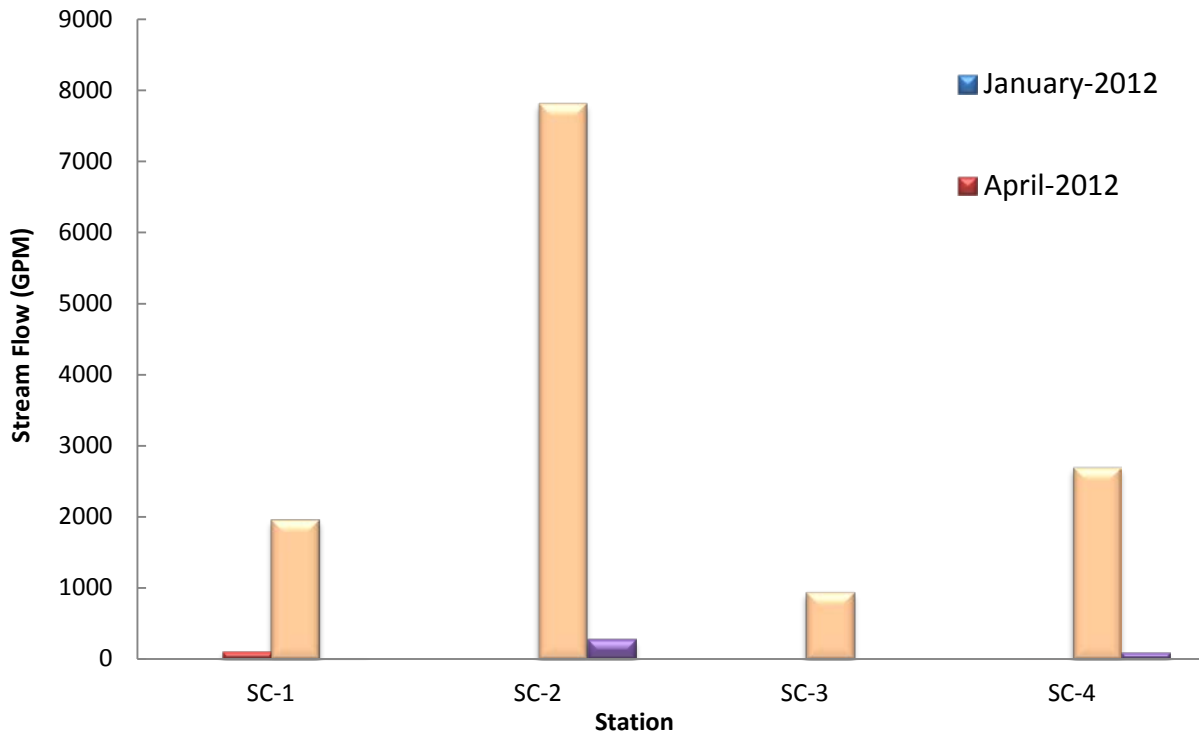


Figure 4.3 Stream Flows Measured during Monitoring Events Conducted on the East Side of the Palmer Ranch from January through December 2012

4.2 Physical Water Quality Parameters

4.2.1 Water Temperature

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

Water temperatures of the streams on the West Side of the Palmer Ranch averaged 23.7°C and ranged from 17.6 to 28.1°C during the two monitoring events (**Appendix Table B-3**). This range is similar to those recorded during previous years of monitoring (Palmer Venture, 1986; and CCI, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and VHB, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012).

As expected, the lowest water temperatures were recorded in the streams on the west side during the March 2012 event with the highest water temperatures recorded during the October monitoring event. Water temperatures averaged 26.6°C during the October 2012 event, while an average temperature of 20.9°C was observed during the March event. Average temperatures for Catfish Creek and North Creek stations for each event are very similar with differences among the respective creeks generally being less than 3°C with only 2 exceptions.



East Side (South Creek)

Water temperature in South Creek on the Palmer Ranch averaged 24.8 °C and ranged from 17.8 to 30.5 °C during the four monitoring events (**Appendix Table C-3**). The range in water temperatures for the four monitoring periods is similar to most previous monitoring reports (Palmer Venture, 1986; and CCI, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and VHB, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012).

As expected, the lowest water temperatures were recorded in the streams of the East Side during the winter quarterly event (January), with higher water temperatures recorded during the other monitoring events. The highest average water temperature, averaging 29.1 °C, was recorded during the July 2012 (i.e., summer) monitoring event. Average water temperatures determined for each station in the South Creek basin generally exhibited temperature differences among stations of approximately 3°C or less.

An evaluation of diurnal variations in water temperature in the Catfish Creek and South Creek Basins was performed during the 1985 dry season and the 1986 wet season. Results of the diurnal evaluation showed increases in water temperature to maximum levels by mid-afternoon followed by declines during the evening to minimal levels by early morning. The results of the diurnal study are provided in the report prepared by CCI (CCI, 1987).

■ 4.2.2 Specific Conductance

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

Catfish Creek and North Creek exhibited an average specific conductance of 817 µmhos per centimeter (µmhos/cm) with a range from 386 to 1,397 µmhos/cm during 2012 (**Appendix Table B-4**). The average specific conductance was similar to those for the recent monitoring years 2011 (794 µmhos/cm), 2010 (834 µmhos/cm), 2006 (925 µmhos/cm), 2005 (830 µmhos/cm), 2004 (766 µmhos/cm), 2003 (813 µmhos/cm), 2001 (803 µmhos/cm), and 2000 (852 µmhos/cm), but 2002, 2007, 2008, and 2009 demonstrated higher specific conductance at 1,070, 1,023, 975, and 985 µmhos/cm, respectively.

In a comparison of both streams within the west side of Palmer Ranch, the 2012 annual mean conductivities for North Creek and Catfish Creek Basins were 1,120 and 757 µmhos/cm, respectively. Spatially, average conductivity levels in the mid reach of Catfish Creek Basin (893 µmhos/cm) were higher than the levels in the upper reach (478 µmhos/cm).

East Side (South Creek)

The specific conductance for South Creek averaged 875 µmhos/cm and ranged from 328 to 1,370 µmhos/cm during the 2012 monitoring events (**Appendix Table C-4**). The 2012 levels were similar to those recorded during the most recent sampling years, but at the lower end of the period of record (CCI, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and VHB, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012). The higher conductivity measurements observed in January and April 2012 are likely the result of below average rainfall received during the month. Surface runoff of low conductivity storm water

during a period of high rainfall usually translates to lower specific conductance of stream water.

Average conductivities measured in the South Creek Basin for the upper reaches (SC-3 and SC-4) and lower reaches (SC-1 and SC-2) during the 2012 monitoring period were 896 and 853 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$, respectively. This difference was relatively minor in magnitude and insignificant overall.

The State specific conductance criterion applicable to the streams of the Palmer Ranch allows an increase of not more than 50 percent above background levels or to a level of 1,275 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$, whichever is greater. Two of the Catfish Creek and North Creek conductivity measurements exceeded this criterion during the 2012 monitoring year, and two of the 16 South Creek basin conductivity measurements (SC-4) exceeded this criterion during 2012.

■ 4.2.3 Total Suspended Solids

West End (Catfish and North Creeks)

During the 2012 monitoring, Catfish Creek and North Creek in the Palmer Ranch exhibited a range of total suspended solids (TSS) from 2.40 to 23.6 mg/L with an annual average of 7.70 mg/L (**Appendix Table B-5**). Total suspended solid levels observed during 2012 are similar to the records from previous levels monitored during 2008 (7.8 mg/L), 2007 (4.0 mg/L), 2006 (3.85 mg/L), 2005 (6.2 mg/L), 2004 (13.6 mg/L), 2003 (6.3 mg/L), 2002 (1.5 mg/L), 2001 (9.7 mg/L), 2000 (8.4 mg/L), 1999 (5.6 mg/L), 1998 (6.5 mg/L), and 1997 (3.3 mg/L), and generally lower than the averages from 2009 (15.3 mg/L), 2010 (13.1 mg/L), and 2011 (11.5 mg/L).

The highest TSS levels were recorded in the lower reach of Catfish Creek where CC-5 averaged 20.3 mg/L. The elevated TSS level probably resulted from higher organic matter content (i.e., aquatic plants) from cumulative upstream contributions. The lowest TSS levels during 2012 were recorded in North Creek Station NC-6 where TSS averaged 2.50 mg/L.

East Side (South Creek)

During the 2012 monitoring year, stations along South Creek on the Palmer Ranch exhibited a range of total suspended solids from 1.75 to 32.1 mg/L, with an annual average of 9.32 mg/L (**Appendix Table C-5**). The average TSS level observed in 2012 is within the range for those recorded during the last ten years of monitoring.

The highest TSS level (32.1 mg/L) was recorded in the upper reach of the creek at Station SC-3 during the January 2012 monitoring event. The lowest TSS level was recorded at Station SC-3 during April 2012. Overall, the lowest average TSS concentration was observed during the July event.

■ 4.2.4 Turbidity

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

During the 2012 monitoring year, turbidity levels measured in Catfish Creek and North Creek ranged from 1.1 to 9.8 NTU and averaged 3.7 NTU (**Appendix Table B-6**). In comparison, a turbidity range of 0.3 to 44 NTU was exhibited since 1988 (CCI, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1993, 1994, 1995b, 1996, 1997, 1998 and VHB, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012).

The lowest mean turbidity level (1.6 NTU) occurred at Station CC-1 in North Creek, and the highest mean level (8.4 NTU) occurred at Station CC-5. Seasonally, turbidity levels were higher during the March event (3.0 NTU) than the October event (4.4 NTU). Seasonal variations typically results from differences in rainfall amounts and the subsequent changes in storm water inputs to the surface waters, resulting in higher turbidity observations in the dry season.

East Side (South Creek)

During the 28th year of the monitoring program, turbidity levels measured in South Creek ranged from 1.6 to 18.1 NTU with an overall average of 5.5 NTU (**Appendix Table C-6**). The turbidity levels measured in 2012 are comparable to those observed in 2011 (7.6 NTU), 2009 (5.3 NTU), 2008 (3.4 NTU), 2007 (6.2 NTU), 2005 (3.3 NTU), 2004 (4.8 NTU), 2002 (8.4 NTU), 2001 (5.0 NTU) and 2000 (4.2 NTU) and lower than those recorded for 2010 (17.5 NTU), 2006 (18.1 NTU) and 2003 (69.6 NTU). The lowest mean turbidity level (2.0 NTU) occurred during the July sampling event while the highest mean turbidity level (8.4 NTU) was determined for the April event.

The General Water Quality Criteria for all surface waters (FAC Chapter 62-302) specifies that turbidity shall not exceed 29 NTU above natural background. Based on turbidity measurements taken during previous years of monitoring, natural background turbidity levels are expected to be less than 25 NTU (mean plus one standard deviation), although higher background turbidities might occur because of natural processes, e.g., organic decay and import of particulate matter via stormwater runoff.

4.3 Oxygen Demand and Related Parameters

■ 4.3.1 Biochemical Oxygen Demand

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

Biochemical oxygen demand can be defined as “....the amount of oxygen required by bacteria while stabilizing organic matter under aerobic conditions.” (Sawyer and McCarthy, 1978). The decomposable organic matter present in Catfish Creek is mostly attributed to decaying vegetation and hydrocarbon inputs (i.e., automobile emission, oil leakage, etc.). As presented in **Appendix Table B-7**, the 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) recorded in the two streams of the West Side averaged 1.80 mg/L and ranged from <0.50 to 3.68 mg/L during the 2012 monitoring year. The average BOD₅ levels for the March and October events were 2.19

mg/L and 1.40 mg/L, respectively. In previous reports, a relatively higher BOD₅ was reported during the October event, presumably a result of higher storm water runoff during the summer wet season. Higher runoff typically results in more organic material being transported to the surface waters.

Biochemical oxygen demand levels in Catfish Creek averaged 2.01 mg/L with a range of 0.721 to 3.68 mg/L. BOD₅ within the upper and mid reach stations averaged 1.67 and 2.18 mg/L, respectively. A lower mean BOD₅ level of 0.710 mg/L was observed for the North Creek sampling station.

East Side (South Creek)

The decomposable organic matter present in South Creek is mostly attributed to decaying vegetation with a contribution of hydrocarbon input (i.e., automobile emission, oil leakage, etc.) resulting from runoff from Interstate-75 and developed areas. As presented in **Appendix Table C-7**, the BOD₅ recorded in the South Creek Basin during the 2012 monitoring year averaged 3.43 mg/L and ranged from 1.00 to 10.71 mg/L. Seasonally, the highest mean BOD₅ levels were determined during the January sampling event. Spatially, the mean BOD₅ levels for the lower reach (SC-1 and SC-2) were slightly lower than the upper reach (SC-3 and SC-4).

The General Criteria for BOD₅ in all surface waters as designated by FAC Chapter 62-302, "Rules and Regulations of the Department of Environmental Protection," as well as Sarasota County Ordinance No. 98-066, as amended, specifies that BOD₅ shall not be increased to levels that would result in violations of dissolved oxygen. According to Hynes (1966), a BOD₅ of 3 mg/L suggests "fairly clean" water while a BOD₅ of 5 mg/L suggests "doubtful" quality water. In addition, a BOD₅ screening level of greater than 3.3 mg/L has been established for Florida waters to indicate potential water quality problems (FDER, 1990). Based on BOD₅ measurements made in North Creek/Catfish Creek and South Creek during the 2012 monitoring year, the surface water of the West Side and East Side generally exhibited clean conditions where a collective 20 of the 28 measurements were found below the 3.3 mg/L screening level. Also, during the 28th year of monitoring, 3 of the 28 BOD₅ measurements collected from the East Side and West Side exceeded the 5 mg/L level which Hynes (1966) considered "doubtful" or between "fairly clean" and "bad" water quality.

■ 4.3.2 Dissolved Oxygen

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

Dissolved oxygen concentrations for the West Side averaged 7.2 mg/L and ranged from 4.6 to 9.5 mg/L for the 2012 monitoring event (**Appendix Table B-8**). Dissolved oxygen concentrations in 2012 were comparable with those reported in previous monitoring years (CCI, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1993, 1994, 1995b, 1996, 1997, 1998 and VHB, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012). Historical average dissolved oxygen concentrations ranged from 4.5 to 8.5 mg/L.

Seasonally, the lowest average dissolved oxygen levels were observed for the October monitoring event with concentrations averaging 6.1 mg/L. Typically, higher dissolved oxygen levels are associated with the October event due to higher stream flow contributing to

increased oxygen concentrations during the wet season. However, dissolved oxygen concentrations for the March monitoring event averaged 8.3 mg/L, presumably due to rainfall preceding the sampling and lower temperatures during the season affecting solubility in the water column. Thus, the 2012 monitoring year differs from seasonal trends observed for dissolved oxygen during previous monitoring years (CCI, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1993, 1994, 1995b, 1996, 1997, 1998 and VHB 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012). Spatially, average dissolved oxygen concentrations were generally higher for stations within the Catfish Creek Basin (7.5 mg/L) with lower concentrations recorded for Station NC-6 in the North Creek Basin (5.7 mg/L).

Dissolved oxygen concentrations in the two streams of the West Side have previously documented levels below the 5.0 mg/L criteria specified by FAC Chapter 62-302 for predominantly freshwater. One of the 12 dissolved oxygen measurements made during 2012 were below the 5.0 mg/L state criteria.

East Side (South Creek)

Overall, dissolved oxygen in South Creek during 2012 was found to average 4.5 mg/L and range from 2.6 to 7.4 mg/L (**Appendix Table C-8**). The highest dissolved oxygen concentration was recorded at Station SC-1 during the January event. The lowest dissolved oxygen level was recorded at Station SC-2 during the January event.

The average dissolved oxygen levels for 2012 generally followed seasonal trends and were lower during the warmer events. Seasonally, the highest average dissolved oxygen levels were observed for the January 2012 monitoring event with the lowest levels occurring during the July 2012 event. This is similar to levels recorded in the previous monitoring years (CCI, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1993, 1996, 1997 and VHB, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012) in that dissolved oxygen levels during January were generally higher than the other events. Most of the variability in dissolved oxygen levels is likely attributed to changes in the solubility of dissolved oxygen in the water column with changes in water temperature, but other factors may have also affected the solubility. During the 2012 monitoring year, dissolved oxygen concentrations in South Creek occurred at levels below the 5.0 mg/L criteria specified by FAC Chapter 62-302 for freshwater stations throughout the year. Of the 16 dissolved oxygen measurements made during the 2012 monitoring year, 11 measurements were below the 5.0 mg/L state criterion.

