

WATER RECYCLING OF SEWAGE EFFLUENT BY IRRIGATION:  
A FIELD STUDY ON OAHU

Second Progress Report for July 1972 to July 1973

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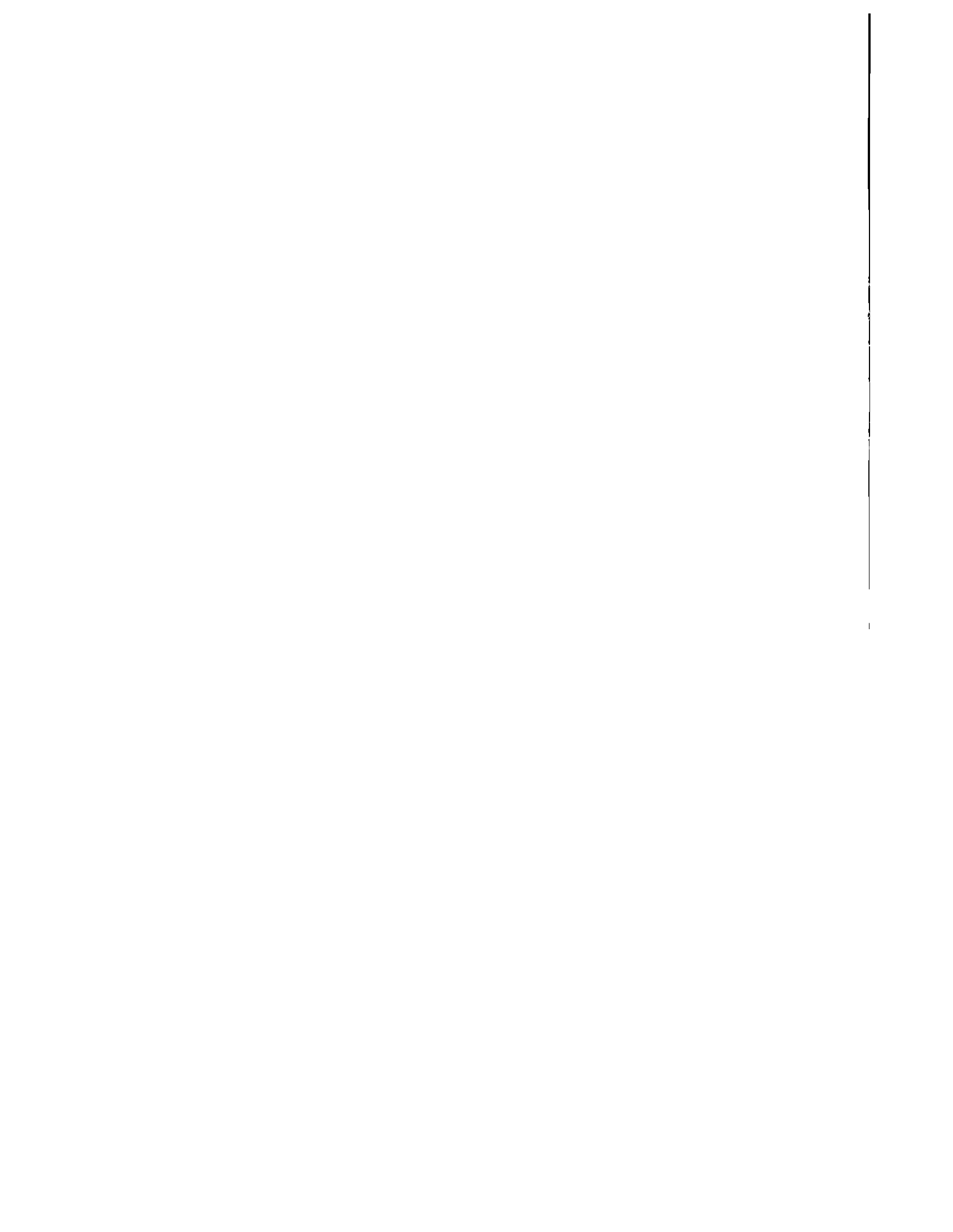
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## ABSTRACT

*An investigation of recycling sewage effluent by irrigation under Hawaiian conditions is being conducted in pilot field studies near Mililani Town in central Oahu under the sponsorship of the Board of Water Supply and the Division of Sewers, City and County of Honolulu. The primary objective of the project is to determine the feasibility of waste water application to the soil and its probable effects on the quality of groundwater in terms of dissolved materials and viruses. Corollary objectives are to ascertain its effects on sugarcane yield and grasslands.*

*The studies began in September 1971 with the construction of a five-foot (1.52 m) deep hydraulic lysimeter in a grassed area on the grounds of the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant. The upper surface of the lysimeter was at ground level. Soil within the lysimeter was repacked to the approximate original density. In an adjacent site, a number of two-foot square pans were placed at various depths down to five ft (1.52 m) in undisturbed soil adjacent to an access pit. The lysimeter and pan areas were sprinkler-irrigated with secondary sewage effluent from the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant on a regular schedule. Five furrows of maturing sugarcane in the nearby Oahu Sugar Company (OSC) sugarcane Field No. 240 were also irrigated with the secondary effluent while the adjoining furrows continued to receive regular irrigation water. Numerous point water samplers were positioned in both furrows and ridges of the sugarcane field at depths to 33 in. (84 cm). Thirty test plots with uniform areas of approximately 0.1 acre (0.041 ha) each were established in a newly planted (February 1973) OSC sugarcane Field No. 246. The test plots were divided into three basic irrigation schemes of ten plots each--A, B, and C. Plots "A" will receive ditch water only for the nearly 24 month culture cycle; "B" plots are scheduled to receive secondary effluent for the first half of the growth cycle and ditch water thereafter; and "C" plots will receive effluent only for the full growth cycle. Fifty ceramic plant samplers were installed in representative "A", "B", and "C" plots at depths of 9 to 12 in. (23 to 30 cm) and 18 to 21 in. (46 to 53 cm). Two five-foot (1.52 m) deep field lysimeters were also installed in a furrow row adjacent to the test plot. The sugarcane growing on one lysimeter is irrigated with ditch water while the other receives secondary effluent. Sugarcane growth parameters are being monitored periodically throughout the culture cycle. The soil within the test sites of both the grass and sugarcane areas is of the Oxisol Lahaina series, the general soils type on which approximately 90 percent of Hawaii's irrigated sugarcane is grown.*

*Raw sewage, secondary effluent, and leachate from the soils were assayed for various physical, chemical, sanitary, and microbiological quality parameters. Analyses for pesticides and heavy metals were also performed occasionally. A virus laboratory, the first of its kind in Hawaii, was established at the University of Hawaii at the initiation of the project to serve the project and to assist in training the personnel of the Board of Water Supply. Consumptive use of water was determined by use of the hydraulic lysimeter.*

Operational analyses showed that the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant, which employs the activated sludge process, is capable of removing a high percentage of the biodegradable substances and suspended solids as well as a surprisingly high percentage of nitrogen, a nutrient ordinary secondary treatment plants are not designed to remove. The sewage effluent was void of detectable mercury (less than 0.3 ppb) and the cadmium and lead were less than the Public Health Service drinking water standards. Pesticides were found to be less than 1 ppb. With the possible exception of the sodium percentage for very sensitive crops, the effluent appears to be of good quality for agricultural irrigation use.

The soil at Mililani appears to be very effective in removing BOD<sub>5</sub>, TOC, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, boron, coliforms, and viruses as evidenced by analyses of the leachate passing through the five-foot (1.52 m) deep lysimeter. Nitrogen, however, was not effectively removed until after five months of operation, whereas, the other constituents exhibited fairly rapid attenuation. There appeared to be evidence of a base exchange or similar phenomenon in the soil at least between sodium and calcium in the OSC Field No. 240. Similar results were also found for the leachate collected by the point samplers in the sugarcane fields. Virus cultures were obtained from the sewage effluent, however, only one positive virus culture has been identified from leachate passing through the five-foot (1.52 m) deep lysimeter.

The growth of sugarcane in the test plot of the OSC Field No. 240, which received quantities of secondary effluent applications that exceeded the water-short adjacent ditch irrigated sugarcane fields by a factor of three to four produced an estimated 40 percent more sugarcane growth. Laboratory analysis has indicated that the sugar purity of samples from secondary effluent irrigated sugarcane applied during the last half of the sugarcane culture cycle was approximately one percent less than sugarcane samples receiving only ditch water. Due to the relatively short period of time that chemical analyses have been conducted on leachate samples collected from various locations within the test plot of the OSC Field No. 246, no attempt will be made in this progress report to interpret the results.

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## INTRODUCTION

### Nature and Scope of Report

This is the second progress report for the project entitled, "Recycling of Water from Sewage by Irrigation: A Pilot Field Study on Oahu," and covers the period July 1972 to July 1973. The first progress report covered the time span from August 1971 to July 1972 (Lau et al. 1972). The project originated as the result of an act of the 1971 Hawaii State Legislature to supplement the Water Quality Program for Oahu of the City and County of Honolulu with a feasibility study by the Board of Water Supply of recycling sewage effluents. The project is funded by the Board of Water Supply and the City and County of Honolulu and conducted by the Water Resources Research Center of the University of Hawaii. The report is concerned with field and laboratory studies of infiltration rates, changes in water quality factors, and viral content in the percolating water when grassland and sugarcane fields are irrigated with sewage effluent. The history and background of the study and the progress of experimental work for the report period are summarized.

### Need for Study

Need for the study being reported is derived both from general national considerations and specific situations peculiar to Hawaii. At the national level, the concept that water resource conservation is necessary for public welfare is accepted widely and the belief that used water must soon be reclaimed in order to free unused water for ecological and other environmental objectives has become essentially a social and cultural ethic. Moreover, environmental standards have become so restrictive that there is generally no place that waste water may be discharged without first purifying it to a degree which approximates the minimum quality acceptable for such uses as irrigation of crops and grassland or as industrial cooling water. Consequently, in communities faced with the necessity of investing in more sophisticated treatment works to meet water quality standards, public clamor for reclamation is increasing. This national climate of attitudes and constraints, as evidenced in the 1972 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (PL 92-500), is shared by Hawaii. However, the need for study is a local, rather than a national, matter because most research on water

reclamation and reuse has been done on the mainland under conditions not comparable to those in Hawaii in a number of significant ways.

