

	Halfmoon Lake water testing breakdown		JULY 2013 TESTING RESULTS		
ANC	Chl-a		Cl		Cond
Acid Neutralizing Capacity: Historically NH waters have low ANC because of prevailing granite bedrock, which means NH surfacewaters are vulnerable to effects of acid precipitation	Chlorophyll-A: a pigment found in plants as an indication of the algae abundance.		Chloride Ion is found naturally in some surfacewaters & groundwaters. Elevated chloride levels can be toxic to fresh water aquatic life. NH has adopted acute and chronic chloride criteria of 860 and 230 mg/l respectively.		Conductivity is a numerical expression of the ability of water to carry electrical current. NH waters traditionally had low values.
ANC (mg/l)	Category	Chlorophyll-a	Category		Cond
<0	Acidified	0-5 mg/m3	Good		Anything over 100uMhos/cm
0-2	Extremely Vulnerable	5.1-15 mg/m3 =More than desirable			indicates human disturbance
2.1-10	Moderately Vulnerable	>15 mg/m3	Nuisance Amounts		
10.1-25	low Vulnerability				
>25	Not Vulnerable				
OUR RANGE: 4.9	OUR CURRENT RANGE: 3.9		OUR RANGE: 6.6-11.0		OUR RANGE: 35.3-62.1
Tested @ Deep Spot (3meters)	Tested @ Deep Spot (5meters)		tested @ Deep spot and Inlets		tested @ Deep spot and Inlets
EC	PH		TP		Turb
Defination: E.coli is a normal component of the large intestines in humans and other warm-blooded animals. E.coli is used as an indicator organism for bacteriological monitoring because it is easily cultured and its presence in the water in defined amounts indicates that sewage may be present.	Defination: ph is measured on a logarithmic scale of 0 to 14. Lake pH is important to the survival and reproduction of fish and other aquatic life. A pH below 5.5 severely limits the growth and reproduction of fish.		Definition: Phosphorus is the most important water quality parameter measured in our lakes. It is the nutrient that limits algae's ability to grow and reproduce. Phosphorus around a lake typically includes septic systems, animal waste, lawn fertilizer, road and construction erosion, and natural wetlands.		Definition: Turbidity in the water is caused by suspended matter, clay, silt, algae that cause light to be scattered and absorbed, not transmitted in straight lines through water.
State Standards for beaches:	pH (units)	Category	TP (ug/L)	Category	Turbidity (NTUs) Category
88 E.coli counts/ 100mL	<5	Acidified	1-10	Low (Good)	<0.1 minimum
	5.0-5.4	Critical	11-20	Average	22.0 maximum
	5.5-6.5	Endangered	21-40	High	1.0 Median
	6.1-8.0	Satisfactory	>40	Excessive	
OUR RANGE: 2-30	OUR RANGE: 5.94-6.45		OUR RANGE: 4.1-31.6		OUR RANGE: 0.97-9.05
tested @ all beaches	tested @ Deep spot and Inlets		tested @ Deep spot and Inlets		tested @ Deep spot and Inlets