An evaluation of diurnal variations in dissolved oxygen in Catfish Creek and South Creek was performed during the dry season of 1985 and the wet season of 1986. The results of the diurnal evaluation showed typical increases in dissolved oxygen during the day to maximum levels by mid-afternoon and declines during the night to minimal levels by midmorning, as well as diurnal trends characteristic of the stream community. A summary of the results of the diurnal study is provided in the report prepared by CCI (1987).

■ 4.3.3 Water pH

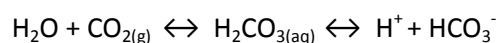
West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

Results of pH monitoring in Catfish Creek and North Creek during 2012 indicate minor variability during the two monitoring events and among the six different stations (**Appendix Table B-9**). During the 2012 monitoring year, pH levels in these two streams of the Palmer Ranch ranged from 7.2 to 8.3 and averaged 7.6. Similar pH measurements were observed during previous monitoring years (Palmer Venture, 1986; and CCI, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1993, 1994, 1995b, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and VHB, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2012). Slight differences in pH distributions in Catfish Creek are primarily attributed to spatial variations in community metabolisms. Of the 12 measurements taken during the 2012 monitoring year, no measurements were outside the allowable 6.0 – 8.5 range designated by the state criteria.

East Side (South Creek)

Results of pH monitoring in South Creek during 2012 indicated a similar range as that found in Catfish/North Creek (**Appendix Table C-9**). During the 2012 monitoring year, surface water quality stations along South Creek exhibited pH levels ranging from 6.9 to 8.2. The range of pH observed during the 2012 monitoring year was similar to that observed during previous years of monitoring (Palmer Venture, 1986; and CCI, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and VHB, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012). Slight differences in pH distributions in South Creek are primarily attributed to spatial variations in community metabolisms. None of the 16 measurements taken in 2012 exceeded the allowable range of 6.0-8.5 designated by the State criteria.

Differences or changes in pH are indicative of the effects of net community metabolisms on the level of carbon dioxide and pH. During periods of net community respiration, carbon dioxide (CO₂) is produced faster than it is assimilated. When CO₂ is dissolved in water, carbonic acid (H₂CO₃) is formed in the following reaction:



As a result of CO₂ production during respiration, water pH is depressed due to the release of hydrogen ions (H⁺) as H₂CO₃ dissociates. In contrast, carbon dioxide is consumed faster than it is produced during periods of net community photosynthesis (primary production). Thus, the reaction will shift toward the left, thereby removing CO₂ and increasing pH.

Therefore, pH typically exhibits a diel trend of increases during the day and decreases during the night. The amplitude of the cycle normally depends on the rate of production and consumption and to a lesser extent on the buffering capacity, i.e., alkalinity, of the water and atmospheric exchange of carbon dioxide.

In a diurnal evaluation of Catfish Creek and South Creek, which was conducted during the dry season of 1985 and the wet season of 1986, CCI (1987) reported changes in pH characteristic of the different biological communities. During the day, Catfish Creek and South Creek exhibited changes in pH ranging up to a 1 to 2 unit increase with maximum diurnal changes observed in

the lower reach of Catfish Creek (i.e., CC-5) where the greatest metabolic rates were encountered.

As specified in the General Criteria for all surface waters (FAC Chapter 62-302) and in Sarasota County Ordinance No. 98-066, as amended, the allowable variation in pH is 1.0 units above or below the normal pH if the pH is not lowered or elevated outside the range of 6.0 to 8.5. Additionally, if natural background is less than 6.0, the pH shall not vary below the natural backgrounds or vary more than one unit above natural background. Similarly, if natural background is above 8.5, pH shall not vary above natural background or vary more than one unit below background.

4.4 Macronutrients

■ 4.4.1 Total Nitrogen

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

Overall, total nitrogen levels in Catfish Creek and North Creek ranged from 0.730 to 1.46 mg/L and averaged 1.10 mg/L during the 2012 monitoring year (**Appendix Table B-10**). Average total nitrogen concentrations of between 0.838 and 1.49 mg/L were reported since 1997 (CCI, 1997, 1998, and VHB, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012). Mean total nitrogen concentrations for the West Side have relatively minor variation during the last 20 years (**Figure 4.4**).

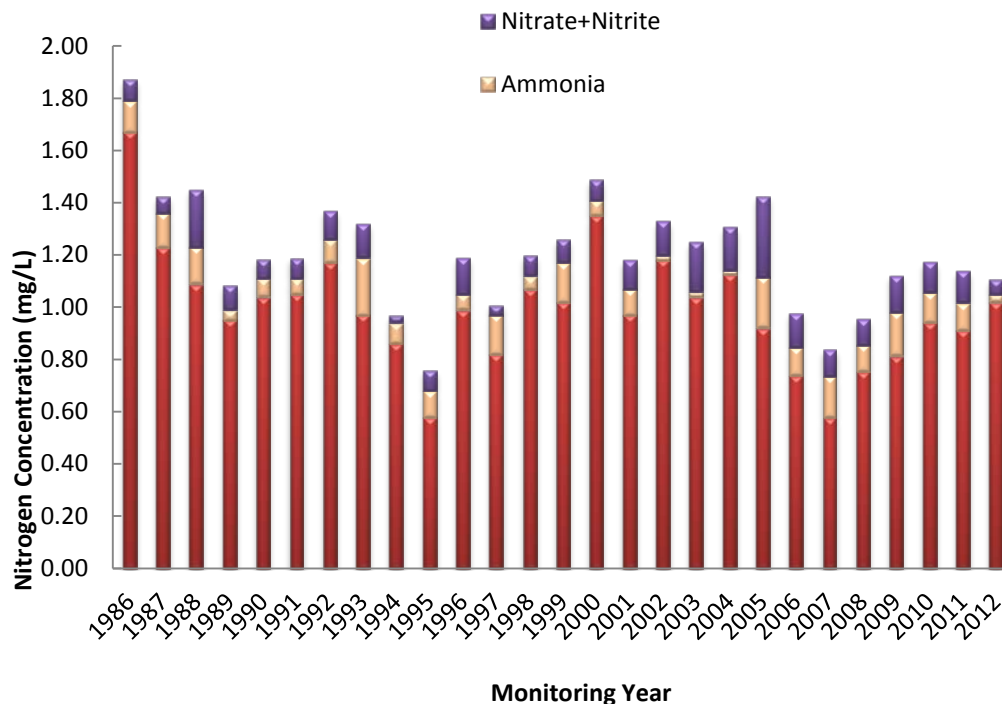


Figure 4.4 Average Nitrogen Concentrations Measured on the West Side of the Palmer Ranch from 1986 to 2012

Also included in Figure 4.4 is the average total nitrogen concentration measured in Catfish Creek during the "Stormwater Pollutant Loading Monitoring Program" performed at the Palmer Ranch (CCI, 1992b). The mean concentrations for each component of total nitrogen (i.e., ammonia, nitrate + nitrite, and organic nitrogen) also remained fairly consistent over the period of record.

Seasonally, average total nitrogen concentrations in October (1.08 mg/L) were comparable to the average concentrations for March (1.12 mg/L). In Catfish Creek during October, the lowest total nitrogen concentration (0.730 mg/L) was observed at Station CC-1. The highest total nitrogen concentration in Catfish Creek was 1.36 mg/L, and was recorded at Station CC-2 during March 2012.

As reported for all previous monitoring years, the largest fraction of total nitrogen observed during 2012 is organic nitrogen. During the 2012 monitoring year, organic nitrogen represented approximately 92.7 percent of total nitrogen and averaged 1.02 mg/L. For the period of record, organic nitrogen represented from 65 to 93 percent of the total nitrogen content and averaged from 0.58 to 1.67 mg/L. The second most abundant form of nitrogen during 2012 was nitrate nitrogen, which represented 5.1 percent of the total nitrogen with an average concentration of 0.056 mg/L. During the period of record, nitrate nitrogen represented approximately 4 to 21 percent of the total nitrogen content with average nitrate levels ranging from <0.01 to 0.98 mg/L. Ammoniacal (i.e., ionized plus unionized ammonia) nitrogen represented approximately 2.6 percent of the total nitrogen with an average level of 0.029 mg/L. During the period of record, ammoniacal nitrogen represented from 3 to 13 percent of the total, with concentrations averaging 0.01 to 0.22 mg/L. Nitrite nitrogen concentrations during 2012 averaged 0.004 mg/L, or 0.4 percent of the total nitrogen concentration. During the period of record, nitrite represented approximately 1.8 percent of the total nitrogen present.

East Side (South Creek)

During the four 2012 sampling events, total nitrogen concentrations in South Creek averaged 1.86 mg/L and ranged from 0.810 to 3.53 mg/L (**Appendix Table C-10**). When compared to the period of record, overall total nitrogen concentrations measured during 2012 are within the range of those determined previously (**Figure 4.5**). Prior to 1998, average total nitrogen concentrations in South Creek had generally decreased. The most pronounced decrease in nitrogen content occurred after the third monitoring year (i.e., 1987). At that time, an area located upstream of the eastern branch of South Creek on the Palmer Ranch property was used as a dairy farm (August 1987). Before the deactivation of the dairy farm, ammoniacal nitrogen comprised from 11 to 25 percent of the total nitrogen. After the deactivation of the dairy farm, 4 to 12 percent of the total nitrogen content of South Creek was in the form of ammonia. Not only have total nitrogen levels decreased, but the forms of nitrogen that are readily assimilated by algae and plants (i.e., nitrate + nitrite and ammonia) have also declined.

Spatially, the highest average total nitrogen concentration of 2.42 mg/L was observed at Station SC-2 during the 2012 monitoring year. Station SC-4 exhibited the lowest average total nitrogen concentrations at 1.37 mg/L. Seasonally, the highest mean total nitrogen concentration (2.33 mg/L) was observed for the January monitoring event.

The mean concentrations for each component of total nitrogen (i.e., ammonia, nitrate + nitrite, and organic nitrogen) also remained fairly consistent over the period of record with the exception of 2011 where higher amounts of nitrate nitrogen were recorded. The largest fraction of total nitrogen observed during the entire monitoring program is organic nitrogen. During the 2012 monitoring year, organic nitrogen represented approximately 88.7 percent of total nitrogen and averaged 1.65 mg/L. Ammoniacal, nitrate, and nitrite nitrogen made up 9.4, 1.4, and 0.4 percent of the total nitrogen, respectively. As stated previously, different breakdowns of total nitrogen were reported for South Creek during earlier monitoring years (CCI, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1991 and 1992a). The largest fraction of total nitrogen observed during the previous years of monitoring also occurred in the form of organic nitrogen. Prior to 1988, organic nitrogen represented from 71 to 84 percent of the total nitrogen content and averaged from 1.08 to 2.18 mg/L. The smallest fraction of total nitrogen for the period of record was nitrite, which represented less than 1 percent of the total nitrogen present for all monitored years.

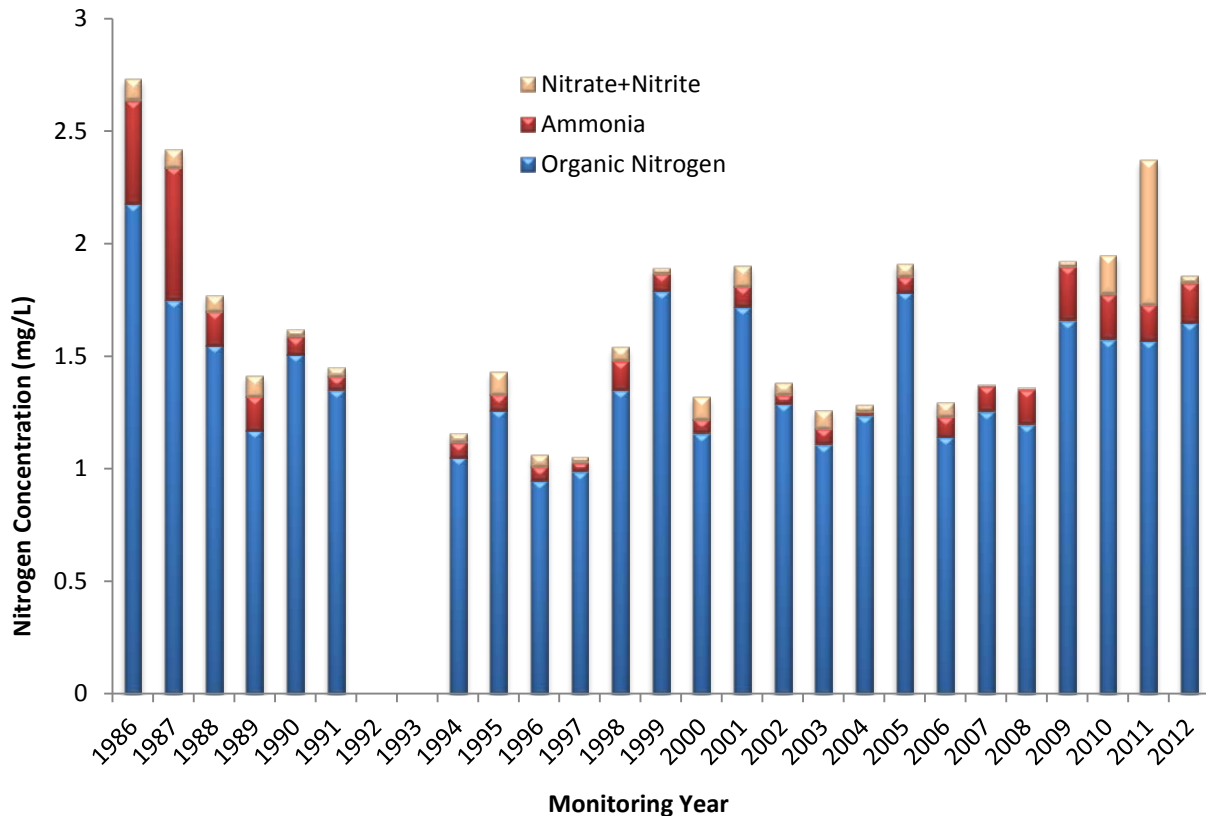


Figure 4.5 Average Nitrogen Concentrations Measured on the East Side of the Palmer Ranch from 1986 to 2012

As specified in FAC Chapter 62-302, nutrients, including total nitrogen, shall not be elevated to levels causing an imbalance in the natural flora and fauna, a condition characteristic of eutrophic or nutrient-rich streams. In this respect, there were some implications in the data acquired during the second, third, and fourth monitoring years that linked the observed total

nitrogen levels to eutrophic conditions even though there appeared to be a general trend of decreasing nitrogen levels as previously discussed (CCI, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1993, 1994, 1995b, 1996, 1997 and 1998). Total nitrogen results obtained during 2012 were around the average measured during the twenty-eight years of the monitoring program, and the average concentration for the year (1.86 mg/L) did not exceed the 2.0 mg/L screening level considered by the FDEP (FDER, 1990) to be characteristic of eutrophic conditions. Six of the 28 total nitrogen samples collected for the Palmer Ranch during 2012 exceeded the screening level of 2.0 mg/L considered to be characteristic of eutrophic conditions, all within South Creek.

Revisions to FAC Chapter 62-302 relative to nutrients are expected to go into effect in 2013. These revisions provide a numeric standard to Total Nitrogen of 1.65 mg/L, which is less than the 2.0 mg/L screening level.

■ 4.4.2 Nitrite

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

Nitrite levels observed in Catfish Creek and North Creek averaged 0.004 mg/L and ranged from <0.003 to 0.020 mg/L (**Appendix Table B-11**). As expected, nitrite concentrations throughout these two streams traversing the west side were much lower than for other forms of nitrogen, and too low to be a significant nutrient source. Seven of the 12 samples collected during the 2012 monitoring year contained nitrite concentrations below the analytical detection limits. During the previous monitoring years, nitrite concentrations measured in Catfish Creek and North Creek averaged <0.01 to 0.04 mg/L (CCI, 1987, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1993, 1994, 1995b, 1997, 1998 and VHB, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012).