First, essentially all of Oahu's water supply comes from groundwaters in contrast to the mainland where some 75 percent of the drinking water is derived from surface sources. Thus, protection of the quality of groundwater is of primary importance to Hawaii, rather than of secondary importance, as has been the case until recently on the mainland. Second, the soils of Hawaii are strongly structured and highly pervious, even though their clay content is relatively high. However, the properties of Hawaiian soils differ from that of mainland soils of similar clay content so that it is impossible to apply criteria derived from research on such mainland soils to the design of land disposal systems in Hawaii. Third, the urban areas of Hawaii which are located along the coast, have been able to discharge sewage into the ocean. Thus, there was little pressure to invest heavily in sewage treatment during the long period when national concern was largely for surface water pollution control. Waste water discharges in coastal waters came under scrutiny only when national attention was directed to the oceans. As a result, reuse of water is an alternative yet to be considered in planning waste water treatment systems for Hawaii. Because most urban centers of Oahu are located on the coastal caprock of low permeability, they are not heavily concentrated on the infiltrative surfaces that overlie the state's groundwater supply; hence, there are no other convenient areas on which to discharge or apply reclaimed water if it is not to be directed into the ocean. Fourth and finally, trends and projections of the economic growth and of the water needs of Oahu indicate the necessity for augmentation of the water resources of the island in the foreseeable future. Reuse of water, desalination of ocean or brackish groundwater, and artificial rainmaking are the more common alternatives. At the present state of the art, reuse is the most feasible means from the standpoint of technology and economics.

From such considerations as the foregoing, it is clear that there is a need for study of the possibility of recycling water reclaimed from sewage on Oahu. Pollution travel parameters which cannot be imported from experience elsewhere needs to be assessed directly on Hawaiian soils. There is a need to determine how reclaimed water might be used on land to lessen the draft on groundwaters without contaminating such waters and to evaluate the economics of reclaiming the recycling water now being wasted and discharged into the ocean.

## Objectives of the Study

The general objectives of the study are implicit in the need for study.

Specific objectives are to:

1. Evaluate by field lysimeters and pilot plots, and augment by laboratory studies, the feasibility of utilizing water reclaimed from sewage for irrigation under Hawaiian conditions.
2. Assess the probable effects of surface-applied reclaimed water on groundwater quality, particularly in terms of potential viral transmission and long term buildup of dissolved solids.
3. Evaluate the effects of various water quality parameters, as well as the effects of evapotranspiration, when grassland or sugarcane is irrigated with sewage effluents.
4. Explore any problem in sugarcane culture, either in technology or in crop quality that might be involved in the irrigation of sugarcane with water reclaimed from sewage.

## Nature and Rationale of the Study

The study initially was designed as a research project involving the application of secondary, primary, and tertiary treated effluent over a period of three to six years, depending upon the success of each research step. The research plan called for the project to begin with the application of secondary sewage effluent to grassland and to plots of sugarcane over a period of seasonal cycles and to monitor the effects of runoff and percolation and then, if successful in terms of safety to groundwater quality and acceptability to grass and sugarcane culture, proceed to the application of primary effluent to the same culture types during the fourth year. Finally, during the fifth and sixth year, experiments would be conducted with tertiary effluent. The phases of the project using secondary effluent should be completed within three years. Since the initiation of the project, two highly pertinent articles of legislation have been signed into law (the Federal PL 92-500 and Hawaii's Department of Health *Public Health Regulations*, Chapter 38) which specify that sewage receive a minimum of secondary treatment before being used for irrigation.

Some limited irrigation with treated sewage effluents is already being practiced in Hawaii where the overlying strata protect groundwater or where the underlying water is brackish. Therefore, the first logical phase of study is to determine whether the extension of local practice and the adoption of the minimum level of treatment (secondary) commonly accepted in the U.S. is compatible with the groundwater quality objectives of Hawaii.

Finally, irrigation, as a method of water conservation by tradeoff of reclaimed water for groundwater in Hawaii, depends upon whether the sugarcane industry will accept and utilize reclaimed water for irrigation. At the completion of the studies involving the application of secondary-treated sewage to grassland and sugarcane, a decision by all concerned groups will have to be made as to its probable future use in central Oahu and the feasibility of extending the study to cover tertiary effluent.

### Organization of the Study

The overall responsibility and direction of the project was delegated to L. Stephen Lau, Director, Water Resources Research Center as Principal Investigator of the project. He is assisted by an Executive Group consisting of University faculty from various departments and the staff of the Water Resources Research Center, engineers from both the Board of Water Supply and Division of Sewers, City and County of Honolulu, and engineers and agronomists from the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association and the Oahu Sugar Company, Ltd. The Executive Group meets on a regular basis, at least once a month, to review and discuss progress and to conduct detailed planning and coordination of the research.

The University staff has been responsible for the following five major activity areas:

Paul C. Ekern	Soils and irrigation studies
Philip C.S. Loh	Virology studies
Reginald H.F. Young	Water quality analyses
Nathan C. Burbank, Jr.	Public Health
Gordon L. Dugan	Data management and report preparation

Cooperating agencies have made the following contributions in addition to providing technical advice:

Division of Sewers (Pearl City Treatment Plant laboratory), City and County of Honolulu	Laboratory and field support
Board of Water Supply, City and County of Honolulu	Laboratory and field support
Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association	Field studies of sugarcane responses and irrigation application rates
Oahu Sugar Company, Ltd.	Sugarcane fields for experimental studies

Construction of facilities and instrumentation for the field studies were undertaken jointly by all cooperating agencies.

## BACKGROUND OF STUDY

### Reclamation versus Recycling

In designing an experimental program suited to the objectives of the Oahu study herein reported, it was important that the nature and results of some of the key research on water reclamation that have been accomplished and applied during the past 20 years in the U.S. be reviewed.

Because there was some careless use of terms in the early literature, there is a need to distinguish clearly the definition of reclamation, recycling, reuse, and groundwater recharge. As used here, reclamation refers to the processes by which enough components of waste water are removed to upgrade its quality to some useful or environmentally acceptable level. Recycling, reuse, and recharge refer to what is done with the reclaimed water after it comes from the processing plant. Thus, reclamation becomes the first step in a waste water recycling system but, in the context of this study, does not in itself constitute recycling.

Based on this definition, it can be said that the processes used for water reclamation on the mainland are applicable to Hawaiian conditions. What is not applicable as yet is how effluent from the reclamation systems may be utilized on the soil without danger to the groundwater quality. In other words, primary, secondary, or tertiary sewage effluents can be produced in Hawaii by today's technology, but mainland experience with land disposal of the effluents cannot be accepted as applicable to Hawaii without experimental verification.

### Studies of Pollution Travel

The travel of pollutants carried by percolating water which originate from surface spreading or direct injection of sewage effluents, septic tank percolation systems, and contamination of water by specific compounds have been studied extensively by the University of California, the U.S. Public Health Service, the California Institute of Technology, and researchers in the United States and other countries beginning about 1950. Sponsors of such studies have included such diverse agencies as the state of California,

the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, the U.S. Public Health Service, the Federal Housing Administration, the Soap and Detergent Association, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (now a part of the Environmental Protection Agency), the Agricultural Research Service, and the Environmental Protection Agency. The most significant findings of such research and field experience prior to 1967 were summarized by McGauhey and Krone (1967), who emphasized the scientific and engineering parameters associated with effluent movement through the soil and the maintenance of infiltration rates. The findings indicate that the danger of bacterial pollution travel through the soil mantle of the earth is not a major limiting factor in land disposal of sewage effluents and that phosphates are absorbed in soil particles. However, nitrates and many other soluble chemicals travel with percolating water, and intermediate products of biodegradation of organic matter may, in some soils, escape below the biologically active soil mantle and produce tastes and odors. Generally, the two most difficult problems in recycling water reclaimed from sewage are those of maintaining the infiltrative capacity of the surface of a pervious soil and the buildup of solids or mineralization of groundwater. Parkhurst (1964) has shown, for example, that 300 mg/ℓ of dissolved solids added by the use of water in sewage is enough to limit the Colorado River water to a single cycle of reuse of 1000 mg/ℓ of total dissolved solids is accepted as the upper limit for drinking water and general agriculture.

Without going into the details of the many studies leading up to land disposal as a method of recycling water reclaimed from sewage, suffice it to say that there are some successful large installations of this type on the mainland U.S. The most important are those in the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts which include the highly publicized (Parkhurst 1964; and McMichael and McKee 1965) Whittier Narrows Project and Project 52 in the adjacent Orange County, California (Envirogenics Co. 1972). A similarly large recharge project in Israel has been unable to solve the problem of nitrate buildup to unacceptable levels. Two additional projects which have received considerable attention utilize reclaimed water for a combination of recreation and grassland irrigation. These are the Santee Project (Merrell et al. 1967; and the San Diego County Department of Public Health 1965) near San Diego, California and the Indian Creek Reservoir of the South Tahoe Public Utility District Water Reclamation Plant (McGauhey, Porcella,

and Dugan 1971; and Culp, Evans, and Wilson 1971).

There are at least 100 localities in California and dozens more throughout the Southwest (U.S.) in which water reclaimed from domestic sewage is being utilized for the irrigation of field crops, golf courses, and grasslands, or as industrial cooling water. Irrigation with waste water effluents of forested areas in Pennsylvania (Parizek et al. 1967) and of grassed basins in the Flushing Meadows Project in Arizona (Bouwer, Rice, and Escarcega 1972) have been studied on a prototype scale. These many instances demonstrate the recycling of water by irrigation is feasible, but only the major projects are equipped to measure the effects of recharge of waste water on groundwater quality. However, more attention to such effects can be expected in the future because environmental impact statements are required on many new projects.

Regional studies by the U.S. Corps of Engineers and numerous other engineering studies of water reclamation and land disposal of waste water have been conducted because of public interest and concern. In many current studies in California, the problem of meeting the dissolved solids restrictions imposed by state and federal authorities shows prospects of being insurmountable, short of partial desalination. Thus, the effects of waste water recycling on groundwater is being given close regulatory scrutiny.

In Hawaii, artificial recharge practices of groundwater have been limited to stream-water recharge through wells and shafts, storm drainage disposal through wells and pits, induced leakage from ditches and reservoirs, deliberate spreading of excessive irrigation water, incidental ditch and reservoir leakage, and cesspool seepage (Hargis and Peterson 1970). However, none of these practices has been planned to determine their probable effects on water quality.

Process studies in the laboratory have been made to determine the breakthrough of single polluting constituents (ABS, ammonia, and organic nitrogen, DDT, BOD, coliform bacteria, coliphage, and polio virus) in water percolating through Hawaiian soils and rocks (Young, Lau, and Burbank 1967; Ishizaki, Burbank, and Lau 1967; Tanimoto et al. 1968; and Hori et al. 1970).

In addition, the Water Resources Research Center of the University of Hawaii has had an ongoing field lysimeter research project in Kunia, Oahu, since 1967 in which studies have been made of evapotranspiration by sugar-

cane (Ekern 1970). As much as 400 lbs/acre (448 kg/day) of nitrate was removed by 15 to 30 in. (38 to 76 cm) of leachate from winter rains in 1969-70 and 1970-71. Leachate samples have contained initially as much as 200 mg/l of nitrate, but samples obtained after the sugarcane had matured contained less than one mg/l of nitrate.

The fate of nitrogen fertilizers in sugarcane agriculture has been extensively studied in lysimeters and experimental field plots by the HSPA Experimental Station (Ayres and Hagihara 1963; Sanford, Ayres, and Doi 1965; Takahashi 1964, 1967a, 1967b, 1968, 1969, and 1970). The only reported study regarding the response of plants to waste water irrigation was in a field study of the influence of mill water on the quality of sugarcane juice.