East Side (South Creek)

Nitrite levels in South Creek during the 2012 monitoring period averaged 0.007 mg/L (**Appendix Table C-11**). Nitrite concentrations throughout South Creek were much lower than the other forms of nitrogen, and too low to be a significant nutrient source. Seven of the 16 samples collected during the 2012 monitoring year contained nitrite concentrations below the analytical detection limit. During the previous monitoring years, nitrite concentrations measured in South Creek averaged 0.003 to 0.02 mg/L (CCI, 1986, 1987, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and VHB, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012).

As a nutrient, nitrite is covered by the general water quality standard (FAC Chapter 62-302). However, due to the observed low concentrations, nitrite was generally of little importance as a nutrient in the streams of the Palmer Ranch. For all practical purposes, nitrite is considered to meet desired standards.

■ 4.4.3 Nitrate

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

Nitrate levels observed for Catfish Creek and North Creek in the Palmer Ranch during 2012 exhibited a yearly average of 0.056 mg/L with a range of <0.004 to 0.346 mg/L (**Appendix Table**

B-12). Nitrate concentrations for the West Side during 2012 were similar to those reported for the period of record, which historically averaged 0.07 mg/L and ranged from 0.03 to 0.30 mg/L. Nitrate in 2012 showed only minor variations spatially and seasonally for the West Side.

East Side (South Creek)

Nitrate levels from South Creek during 2012 averaged 0.026 mg/L and ranged from <0.004 to 0.108 mg/L (**Appendix Table C-12**). The 2012 nitrate concentrations are comparable to those determined for the period of record. Nitrate concentrations for South Creek varied seasonally with greater concentrations during the January event (0.055 mg/L) than the other events. Spatially, variations in nitrate nitrogen were negligible during the 2012 monitoring year.

The low concentrations of nitrate probably are a result of low inputs of nutrients in the form of stormwater runoff as well as higher nutrient uptake by aquatic vegetation. As a nutrient, nitrate is designated as a parameter covered by the general water quality criteria (FAC Chapter 62-302), and is an important limiting nutrient in the streams of the Palmer Ranch. Therefore, increases in nitrate availability from anthropogenic sources would accelerate production rates of aquatic plants and could result in an imbalance in the flora and fauna that would be considered a violation of the nutrient standard. The nitrate concentrations determined during the 2012 monitoring year are not thought to consistently represent an important source of nitrogen in the streams of the Palmer Ranch. Therefore, nitrate is considered to meet desired criteria.

■ 4.4.4 Ammoniacal Nitrogen

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

Overall, ammoniacal nitrogen for the West Side exhibited an average of 0.029 mg/L with a range from <0.008 to 0.132 mg/L (**Appendix Table B-13**). As discussed previously, ammoniacal nitrogen represented approximately 2.6 percent of the total nitrogen measured during the 2012 monitoring year. Ammonia concentrations measured during 2012 were within the range determined for the previous years of monitoring (Palmer Venture, 1986; and CCI, 1986, 1988a, 1991, 1992a, 1993, 1994, 1995b, 1996, 1997, 1998 and VHB, 1999, 2000, 200, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012). Seasonally, ammoniacal nitrogen concentrations in Catfish Creek and North Creek averaged <0.008 and 0.054 mg/L during the March and October sampling events, respectively.

East Side (South Creek)

Overall, ammoniacal nitrogen for South Creek exhibited an average of 0.175 mg/L with a range from <0.008 to 1.40 mg/L (**Appendix Table C-13**). As described previously, ammoniacal nitrogen represented 9.4 percent of the total nitrogen measured during the 2012 monitoring year. Higher levels reported during the mid-1980s can be attributed to runoff originating from a dairy farm upstream of the Palmer Ranch property. Historically, but not this year, the January and April events were consistently lower than the July monitoring events. These higher ammoniacal nitrogen concentrations are believed to be associated with the decay of vegetation in the creek. Additional ammoniacal nitrogen input is also associated with stormwater runoff entering the creek, which occurs during prolonged and/or heavy amounts of precipitation contributing to higher concentrations in July and October.

Although ammoniacal nitrogen is a nutrient and therefore has the potential to influence the growth of the primary producers (plants) and their balance with the consumers (bacteria and animals), FAC Chapter 62-302 does not provide a quantitative nutrient standard for ammoniacal nitrogen. Even though ammoniacal nitrogen is a potentially important nutrient to the primary producers in the streams of the Palmer Ranch, results obtained during the monitoring program suggest that nitrate might be the preferred nitrogen source. This indication is based on trends observed during previous monitoring years as related to normal plant production and decay (CCI, 1996). Other freshwater studies (Wetzel, 1975) have also concluded that aquatic vegetation, including algae, prefer nitrate to ammonia. Although it might be less preferred than nitrate, increases in ammonia have the ability to accelerate plant production, and, in turn, influence the balance between the flora and fauna of the streams traversing the Palmer Ranch. Concentrations of ammoniacal nitrogen determined during the 2012 monitoring year were generally similar to those recorded during the previous years of monitoring. These levels are not thought to represent an important source of nitrogen in the streams of the Palmer Ranch. Therefore, ammonia is considered to meet desired criteria. Because the un-ionized fraction of ammoniacal nitrogen was not evaluated independently, comparisons to County and State criteria for un-ionized ammonia were not made.

■ 4.4.5 Organic Nitrogen

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

Overall, an average organic nitrogen concentration of 1.02 mg/L was measured in these streams on the West Side during the 2012 monitoring year with a range from 0.682 to 1.36 mg/L (**Appendix Table B-14**). The average organic nitrogen concentration for Catfish and North Creeks during the 2012 monitoring period is within the range for the period of record averages (0.58 to 1.67 mg/L). The 2012 monitoring year exhibited very little spatial variation with average organic nitrogen levels ranging from 0.943 mg/L in the upper reach to 1.14 mg/L at CC-5.

Typically, peaks in organic nitrogen during October are apparently associated with peaks in the standing crop of aquatic vegetation and storm water loadings, since this month represents the primary wet season. During the fall and winter, the standing crop of vegetation declines in association with low production rates and the decay of plant material. In past monitoring years, organic nitrogen concentrations have exhibited a concomitant decline as the plant material was depleted by the microbial heterotrophs during this period. Additionally, storm water loading rates most likely declined in association with minimal runoff during the relatively drier months of October through May.

East Side (South Creek)

Organic nitrogen concentrations in South Creek within the Palmer Ranch during the 2012 monitoring year averaged 1.65 mg/L and ranged from 0.775 to 3.14 mg/L (**Appendix Table C-14**). The average organic nitrogen concentration for South Creek during the 2012 monitoring period is within the range of the period of record averages (0.95 to 2.18 mg/L). Seasonally, organic nitrogen concentrations were highest during the January and April events with organic nitrogen concentrations averaging 1.82 and 2.15 mg/L, respectively. Lower organic nitrogen

levels were recorded in the July and October events with average concentrations 1.04 and 1.58 mg/L, respectively. This seasonal trend is typical of previous years with the exceptions of 2007, 2008, and 2009. Lower organic nitrogen concentrations usually result from flushing of the creek by increases in rainfall and subsequent storm water runoff causing less accumulation of decaying vegetation.

■ 4.4.6 Total Phosphorus

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

During the 2012 monitoring year, total phosphorus in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch basin of the Palmer Ranch averaged 0.185 mg/L and a range of 0.027 to 0.773 mg/L (**Appendix Table B-15**). Similar total phosphorus concentrations were observed during previous monitoring years, with concentrations averaging 0.15 mg/L for the period of record (**Figure 4.6**). The highest average total phosphorus concentration during 2012 was reported for CC-1 (0.465 mg/L) in the upper reach of Catfish Creek. The lowest mean total phosphorus concentrations were observed at Station CC-4 (0.082 mg/L).

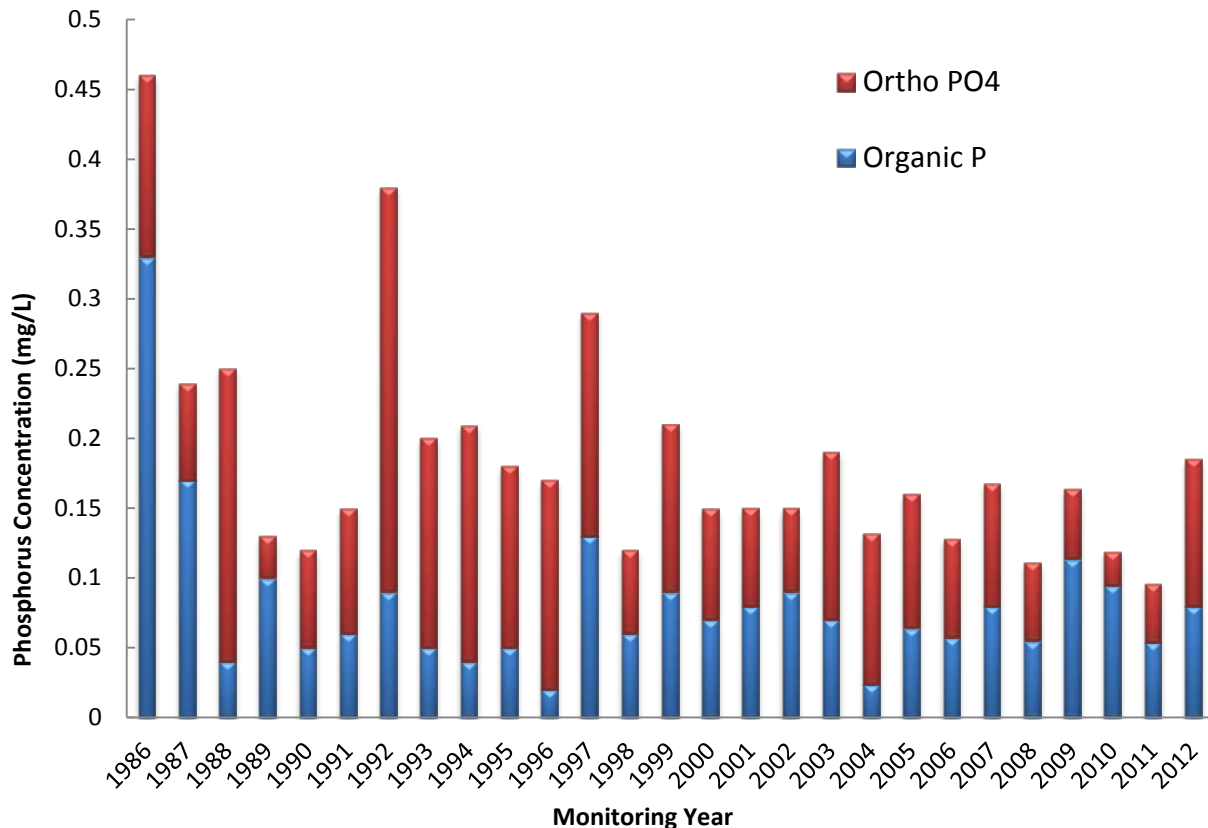


Figure 4.6 Average Phosphorus Concentrations Measured on the West Side of the Palmer Ranch from 1986 to 2012

Typically, increases in phosphorus can be attributed to higher rainfall amounts during the wet season, but half of the stations in Catfish Creek/North Creek Basins did not follow this trend during 2012. Higher phosphorus concentrations during the March monitoring event are attributed to an increase in organic phosphorus which may have resulted from the drier conditions and the subsequent die-off and decay of vegetation.

East Side (South Creek)

During the 2012 monitoring year, total phosphorus in South Creek averaged 0.245 mg/L with a range of 0.046 to 0.941 mg/L (**Appendix Table C-15**). Mean total phosphorus for 2012 was within the range for the period of record, 0.126 to 1.63 mg/L (**Figure 4.7**). A pronounced decrease in total phosphorus concentration from the early 1980s was observed after the deactivation of the dairy farm located upstream of the Palmer Ranch property.

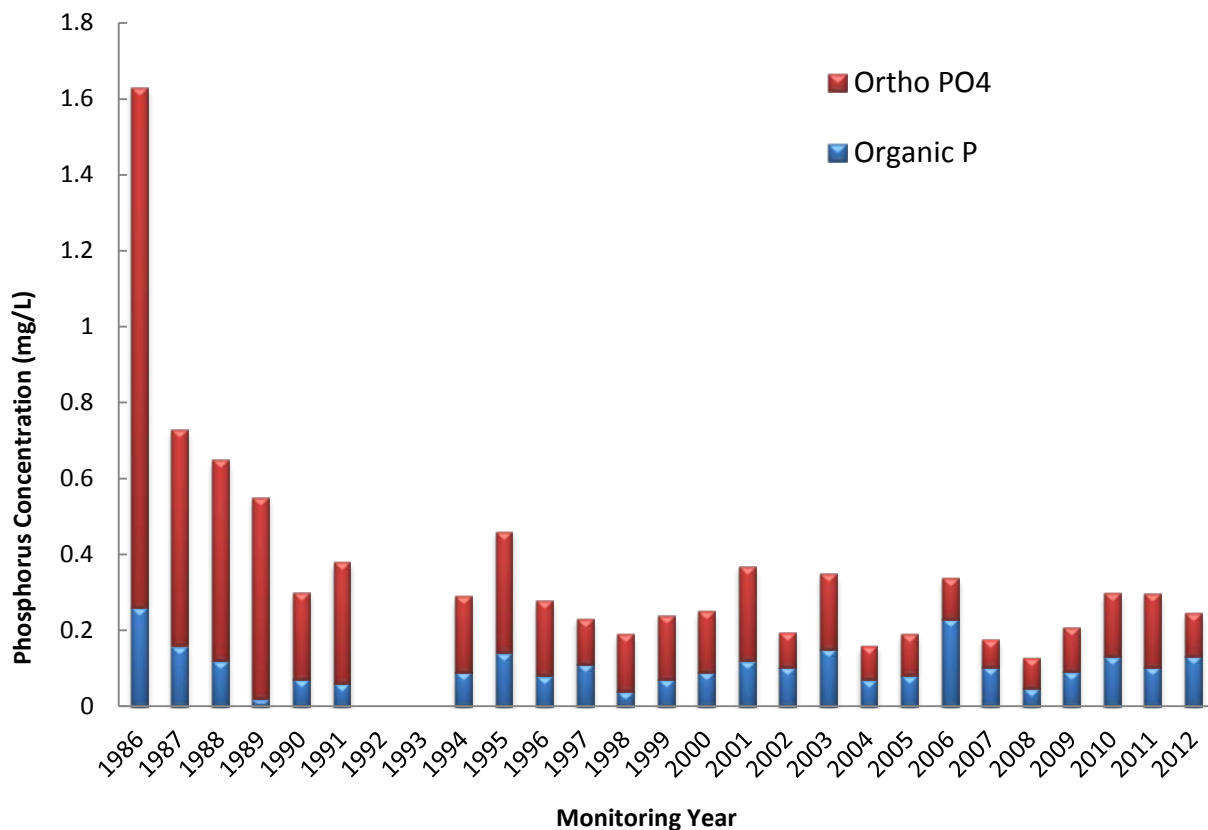


Figure 4.7 Average Phosphorus Concentrations Measured on the East Side of the Palmer Ranch from 1986 to 2012

Typically, increases in phosphorus can be attributed to higher rainfall amounts recorded during the wet season, although drier conditions and vegetation decay may lead to increases in organic phosphorous. This appears to be the case as the highest concentrations of total phosphorus in the South Creek Basin for 2012 were found during the January monitoring event.

As a nutrient, phosphorus is required by algae and other plants for the primary production of organic matter and, therefore, as specified in FAC Chapter 62-302, shall not be elevated to levels that will cause an imbalance in the natural flora and fauna. The results of the 2012 monitoring year indicate that two of the 16 samples collected on the East Side of Palmer Ranch exhibited a total phosphorus concentration that exceeded the FDEP screening level of 0.46 mg/L (FDER, 1990). Approximately 25 percent of all of the total phosphorus concentrations measured in Catfish Creek, North Creek and South Creek in 2012 were at or below the 0.09 mg/L level determined to be the median concentration for Florida streams (FDER, 1990).

Similar phosphorus concentrations are normally found in west central Florida because of the widespread deposits of naturally occurring phosphate (Sheldon, 1982). Interestingly, well driller's logs show that phosphates exist in shallow deposits on the Palmer Ranch (Patton and Associates, 1984). In the past years, a relatively high correlation was found between the total phosphorus concentrations and turbidity levels which suggest the controlling role of naturally occurring phosphate deposits on the phosphorus concentrations in the streams of the Palmer Ranch. In addition, Palmer Venture (1986) noted that the phosphate levels in the streams of the Palmer Ranch were significantly influenced by groundwater during periods when stream flow was augmented by groundwater exfiltration (i.e., low flow conditions). Consequently, phosphates originating from these naturally occurring deposits within, or upstream of, the Palmer Ranch should not be considered violations even though they exhibit the potential for contributing to high rates of primary production and a concomitant imbalance in the flora and fauna.

Revisions to FAC Chapter 62-302 relative to nutrients are expected to go into effect in 2013. These revisions provide a numeric stand to Total Phosphorus of 0.49 mg/L, which is slightly higher than the previous 0.46 mg/L screening level.

■ 4.4.7 Orthophosphate

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

Overall, the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch and North Creek basins of the Palmer Ranch exhibited an average orthophosphate concentration of 0.105 mg/L with a range from 0.005 to 0.682 mg/L (**Appendix Table B-16**). The average orthophosphate concentrations for 2012 were within the historical data range for average orthophosphate concentrations (0.024 to 0.29 mg/L). In 2012, orthophosphate made up 57 percent of the total phosphate found in the water column of West Side streams, which is within the range for the period of record that ranged from 20 to 88 percent.

Orthophosphate concentrations during 2012 exhibited spatial trends similar to those observed for previous years with greater concentrations in the upper reach of Catfish Creek (CC-1 and CC-2) than the mid reach (CC-3 and CC-4). Seasonally, the orthophosphate concentrations during the March monitoring event were higher than those for the October event during 2012. Generally, higher orthophosphate concentrations are observed during the October event and reflect the high rainfall experienced prior to monitoring. This temporal increase in orthophosphate concentrations recorded at the end of the wet season is typically attributed to increased runoff during the wet season.

East Side (South Creek)

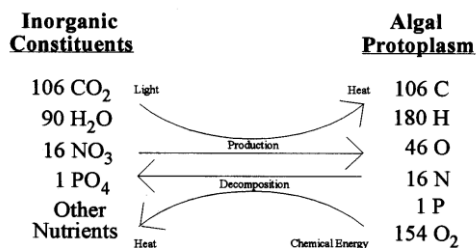
Orthophosphate concentrations for South Creek during the 2012 monitoring year averaged 0.114 mg/L and ranged from 0.016 to 0.421 mg/L (**Appendix Table C-16**). Higher orthophosphate levels were reported for the mid 1980s and were attributed to runoff that originated from a deactivated dairy farm that discharged into the eastern tributary of South Creek. In 2012, orthophosphate represented approximately 47 percent of the total phosphorus, which is within the range for the period of record. Historically, the percentage of total phosphorus consisting of orthophosphate has ranged from 32 to 96 percent. Similarly low percentages were also found in 1997 (52 percent), 2002 (47 percent), 2004 (56 percent), 2006 (32 percent), 2009 (57 percent), and 2010 (56 percent) and probably reflect dry antecedent conditions.

The highest average orthophosphate concentrations observed during the 2012 monitoring year occurred in January and is likely due to the higher concentrations of total phosphate recorded at this monitoring event. The lowest concentration of orthophosphate observed in 2012 was at Station SC-1 in October 2012.

As a nutrient, orthophosphate is designated by FAC Chapter 62-302 as a general water quality parameter. This criterion specifies that the discharge of nutrients, such as orthophosphate, shall be limited to prevent an imbalance in the natural populations of aquatic flora and fauna. Although the observed levels are occasionally above the threshold considered to indicate eutrophic conditions as defined by FDEP (FDER, 1983), orthophosphate has been found to occur naturally on the Palmer Ranch. Consequently, other factors, such as nitrogen availability, are probably more growth limiting than orthophosphate. Therefore, the phosphate levels found during the 2012 monitoring year are not likely to have caused an imbalance in the aquatic flora and fauna.

■ 4.4.8 Nutrient Ratios

Nitrogen and phosphate are required by aquatic plants in proportions of approximately 6.8:1 on a weight basis (or 16:1 N:P on a molar basis) (Odum, 1959 and GESAMP, 1987). Nitrogen and phosphorus are assimilated in this proportion by the primary producers (rooted aquatic plants and algae) and converted into protoplasm during the process of photosynthesis. Conversely, the unresistant (or digestible) organic forms of nitrogen and phosphate are oxidized back into their biogenic salts during the process of aerobic respiration, e.g., organic decomposition, heterotrophic activity. This relationship can be illustrated as:



The primary forms of these biogenic salts are nitrate and orthophosphate. However, nitrate may be substituted by some plants for other forms of nitrogen, such as ammonia. Also of importance, orthophosphate may be accumulated and stored as polyphosphates by some algae, thereby alleviating a potential future phosphate limiting condition.

Importantly, other limiting factors such as low light color, turbidity and low dissolved oxygen could play as important, if not more important, roles in limiting the rate of primary production and decomposition in the streams of the Palmer Ranch, respectively. For example, if the availability of inorganic nitrogen is high and the Ni:Pi ratio is low, e.g., 2:1, it would indicate that some factor other than inorganic nitrogen is the real limiting factor. Even so, determinations and the use of nutrient ratios in light of other important and potentially limiting factors are helpful in evaluating the results of long-term monitoring programs when nutrient loading and its consequences are major concerns, such as for the "Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program."

Total nitrogen to total phosphorus ratios (Nt:Pt) are provided in **Appendix Tables B-17 and C-17** with ratios of inorganic nitrogen (ammonia, nitrite, and nitrate) to orthophosphate (Ni:Pi) being given in **Appendix Tables B-18 and C-18**. The most meaningful ratio in assessing nutrient limiting conditions is based on the inorganic forms (biogenic salts as previously discussed) since these constituents are immediately available to the primary producers whereas even the unresistant organic forms must be chemically transformed into the inorganic forms prior to photosynthesis.

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

The Nt:Pt ratios determined from 2012 nutrient data in the Catfish and North Creeks exhibited an overall average of 9.59:1 (Appendix Table B-17). Since the Nt:Pt ratio is higher than 6.8:1 (algal protoplasm, by weight) it indicates a condition in which phosphorus would limit plant growth before nitrogen (Meybeck, 1982).

The Ni:Pi ratios determined from March 2012 nutrient data are found to average approximately 1.73:1 (Appendix Table B-18), and the average ratio observed for the October event were 1.81:1. Generally, a low Ni:Pi ratio would be indicative of conditions in which fixed inorganic nitrogen would limit plant growth before orthophosphate. Nutrient data collected in Catfish Creek yielded average Ni:Pi ratios ranging spatially from 0.189:1 at Station CC-1 in the upper reach to 1.61:1 at Station CC-3 in the mid reach. These ratios suggest that surface waters at these stations may be limiting with respect to nitrogen. Further, these ratios indicate that the lower input of nitrogen to this station may be associated with decreased decomposition of organic matter in conjunction with decreased gross primary productivity.

Overall, the generally stable Ni:Pi ratios calculated from the 2012 data are attributed to the naturally low levels of nitrogen, while total phosphorus is comprised of approximately 57 percent inorganic phosphorus. The higher Nt:Pt ratios determined during the 2012 monitoring events are indicative of the abundance of aquatic vegetation in the creeks and the high percentage of organic nutrients present.

East Side (South Creek)

The Ni:Pi ratios determined during 2012 for South Creek were found to average 3.02:1 (Appendix Table C-18). These ratios are normally indicative of conditions in which fixed inorganic nitrogen would limit plant growth before orthophosphate. The Nt:Pt ratios for South Creek were found to average 12.6:1 indicating a different balance with respect to nitrogen and phosphorus (Appendix Table C-17). In a nutrient-balanced system, neither nitrogen nor phosphorus limit plant growth because both are present in the proper proportions for plant growth. The lower Ni:Pi ratios calculated from the 2012 data are attributed to the low levels of inorganic nitrogen, which comprised approximately 11% of the total nitrogen in the South Creek system during 2012.

During the 2012 monitoring event, the Nt:Pt ratios in South Creek were generally indicative of excess nitrogen with respect to phosphorus (i.e., some other factor such as low concentrations of dissolved oxygen may limit production before nitrogen sources). The highest Ni:Pi ratio average was 7.93:1 observed during the January event. The Ni:Pi ratios averaged 1.19:1, 0.362:1, and 2.62:1 during the April, July, and October events, respectively.

4.5 Oils and Greases

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

The concentration of oil and grease in the streams on the West Side averaged 2.34 mg/L during the 2012 monitoring year (**Appendix Table B-19**). One of the 12 oil and grease measurements for Catfish and North Creeks made during 2012 exceeded the State and County standard of 5.0 mg/L specified in FAC Chapter 62-302, and one was below the 0.992 mg/L detection limit. The average concentrations of oils and greases reported in the streams of the West Side during the previous years of the monitoring program ranged from <0.1 mg/L to 2.98 mg/L (Palmer Venture, 1986; and CCI, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1993, 1994, 1995b, 1996, 1997, 1998 and VHB, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012). Most of the historic observations (379 of 390) were found to be less than the maximum allowable State criteria of 5.0 mg/L.

East Side (South Creek)

Overall, oil and grease content in South Creek averaged 2.30 mg/L and ranged from <0.992 to 5.92 mg/L (**Appendix C-19**). All oil and grease measurements for South Creek made during 2012, except at Station CC-2 during January 2012, fell below the State maximum standard of 5.0 mg/L specified in FAC Chapter 62-302. The concentrations of oils and greases reported in South Creek during the previous years of the monitoring program ranged from <0.2 mg/L to 11 mg/L. Ninety-nine percent of the observations (i.e., 343 of 347) in the Palmer Ranch portion of South Creek were found to be lower than the maximum allowable State criteria of 5.0 mg/L.

4.6 Bacteriological Parameters

■ 4.6.1 Total Coliform

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

The streams of the West Side during the 2012 monitoring year had concentrations of total coliform bacteria ranging from 30 to 1,300 colonies/100 mL with an average of 572 colonies/100 mL (**Appendix Table B-20**). Of the 12 samples collected during the 2012 monitoring year, none exceeded the State and County water quality standards which allow up to 2,400 colonies/100 mL.

Typically, the highest numbers of total coliform bacteria colonies are observed after periods of rainfall, during the wet season. This generally held true in 2012 at the mean total coliform level recorded for the October monitoring event in Catfish and North Creeks was 822 colonies/100 mL compared to an average of 322 colonies/100 mL for the March event.

East Side (South Creek)

The streams of the East Side during the 2012 monitoring year had concentrations of total coliform bacteria ranging from 160 to 8,100 colonies/100 mL with an average of 2,926 colonies/100 mL (**Appendix Table C-20**). Six of the 16 total coliform bacteria levels measured during 2012 exceeded the State water quality criteria, which allows up to 2,400 colonies/100 mL.

The lower reach of South Creek during 2012 had slightly lower average total coliform concentrations (2,639 colonies/100 mL) than the upper reach (3,213 colonies/100 mL). As in previous years, cattle and wild animals using the area around Station SC-3 were likely to represent the most significant source of bacteria in the area. Station SC-3, the most northern station in South Creek, reported the highest average total coliform bacteria concentration (5,100 colonies/mL) of all the monitoring stations during 2012.

As noted in previous years (CCI, 1988a, 1988b, 1991, 1992a, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and VHB, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012), data shows that several sources of coliform bacteria exist on and upstream of the Palmer Ranch. A primary source is expected to be the naturally occurring coliform bacteria of the soils and vegetation on and upstream of the Ranch. During periods of land clearing coupled with significant runoff, this source is expected to be exacerbated. Such a condition probably occurred during the second and third monitoring years in the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch basin as the construction of Prestancia was initiated. Another source of coliform bacteria is represented by the warm-blooded animals inhabiting the watershed, including dogs, cats, cattle, birds, feral hogs, deer, and rodents.

■ 4.6.2 Fecal Coliform

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

During the 2012 monitoring year, the streams on the West Side exhibited fecal coliform densities ranging from <10 to 720 colonies/100 mL and averaged 159 colonies/100 mL (**Appendix Table B-21**). None of the 12 samples collected during 2012 contained fecal coliform bacteria densities exceeding the 800 colonies/100 mL maximum allowed by State and County water quality criteria for Class III surface waters.

Spatially, the upper reach of the Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch basin experienced greater numbers of fecal coliform colonies than the mid reach during the 2012 monitoring year. The mean fecal coliform density for the March event (113 colonies/100 mL) was lower than for the October event (205 colonies/100 mL), and all stations in Catfish Creek and North Creek followed this seasonal trend except Station CC-1.

East Side (South Creek)

During the 28th year of monitoring, the South Creek basin of the Palmer Ranch exhibited fecal coliform densities that ranged from 30 to 8,100 colonies/100 mL and averaged 1,658 colonies/100 mL (**Appendix Table C-21**). Five of the 16 samples collected during 2012 exceeded the fecal coliform density of 800 colonies/100 mL allowed by the Class III State and County Standard.

Spatially, Station SC-3 had the highest average concentration of fecal coliform colonies during the 2012 monitoring year. Higher bacteria levels are typically observed in the northern portions of the creek and probably reflect the greater number of warm-blooded animals in the stream communities associated with the upstream areas of the creek. Primary sources of fecal coliform bacteria are considered to be dogs, cats, birds, cattle, and other warm-blooded wild animals inhabiting the basin. The highest mean concentration (3,175 colonies/100 mL) was observed during the July monitoring event.

4.7 Trace Elements

West Side (Catfish and North Creeks)

During the September 2012 monitoring event, samples were collected for the analyses of trace elements (i.e., arsenic, copper, lead, and zinc). Arsenic concentrations during the 2012 monitoring year were between 1.62 and 5.18 µg/L (**Appendix Table B-22**). Concentrations of total copper measured on the west side of the Palmer Ranch during the 2012 monitoring period were between 0.899 and 17.7 µg/L. Total lead concentrations measured on the west side during 2012 were all below the <0.670 detection limit. The concentration of zinc determined for the six monitoring stations during 2012 ranged from <1.4 to 3.90 µg/L and averaged 2.73 µg/L.



East Side (South Creek)

Sampling for trace elements in South Creek was performed during the October 2012 monitoring event. The arsenic concentrations during the 2012 monitoring year were all below the 6.02 detection limit. (**Appendix Table C-22**). The concentrations of copper ranged from <4 µg/L to 126 µg/L. Total lead concentrations measured in the streams in the South Creek basin during 2012 were all below the <0.670 µg/L detection limit for this parameter. Concentrations of zinc samples collected in South Creek during 2012 ranged from 2.40 to 5.80 µg/L.

All arsenic concentrations measured during the 2012 monitoring year on Palmer Ranch were below the State standard of 50 µg/L¹. Possible sources of arsenic include naturally occurring minerals and the use of arsenic-based pesticides on and upstream of the Palmer Ranch. Two of the six copper concentrations sampled from Catfish Creek and North Creek (Stations CC-5 and NC-6) exceeded the State and County standard of 12.8 µg/L². One of the copper samples from South Creek (Station CC-3) exceeded the State and County standard. Possible sources of copper in the surface waters of the Palmer Ranch include the use of copper containing herbicides, fertilizers, algicides, and pesticides. None of the measured lead concentrations in streams on Palmer Ranch exceeded the State and County standard of 3.6 µg/L³. Possible anthropogenic sources of lead in the surface waters of the Palmer Ranch included automobile emissions, roads and parking areas, and runoff from light industrial land uses located upstream of the Palmer Ranch property. All of the zinc concentrations during the 2012 monitoring events at both Catfish/North Creek and South Creek streams were below the State and County standard of 115 µg/L based upon a hardness of 110 mg/L. Possible sources of zinc include the use of zinc containing fertilizers and runoff from roads on and upstream of the Palmer Ranch.