In addition, studies of the effects of return irrigation flow in Hawaii indicate a definite mineral (chloride, nitrate, sulfate, and silica) build-up at the top of the receiving basal groundwater and recycling of mineral constituents, resulting from percolation of sugarcane irrigation water (Mink 1962; Tenorio, Young, and Whitehead 1969; and Tenorio et al. 1970).

Sewage reclamation by sugarcane irrigation was evaluated by the Water Quality Program for Oahu (WQPO), City and County of Honolulu, with special emphasis on waste disposal as an alternative method of disposal of sewage effluent for the central Oahu and Pearl Harbor regions (Department of Public Works 1971). This investigation led to the conclusion that knowledge is far from adequate for evaluating the effects of using sewage effluent for irrigation and for designing reclamation systems. The WQPO recommended further research in two general areas:

1. effects of irrigation with sewage effluent on groundwater quality, and
2. effects of irrigation with sewage effluent on sugarcane production.

### Studies of Viral Transmission

The American Water Works Association Committee on Viruses in Water (1969) summarized the status of the problem of viruses in water and the efficiency of water treatment processes in virus removal. The committee reported that disinfection would be effective with no more than a 1 mg/l HOCl dosage with a 30-minute contact time if the turbidity could be kept to less than one Jackson candle unit.



Grigoryeva and co-workers (1968) isolated a wide variety of enteroviruses, pathogenic *E. coli*, and coliphage from the sewage, sludge, and irrigated soil of Kiev. Enteroviruses were found in 50.9 percent of sewage samples examined and three strains of enteroviruses were isolated from sludge. Significantly, virus survived in the sludge from 10 to 30 days.

Mats and Korsh (1967) reviewed the current literature, most of which were Russian, on the survival of certain viruses and bacteria in water, soil, and air. They concluded that the fairly prolonged survival of such organisms suggests a prolonged circulation in the external environment and may constitute an epidemiological danger to human populations.

Lothrop and Sproul (1969) studied inactivation of viruses in waste water by chlorination. Present chlorination practices were found inadequate to effect a high level of virus inactivation. Combined chlorine residuals of 28 mg/l and 40 mg/l after 30 minutes of contact time inactivated 99.99 percent of bacteriophage T<sub>2</sub> and poliovirus I, respectively, in settled waste water (primary waste treatment). Free chlorine residuals of 0.2 and 0.4 mg/l with a 30-minute contact time completely inactivated both the poliovirus and phage in secondary effluent.

Limited studies of movement of viruses with percolating waste water effluent were reported in the reclamation study at Whittier Narrows (McMichael and McKee 1965). The normal density of enteric viruses in the raw waste water was described as low (less than 100 PFU/l) except during summer and early fall. Samples taken after Sabin oral polio vaccine inoculations were administered to the contributing population resulted in about 250 PFU/l of enteric viruses in the plant effluent but no measurable concentration in the leachate at the two-foot depth (0.6 m) in the spreading basin. A subsequent massive application of Sabin-III vaccine to the effluent prior to spreading over the test basin failed to produce measurable concentrations of enteric viruses in the leachate.

In the Santee reclamation project (Merrell et al. 1967; and San Diego County Department of Public Health 1965), viruses were identified in 100 percent of the samples collected from the San Diego and the Santee raw sewage primary treatment effluent and in 97 percent of the activated sludge effluent samples at Santee. All samples collected from the recreational lakes, after passage through sand and gravel, tested negative for virus. Activated sludge treatment followed by 30-day storage in a stabilization

pond was termed relatively effective in removing poliovirus. Chlorination applied at a rate of 15 mg/l with a 30-minute contact time was noted to be 100 percent effective against virus.

Tanimoto et al. (1968) and Hori et al. (1970) studied the possibility of percolation of viruses through Wahiawa and Lahaina soils in Hawaii. It was found that a depth of 2.5 in. (6 cm) was sufficient to retain bacteriophage T<sub>4</sub> at an applied concentration of  $1.5 \times 10^6$  PFU/ml. However, tests with 6-in. (15 cm) soil columns showed a retention of only 99.3 percent of poliovirus Type II at a dosage of  $1.5 \times 10^5$  PFU/ml. Removal was considered to be accomplished by an adsorption mechanism.

### Studies of Solute Movement through Hawaiian Soils

About 90 percent of the irrigated sugarcane in Hawaii is grown on Low Humic Latosols (Oxisol), such as Lahaina, Wahiawa, and Molokai, which are rich in iron oxide and dominantly kaolinitic, consisting of about 80 percent clay, and having a cation exchange capacity of 15 to 20 meq/g. The very stable aggregation of these soils imparts a high hydraulic conductivity under saturated condition, but a rapid reduction occurs under an unsaturated condition (Ahmed, Swindale, and El-Swaify 1969; Ekern 1967; and Sharma and Uehara 1968). Their structural units are extremely persistent even when leached with sodium solutions (El-Swaify 1970).

Water contained within the aggregates contributes little to water flow through the soil under saturated or low moisture tension ranges. Herbicide equilibrium with soils is also related to water in excess of intra-aggregate pore water (Green and Obien 1969). On the other hand, movement of herbicides and fertilizers through latosols has also been related to the mineralogic and physical makeup of the soil (Green and Young 1970; and Cagauan et al. 1968). Nitrate, chloride, bromine, and borate all move readily through the soil profile (Chao and Okazaki 1965; and Singh and Kanehiro 1969). Extensive use of nematocides in pineapple agriculture introduces both chloride and bromide which are subject to leaching and which alter the mobility of a number of other elements (Chao 1966; Smith 1963; and Hall 1970). In striking contrast to the ready leaching of other materials, latosols have a high phosphate-fixing power which minimizes the movement of phosphates (Fox, Plucknett, and Whitney 1968). The winter rainfall maximum ensures annual percolation and flushing of such soluble materials as

chloride and nitrate from the soil, particularly in areas where the soil is kept moist during the summer by irrigation (Blummenstock and Price 1967; and Ekern 1970).

The need to explore the effects of recycling reclaimed water by irrigation clearly exists.

The Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant and adjacent areas, which are located at an elevation of about 400 ft (122 m) in central Oahu, were selected as the field investigation site because the predominant soil order in the proximity of the sewage treatment plant is Oxisol. Approximately 90 percent of the sugarcane under irrigation in Hawaii is grown on Oxisol (Fig. 1). The area receives a median annual rainfall (Taliaferro 1959, p. 44) of about 40 in. (102 cm), largely through northeast tradewind showers and occasional winter storms. Lahaina, a Low-Humic Latosol, which developed on a thick deposit of Koolau lava, is the prevalent Oxisol in the Mililani area.

Previous work by other investigators has shown that the soils are 80 percent clay, dominantly kaolinitic, with a cation exchange capacity of 15 to 20 meq/g. (See Table A-1, Appendix A for a complete description of the soil.) A chemical analysis at various depths of the soil is shown in Table A-2, Appendix A. The stable structure of the soils imparts a high infiltration rate as measured by double-ring infiltrometers of 1 to 4 in./hr (2.5 cm to 10 cm/hr) when the soil is loose and bulk densities of 1.3; the sustained infiltration rate is approximately 0.5 in./hr (1.3 cm/hr). These soils are readily compacted by conventional sugarcane and pineapple tillage operations to bulk densities of 1.3 and 1.4 which tend to reduce their infiltration capacity. Typical infiltration values and corresponding bulk densities for Low-Humic Latosols are tabulated in Table A-3, Appendix A.

Exploratory bore holes drilled prior to the construction of the sewage treatment plant at the site indicated no significant beds of local perched water in the upper 30 ft (9.1 m). In the summer of 1972, an intensive field study of Kipapa Gulch and tributary gullies in the vicinity of the sewage treatment plant was conducted by the Board of Water Supply in an effort to ascertain if the practice of turf irrigation by sewage effluent on the sewage treatment plant grounds could produce observable seepage. As in the pre-sewage treatment construction study, no significant perching lava flows were observed nor could any seepage be attributable to sewage effluent irrigation, however, greener vegetation was noticeable below the sewage

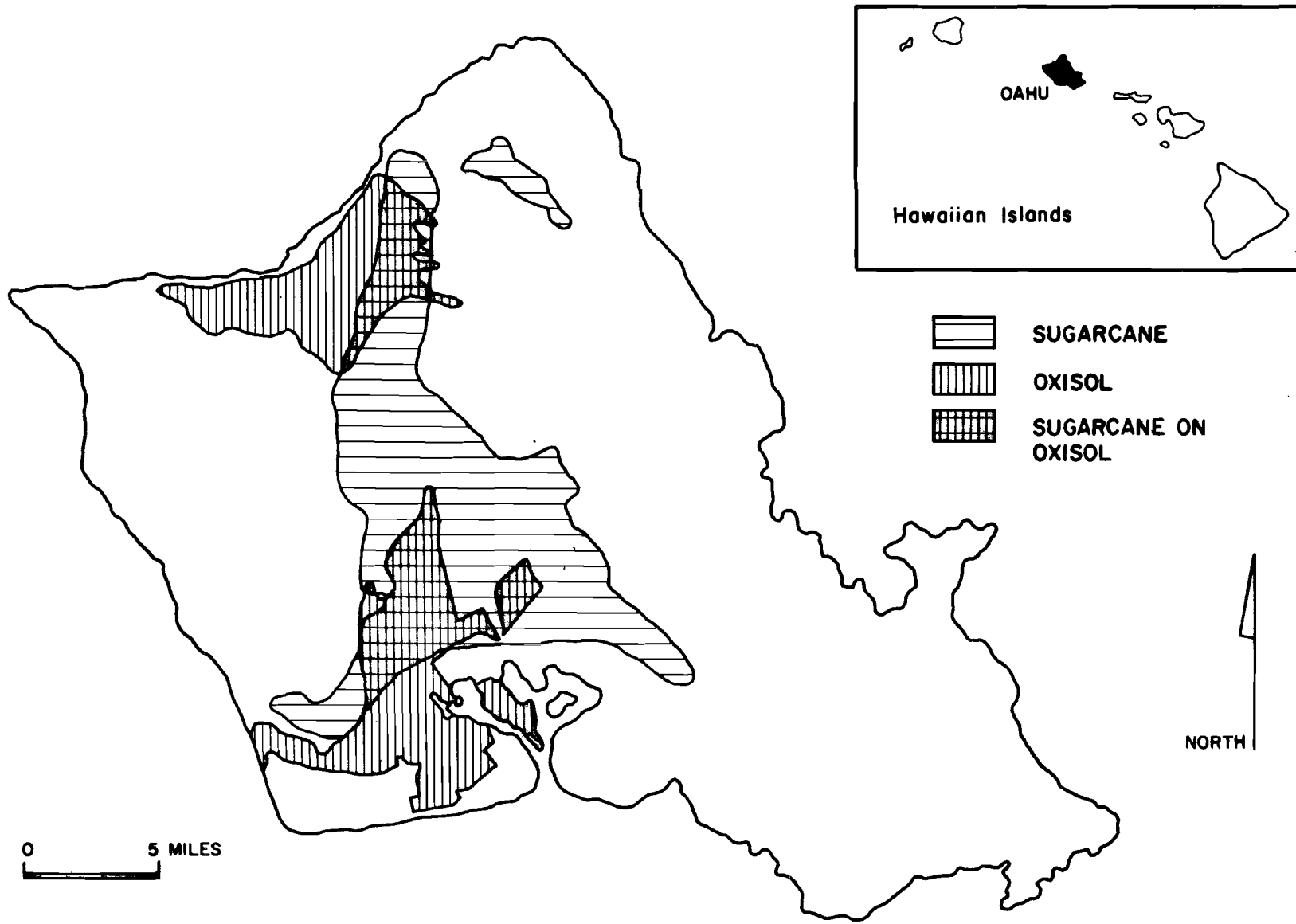


FIGURE 1. MAP OF OAHU SHOWING SUGARCANE, LAND USE, OXISOLS, AND PROJECT FIELD SITE.

treatment plant discharge point in Kipapa Gulch. Nevertheless, it should be emphasized that despite these observations, noticeable seepage is not likely to occur under the low application sprinkler rate and, consequently, the only positive conclusion reached was that there was no discernible seepage from the existing irrigation practices conducted at the sewage treatment plant.