¹Based on a total hardness of 110 mg/L.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

5

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Appendix A

Exhibit “E”

Exhibit "E" to the Amended and Restated
Master Development Order for the Palmer Ranch
Development of Regional Impact

(An Exhibit Containing Surface
Water Monitoring Program and
Consisting of Pages E-1 through E-5)

SURFACE WATER MONITORING PROGRAM

Locations

Water quality measurements and grab samples shall be performed in Catfish Creek, North Creek and South Creek. Sampling and measurements shall be made at a total of 10 monitoring stations (refer to FIGURE 5). Five stations are located in Catfish Creek (CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4 and CC-5); one station is located in North Creek (NC-6); and four stations are located in South Creek (SC-1, SC-2, SC-3 and SC-4)

Procedures

Monitoring shall be accomplished within a two-day period. At the time of grab sampling, simultaneous in situ measurements of dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature and specific conductance shall be made and flow rates shall be determined using velocity-area measurements. Additionally, water depths and pre- and post-event weather conditions shall be recorded. All sample collections and in situ measurements shall be made at approximate mid-depth and mid-stream at each of the ten stations.

Frequency

Due to the wealth of baseline monitoring data which currently exists, baseline monitoring of all South Creek sites shall be suspended until one month before development begins. One month prior to the commencement of sampling the Palmer Ranch will notify the Sarasota County Pollution Control Division the dates of sampling and stations to be sampled. At the time of sampling, water quality grab samples will be collected and in situ

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF SARASOTA
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A
TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE INSTRUMENT FILED
THIS OFFICE WITNESS MY HAND AND OFFICIAL
SEAL
ALL THIS DATE JUL 12, 1997
KEN E. RUSHING, CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

measurements made at all monitoring stations along South Creek. Following this initial monitoring event, all subsequent monitoring shall be performed on a quarterly basis during the development phase. During development, all stations located downstream of an area under development shall be monitored. In addition, one sampling site upstream of a development area shall be maintained for baseline determination. Once an area is substantially developed as agreed to by the Sarasota County Pollution Control Division and Palmer Ranch, a modification of the monitoring program shall be subject to discussion at any time to change the frequency of water quality monitoring from quarterly to semi-annual or to discontinue the monitoring.

Monitoring of Catfish and North Creeks shall continue on a quarterly basis for a maximum of two years or until substantial development takes place. Once substantial development or a two-year period occurs as agreed to by the Sarasota County Pollution Control Division and Palmer Ranch, monitoring frequency for sites located in Catfish and North Creeks shall be subject to change from quarterly to a semi-annual depending on the monitoring results obtained up to that time. Semi-annual sampling, for both basins, shall be performed during a dry and wet season allowing for monitoring of low and high flow conditions.

Parameters

All water quality grab samples shall be analyzed for the following parameters:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| o Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day | o Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen |
| o Nitrite | o Nitrate |
| o Ortho-phosphate | o Total Nitrogen |
| o Total Suspended Solids | o Total Phosphorus |
| o Ammonia Nitrogen | o Turbidity |
| o Fecal Coliform | o Oils and Greases |
| o pH | o Total Coliform |
| o Conductivity | o Dissolved Oxygen |

Additionally, analysis shall be done for the following parameters on an annual basis (the first analysis done for South Creek sites will be in conjunction with the initial monitoring event):

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---|------|
| o | Copper | o | Lead |
| o | Arsenic | o | Zinc |

No pesticide or mercury, chromium, cadmium and nickel analysis shall be performed because results obtained from the Palmer Ranch Continuous Water Quality Monitoring Program during April 1985 through June 1990 on sites along Catfish Creek indicate that these parameters have consistently been below detection limits and/or state and county standards. Therefore, it may be more important to monitor those parameters which have exhibited higher concentrations than those set by the state.

Methods

All laboratory analyses and in situ measurements shall be performed in accordance with procedures described in the 17th edition of Standard Methods (APHA, 1989) or the Methods for Chemical Analysis of water and Wastes (USEPA, 1993). Methods used for in situ measurements, sample collection, sample preservation and storage and sample analysis are provided in Table A. As changes in technology advance, the methods used in laboratory analysis may be modified to reflect these state-of-the-art procedures. The surface water monitoring program for Catfish Creek, North Creek and South Creek shall be performed on a continuous basis.

Additional Studies

In considering the water quality of lakes on the Palmer Ranch, the Aquatic Center of the University of Florida has expressed interest in conducting limnological research on the Palmer Ranch. One of the objectives of the research would be to develop state-of-the-art strategies in the control of hydrilla and water hyacinth that can be applied on a nation-wide basis.

Since the borrow pit lake in Parcel C has an overabundance of hydrilla, this area has been selected for research. The borrow pit lake was conditioned in the MDO to undergo limnological study as a result of a previous commitment by the Palmer Ranch. Its characters are similar to other borrow pit lakes located on the Palmer Ranch, as well as other borrow pit lakes in Sarasota County. Management of the lake will comply with the newly adopted earth-moving ordinance (Ordinance No. 89-112) which became effective March 13, 1990. This ordinance has provisions to deal with borrow pit lakes uniformly throughout the County. This lake will be used for stormwater management purposes which will be enhanced by the creation of a littoral shelf. The creation of a littoral shelf would promote improved water quality as desirable vegetation would utilize nutrients and lower BOD and TSS levels. Additionally, the Palmer Ranch has made application for a permit from the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for the introduction of Triploid Grass Carp. These measures, along with other biological or chemical controls that may be implemented as part of the University of Florida research project for control of hydrilla and lake rehabilitation, would indicate that a further limnological study is unwarranted. Consequently, it is recommended that the future limnological study of the borrow pit as conditioned in the MDO be deleted.

Further, the MDO required the monitoring of an off-site dairy farm to determine the source and significance of water quality problems contributed to surface water. As a result of the water quality data collected from Station SC-7, which is the site used to monitor this off-site contribution, pollutants have significantly decreased. This is no doubt a result of the elimination of the dairy farm which has been converted to residential development (Serenoa). Therefore, it is recommended that monitoring of the site be terminated.

Reporting

A data report shall be submitted to the Sarasota County Pollution Control Division following each sampling event. The report will include: (1) a map of the monitoring stations; (2) narrative and/or tabulation of methods used in collecting, handling, storing and analyzing all samples; (3) a tabulation of all measurement and results of analyses; and (4) the signature(s) of the individual(s) responsible for the authenticity, precision and accuracy of the data presented. Brief summaries of the responsibility and credentials of the project team members shall be included. In addition, an annual report of the interpretation of the data shall be prepared following each year of monitoring. The annual report will include hydrological information derived from in situ measurements as well as interpretation of the chemical parameters measured over the year. Also included in the annual report shall be tabular representations of all the data collected over the previous year for all of the sites and graphical representation of some of the chemical trends discovered over the year of monitoring.

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF SARASOTA
HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A
TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE INSTRUMENT FILED
IN THIS OFFICE WITNESS MY HAND AND OFFICIAL
SEAL THIS DATE 11 11 2011
JAREN E. RUSHING, CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
EX-OFFICIO CLERK TO THE BOARD OF COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS, SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA

Appendix B

Catfish and North Creek Water Quality Data

Appendix Table B-1
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Stream Stage (ft)^a
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.4	6
October 25, 2012	1.4	1.0	5.1	2.2	1.2	2.2	0.9	2.0	0.9	5.1	1.6	6
Mean	1.0	1.1	3.2	1.4	0.8		0.7					
Minimum	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.4		0.5					
Maximum	1.4	1.1	5.1	2.2	1.2		0.9					
Standard Deviation	0.6	0.1	2.7	1.2	0.6		0.3					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.4	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	2.3	0.5	5.1	2.0	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	1.5	0.4	5.1	1.4	10							
All six stations	1.3	0.4	5.1	1.3	12							

^a Stream Stage measured at sampling site for each station.

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-2
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Stream Flow (gpm)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	0	0	440	0	628	214	9	180	0	628	281	6
October 25, 2012	1391	2064	9963	0	5745	3833	2738	3650	0	9963	3634	6
Mean	696	1032	5202	0	3186		1373					
Minimum	0	0	440	0	628		9					
Maximum	1391	2064	9963	0	5745		2738					
Standard Deviation	984	1460	6734	0	3618		1929					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	864	0	2064	1035	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	2601	0	9963	4913	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	2023	0	9963	3302	10							
All six stations	1915	0	9963	3053	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-3
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Water Temperature (°C)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	20.2	19.6	20.7	24.0	23.0	21.5	17.6	20.9	17.6	24.0	2.3	6
October 25, 2012	26.5	26.7	25.8	28.1	26.1	26.6	26.4	26.6	25.8	28.1	0.8	6
Mean	23.4	23.2	23.3	26.1	24.6		22.0					
Minimum	20.2	19.6	20.7	24.0	23.0		17.6					
Maximum	26.5	26.7	25.8	28.1	26.1		26.4					
Standard Deviation	4.5	5.0	3.6	2.9	2.2		6.2					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	23.3	19.6	26.7	3.9	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	24.7	20.7	28.1	3.1	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	24.1	19.6	28.1	3.0	10							
All six stations	23.7	17.6	28.1	3.4	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-4
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	559	559	1172	1037	1397*	945	1278*	1000	559	1397	362	6
October 25, 2012	386	408	640	722	688	569	962	634	386	962	215	6
Mean	473	484	906	880	1043		1120					
Minimum	386	408	640	722	688		962					
Maximum	559	559	1172	1037	1397		1278					
Standard Deviation	122	107	376	223	501		223					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	478	386	559	94	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	893	640	1172	253	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	757	386	1397	336	10							
All six stations	817	386	1397	342	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

* Violation of Water Quality Standards

Appendix Table B-5
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						NC-6	All Stations				
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean		Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	4.60	10.6	9.43	3.80	23.6	10.4	2.40	9.07	2.40	23.6	7.82	6
October 25, 2012	2.60	4.60	3.40	7.80	17.0	7.08	2.60	6.33	2.60	17.0	5.58	6
Mean	3.60	7.60	6.42	5.80	20.3		2.50					
Minimum	2.60	4.60	3.40	3.80	17.0		2.40					
Maximum	4.60	10.6	9.43	7.80	23.6		2.60					
Standard Deviation	1.41	4.24	4.26	2.83	4.67		0.141					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	5.60	2.60	10.6	3.46	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	6.11	3.40	9.43	2.98	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	8.74	2.60	23.6	6.82	10							
All six stations	7.70	2.40	23.6	6.63	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-6
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Turbidity (NTU)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						NC-6	All Stations				
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean		Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	2.1	5.1	5.7	1.7	9.8	4.9	2.1	4.4	1.7	9.8	3.1	6
October 25, 2012	1.1	2.0	3.4	2.6	6.9	3.2	2.0	3.0	1.1	6.9	2.1	6
Mean	1.6	3.6	4.6	2.2	8.4		2.1					
Minimum	1.1	2.0	3.4	1.7	6.9		2.0					
Maximum	2.1	5.1	5.7	2.6	9.8		2.1					
Standard Deviation	0.7	2.2	1.6	0.6	2.1		0.1					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	2.6	1.1	5.1	1.7	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	3.4	1.7	5.7	1.7	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	4.0	1.1	9.8	2.8	10							
All six stations	3.7	1.1	9.8	2.6	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

* - Violation of Water Quality Standards

Appendix Table B-7
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						NC-6	All Stations				
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean		Mean	Min	Max	STDev	N
March 6, 2012	1.52	3.60	2.92	1.19	3.68	2.58	<0.50	2.19	<0.50	3.68	1.41	6
October 25, 2012	0.721	0.851	1.39	3.20	1.06	1.44	1.17	1.40	0.721	3.20	0.913	6
Mean	1.12	2.23	2.16	2.20	2.37		0.710					
Minimum	0.721	0.851	1.39	1.19	1.06		0.250					
Maximum	1.52	3.60	2.92	3.20	3.68		1.17					
Standard Deviation	0.565	1.94	1.08	1.42	1.85		0.651					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	1.67	0.721	3.60	1.33	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	2.18	1.19	3.20	1.03	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	2.01	0.721	3.68	1.19	10							
All six stations	1.80	<0.50	3.68	1.21	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-8
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						NC-6	All Stations				
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean		Mean	Min	Max	STDev	N
March 6, 2012	9.1	8.6	9.4	8.4	9.5	9.0	4.6*	8.3	4.6	9.5	1.8	6
October 25, 2012	5.3	5.1	5.5	8.8	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.1	5.1	8.8	1.4	6
Mean	7.2	6.9	7.5	8.6	7.5		5.7					
Minimum	5.3	5.1	5.5	8.4	5.4		4.6					
Maximum	9.1	8.6	9.4	8.8	9.5		6.7					
Standard Deviation	2.7	2.5	2.8	0.3	2.9		1.5					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	7.0	5.1	9.1	2.1	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	8.0	5.5	9.4	1.7	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	7.5	5.1	9.5	1.9	10							
All six stations	7.2	4.6	9.5	1.9	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

*Violation of Water Quality Standards

Appendix Table B-9
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Water pH (-Log[H+])
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						NC-6	All Stations				
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean		Mean	Min	Max	STDev	N
March 6, 2012	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.2	8.0	0.3	6
October 25, 2012	7.5	7.4	7.3	8.3	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.3	8.3	0.4	6
Mean	7.4	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.7		7.4					
Minimum	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.8	7.6		7.2					
Maximum	7.5	8.0	7.7	8.3	7.8		7.6					
Standard Deviation	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1		0.3					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	7.6	7.3	8.0	0.3	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	7.8	7.3	8.3	0.4	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	7.7	7.3	8.3	0.3	10							
All six stations	7.6	7.2	8.3	0.3	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-10
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						NC-6	All Stations				
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean		Mean	Min	Max	STDev	N
March 6, 2012	1.06	1.36	1.02	0.798	1.09	1.07	1.41	1.12	0.798	1.41	0.228	6
October 25, 2012	0.730	0.801	1.17	1.01	1.33	1.01	1.46	1.08	0.730	1.46	0.290	6
Mean	0.895	1.08	1.10	0.904	1.21		1.44					
Minimum	0.730	0.801	1.02	0.798	1.09		1.41					
Maximum	1.06	1.36	1.17	1.01	1.33		1.46					
Standard Deviation	0.233	0.395	0.106	0.150	0.170		0.035					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.988	0.730	1.36	0.286	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	1.00	0.798	1.17	0.153	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	1.04	0.730	1.36	0.216	10							
All six stations	1.10	0.730	1.46	0.249	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-11
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Nitrite Nitrogen (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STDev	N
March 6, 2012	0.003	0.004	<0.004	<0.003	<0.004	0.003	<0.003	0.002	<0.003	0.004	0.001	6
October 25, 2012	<0.003	0.006	0.004	<0.003	<0.003	0.003	0.020	0.006	<0.003	0.020	0.007	6
Mean	0.002	0.005	0.003	<0.003	0.002		0.011					
Minimum	<0.003	0.004	<0.004	<0.003	<0.003		<0.003					
Maximum	0.003	0.006	0.004	<0.003	<0.004		0.020					
Standard Deviation	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	<0.001		0.013					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.004	<0.003	0.006	0.002	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	0.002	<0.003	0.004	0.001	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	0.003	<0.003	0.006	0.002	10							
All six stations	0.004	<0.003	0.020	0.005	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-12
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Nitrate Nitrogen (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STDev	N
March 6, 2012	0.009	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	0.003	0.346	0.061	<0.004	0.346	0.140	6
October 25, 2012	0.044	0.064	0.067	<0.004	0.057	0.047	0.077	0.052	<0.004	0.077	0.027	6
Mean	0.027	0.033	0.035	<0.004	0.030		0.212					
Minimum	0.009	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004		0.077					
Maximum	0.044	0.064	0.067	<0.004	0.057		0.346					
Standard Deviation	0.025	0.044	0.046	0.000	0.039		0.190					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.030	<0.004	0.064	0.029	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	0.018	<0.004	0.067	0.033	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	0.025	<0.004	0.067	0.029	10							
All six stations	0.056	<0.004	0.346	0.096	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-13
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	0.000	6
October 25, 2012	<0.008	0.045	0.062	<0.008	0.076	0.038	0.132	0.054	<0.008	0.132	0.048	6
Mean	<0.008	0.025	0.033	<0.008	0.040		0.068					
Minimum	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008		<0.008					
Maximum	<0.008	0.045	0.062	<0.008	0.076		0.132					
Standard Deviation	0.000	0.029	0.041	0.000	0.051		0.091					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.014	<0.008	0.045	0.021	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	0.019	<0.008	0.062	0.029	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	0.021	<0.008	0.076	0.028	10							
All six stations	0.029	<0.008	0.132	0.042	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-14
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Organic Nitrogen (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	1.05	1.36	1.02	0.794	1.09	1.06	1.06	1.06	0.794	1.36	0.180	6
October 25, 2012	0.682	0.686	1.04	1.01	1.19	0.921	1.23	0.972	0.682	1.23	0.239	6
Mean	0.864	1.02	1.03	0.900	1.14		1.14					
Minimum	0.682	0.686	1.02	0.794	1.09		1.06					
Maximum	1.05	1.36	1.04	1.01	1.19		1.23					
Standard Deviation	0.257	0.474	0.016	0.150	0.076		0.122					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.943	0.682	1.36	0.324	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	0.964	0.794	1.04	0.114	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	0.990	0.682	1.36	0.215	10							
All six stations	1.02	0.682	1.36	0.207	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-15
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	0.773	0.184	0.090	0.027	0.090	0.233	0.177	0.224	0.027	0.773	0.276	6
October 25, 2012	0.156	0.154	0.158	0.137	0.125	0.146	0.145	0.146	0.125	0.158	0.013	6
Mean	0.465	0.169	0.124	0.082	0.108		0.161					
Minimum	0.156	0.154	0.090	0.027	0.090		0.145					
Maximum	0.773	0.184	0.158	0.137	0.125		0.177					
Standard Deviation	0.436	0.021	0.048	0.078	0.025		0.023					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.317	0.154	0.773	0.304	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	0.103	0.027	0.158	0.058	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	0.189	0.027	0.773	0.210	10							
All six stations	0.185	0.027	0.773	0.190	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-16
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Orthophosphate (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	0.682	0.037	0.018	0.005	0.026	0.154	0.045	0.136	0.005	0.682	0.268	6
October 25, 2012	0.140	0.119	0.048	0.031	0.050	0.078	0.060	0.075	0.031	0.140	0.044	6
Mean	0.411	0.078	0.033	0.018	0.038		0.053					
Minimum	0.140	0.037	0.018	0.005	0.026		0.045					
Maximum	0.682	0.119	0.048	0.031	0.050		0.060					
Standard Deviation	0.383	0.058	0.021	0.018	0.017		0.011					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.245	0.037	0.682	0.295	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	0.026	0.005	0.048	0.018	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	0.116	0.005	0.682	0.204	10							
All six stations	0.105	0.005	0.682	0.186	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-17
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Nitrogen to Total Phosphorus Ratios (Nt:Pt)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	1.37	7.39	11.3	29.6	12.1	12.4	7.97	11.6	1.37	29.6	9.57	6
October 25, 2012	4.68	5.20	7.41	7.37	10.6	7.06	10.1	7.56	4.68	10.6	2.44	6
Mean	3.03	6.30	9.37	18.5	11.4		9.02					
Minimum	1.37	5.20	7.41	7.37	10.6		7.97					
Maximum	4.68	7.39	11.3	29.6	12.1		10.1					
Standard Deviation	2.34	1.55	2.78	15.7	1.04		1.49					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	4.66	1.37	7.39	2.49	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	13.9	7.37	29.6	10.6	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	9.71	1.37	29.6	7.71	10							
All six stations	9.59	1.37	29.6	6.99	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-18
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Inorganic Nitrogen to Inorganic Phosphorus Ratios (Ni:Pi)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	0.023	0.270	0.444	1.50	0.308	0.509	7.81	1.73	0.023	7.81	3.02	6
October 25, 2012	0.354	0.966	2.77	0.242	2.69	1.40	3.82	1.81	0.242	3.82	1.48	6
Mean	0.189	0.62	1.61	0.87	1.50		5.81					
Minimum	0.023	0.270	0.444	0.242	0.308		3.82					
Maximum	0.354	0.966	2.77	1.50	2.69		7.81					
Standard Deviation	0.233	0.492	1.65	0.890	1.68		2.82					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	0.403	0.023	0.97	0.401	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	1.24	0.242	2.77	1.16	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	0.957	0.023	2.77	1.03	10							
All six stations	1.77	0.023	7.81	2.27	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-19
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Oil and Grease (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	2.33	2.50	6.42*	2.50	2.75	3.30	3.29	3.30	2.33	6.42	1.57	6
October 25, 2012	1.57	<0.992	1.27	1.62	1.77	1.38	1.53	1.38	<0.992	1.77	0.461	6
Mean	1.95	1.50	3.85	2.06	2.26		2.41					
Minimum	1.57	<0.992	1.27	1.62	1.77		1.53					
Maximum	2.33	2.50	6.42	2.50	2.75		3.29					
Standard Deviation	0.537	1.42	3.64	0.622	0.693		1.24					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	1.72	<0.992	2.50	0.913	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	2.95	1.27	6.42	2.37	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	2.32	<0.992	6.42	1.59	10							
All six stations	2.34	<0.992	6.42	1.49	12							

*Violation of Water Quality Standards

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table B-20
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Coliform Bacteria (colonies/100 mL)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	150	370	50	30	30	126	1300	322	30	1300	497	6
October 25, 2012	700	1200	1100	780	450	846	700	822	450	1200	279	6
Mean	425	785	575	405	240		1000					
Minimum	150	370	50	30	30		700					
Maximum	700	1200	1100	780	450		1300					
Standard Deviation	389	587	742	530	297		424					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	605	150	1200	457	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	490	30	1100	536	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	486	30	1200	441	10							
All six stations	572	30	1300	464	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

* Violation of Water Quality Standards

Appendix Table B-21
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (colonies/100 mL)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
March 6, 2012	100	<10	<10	<10	<10	24	560	113	<10	560	222	6
October 25, 2012	50	720	100	70	160	220	130	205	50	720	255	6
Mean	75	363	53	38	83		345					
Minimum	50	<10	<10	<10	<10		130					
Maximum	100	720	100	70	160		560					
Standard Deviation	35	506	67	46	110		304					
N	2	2	2	2	2		2					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N							
CC-1, CC-2 (upper reach)	219	<10	720	336	4							
CC-3, CC-4 (mid reach)	45	<10	100	48	4							
CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, CC-4, CC-5 (entire basin)	122	<10	720	217	10							
All six stations	159	<10	720	233	12							

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

* Violation of Water Quality Standards

Appendix Table B-22
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Trace Metals (µg/L)
January - December 2012

Trace Metal	Catfish Creek/Trunk Ditch						All Stations					
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	Mean	NC-6	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N
Arsenic	1.62	1.67	3.90	2.05	5.18	2.88	2.53	2.83	1.62	5.18	1.43	6
Copper	0.899	4.55	4.50	6.11	13.9*	5.99	17.7*	7.94	0.899	17.7	6.43	6
Lead	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	0.000	6
Zinc	3.30	3.90	3.50	<1.4	3.60	3.00	1.40	2.73	<1.4	3.90	1.34	6

Applicable surface water criteria: Maximum allowable concentrations of 50 µg/L for arsenic, 12.8 µg/L for copper, 3.6 µg/L for lead and 115 µg/L for zinc.

*Violation of Water Quality Standards

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix C

South Creek Water Quality Data

Appendix Table C-1
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Stream Stage (ft)^a
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations				N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD		
January 11, 2012	3.0	1.3	0.7	1.9	1.7	0.7	3.0	1.0	4	
April 6, 2012	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	4	
July 18, 2012	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.3	4	
October 25, 2012	2.5	0.7	1.6	2.1	1.7	0.7	2.5	0.8	4	
Mean	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.3						
Minimum	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4						
Maximum	3.0	1.3	1.6	2.1						
Std. Deviation	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.8						
N	4	4	4	4						
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N					
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.7	8					
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	1.3	0.2	3.0	1.0	8					
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	1.2	0.2	3.0	0.8	16					

^a Stream Stage measured at sampling site for each station. 0.0 = Station dry.

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-2
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Stream Flow (gpm)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
April 6, 2012	108	0	0	2	27	0	108	53	4
July 18, 2012	1975	7823	956	2711	3366	956	7823	3057	4
October 25, 2012	18	278	0	94	98	0	278	127	4
Mean	525	2025	239	702					
Minimum	0	0	0	0					
Maximum	1975	7823	956	2711					
Std. Deviation	968	3867	478	1340					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	470	0	2711	964	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	1275	0	7823	2730	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	873	0	7823	2021	16				

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-3
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Water Temperature (°C)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	19.4	18.9	19.1	17.8	18.8	17.8	19.4	0.7	4
April 6, 2012	25.9	22.8	27.1	24.7	25.1	22.8	27.1	1.8	4
July 18, 2012	28.8	28.3	28.8	30.5	29.1	28.3	30.5	1.0	4
October 25, 2012	26.3	25.9	26.4	25.7	26.1	25.7	26.4	0.3	4
Mean	25.1	24.0	25.4	24.7					
Minimum	19.4	18.9	19.1	17.8					
Maximum	28.8	28.3	28.8	30.5					
Std. Deviation	4.0	4.1	4.3	5.2					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	25.0	17.8	30.5	4.4	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	24.5	18.9	28.8	3.8	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	24.8	17.8	30.5	4.0	16				

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-4
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	995	1008	963	1284*	1063	963	1284	149	4
April 6, 2012	809	1095	1138	1370*	1103	809	1370	230	4
July 18, 2012	571	479	328	539	479	328	571	108	4
October 25, 2012	987	879	583	964	853	583	987	186	4
Mean	841	865	753	1039					
Minimum	571	479	328	539					
Maximum	995	1095	1138	1370					
Std. Deviation	199	272	366	376					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	896	328	1370	376	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	853	479	1095	221	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	875	328	1370	299	16				

*Violation of State Water Quality Standard

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-5
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	15.2	14.0	32.1	3.60	16.2	3.60	32.1	11.80	4
April 6, 2012	18.0	16.0	1.75	5.20	10.2	1.75	18.0	7.98	4
July 18, 2012	3.40	2.60	2.00	5.80	3.45	2.00	5.80	1.67	4
October 25, 2012	7.00	4.80	14.0	3.60	7.35	3.60	14.0	4.65	4
Mean	10.9	9.35	12.46	4.55					
Minimum	3.40	2.60	1.75	3.60					
Maximum	18.0	16.0	32.1	5.80					
Std. Deviation	6.84	6.64	14.29	1.12					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	8.51	1.75	32.1	10.29	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	10.1	2.60	18.0	6.29	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	9.32	1.75	32.1	8.28	16				

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-6
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Turbidity (NTU)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	6.0	3.2	18.0	2.7	7.5	2.7	18.0	7.2	4
April 6, 2012	18.1	9.8	2.5	3.2	8.4	2.5	18.1	7.3	4
July 18, 2012	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.3	0.3	4
October 25, 2012	4.9	3.3	5.6	2.2	4.0	2.2	5.6	1.5	4
Mean	7.8	4.6	7.0	2.4					
Minimum	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.6					
Maximum	18.1	9.8	18.0	3.2					
Std. Deviation	7.0	3.5	7.5	0.7					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	4.7	1.6	18.0	5.5	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	6.2	2.2	18.1	5.4	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	5.5	1.6	18.1	5.3	16				

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-7
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	2.75	5.63	10.7	2.01	5.27	2.01	10.70	3.941	4
April 6, 2012	4.2	5	2.43	3.78	3.85	2.43	5.00	1.07	4
July 18, 2012	2.04	1.38	1.29	0.995	1.43	1.00	2.04	0.441	4
October 25, 2012	2	1.62	7.66	1.4	3.17	1.40	7.66	3.00	4
Mean	2.75	3.41	5.52	2.05					
Minimum	1.42	1.38	1.29	1.00					
Maximum	4.20	5.63	10.70	3.78					
Std. Deviation	1.028	2.22	4.43	1.23					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	3.78	1.00	10.70	3.54	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	3.08	1.38	5.63	1.64	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	3.43	1.00	10.70	2.69	16				

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-8
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	7.4	2.6*	6.3	3.3*	4.9	2.6	7.4	2.3	4
April 6, 2012	4.1*	2.8*	7.0	4.6*	4.6	2.8	7.0	1.8	4
July 18, 2012	4.0*	2.8*	3.2*	5.5	3.9	2.8	5.5	1.2	4
October 25, 2012	5.2	4.3*	4.6*	3.9*	4.5	3.9	5.2	0.5	4
Mean	5.2	3.1	5.3	4.3					
Minimum	4.0	2.6	3.2	3.3					
Maximum	7.4	4.3	7.0	5.5					
Std. Deviation	1.6	0.8	1.7	0.9					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	4.8	3.2	7.0	1.4	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	4.2	2.6	7.4	1.6	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	4.5	2.6	7.4	1.5	16				

*Violation of State Water Quality Standard

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-9
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Water pH (-Log[H⁺])
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	7.9	7.3	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	8.0	0.3	4
April 6, 2012	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.4	7.5	6.9	7.9	0.5	4
July 18, 2012	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.3	0.1	4
October 25, 2012	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.2	0.2	4
Mean	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.6					
Minimum	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.3					
Maximum	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.9					
Std. Deviation	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	7.7	7.1	8.0	0.3	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	7.6	6.9	8.2	0.5	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	7.6	6.9	8.2	0.4	16				

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-10
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	1.66	3.18	3.01	1.47	2.33	1.47	3.18	0.889	4
April 6, 2012	2.15	3.53	2.14	1.28	2.28	1.28	3.53	0.931	4
July 18, 2012	1.04	1.33	0.810	1.15	1.08	0.810	1.33	0.217	4
October 25, 2012	1.40	1.62	2.33	1.59	1.74	1.40	2.33	0.408	4
Mean	1.56	2.42	2.07	1.37					
Minimum	1.04	1.33	0.810	1.15					
Maximum	2.15	3.53	3.01	1.59					
Std. Deviation	0.467	1.10	0.921	0.196					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	1.72	0.810	3.01	0.721	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	1.99	1.04	3.53	0.906	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	1.86	0.810	3.53	0.803	16				

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-11
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Nitrite Nitrogen (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	0.009	0.013	0.004	0.030	0.014	0.004	0.030	0.011	4
April 6, 2012	<0.003	0.004	0.013	<0.003	0.005	<0.003	0.013	0.005	4
July 18, 2012	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.000	4
October 25, 2012	<0.003	0.009	0.004	0.010	0.006	<0.003	0.010	0.004	4
Mean	0.003	0.007	0.006	0.011					
Minimum	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003					
Maximum	0.009	0.013	0.013	0.030					
Std. Deviation	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.013					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	0.008	<0.003	0.030	0.010	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	0.005	<0.003	0.013	0.005	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	0.007	<0.003	0.030	0.008	16				

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-12
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Nitrate Nitrogen (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				All Stations				N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4	Mean	Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	0.030	0.049	0.034	0.108	0.055	0.030	0.108	0.036	4
April 6, 2012	0.006	0.013	<0.004	<0.004	0.006	<0.004	0.013	0.005	4
July 18, 2012	0.009	0.010	0.006	0.006	0.008	0.006	0.010	0.002	4
October 25, 2012	<0.004	0.061	<0.004	0.070	0.034	<0.004	0.070	0.037	4
Mean	0.01	0.033	0.011	0.047					
Minimum	<0.004	0.010	<0.004	<0.004					
Maximum	0.030	0.061	0.034	0.108					
Std. Deviation	0.01	0.03	0.015	0.051					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	0.029	<0.004	0.108	0.040	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	0.023	<0.004	0.061	0.02	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	0.026	<0.004	0.108	0.03	16				

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-13
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	0.052	1.40	0.064	0.238	0.439	0.052	1.40	0.647	4
April 6, 2012	0.016	0.374	0.051	<0.008	0.111	<0.008	0.374	0.176	4
July 18, 2012	0.022	0.063	0.029	0.034	0.037	0.022	0.063	0.018	4
October 25, 2012	0.048	0.177	0.015	0.207	0.112	0.015	0.207	0.094	4
Mean	0.035	0.504	0.040	0.121					
Minimum	0.016	0.063	0.015	<0.008					
Maximum	0.052	1.40	0.064	0.238					
Std. Deviation	0.018	0.611	0.022	0.119					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	0.080	<0.008	0.238	0.090	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	0.269	0.016	1.40	0.472	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	0.175	<0.008	1.40	0.343	16				