In operation since 1969, the Mililani sewage treatment plant utilizes the "Rapid Bloc" activated sludge process without prior primary treatment. However, construction of a primary clarifying unit should be complete and the unit in operation by fall 1973. According to analyses of influent raw sewage and chlorinated effluent conducted for one-and-one-half years, the commonly utilized parameters of BOD<sub>5</sub> and suspended solids show that the plant has had an efficiency of removal of over 90 percent, as shown in Table A-4, Appendix A. The remainder of the 12 acres (4.9 ha) of grounds not used in plant expansion are sodded with Bermuda grass and receive about 50,000 gal (189,250 ℓ) daily of chlorinated secondary effluent as irrigation water in rotation with each receiving effluent for a period of approximately five hours a day, three times a week.

The sewage from the Mililani planned community development is largely domestic in origin and contains no known industrial discharges. The Board of Water Supply presently serves the Mililani area from two wells that provide water of very high quality. A recent analysis revealed that the total hardness was 45 mg/ℓ, chloride 18 mg/ℓ, and total nitrogen 0.7 mg/ℓ.

The research plan consists of (1) the application of waste water, which has received different levels of treatment, to field soils and (2) the determination of short-term and seasonal changes in the resultant leachate. Secondary-treated effluent was studied first; tertiary-treated effluents may be studied in a subsequent phase. The applied effluent and leachate were monitored for chemical, physical, and microbiological quality changes.

The research results to date can best be described according to the previously mentioned three principal work areas: soils and irrigation, virology analysis, and water quality analysis. The timetable for the project is shown in Table 1. The initial phase of the work primarily involved the monitoring of the ongoing turf irrigation with secondary sewage effluent at the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant site followed by effluent application

TABLE 1. WATER RECYCLING FROM SEWAGE: IRRIGATION WATER WORK PHASE SCHEDULE.

	1971				1972				1973				1974				75												
	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
CONTRACT PHASES	PHASE 1				PHASE 2				PHASE 3				PHASE 4																
MILILANI SITE	[Solid black bar]																												
MATURING SUGARCANE (OSC FIELD NO. 240)	[Solid black bar]																												
NEW SUGARCANE (OSC FIELD NO. 246)	[Solid black bar]																												
VIRUS LAB. FORMATION AND PROCEDURE CHECK	[Solid black bar]																												
VIRUS ANALYSIS	[Solid black bar]																												
BACTERIAL ANALYSIS	[Solid black bar]																												
WATER QUALITY ANAL.	[Solid black bar]																												
FIELD SOIL ANALYSIS	[Vertical tick marks]																												
LAB. SOIL COLUMN STUDY	[Solid black bar]																												
CANE AND SUGAR ANAL.	[Vertical tick marks]																												
CONSULTANT MEETINGS	[Vertical tick marks]																												
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT	[Solid black bars]																												

to a test plot in Oahu Sugar Company's (OSC) Field No. 240 located within two miles of the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant. Secondary sewage effluent application to the OSC Field No. 246 for a full two-year growing season commenced in February 1973.

By the very nature of the project, the soil and irrigation work area comprise the major field work, except for sample collection for viral and water quality analyses. Water samples are collected after they pass through the soil column.

Double ring permeameters, installed at several sites located on the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant grounds and within the Field No. 240 test site, have shown the infiltration rate at these sites to be much lower than the values reported in Appendix A, Table A-3. Excavation of the soil on the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant grounds revealed a distinct tillage pan which demarked the surface root zone of the Bermuda sod as a dark colored, loose layer zone, 6 to 9 in. (15 to 23 cm). The tillage pan was widely distributed over the grounds, as evidenced by a penetrometer survey. An additional tillage zone was found at the 21- 23-in. (53 to 58 cm) depth, marked by another black soil band of 1- to 2-in. (2.5 to 5 cm) thickness which lies just above the undisturbed subsoil. Additional excavations and study of a bank exposed by the construction of a World War II airfield adjacent to the sewage treatment plant and adjoining sugarcane fields confirm the widespread distribution of the dense strata of subsoil beneath the ridge on which the sewage treatment plant is located. Studies are being planned to ascertain the reliable range and extent of these areas of low infiltration.

A study site near the treatment headworks (Fig. 2) has been isolated for research use and a water meter, supplied by the Board of Water Supply, was added to the plant irrigation system to monitor the flow volume of secondary treated sewage to the study site. The 26 in. (117 cm) diameter hydraulic stainless steel lysimeter (Fig. 3), which was installed in a manhole-line pit was repacked to its 5-foot (1.5 m) depth with the same soil type, and to the approximate density, as the soil column which was removed and replaced. The lysimeter is supported by water-filled hydraulic tubes that are connected to a gage and recorder to provide a continuous record of the lysimeter's weight. A cross-section of the continuous recording lysimeter is illustrated in Figure 3. Leachate passing through the lysimeter soil is

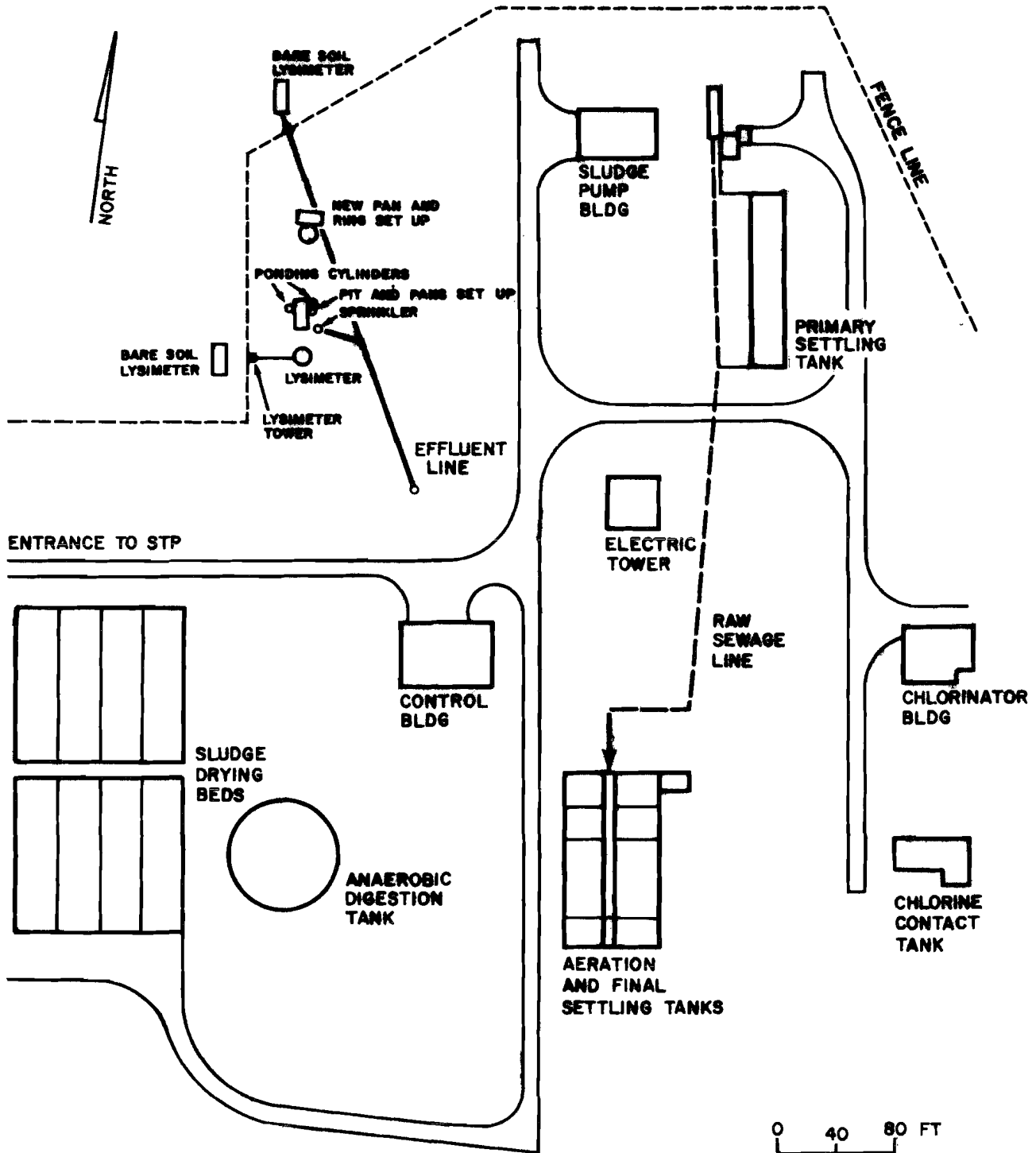


FIGURE 2. WATER RECYCLING OF SEWAGE BY IRRIGATION FIELD INSTALLATION: MILILANI STP.



pumped out on a regular basis for characterization.

A trench was cut adjacent to the lysimeter and two-foot square stainless steel pans were inserted at the 9-in. (23 cm), 2-ft (.61 m), 2.5-ft (.76 m), 3-ft (.91 m), 4-ft (1.22 m), and 5-ft (1.52 m) depths beneath intact subsoil to collect leachate.

Installation of the lysimeter and cutting of the trench was done with the assistance of Division of Sewers personnel and equipment.

### LABORATORY ANALYSES

The laboratory work carried on for the project can be classified into the following types of analyses: basic water quality parameters, pesticides, heavy metals, soils, and viruses. The basic water quality analyses included cations (calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium), anions (carbonate, bicarbonate, sulfate, chloride, and nitrate), pH, total dissolved solids, conductivity, suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand, total organic carbon, total phosphorus, nitrogen series, silica dioxide, boron, grease, and fecal and total coliforms. The major laboratory work was divided among the following laboratories:

Board of Water Supply laboratory	coliform
Pearl City Sewage Treatment Plant laboratory	total dissolved solids, suspended solids, total phosphorus, and chloride
Water Resources Research Center laboratory	remainder of the basic water quality parameters
Virus laboratory, University of Hawaii	viruses
Department of Agronomy and Soil laboratories	heavy metals and soils
Department of Agricultural Biochemistry laboratory	pesticides

Pesticides, heavy metals, and soil analyses were performed on an infrequent basis. To date, pesticide and heavy metals have been restricted to 24-hour composite surveys of the raw sewage and unchlorinated and chlorinated effluent from the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant. Soils were subjected to nonperiodic soil column characterization.

The virus laboratory was established at the initiation of the project. Considerable time and expense were spent in organizing the laboratory, the principal objectives of which are the detection, identification, and moni-

toring of human and animal pathogenic viruses in water supplies, waste water (both raw and treated), and in leachate which have passed through various depths of soil. The laboratory represents the first facility of its kind in Hawaii and includes such unique equipment as carbon dioxide incubators, sterilizing ovens, special glassware, biological media, and liquid nitrogen freezers for maintaining tissue cell line cultures.

The program for monitoring sewage effluents for virus detection is divided into three basic phases:

1. Recovery of small quantities of viruses from large volumes of water,
2. Growth of virus in appropriate indicator cell systems, and
3. Identification of isolated virus.

### Virus Recovery

Currently, a major challenge in the detection of viruses in waste waters is the development of a single standard technique for the efficient recovery and concentration of all kinds of pathogenic viruses from large volumes of waters. To date, no single method is available that is adequate for the recovery and concentration of all human enteric viruses. In general, as turbidity increases, the sensitivity of the test and the volume that can be assayed decreases. For the spectrum of waters and waste waters that are analyzed by the project, three separate assay techniques for the isolation of viruses are being utilized. These techniques are: the PE-60 method, the two-phase polymer method, and the cellulose nitrate membrane adsorption technique.

The PE-60 method of Wallis, Melnick, and Fields (1970), an insoluble cross-linked co-polymer of isobutylene maleic anhydride (Monsanto Co., St. Louis, Mo.), utilizes the charge characteristics of enteroviruses which makes them readily adsorbed by certain cationic polymers. Thus, under acidic conditions, viruses dispersed in large volumes of water readily adsorb to PE-60 and can subsequently be eluted under alkaline conditions into smaller volumes of buffer. The eluted liquid is 1/500 to 1/1000th of the original volume, resulting in an effective concentration of the virus. The method is highly effective for the recovery of most human enteroviruses from large volumes of clean or lightly polluted waters, however, the efficiency and volume of liquid that this method can handle is proportional to the turbidity of the water. The method has been used on the project to

assay up to 5 gal (19 ℓ) of chlorinated effluent and up to 20 gal (76 ℓ) of lysimeter leachate.

The two-phase polymer method as refined by Shuval (1969) relies on a liquid-liquid partitioning of two heavy polymers (dextran and polyethylene glycol). The lower dextran phase which makes up only 1/100th of the total volume, is the phase in which the virus, if found, is thereby concentrated. This method is least affected by turbidity, but is most severely limited in the samples volume it can handle (up to six liters - [1.6 gal]). Thus, it is well suited for raw sewage and unchlorinated effluent where the turbidity is generally high but where the concentration of virus is high enough that volumes of one gallon (3.8 ℓ) or less are sufficient.

The cellulose nitrate membrane absorption technique is limited to very clear water. This relatively simple method has proved quite efficient in easily handling clean water in volumes of 20 gal (76 ℓ) or more. In the present project, its use has been restricted to analyzing lysimeter leachate samples.

### Virus Growth in Indicator Cell Systems

The selection of a proper cell indicator system for the detection and isolation of animal viruses is extremely critical. Viruses, such as enteroviruses and adenoviruses, exhibit a high degree of specificity as to the cell species in which they can successfully infect and replicate. No single species of cells has yet been found that will support, with equal efficiency, the growth of all viruses. Thus, for the detection and isolation of viruses, the use of several cell lines are necessary. Primary rhesus monkey cells have the widest spectrum for growing the greatest variety of enteric viruses isolated, however, they are expensive and must be periodically purchased fresh from the mainland suppliers and stored in liquid nitrogen cell banks. Other cell systems used in the project include WI-38, a human embryonic lung diploid cell line, as well as continuous cell lines such as HeLa, HeP-2, LLC-MK, and CV-1 of human and monkey origins.

### Virus Identification

Virus identification and typing were done by established serological techniques, such as the neutralization test, which are based upon certain characteristics biological properties. However, since the number of human

enteroviruses being monitored by this project is numerous, as shown in Table 2, this phase of the research has proven to be extremely time-consuming and expensive.

TABLE 2. AN ABBREVIATED OUTLINE OF VIRUSES MONITORED.

VIRUSES MONITORED	NO. OF SEROTYPES MONITORED
PICORNAVIRUS: POLIOVIRUS	3
COXSACKIEVIRUS A	24
COXSACKIEVIRUS B	6
ECHO	30
REOVIRUS: REOVIRUSES	3
ADENOVIRUS: ADENOVIRUSES	32

NOTE: The viruses being monitored are found in contaminated waters and are those that primarily affect humans and do not include those affecting animals.

The Environmental Protection Agency's regional laboratory in Narragansett, Rhode Island has offered to provide assistance and advice for advice for virus related studies.

#### Results and Discussion of Virus Studies

During the earlier phases of the project the majority of the assay procedures for virus isolation were qualitative in nature, that is, positive or negative in terms of the presence of viruses. Recently, however, quantitative assays have been performed on selected samples to determine their actual concentration of viruses. Also conducted have been the identification of virus isolates from selected samples collected at various phases of sewage treatment plant operation in order to determine if the sewage treatment plant process is selectively removing certain kinds of viruses. A summary of the results of these various analyses is shown in Table 3.

As expected, the highest incidence (100 percent) and concentration (27-170 PFU/ℓ) of virus were found in the raw, untreated sewage. The incidence (69 percent) and concentration (7-69 PFU/ℓ) of virus in the unchlorinated effluent remained significantly high indicating that the physical and biological processes of the treatment plant (settling, activated sludge) were not very effective in removing viruses. In contrast,

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF VIRUS ISOLATION STUDIES UP TO 15 JUNE 1973.

SAMPLES ANALYZED		RANGE OF VOLUME ASSAYED <i>ℓ</i>	NO. AND PERCENT OF SAMPLES POSITIVE FOR VIRUS		TYPES OF VIRUS IDENTIFIED FROM SELECTED SAMPLES	RANGE OF VIRUS CONC. PFU/ <i>ℓ</i>
SOURCE	NO.		NO.	%		
A. MILILANI SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT						
1. RAW SEWAGE	7	1.5 - 4	7	100	COXSACKIE A-16, POLIO	27 - 170
2. UNCHLORINATED EFFLUENT	13	2 - 9.5	9	69	COXSACKIE B-5, POLIO-3	7 - 69
3. CHLORINATED EFFLUENT	36	5 - 20	19	50	COXSACKIE B-5; ECHO-7, 27, 1; POLIO-3	2 - 4
4. LEACHATE FROM LYSIMETER	27	4 - 76	1	3.7	N.D. <sup>a</sup>	N.D. <sup>a</sup>
B. WAHIAWA SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT						
1. RAW SEWAGE	1	4	1	100	ECHO-15	N.D. <sup>a</sup>
2. CHLORINATED EFFLUENT	8	4 - 18	1	12.5	POLIO-3	N.D. <sup>a</sup>

NOTE: 1 liter x 0.264 = gallons.

<sup>a</sup>NONE DETECTED.

the incidence (50 percent) and concentration (2-4 PFU/ $\ell$ ) of virus in the chlorinated effluent was much lower indicating that chlorination was effective. However, infectious virus was still detectable in the final effluent. Furthermore, viruses were isolated from chlorinated effluent at residual chlorine readings of 0.5 to 1.9 mg/ $\ell$  indicating that viruses were still viable at the range of chlorination normally found in the chlorination chamber.

Only one leachate sample, from a total of 27 tested, was positive for virus. Until the positive virus was isolated, the sample volume was originally 4 gal (15  $\ell$ ), however, as a result of the one positive virus isolation, the sample size volume was increased to 20 gal (76  $\ell$ ) in order to increase the chances of virus isolation. To date (15 June 1973), the 20-gal (76  $\ell$ ) samples have all been negative. The most plausible explanation for the results is that the 5 ft (1.5 m) of soil at Mililani removes perhaps 99.99 percent of the virus applied to the top of the lysimeter. Thus, if under the usual conditions, chlorination reduces the virus concentration to about 3 PFU/ $\ell$  and the lysimeter reduces that concentration another 99.99 percent, then the concentration of virus which can be expected in the leachate should be approximately 0.0003 PFU/ $\ell$ . To isolate virus from this sample would require a concentration of at least 100 gal (379  $\ell$ ) of leachate. So far assaying has been limited to a maximum of 20 gal (76  $\ell$ ) of leachate as the percolation capacity of the present lysimeter is 10 gal/day (38  $\ell$ /day). Furthermore, it would be extremely difficult to handle 100 gal (379  $\ell$ ) with the present available laboratory facilities.

The primary unresolved question is whether or not viruses can percolate through 5 ft (1.5 m) of Mililani soil. It appears that the most feasible and fastest way to answer this question is to seed the water which is put on the lysimeter with a very high concentration of infectious virus labeled with radioactive  $^{32}\text{P}$ . Thus, leachate collected from the lysimeter could be analyzed for infectious virus and/or  $^{32}\text{P}$  radioactivity. This type of analysis should provide us with the answer as to what percentage of initial virus can percolate through 5 ft (1.5 m) of Mililani soil. If the virus reduction potential of the lysimeter is known and if the virus concentration of the water that is put on the lysimeter is known, some pre-knowledge should be gained as to the optimum volume of leachate that must be assayed in order to obtain a positive virus identification. Marker viruses

and/or labeled  $^{32}\text{P}$  studies are presently being conducted, however, the results are too premature to be presented at this time.

The results as to the type of viruses being isolated show that the three major groups of human enteric-picorna viruses (Coxsackie, ECHO, and Polio) are being recovered from Mililani chlorinated effluent. The most predominant being Coxsackie B-5, ECHO-7, and Polio-3. Based on limited data, it does not appear that a specific kind or type of virus is being removed preferentially at a particular step in the treatment process. Although chlorination is effective in reducing the concentration of virus present, it must be stressed that the final chlorinated effluent still contains infectious human viruses.