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-14
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Organic Nitrogen (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	1.57	1.72	2.91	1.09	1.82	1.09	2.91	0.771	4
April 6, 2012	2.12	3.14	2.08	1.28	2.15	1.28	3.14	0.762	4
July 18, 2012	1.01	1.26	0.775	1.11	1.04	0.775	1.26	0.202	4
October 25, 2012	1.35	1.37	2.31	1.30	1.58	1.30	2.31	0.482	4
Mean	1.51	1.87	2.02	1.19					
Minimum	1.01	1.26	0.775	1.09					
Maximum	2.12	3.14	2.91	1.30					
Std. Deviation	0.468	0.866	0.898	0.111					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	1.61	0.775	2.91	0.738	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	1.69	1.01	3.14	0.672	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	1.65	0.775	3.14	0.683	16				

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-15
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations				N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD		
January 11, 2012	0.080	0.389	0.941	0.062	0.368	0.062	0.941	0.410	0	
April 6, 2012	0.146	0.669	0.271	0.046	0.283	0.046	0.669	0.273	0	
July 18, 2012	0.121	0.231	0.256	0.198	0.202	0.121	0.256	0.059	0	
October 25, 2012	0.048	0.120	0.213	0.121	0.126	0.048	0.213	0.068	0	
Mean	0.099	0.352	0.420	0.107						
Minimum	0.048	0.120	0.213	0.046						
Maximum	0.146	0.669	0.941	0.198						
Std. Deviation	0.043	0.238	0.348	0.069						
N	0	0	0	0						
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N					
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	0.264	0.046	0.941	0.286	0					
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	0.226	0.048	0.669	0.209	0					
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	0.245	0.046	0.941	0.243	0					

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-16
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Orthophosphate (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	0.027	0.157	0.421	0.020	0.156	0.020	0.421	0.187	0
April 6, 2012	0.079	0.109	0.114	0.026	0.082	0.026	0.114	0.040	0
July 18, 2012	0.067	0.200	0.197	0.102	0.142	0.067	0.200	0.067	0
October 25, 2012	0.016	0.067	0.145	0.084	0.078	0.016	0.145	0.053	0
Mean	0.047	0.133	0.219	0.058					
Minimum	0.016	0.067	0.114	0.020					
Maximum	0.079	0.200	0.421	0.102					
Std. Deviation	0.030	0.058	0.139	0.041					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	0.139	0.020	0.421	0.128	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	0.090	0.016	0.200	0.063	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	0.114	0.016	0.421	0.101	16				

STD - Standard deviation
N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-17
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Nitrogen to Total Phosphorus Ratios (Nt:Pt)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	20.8	8.17	3.20	23.7	14.0	3.20	23.7	9.84	4
April 6, 2012	14.7	5.28	7.90	27.8	13.9	5.28	27.8	10.1	4
July 18, 2012	8.60	5.76	3.16	5.81	5.83	3.16	8.60	2.22	4
October 25, 2012	29.2	13.5	10.9	13.1	16.7	10.9	29.2	8.40	4
Mean	18.3	8.18	6.30	17.6					
Minimum	8.60	5.28	3.16	5.81					
Maximum	29.2	13.5	10.9	27.8					
Std. Deviation	8.78	3.77	3.81	10.0					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	12.0	3.16	27.8	9.26	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	13.2	5.28	29.2	8.27	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	12.6	3.16	29.2	8.51	16				

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-18
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Inorganic Nitrogen to Inorganic Phosphorus Ratios (Ni:Pi)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	3.37	9.31	0.242	18.8	7.93	0.242	18.8	8.16	4
April 6, 2012	0.297	3.59	0.579	0.288	1.19	0.288	3.59	1.61	4
July 18, 2012	0.485	0.373	0.185	0.407	0.362	0.185	0.485	0.127	4
October 25, 2012	3.22	3.69	0.145	3.42	2.62	0.145	3.69	1.66	4
Mean	1.84	4.24	0.288	5.73					
Minimum	0.297	0.373	0.145	0.288					
Maximum	3.37	9.31	0.579	18.8					
Std. Deviation	1.68	3.72	0.198	8.83					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	3.01	0.145	18.8	6.47	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	3.04	0.297	9.31	2.96	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	3.02	0.145	18.8	4.86	16				

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-19
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Oils and Grease (mg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations				N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD		
January 11, 2012	4.36	5.92*	<0.992	1.52	3.07	<0.992	5.92	2.50	4	
April 6, 2012	<0.992	1.19	1.43	<0.992	0.903	<0.992	1.43	0.480	4	
July 18, 2012	1.88	<0.992	2.13	1.81	1.58	<0.992	2.13	0.735	4	
October 25, 2012	4.86	3.55	3.19	3.03	3.66	3.03	4.86	0.831	4	
Mean	2.90	2.79	1.81	1.71						
Minimum	<0.992	<0.992	<0.992	<0.992						
Maximum	4.86	5.92	3.19	3.03						
Std. Deviation	2.07	2.46	1.14	1.04						
N	4	4	4	4						
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N					
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	1.76	<0.992	3.19	1.01	8					
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	2.84	<0.992	5.92	2.10	8					
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	2.30	<0.992	5.92	1.69	16					

*Violation of Water Quality Standards

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-20
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Total Coliform Bacteria (counts/100 mL)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
January 11, 2012	160	3400*	4000*	1000	2140	160	4000	1850	4
April 6, 2012	650	1200	1600	2000	1363	650	2000	576	4
July 18, 2012	4800*	7400*	6700*	1100	5000	1100	7400	2823	4
October 25, 2012	2300	1200	8100*	1200	3200	1200	8100	3308	4
Mean	1978	3300	5100	1325					
Minimum	160	1200	1600	1000					
Maximum	4800	7400	8100	2000					
Std. Deviation	2093	2923	2888	457					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	3213	1000	8100	2781	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	2639	160	7400	2457	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	2926	160	8100	2553	16				

*Violation of State water criteria.

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-21
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (count/100 mL)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	N
January 11, 2012	30	70	250	120	118	30	250	96	4
April 6, 2012	500	170	1600*	2000*	1068	170	2000	872	4
July 18, 2012	4800*	7400*	300	200	3175	200	7400	3541	4
October 25, 2012	600	100	8100*	290	2273	100	8100	3890	4
Mean	1483	1935	2563	653					
Minimum	30	70	250	120					
Maximum	4800	7400	8100	2000					
Std. Deviation	2226	3644	3744	901					
N	4	4	4	4					
Stations	Mean	Min	Max	STD	N				
SC-4, SC-3 (upper reach)	1608	120	8100	2720	8				
SC-1, SC-2 (lower reach)	1709	30	7400	2806	8				
SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, SC-4 (entire basin)	1658	30	8100	2670	16				

*Violation of State water criteria.

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix Table C-22
Continuing Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program
Trace Metals (µg/L)
January - December 2012

Sampling Date	South Creek				Mean	All Stations			N
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4		Min	Max	STD	
Arsenic	<6.02	<6.02	<6.02	<6.02	<6.02	<6.02	<6.02	0.000	4
Copper	6.40	<4	126*	<4	34.1	<4	126	61.3	4
Lead	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	0.000	4
Zinc	2.40	4.40	3.70	5.80	4.08	2.40	5.80	1.42	4

Applicable surface water criteria: Maximum allowable concentrations of 50 µg/L for arsenic, 12.8 µg/L for copper, 3.6 µg/L for lead, and 115 µg/L for zinc.

*Violation of Water Quality Standards

STD - Standard deviation

N - Number of observations

Appendix D

Quarterly Data Tables

Table D-1. Summary of Water Quality Data Collected in the South Creek Basin of Palmer Ranch on January 11, 2012
Sarasota County, Florida

Parameters	Stations				Water Quality Standards
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4	
Time	1113	1039	1148	0958	----
Stream flow (cfs)	0	0	0	0	----
Water depth (meters)	3.0	1.3	0.7	1.9	----
Temperature (°C)	19.4	18.9	19.1	17.8	----
pH (-log[H ⁺])	7.9	7.3	8.0	7.8	6.0 – 8.5
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	7.4	2.6*	6.3	3.3*	≥5.0
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	995	1008	963	1284*	≤1,275
Total coliform bacteria (No./100 mL)	160 ^A	3400*	4000*	1000 ^A	≤2,400
Fecal coliform bacteria (No./100 mL)	30 ^A	70 ^A	250	120 ^A	≤800
Nitrite nitrogen (mg/L)	0.009	0.013	0.004	0.030	----
Nitrate nitrogen (mg/L)	0.030	0.049	0.034	0.108	----
Ammonia nitrogen (mg/L)	0.052	1.40	0.064	0.238	----
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (mg/L)	1.62	3.12	2.97	1.33	----
Total nitrogen (mg/L)	1.66	3.18	3.01	1.47	----
Orthophosphate (mg/L)	0.027	0.157	0.421	0.020	----
Total phosphorus (mg/L)	0.080	0.389	0.941	0.062	----
Total suspended solids (mg/L)	15.2	32.1	14.0	3.60	----
Turbidity (NTU)	6.0	18.0	3.2	2.7	≤29 NTU
Oil and grease (mg/L)	4.36	5.92*	<0.992	1.52	≤5
Biochemical oxygen demand (mg/L)	2.75	10.7	5.63	2.01	----

* Non-compliance with water quality standards specified by FAC 62-302 and Sarasota County Ordinance 96-020, as amended, for Class III fresh waters.

^A Results based on colony counts outside the preferred range.

**Table D-2. Summary of Water Quality Data Collected in the Catfish and North Creek Basins of Palmer Ranch on March 6, 2012
Sarasota County, Florida**

Parameters	Stations						Water Quality Standards
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	NC-6	
Time	1430	1400	1214	1255	1049	1142	-----
Stream flow (cfs)	0	0	0.98	0	1.4	0.02	-----
Water depth (meters)	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	-----
Temperature (°C)	20.2	19.6	20.7	24.0	23.0	17.6	-----
pH (-log[H ⁺])	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.2	6.0 - 8.5
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	9.1	8.6	9.4	8.4	9.5	4.6*	≥5.0
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	559	559	1172	1037	1397*	1278*	≤1,275
Total coliform bacteria (No./100 mL)	150A	370	50A	30A	30A	1300A	≤2,400
Fecal coliform bacteria (No./100 mL)	100A	<10	<10	<10	<10	560	≤800
Nitrite nitrogen (mg/L)	0.003	0.004	<0.004	<0.003	<0.004	<0.003	-----
Nitrate nitrogen (mg/L)	0.009	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	0.346	-----
Ammonia nitrogen (mg/L)	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	-----
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (mg/L)	1.05	1.36	1.02	0.798	1.09	1.06	-----
Total nitrogen (mg/L)	1.06	1.36	1.02	0.798	1.09	1.41	-----
Orthophosphate (mg/L)	0.682	0.037	0.018	0.005	0.026	0.045	-----
Total phosphorus (mg/L)	0.773	0.184	0.090	0.027	0.090	0.177	-----
Total suspended solids (mg/L)	4.60	10.6	9.43	3.80	23.6	2.40	-----
Turbidity (NTU)	2.1	5.1	5.7	1.71	9.8	2.1	≤29 NTU
Oil and grease (mg/L)	2.33	2.50	6.42*	2.50	2.75	3.29	≤5
Biochemical oxygen demand (mg/L)	1.52	3.60	2.92	1.19	3.68	<0.50	-----

* Non-compliance with water quality standards specified by FAC 62-302 and Sarasota County Ordinance 96-020, as amended, for Class III fresh waters.

^A Results based on colony counts outside the preferred range.

Table D-3. Summary of Water Quality Data Collected in the South Creek Basin of Palmer Ranch on April 6, 2012
Sarasota County, Florida

Parameters	Stations				Water Quality Standards
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4	
Time	1140	1049	1215	1001	----
Stream flow (cfs)	0.24	0	0	<0.01	----
Water depth (meters)	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	----
Temperature (°C)	25.9	22.8	27.1	24.7	----
pH (-log[H ⁺])	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.4	6.0 – 8.5
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	4.1*	2.8*	7.0	4.6*	≥5.0
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	809	1095	1138	1370*	≤1,275
Total coliform bacteria (No./100 mL)	650	1200 ^A	1600 ^A	2000	≤2,400
Fecal coliform bacteria (No./100 mL)	500 ^A	170 ^A	1600* ^A	2000*	≤800
Nitrite nitrogen (mg/L)	<0.003	0.004	0.013	<0.003	----
Nitrate nitrogen (mg/L)	0.006	0.013	<0.004	<0.004	----
Ammonia nitrogen (mg/L)	0.016	0.374	0.051	<0.008	----
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (mg/L)	2.14	3.51	2.13	1.28	----
Total nitrogen (mg/L)	2.15	3.53	2.14	1.28	----
Orthophosphate (mg/L)	0.079	0.109	0.114	0.026	----
Total phosphorus (mg/L)	0.146	0.669	0.271	0.046	----
Total suspended solids (mg/L)	18.0	16.0	1.75	5.20	----
Turbidity (NTU)	18.1	9.8	2.5	3.2	≤29 NTU
Oil and grease (mg/L)	<0.992	1.19	1.43	<0.992	≤5
Biochemical oxygen demand (mg/L)	4.2	5	2.43	3.78	----

* Non-compliance with water quality standards specified by FAC 62-302 and Sarasota County Ordinance 96-020, as amended, for Class III fresh waters.

^A Results based on colony counts outside the preferred range.

Table D-4. Summary of Water Quality Data Collected in the South Creek Basin of Palmer Ranch on July 18, 2012
Sarasota County, Florida

Parameters	Stations				Water Quality Standards
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4	
Time	1353	1214	1501	1108	----
Stream flow (cfs)	4.40	17.43	2.13	6.04	----
Water depth (meters)	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	----
Temperature (°C)	28.8	28.3	28.8	30.5	----
pH (-log[H ⁺])	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.0 – 8.5
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	4.0*	2.8*	3.2*	5.5	≥5.0
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	571	479	328	539	≤1,275
Total coliform bacteria (No./100 mL)	4800*	7400 ^A	6700 ^A	1100 ^A	≤2,400
Fecal coliform bacteria (No./100 mL)	4800*	7400 ^A	300 ^A	200 ^A	≤800
Nitrite nitrogen (mg/L)	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	----
Nitrate nitrogen (mg/L)	0.009	0.010	0.006	0.006	----
Ammonia nitrogen (mg/L)	0.022	0.063	0.029	0.034	----
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (mg/L)	1.03	1.32	0.804	1.14	----
Total nitrogen (mg/L)	1.04	1.33	0.810	1.15	----
Orthophosphate (mg/L)	0.067	0.200	0.197	0.102	----
Total phosphorus (mg/L)	0.121	0.231	0.256	0.198	----
Total suspended solids (mg/L)	3.40	2.60	2.00	5.80	----
Turbidity (NTU)	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.6	≤29 NTU
Oil and grease (mg/L)	1.88	<0.992	2.13	1.81	≤5
Biochemical oxygen demand (mg/L)	2.04	1.38	1.29	0.995	----

* Non-compliance with water quality standards specified by FAC 62-302 and Sarasota County Ordinance 96-020, as amended, for Class III fresh waters.

^A Results based on colony counts outside the preferred range.

**Table D-5. Summary of Water Quality Data Collected in the Catfish and North Creek Basins of Palmer Ranch on September 25, 2012
Sarasota County, Florida**

Parameters	Stations						Water Quality Standards
	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5	NC-6	
Time	1405	1346	1246	1310	1014	1058	-----
Stream flow (cfs)	3.1	4.6	22.2	0	12.8	6.1	-----
Water depth (meters)	1.4	1.0	5.1	2.2	1.2	0.9	-----
Temperature (°C)	26.5	26.7	25.8	28.1	26.1	26.4	-----
pH (-log[H ⁺])	7.5	7.4	7.3	8.3	7.8	7.6	6.0 - 8.5
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	5.3	5.1	5.5	8.8	5.4	6.7	≥5.0
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	386	408	640	722	688	962	≤1,275
Total coliform bacteria (No./100 mL)	700 ^A	1200 ^A	1100 ^A	780 ^A	450	700 ^A	≤2,400
Fecal coliform bacteria (No./100 mL)	50 ^A	720 ^A	100 ^A	70 ^A	160 ^A	130 ^A	≤800
Nitrite nitrogen (mg/L)	<0.003	0.006	0.004	<0.003	<0.003	0.020	-----
Nitrate nitrogen (mg/L)	0.044	0.064	0.067	<0.004	0.057	0.077	-----
Ammonia nitrogen (mg/L)	<0.008	0.045	0.062	<0.008	0.076	0.132	-----
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (mg/L)	0.686	0.731	1.10	1.01	1.27	1.36	-----
Total nitrogen (mg/L)	0.730	0.801	1.17	1.01	1.33	1.46	-----
Orthophosphate (mg/L)	0.140	0.119	0.048	0.031	0.050	0.060	-----
Total phosphorus (mg/L)	0.156	0.154	0.158	0.137	0.125	0.145	-----
Total suspended solids (mg/L)	2.60	4.60	3.40	7.80	17.0	2.60	-----
Turbidity (NTU)	1.1	2.0	3.4	2.6	6.9	2.0	≤29 NTU
Oil and grease (mg/L)	1.57	<0.992	1.27	1.62	1.77	1.53	≤5
Biochemical oxygen demand (mg/L)	0.721	0.851	1.39	3.2	1.06	1.17	-----
Arsenic as As (µg/L)	1.62	1.67	3.90	2.05	5.18	2.53	<50
Copper as Cu (µg/L)	0.899	4.55	4.50	6.11	13.9*	17.7*	<12.8
Lead as Pb (µg/L)	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<3.6
Zinc as Zn (µg/L)	3.30	3.90	3.50	<1.4	3.60	1.40	<115

* Non-compliance with water quality standards specified by FAC 62-302 and Sarasota County Ordinance 96-020, as amended, for Class III fresh waters.