A similar situation probably occurs at the Wahiawa Sewage Treatment Plant. Virus of human origin was readily isolated from a 1-gal (3.8  $\ell$ ) sample of raw, untreated sewage obtained from the Wahiawa Sewage Treatment Plant. Samples of chlorinated effluent from this plant were difficult to process satisfactorily due to its characteristic high turbidity. However, virus was obtained from one of the eight chlorinated effluents assayed indicating that the finished effluent from the Wahiawa Sewage Treatment Plant also contains infectious virus of human origin.

## WATER QUALITY RESULTS

### Characteristics of Sewage Effluent and Raw Sewage

Due to their relationship to groundwater resources and irrigation, all liquid samples (raw sewage, secondary-treated effluent, and leachate) were analyzed for a wide range of parameters. The sampling frequency varied but generally did not exceed 10 to 14 days.

In general, raw sewage and secondary treated effluent exhibited reasonably uniform composition throughout the reported period of January 1972 through July 1973. The effluent quality was characteristic of that which had received secondary treatment. Uniform composition of the sewage and treated effluent is of considerable importance because it affords a greater opportunity for identifying the quality parameter changes in the leachate. Table 4 lists the range and median values of selected quality parameters for both raw sewage and secondary-treated effluent.

TABLE 4. MEDIAN, MINIMUM, AND MAXIMUM QUALITY PARAMETERS: MILILANI STP, JANUARY 1972 TO JULY 1973.

CONSTITUENT	MEDIAN	RAW SEWAGE <sup>a</sup>		SECONDARY TREATED SEWAGE <sup>b</sup>			CONSTITUENT REDUCTION %
		MINIMUM mg/ℓ	MAXIMUM	MEDIAN	MINIMUM mg/ℓ	MAXIMUM	
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	502	318	620	342	262	415	32
TOTAL HARDNESS	60	48	144	58	24	115	3
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	210	130	312	17	4	134	92
BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND	208	170	310	17	6	148	92
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	90	55	127	24	5	62	73
KJELDAHL NITROGEN	38.6	19.0	57.8	13.9	3.2	26.0	64
NITRITE & NITRATE NITROGEN	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.1	5.4	-400
TOTAL NITROGEN	38.7	19.1	58.5	14.6	5.0	26.0	62
TOTAL PHOSPHORUS	16.5	11.9	38.8	9.4	3.0	13.9	43
CALCIUM	16	9	38	10	5	30	38
MAGNESIUM	7	4	13	7	1	20	0
SODIUM	56	17	75	52	38	60	7
POTASSIUM	11.0	9.0	19.6	10.0	5.8	11.5	9
CHLORIDE	43	28	49	49	42	86	-14
SULFATE	69	33	109	50	28	94	28
SILICA DIOXIDE	67	52	89	61	45	73	9
BORON	0.55	0.29	1.15	0.39	0.21	0.75	29
GREASE	43.7	22.9	67.0	8.7	3.6	54.4	80
µmhos/cm							
ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY	520	440	670	400	315	540	23
No./100 mL							
FECAL COLIFORM	--	--	--	2	0	37	--
TOTAL COLIFORM	--	--	--	4	0	160	--

<sup>a</sup>Grab samples collected during the daylight hours at the Mililani STP raw sewage inlet.

<sup>b</sup>Grab samples collected during the daylight hours from either the discharge point of the STP, from the tank truck that transports secondary effluent to the Test Plot in OSC Field No. 240, or from the transmission pipeline that conveys effluent to the Test Plot in OSC Field No. 246.



From a purely agronomic standpoint, a water supply may be evaluated for its suitability for irrigation purpose only after the crop, the soil, the drainage condition, the irrigation practice, and the crop yield criteria are specified and only when the evaluation was conducted with locally developed criteria. In the case of the current project, such an evaluation is being made actually in the field for grassland and sugarcane. Taken separately, most quality parameters (Table 4) of the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant effluent possess a level normally found acceptable for general agricultural use in the temperate zones of the United States. For example, the boron content in all effluent samples analyzed did not exceed 0.75 mg/l and the median was 0.39 mg/l. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the median should satisfy even sensitive crops. Conductivity and total dissolved solids of the water, also used as common agricultural water quality criteria, had median values of 400  $\mu$ mhos/cm and 342 mg/l, respectively, which is below the minimum required for classifying irrigation water as "good."

The sodium content of the chlorinated effluent in comparison to the total major cations (Ca, Mg, Na, K) on an equivalence basis was 63 percent which may be considered slightly marginal, however, it is satisfied by another sodium criterion, the sodium absorption ratio (SAR). A high concentration of sodium in water, again by conventional mainland criteria, is considered undesirable because sodium reacts with soil to reduce permeability with an attendant displacement of calcium or other ions. However, the actual values of the cation constituents were all quite low.

A comparison between the quality of the influent raw sewage and the treated effluent is generally used as an indication of sewage treatment plant efficiency. The reduction of BOD<sub>5</sub> and suspended solids by 92 percent each is an indication of high efficiency. It should be noted also that the effluent is nearly free of both fecal and total coliforms.

Of particular note, in Table 4, in terms of irrigation water potential and sewage treatment plant efficiency, is the relatively high degree of total nitrogen removal (62 percent) in a secondary treatment plant where nitrogen removal is not among the primary objectives. The apparent high percentage of nitrogen removal at the Mililani STP is currently being studied in a Water Resources Research Center allotment project.

Composite samples of raw sewage and treatment effluent over periods ranging from 16 to 24 hours on four separate sampling dates extending from 22 to 23 October 1971 to 5 June 1973 have been analyzed for the standard water quality parameters. In addition, analyses were also conducted for selected pesticides and heavy metals content on the samples collected on 22 to 23 October 1971. The results (tabulated in Table A-5, Appendix A) show that the constituent concentrations of raw sewage entering the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant, followed the profile of a typical domestic sewage. The data obtained from analyses of grab samples collected for a period of eighteen months (Table 4) corroborate these results. The BOD<sub>5</sub> and suspended solids reductions, with medians of 93.5 and 94 percent, respectively, for the four composite sampling dates, which for practical purposes are the same as the 92 percent reduction for both BOD<sub>5</sub> and suspended solids for the January 1972 to July 1973 period shown in Table 4, provide further evidence that the sewage treatment plant is operating at a high level of efficiency.

The pesticide (chlordane, dieldrin, DDT, DDD, and lindane) content of the composite samples from the October 1971 analyses was in the low parts per trillion (ng/ℓ) range. Although the levels of pentachlorophenol ranged from one to two orders of magnitude higher than for other pesticides in the effluent, the range was still less than one ppb (μg/ℓ). The concentration of these materials is about one order of magnitude higher than that previously reported for Oahu rain water and groundwaters (Bevenue 1972), but still well below levels of concern for potable water quality and other existing water quality standards.

Lead and cadmium in the composite samples were found in concentrations low enough to permit their acceptance for drinking water (U.S. Department of Health 1962) while mercury was less than the detectable limit of 0.003 ppm (mg/ℓ).

#### Water Quality of the Leachate through the Hydraulic Lysimeter

The use of the lysimeter on the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant grounds (Fig. 3) permitted an accurate determination of the gross hydraulic inputs (precipitation and secondary effluent application) and outputs (percolation and evapotranspiration) under field conditions. Inasmuch as the soil contained in the lysimeter was carefully repacked at about the same density as the soil material excavated to construct the lysimeter, it is considered

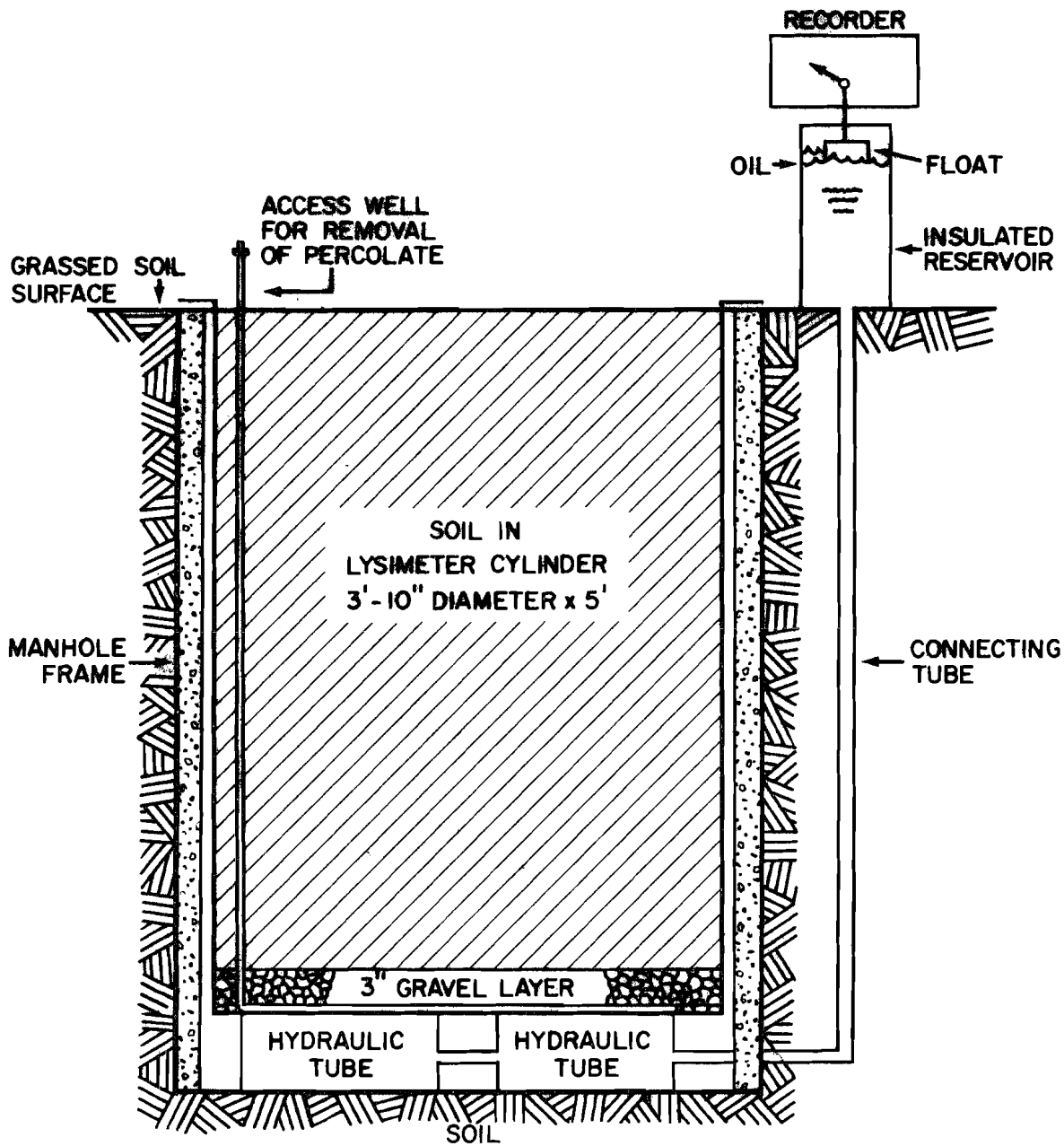


FIGURE 3. DIAGRAM OF THE FIVE-FOOT DEEP HYDRAULIC LYSIMETER.

to simulate closely *in situ* conditions.

The precipitation on the lysimeter was measured by a rain gage located adjacent to the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant control building, approximately 250 ft (76 m) from the lysimeter. Precipitation from July 1972 to July 1973 amounted to 19.98 in. (50.7 cm), as tabulated in Table 5 and Table A-6, Appendix A, which is below the average annual precipitation of approximately 40 in. (102 cm), for this locality. The low quantity of precipitation is particularly noticeable in the first six months of 1973 when only 6.56 in. (16.7 cm) of precipitation was recorded.

The quantity of actual secondary effluent application to the lysimeter area would be difficult to ascertain with a fair degree of accuracy without resorting to a determination of the weight difference during the duration of effluent application. Even though the quantity of effluent pumped to the test area is metered, it is pumped to two sprinkler heads, one of which is located approximately 10 ft (3 m) from the lysimeter. The quantity of effluent being applied is not necessarily distributed evenly between the two heads. In addition, there appears to be some variation in the sprinkler pressure over the time of application as well as during changes in wind patterns. Efforts to establish the actual quantity applied to the lysimeter versus the gross metered effluent application of the two sprinkler heads have produced unsatisfactory results. The actual effluent quantities as determined by weight differences applied to the lysimeter for the July 1972 to July 1973 period, as shown in Table 5, amounts to approximately 141 in. (358 cm) or about seven times more than the measured precipitation during this same period. It must be stressed that the effluent application quantities presented in Table 5 should not be construed as necessarily representing optimum application conditions, but rather as reflecting the irrigation practices presently in effect at the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant except at times when additional effluent was applied in order to obtain additional quantities of leachate for analysis. Also shown in Table 5 are values for the soil moisture tension.

In recharging the groundwater basin, the quantity of water percolating or leaching beyond the root zone is of prime importance. Under the conditions prevailing for the lysimeter, as can be observed in Table 5, approximately 45 percent of the liquid applied to the top of the repacked lysimeter (precipitation and secondary effluent) percolated the 5-foot (1.5 m) depth.

TABLE 5. FIVE-FOOT LYSIMETER WATER BALANCE.

DATE	PRECIPITATION in.	APPLIED <sup>a</sup> IRRIG. WATER in.	EVAPOTRANS- PIRATION in. in./day	PERCO- LATE <sup>b</sup> in.	SOIL MOISTURE CONTENT DIFFERENTIAL in.	TENSION centibar	PAN EVAPO- RATION <sup>c</sup> in./day	
1972								
JULY	0.84	7.50	6.85	0.221	3.89	-2.40	16	0.257
AUG.	0.92	2.40	5.05	0.168	1.60	-3.33	16	0.255
SEPT.	2.78	6.48	4.74	0.158	4.73	-0.21	11	0.222
OCT.	3.27	15.51	3.94	0.127	12.21	+2.63	6	0.206
NOV.	2.22	9.47	3.59	0.120	2.65	+5.45	8	0.141
DEC.	3.39	9.46	4.83	0.156	7.74	+0.28	14	0.142
1973								
JAN.	0.93	15.82	6.51	0.210	4.55	+5.69	5	0.185
FEB.	0.63	16.80	9.01	0.322	6.30	+2.12	--	0.215
MAR.	1.69	19.12	8.22	0.265	10.15	+2.44	11	0.238
APR.	1.13	14.97	6.80	0.227	6.23	+3.07	11	0.236
MAY	1.60	16.94	8.84	0.285	10.29	-0.59	18	0.274
JUNE	0.58	6.62	6.85	0.228	2.86	-2.51	19	0.259
TOTAL	19.98	141.09	75.23	0.207 <sup>d</sup>	73.20	+12.64	--	0.219

NOTE: in. x 2.54 = cm.

<sup>a</sup> Measured by a pressure gage attached to the lysimeter.

<sup>b</sup> Volume of water pumped from the bottom of the lysimeter.

<sup>c</sup> Standard U.S. Weather Bureau pan located in OSC Field No. 245.

<sup>d</sup> Average.

On the other hand, pan lysimeters placed at various depths beneath the natural turf and located approximately 10 ft (3 m) from the five-foot (1.5 m) deep lysimeter as shown in Figure 2, collected only very small quantities of the applied liquid, thus indicating predominantly lateral, rather than vertical flow. At the present time, the areal extent of the soil and sub-soil conditions that apparently restrict vertical water movement has not been determined. However, several prior hydrologic studies involving water balance for southern Oahu have determined that water recharge does occur in the Schofield Plateau region. Additional studies which are beyond the scope of this project may be required to ascertain the extent of area in which the high resistance to vertical flow prevails. The results of the pan lysimeter phase of the study will be discussed in a subsequent section.

The annual evapotranspiration rate from July 1972 through June 1973 of 0.206 in./day (0.523 cm/day) for the grass turf, as measured by weight difference of the five-foot deep lysimeter (Table 5) is 94 percent of the annual pan evaporation rate of 0.219 in./day (0.556 cm/day) measured in Oahu Sugar Company's Field No. 245, approximately two miles away.

The effective pore volume defined for use in this study is the volume of water that will drain freely from a saturated volume of soil under natural (gravitational) conditions. Soil tests indicate that the effective pore volume for the lysimeter is approximately 15 percent of the total volume. Expressed hydraulically, one pore volume is equal to about 9 in. (23 cm) of percolate in the lysimeter or approximately 57 gals (216 ℓ). The 73.20 in. (186 cm) of percolate listed in Table 5 means that greater than eight pore volumes have passed through the lysimeter during the 12-month period from July 1972 through June 1973. As discussed in the first progress report, approximately four pore volumes passed through the lysimeter between its initial installation in January 1972 through June 1972, thus, a total of 12 pore volumes are calculated to have traversed up the lysimeter through June 1973.

It may generally be expected that after 12 pore volumes, the water quality of the percolate in the lysimeter would be approaching steady state conditions. However, when dealing with a soil system, the question of steady state is arbitrary inasmuch as in many cases it depends on the type and quantity of resident exchangeable material in both the soil system and

liquid phase being applied to the soil column. Thus, under a given set of conditions, one exchangeable material in the soil column may be exhausted in a few days, whereas, another may have a reserve capacity to last 100 years or more. In addition to the pure physical and chemical reactions are the interacting biochemical reactions and combinations, thereof, in the soil column which are unfortunately only partly understood at the present time.

Therefore, it is not beyond reasonable expectation that the concentration of some parameters in the percolate may be less than the applied effluent, while others would be more, and still others may appear to be essentially unaffected by passage through the soil column. All three of these separate conditions were essentially borne out when a comparison was conducted between the concentration parameters of the applied secondary effluent, presented in Table A-4, Appendix A, and the hydraulic lysimeter, shown in Table A-7, Appendix A. For convenience, the number of samples, the median, minimum, and maximum concentrations, and the median constituent concentration change for various constituent parameters of the secondary effluent and percolate from the hydraulic lysimeter for the progress report period July 1972 through June 1973 are presented in Table 6.

As can be observed readily in Table 6, the constituents (total dissolved solids, electrical conductivity, chlorides, and sodium) resulted in relatively minor change as secondary effluent passed through the lysimeter. Chloride is classically considered a conservative substance, whereas, sodium and some of the other constituents comprising total dissolved solids as well as electrical conductivity which is a reflection of total dissolved solids, are particularly subject to base exchange within the soil complex under certain situations.

The column in Table 6 denoting percentage changes in the constituents passing through the lysimeter is essentially a "black box" approach when consideration is given to the previously discussed numerous complexities in the soil system. The percentage change reported to an accuracy of one decimal point is not intended to imply this high a degree of accuracy but only to indicate the situations when constituent removal approached one hundred percent.

The constituents shown in Table 6 that gained significantly in concentration (57.9 to 145.5 percent) were total hardness, calcium, magnesium,

TABLE 6. MEDIAN, MINIMUM, AND MAXIMUM QUALITY PARAMETERS: SECONDARY EFFLUENT - MILILANI STP AND PERCOLATE FROM HYDRAULIC LYSIMETER, JULY 1972 THROUGH JUNE 1973.

CONSTITUENT	SECONDARY EFFLUENT <sup>a</sup>				PERCOLATE FROM HYDRAULIC LYSIMETER <sup>b</sup>				MEDIAN CONSTITUENT CONCENTRATION CHANGE THROUGH LYSIMETER %
	NO. OF SAMPLES	MED- IAN	MIN- IMUM	MAX- IMUM	NO. OF SAMPLES	MED- IAN	MIN- IMUM	MAX- IMUM	
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	19	336	262	413	9	330	226	720	- 1.7
TOTAL HARDNESS	62	58	24	115	72	114	67	190	+96.6
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	15	22	8	134	9	2	< 1.0	19	-90.9
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	39	25	8	34	29	1.5	1.0	4.0	-94.0
KJELDAHL NITROGEN	62	16.1	3.6	26	63	0.01	0.0	0.9	-99.9
NITRITE & NITRATE NITROGEN	61	0.4	0.1	3.5	73	0.01	0.0	1.63	-97.5
TOTAL NITROGEN	60	16.3	5.0	26.0	61	0.02	0.0	1.63	-99.9
TOTAL PHOSPHORUS	19	7.1	3.0	13.86	10	0.02	0.01	0.15	-99.7
CALCIUM	57	11	5	30	73	27	19	44	+145.5
MAGNESIUM	57	7	0	30	72	14	2	32	+100.0
SODIUM	58	54	45	60	70	52	41	80	- 3.7
POTASSIUM	58	9.9	7.5	11.5	70	1.3	0.5	2.6	-86.9
CHLORIDE	58	49.5	44	99	63	52	40	89	+ 5.1
SULFATE	52	47.5	28	94	70	75	48	87	+57.9
SILICA DIOXIDE	53	62	45	73	69	18	10	33	-71.0
ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY ( $\mu$ mhos/cm)	64	400	315	540	75	400	320	540	0.0

NOTE: Units in mg/l, except where noted.

<sup>a</sup> Baseline values obtained from Tables A-4 and A-5, Appendix A.

<sup>b</sup> Baseline values obtained from Table A-9, Appendix A.



and sulfate. Total hardness is composed of the cations, calcium and magnesium. Thus, on an equivalence basis, with known concentrations of calcium and magnesium, the concentration of total hardness, usually expressed as  $\text{CaCO}_3$  can be calculated or, conversely, if any two values are known, the third can be calculated. For this particular study, magnesium was determined by calculating the equivalence difference between total hardness and calcium. The soil at the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant is rich in calcium as can be observed in Table A-2, Appendix A.

The high degree of sulfate leaching may be the result of possible resident quantities in the soil which may have occurred in the past when the land was in pineapple culture as ammonium sulfate is a common fertilizer for pineapple production.