^A Results based on colony counts outside the preferred range.

**Table D-6. Summary of Water Quality Data Collected in the South Creek Basin of Palmer Ranch on October 25, 2012
Sarasota County, Florida**

Parameters	Stations				Water Quality Standards
	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4	
Time	1230	1147	1410	1019	----
Stream flow (cfs)	0.04	0.62	0	0.21	----
Water depth (meters)	2.5	0.7	1.6	2.1	----
Temperature (°C)	26.3	25.9	26.4	25.7	----
pH (-log[H ⁺])	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.9	6.0 – 8.5
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	5.2	4.3*	4.6*	3.9*	≥5.0
Specific conductivity (µmhos/cm)	987	879	583	964	≤1,275
Total coliform bacteria (No./100 mL)	2300	1200 ^A	8100 ^{*A}	1200 ^A	≤2,400
Fecal coliform bacteria (No./100 mL)	600 ^A	100 ^A	8100 ^{*A}	290	≤800
Nitrite nitrogen (mg/L)	<0.003	0.009	0.004	0.010	----
Nitrate nitrogen (mg/L)	<0.004	0.061	<0.004	0.070	----
Ammonia nitrogen (mg/L)	0.048	0.177	0.015	0.207	----
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (mg/L)	1.40	1.55	2.32	1.51	----
Total nitrogen (mg/L)	1.40	1.62	2.33	1.59	----
Orthophosphate (mg/L)	0.016	0.067	0.145	0.084	----
Total phosphorus (mg/L)	0.048	0.120	0.213	0.121	----
Total suspended solids (mg/L)	7.00	4.80	14.0	3.60	----
Turbidity (NTU)	4.9	3.3	5.6	2.2	≤29 NTU
Oil and grease (mg/L)	4.86	3.55	3.19	3.03	≤5
Biochemical oxygen demand (mg/L)	2	1.62	7.66	1.4	----
Arsenic as As (µg/L)	<6.02	<6.02	<6.02	<0.602	<50
Copper as Cu (µg/L)	6.40	<4	126*	<4	<12.8
Lead as Pb (µg/L)	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<0.670	<3.6
Zinc as Zn (µg/L)	2.40	4.40	3.70	5.80	<115

* Non-compliance with water quality standards specified by FAC 62-302 and Sarasota County Ordinance 96-020, as amended, for Class III fresh waters.

^A Results based on colony counts outside the preferred range.

Appendix E

Project Team

**Gary M. Serviss,
LEED AP**

Principal Scientist

EMP Mobilization and Monitoring Haines City Water Use Permit

Project advisor for assisting the City of Haines City in obtaining a Water Use Permit (WUP) for the expansion of their wellfield. Permit assistance involved attending agency and project team meeting and responding to Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) Request for Additional Information. The successfully negotiated WUP required the City to prepare an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the areas potentially affected by hydrologic drawdown. VHB prepared the draft EMP, negotiated its approval and finalized the document. The implementation of the multi-year EMP included: helping the City identify owners of property of potential EMP sites, installation of staff gages and piezometers, establishment of Wetland Assessment Procedure (WAP) monitoring transects, conducting baseline WAP monitoring and preparation of the annual report.

Tampa Bay Water, Brandon Urban Dispersed Wells, Hillsborough County, FL

Project Manager for the environmental monitoring of a series of dispersed water supply wells. The monitoring program was initiated immediately following permit issuance and involved establishment of WAP and quantitative monitoring stations (staff gages, piezometers) including permanent vegetative transects for a long-term ecological monitoring program to ascertain impacts of well pumping on wetlands. The objective of VHB's four-year assignment was to establish the ecological monitoring sites, conduct an initial year of baseline monitoring, and then continue monitoring to detect potential ecological and hydrological impacts associated with the newly initiated production at the wells. The monitoring project has been subsequently awarded to VHB for two additional four year terms. Cost: \$813K for services ending in 2008

T. Mabry Carlton Jr. Memorial Reserve, Sarasota County, FL

Project Manager for an environmental monitoring and assessment program. Hydrologic, hydrogeologic and ecologic conditions of the T. Mabry Carlton Jr. Memorial Reserve Wellfield and surrounding area are being monitored to detect possible hydrogeologic and ecologic effects associated with groundwater withdrawals. Water level was monitored monthly by staff gauge, piezometer or well at 21 surficial, intermediate and Floridan aquifer wells, 11 ponds and 26 wetlands. Monthly maintenance and calibration were conducted on 12 telemetered rain gauges, 2 evapotranspiration stations, and 6 telemetered wetlands. Water quality data was collected and analyzed quarterly from 17 wells and surficial aquifer levels are monitored semi-annually at 46 wells. Quantitative wetland vegetation data were collected semi-annually from 27 herbaceous wetlands and annually at 6 forested wetlands. Color aerial photography was analyzed in GIS to determine changes in wetland zonation within 90 wetlands every other year. A Trimble GPS unit was used to field-verify the digitized wetland zonation in 20 wetlands every other year. Annual analysis and reporting included the data collected above, as well as continuous water level data from 17 monitoring and 12 production wells, and stream flow at three stations. Pumpage data and monthly water quality data from the production wells were also analyzed. A series of hydrologic and ecologic parameters were graphically analyzed using GIS. An analysis of the existing evapotranspiration equipment and data was conducted.

Mr. Gary Serviss has over 32 years of technical and project management experience in environmental assessments and permitting. He has extensive experience in wetlands evaluation/classification, mitigation design, wildlife evaluations, and habitat mapping. He has designed and coordinated numerous environmental investigations to serve as a basis for environmental permit applications and Development of Regional Impact Applications. He has served as an expert witness on environmental constraints, bald eagles and wetland impacts related to dredge and fill activities.

32 years of professional experience

Tampa Bay Water, Pasco County, FL

The ecological condition of the wellfield and surrounding areas were monitored to detect possible ecological effects attributable to wellfield pumpage. Water level and wildlife information was collected monthly at 29 sites. Qualitative vegetative information was collected biannually from 20 sites. Quantitative data on species composition and percent cover was collected biannually for herbaceous vegetation along nine quantitative transects and within 16 plots protected from cattle grazing. In addition, data on changes in herbaceous vegetation zonation are collected annually along linear transects. Tree mortality, recruitment, growth and size structure data was collected annually within nine plots. Water chemistry data was collected annually for five lakes. Infrared aerial photography was analyzed twice a year for land use and hydrologic changes. Progress reports were submitted quarterly and a comprehensive report was provided annually.

Biological Monitoring of the Evers Reservoir and the Braden River, Manatee County, FL

Task Manager for a biological monitoring program for the tidal portion of the Braden River downstream of the Evers Reservoir dam. Quantitative natural substrate sampling for benthic macroinvertebrates was conducted during the wet and dry season using replicate petite ponar grab samples at eleven stations. Macroinvertebrate grab samples were field sieved, preserved, picked, sorted and organisms identified to the lowest practical taxonomic level. Sediment samples were collected at the benthic macroinvertebrate stations and analyzed for particle size distribution and total organic carbon. Juvenile fish sampling was conducted with a seine net during the winter and fall at six stations distribution within the various reaches of the river. All fish collected were identified and enumerated, with recreationally and commercially important species being measured for standard length. A data summary report was prepared which included community parameters for the benthic macroinvertebrates and comparison of results along the length of the river. Designed and implemented a five-year water quality study of the Evers Reservoir and Braden River in compliance with water use permit conditions. Collected water quality samples from 2 stations within the Evers Reservoir and 11 stations within the Braden River for several parameters. Water quality data were collected quarterly over a five-year period with the results summarized in quarterly data reports. In addition, annual summary reports were prepared for the previous four quarterly events summarizing the overall results for that annual reporting period. An interpretative report will be prepared summarizing the five-year program.

Tampa Bay Water, South Central Hillsborough Regional Wellfield, Hillsborough Co., FL

Project Manager for a three-year project to monitor the ecological condition of the wellfield and surrounding areas to detect possible ecological effects attributable to well-field pumpage. Water level and wildlife information was collected monthly at 27 sites. Qualitative vegetative information was collected bi-annually from the 27 sites. Infrared aerial photography was analyzed twice a year for land use and hydrologic changes. Prepared progress reports bi-annually and a comprehensive annual report.

Sarasota County Stormwater Management, Sarasota Co., FL

Project Manager to coordinate flow monitoring and rating curve development: Perform monthly flow measurements at 21 stream sites. In addition to the regular monthly inspections, two high flow events were also measured to capture a full range of flow events. Stage data collected hourly from the County's gaging stations was obtained, QA/ QC performed, and the data processed to develop standard USGS primary computations and discharge calculations.

City of Sarasota Wastewater Treatment Plant,

Project Manager to assist the City in the design and approval of the surface water ambient monitoring program through FDEP. VHB prepared the Plan of Study and field sampling and laboratory Quality Assurance Project Plans and obtained approval from FDEP. For the present five year contract VHB conducts quarterly water quality monitoring and annual biological monitoring of macroinvertebrates and algae at five stations. Reports of results are prepared following each event. A subconsultant also provides toxicity testing for the WWTP and RO Plant. Cost: \$42K per year

Sarasota Bay Natural Estuary Program, Sarasota County, FL

Project Manager for the Sarasota Bay Juvenile Fisheries Habitat Assessment Study. Obtained available digital mapping data for the study area including color aerial photography, Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) Land Use/ Land Cover Maps and SWFWMD seagrass maps. Prepared a shoreline routing system by established bay segments and identified the shoreline type within three tiers (geomorphic, shore morphology and vegetative). Refined the tidal flats mapping units to break out salt barrens and oyster bars. Sampled juvenile fish using the Florida Marine Research Institute's Fisheries Independent Monitoring protocol at 40 natural and restored sites during February and June 2002. Over 310,000 fish were counted during a total of 160 sampling events which were conducted in eight habitat types. In addition, fish species were counted at 14 sites located on three artificial reef sites within Sarasota Bay. A total of over 59,000 individuals were counted during a total of 56 sampling events. The data were analyzed to determine any preferences of fish species and selected taxa (commercially and recreationally important species) for various habitat types and microhabitats within the Sarasota Bay study area. The preference of species and species-specific size classes for various material types or configurations of artificial reef material were also evaluated. The results were summarized and recommendations were provided relative to artificial reef construction and habitat restoration within a report.

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Education	MS, Marine Biology, Florida Institute of Technology, 1982 BS, Biological Sciences, Florida Institute of Technology, 1979
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Professional Registrations/ Certifications	Certified Wetland Delineator Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Accredited
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Publications	Sauers, S. and G. Serviss. 1985. Ecological Status of Little Sarasota Bay with reference to Midnight Pass. County of Sarasota, Florida. 92 pp. Alevizon, W., R. Richardson, P. Pitts, and G. Serviss. 1985. Coral Zonations and Patterns of Community Structure in Bahamian Reef Fishes. Bull. Mar. Sci. 36(2): 304-318. Melton, R. B., and G. Serviss. 2000. Florida Power Corporation – Andote Power Plant Entrainment Survival of Zooplankton. Environmental Science & Policy 3:S233-S248.
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Adam K. Olenoski
LEED AP

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Environmental Scientist

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Brandon Urban Dispersed Wells Project, Hillsborough County, FL

Project scientist conducting bimonthly water level observations at staff gages and piezometers at 23 stations. Assists in the collection of wetland assessment procedure (WAP) and quantitative data. Installs and maintains surface water and groundwater level monitoring equipment and Wetland Assessment Procedure (WAP) transects. Responsible for site mobilization, data entry into Tampa Bay Water's database, and data QA/ QC.

North Carlton-Smith Wetland Mitigation Area, Hillsborough County, FL:

Field Scientist assisting with quantitative wetland mitigation area monitoring for nine created wetland systems totaling 101 acres. Data collection included herbaceous species within one meter square quadrats and tree and shrub species within belt transects.

MOSAIC Coastal and Stream Restoration Site, Hillsborough County, FL

Field Scientist performing vegetation monitoring for a 300-acre wetland/ stream mitigation, restoration, and enhancement site. Performs installation, maintenance, and data collection for data logging piezometers. Data entry, QA, and evaluation for water level data.

T. Mabry Carlton, Jr., Memorial Reserve Wellfield, Sarasota County, FL

Project scientist for the collection of monthly water level data from 46 wetlands and 27 wells as well as 6 manual rain gages. Assists in herbaceous vegetation monitoring of wellfield wetlands and forested wetlands. Installs and maintains surface water and groundwater level monitoring equipment. Also conducts water quality monitoring on a quarterly basis at 17 wells and annually uses a Trimble GPS unit to delineate wetland boundaries.

City of Haines City Environmental Monitoring Plan, Polk County, FL

Project Scientist assisting in the development of an Environmental Monitoring Plan for a water use permit modification to expand the existing wellfield. Performed installation, maintenance, and repair for seven piezometer wells using a jet system or gas auger and collected well construction data. Assisted in establishing Normal Pool and installing transects for WAP monitoring.

Whitaker Bayou and Bowlees Creek (Sarasota Bay), Sarasota , FL

Project Scientist responsible for monitoring program at five (5) stations to satisfy FDEP permit conditions which require ambient monitoring of wastewater discharge into Whitaker Bayou. Surface water samples for algal taxonomy were collected and field preserved. Macroinvertebrate and sediment samples were collected by using a petite ponar grab. Macroinvertebrate grab samples were field sieved, preserved, sorted and organisms identified to the lowest practical taxonomic level. Sediment samples were collected at the benthic macroinvertebrate stations and analyzed for particle size distribution and total organic carbon. A data summary report was prepared which included community parameters for the benthic macroinvertebrates and comparison of results between control and test sites.

Mr. Olenoski is an environmental scientist in VHB's Sarasota office. He has field experience in a variety of ecological and hydrological monitoring projects, which include sampling groundwater monitor wells, collecting water quality samples and conducting qualitative vegetation and wildlife surveys. He has experience evaluating hydrologic data to determine hydroperiod trends and experience in preparing GIS maps and features. He is trained in the FDEP Standards of Operation Procedure for surface waters, groundwater and wastewater.

10 years of professional experience

Evers Reservoir and Braden River, Manatee County, Florida

Project Scientist responsible for quarterly field collection of water quality samples and coordination with subcontract laboratory. Implemented this on-going water quality study of the Evers Reservoir and Braden River in compliance with water use permit conditions. Collected water quality samples from 2 stations within the Evers Reservoir and 11 stations within the Braden River for several parameters. Water quality data were collected quarterly with the results summarized in quarterly data reports.

Palmer Ranch Development, Ltd.

Project scientist conducting semi-annual water quality monitoring and sampling at 6 stations within Catfish Creek and North Creek. Prepares semi-annual data reports discussing water quality analyses and an annual interpretive report. Sarasota County, Florida.

Conducts quarterly water quality monitoring and sampling at 4 stations within South Creek (Eastside). Prepares quarterly reports discussing water quality analyses and an annual interpretive report. Sarasota County, Florida.

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Education

Bachelor of Science in Wildlife and Fisheries Science
Pennsylvania State University

**Professional
Registrations/
Certifications**

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Accredited