Substantial losses (71.0 to 99.9 percent) were observed for suspended solids, total organic carbon, the entire nitrogen series, total phosphorus, potassium, and silica dioxide. These same constituents also showed significant losses during the first six months of operation as reported in the first progress report, except that total nitrogen did not begin to experience this significant loss until the fourth month of lysimeter operation.

With the exception of the nitrogen series, the substantial losses encountered for these constituents would generally be expected. In the nitrogen series, Kjeldahl nitrogen, which is composed of organic plus ammonia nitrogen, could be decreased significantly by sorption to the soil complex, taken up by macro- and microorganisms (including plants), volatilized to ammonia gas at higher pH values, or nitrified to nitrite, which in turn can be oxidized to nitrate. Nitrite and nitrate in nature and found essentially only in the soluble form except for saltpeter deposits. Although anion sorption can play a major part in the nitrate and sulfate balances in tropical soils, the relatively low content of amorphous material in the Lahaina Oxisol minimizes the importance of sorption in the nitrate balance. Oxidizable nitrogen forms can be utilized by soil microorganisms and plants or may be denitrified to nitrogen gas under certain conditions.

As can be observed in Table 6, nearly all the applied nitrogen (99.9 percent) failed to traverse the five-foot (1.5 m) depth of soil in the lysimeter. In an attempt to quantify this apparent nitrogen deficiency, a nitrogen inventory of the known inputs and outputs of the lysimeter was conducted. The Bermuda grass covering the lysimeter was carefully cut by

hand and collected for analytical determination of total nitrogen. The quantity of nitrogen output through the removal of grass clippings, shown in Table A-8, Appendix A, was determined by means of interpolation and extrapolation to be 26.52 g for the time period from January through June 1973. The estimated nitrogen in the 6.56 in. (16.7 cm) of precipitation during this time period at an assumed total nitrogen concentration content of 0.5 mg/l would only amount to 0.09 g. The monthly quantity of irrigation application and collected percolate, as well as the average nitrogen concentration and the resulting monthly weight of nitrogen applied and collected is shown in Table 7.

As can be observed in Table 7, 39 percent of the applied nitrogen is not accounted for in the grass clippings and percolate in the nitrogen inventory for the period January through 13 July 1973. As discussed previously, a portion of the apparent nitrogen loss could be attributed to sorption or tie-up of organic and ammonia nitrogen in the root system. It is assumed at this time that the other portion of this loss can be ascribed to denitrification which is the reduction of nitrates to nitrites by bacteria and the freeing of nitrogen gas which is consequently lost to the atmosphere.

#### Point Samplers Installed in the Five-foot Deep Lysimeter

In late March 1973, porous ceramic point samplers were installed at various depths in the five-foot (1.5 m) deep lysimeter in order to ascertain constituent changes with depth and for later use in virus recovery studies. The point samplers were positioned so as to collect percolate from the 0- to 9-in. (0-23 cm) depth, and at the 6-in. (15 cm), 15-in. (38 cm), 40-in. (102 cm), and the 46-in. (117 cm) depth as measured from the top surface of the lysimeter.

The chemical constituents surveyed at the various depths, ammonia nitrogen, nitrite, and nitrate nitrogen, sodium, potassium, and calcium, are tabulated in Tables A-9, A-10, A-11, A-12, and A-13, Appendix A, respectively. As can be noted from the individual constituent mean values for each depth, both ammonia-nitrogen and nitrite and nitrate nitrogen appear to decrease with depth at an inverse exponential rate; sodium apparently increased slightly from the surface to the 6-in. (15 cm) depth and then decreased fairly uniformly from a high of 63 mg/l to 46 mg/l and 44

TABLE 7. NITROGEN BALANCE IN FIVE-FOOT DEEP LYSIMETER

1973	IRRIGATION			PERCOLATE		
	liter	mg/ℓ N	g N	liter	mg/ℓ N	g N
JAN.	400	16.5	6.60	124	0.02	0.002
FEB.	457	14.2	6.49	177	0.04	0.007
MARCH	520	17.5	9.10	276	0.02	0.006
APRIL	407	18.5	7.53	169	0.34	0.057
MAY	460	22.7	10.44	280	0.02	0.006
JUNE	180	20.1	3.62	78	0.012	0.001
TOTAL			43.78			0.079

## NITROGEN INVENTORY FROM JANUARY THROUGH JUNE 1973

Input: Irrigation	43.78 g
Precipitation	0.09 g
	<hr/>
Total Input	+ 43.87 g
Output: Grass Clippings	26.52 g
Percölate	0.08
	<hr/>
Total Output	- 26.60 g
Total Input - Total Output	+ 17.27 g or 39% of Total Input
Est. Tie-Up in Roots (Assumed 1/4 Clippings)	6.63
	<hr/>
Unaccounted Loss	+ 10.64 g or 24% of Total Input

mg/ℓ at the 46-in. (117 cm) and 60-in. (152 cm) depths, respectively; potassium remained at a low level range of 1.5 mg/ℓ to 0.22 mg/ℓ throughout the various depths, after being sharply decreased in the first few inches of soil from the nearly 10 mg/ℓ in the applied secondary effluent (Table 6); calcium increased rapidly from 12 mg/ℓ in the 6-in. (15 cm) depth to 47 mg/ℓ at the 46-in. (117 cm) depth, and then decreased sharply to 24 mg/ℓ at the final 60-in. (152 cm) depth.

A plausible explanation for the inverse results between sodium and calcium up to the 46-in. (117 cm) depth is base-exchange in the soil column, however, the sharp decrease from the 46-in. (117 cm) to the final 60-in. (152 cm) depth is not readily explainable with the present available data. Inasmuch as the five-foot lysimeter was repacked to the same density and with the same soil type per unit depth as the adjacent soil where it is located, it is possible that the concentration of calcium in the soil between the 46-in. (117 cm) and 60-in. (152 cm) depth is much lower than the overlying layers. In addition, it is possible that the base-exchange capacity replacing calcium was nearly exhausted after the 46-in. (117 cm) depth.

#### Leachate Collected by Pan Lysimeter Underlying *in situ* Soil Conditions

Pan lysimeters, placed at various depths beneath *in situ* soil, is usually considered a practical method of obtaining actual data on leachate quality at any particular depth within the soil column. In the operation of the pan lysimeters in the soil profiles of a grassed area at the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant site, considerable difficulty was experienced in collecting percolate samples because of the apparent soil resistance to vertical leachate flow. To attempt to compensate for this apparent lateral flow, a metal retainer ring 2 ft (0.61 m) in diameter and 1-ft (0.30 m) high was positioned in the soil with approximately 4 in. (10 cm) extending above the surface of the ground directly over the 2-ft (0.61 m) deep pan lysimeter. Thus, if water were placed in the ring, a 4-in. (10 cm) head resulted and horizontal flow was prevented for the first 8 in. (20 cm).

Through the use of the retaining ring to induce percolation when secondary effluent was placed inside the ring, a minimum amount of leachate was collected for laboratory analysis. In addition to the induced percolation and rainfall, the normal application of secondary effluent was con-

tinued. The chemical analysis of the leachate collected in the 2-ft (0.61 m) deep pan is tabulated in Table A-14, Appendix A.

When comparing the leachate quality of the pan lysimeters of Table A-14 with the leachate values from the five-foot (1.52) deep lysimeter, Table 6, and Table A-7, Appendix A, the most outstanding difference is the nitrogen concentration values. In the five-foot (1.52 m) deep lysimeter, the nitrogen values decreased after four months of operation to nearly nondetectable levels, whereas, no apparent nitrogen pattern resulted in the pan lysimeter after nearly seven months of operation with forced secondary effluent applications, although the last three nitrogen values in January 1973 did appear to be indicative of decreasing trend. However, the apparent decrease in nitrogen values that occurred in July 1972 increased in the following sequence of samples.

Other anomalies observed when comparing the five-foot (1.52 m) deep lysimeter and the pan lysimeter is the increase in the concentration of potassium in the pan lysimeter from 0.1 mg/ℓ in June 1972 to 6.0 mg/ℓ in January 1973, while the five-foot (1.52 m) deep lysimeter only varied from 0.5 mg/ℓ to 3.4 mg/ℓ over an eighteen month period as observed in the first progress report (Lau et al. 1972) and Table 6. Silica dioxide also appeared to be increasing during the seven months of pan lysimeter operation, however, it reached approximately the same concentration range as the five-foot (1.52 m) deep lysimeter. The median value for sulfate was 40 mg/ℓ in the pan lysimeter and 75 mg/ℓ in the five-foot (1.52 m) deep lysimeter. The operation of the two-foot (.61 m) deep pan lysimeter was terminated in January 1973.

In an attempt to compensate for the difficulty encountered in obtaining a sufficient quantity of percolate sample for laboratory analysis in the two-foot (.61 m) pan lysimeter using a 12-in. (30 cm) high retaining ring, another pan lysimeter installation consisting of three pans placed the 30-in. (76 cm) depth were installed in an adjacent location. The new lysimeter pans were positioned below a 48-in. (122 cm) diameter, 30-in. (76 cm) deep retaining ring submerged 18 in. (46 cm) into the soil.

The analyses of the chemical constituents collected from late August 1972, when the 30 in. (76 cm) deep pans were installed, until mid-February 1973 when their operation was discontinued are shown in Table A-15, Appendix A. The values of the chemical constituents, with minor exceptions,

appeared to follow the same general pattern as experienced with the 2-foot (.61 m) pan lysimeters. Nitrogen did not appear to follow any particular pattern; calcium seemed to increase, then decrease. Potassium in contrast to the samples from the 2-foot (.61 m) lysimeter ranged very tightly from 0.6 mg/ℓ to 2.8 mg/ℓ; sulfate appeared to decrease during the final two months of operation.

At the present time the actual areal extent of the apparent resistance to vertical flow has not been fully determined.

#### Test Plot in the OSC Sugarcane Field No. 240

Oahu Sugar Company's sugarcane Field No. 240, in which a test plot was located, was planted with sugarcane variety 50-7209 in September 1971. The test plot consists of five furrows, 70-ft (21.3 m) long, which receive secondary treated domestic sewage from the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant. The sugarcane was approximately midway through its growth cycle when effluent applications began on 15 June 1972 and concluded on 8 June 1973. The field was scheduled for harvesting in August 1973. Percolation resulting from irrigation and rainfall was sampled by 29 porous ceramic points. The points were installed in each furrow at the 9-in. (23 cm) and 21-in. (53 cm) depths, just above and below the tillage pan and in the ridges at the 9-in. (23 cm), 21-in. (53 cm), and 33-in. (84 cm) depths, which corresponded to the approximate ponding depth of the irrigation water in the furrow just above the subsoil, and approximately one foot within the subsoil, respectively. Seven additional samplers were installed at depths ranging from 6 in. to 21 in. (15 cm to 53 cm) in adjacent furrows and ridges that receive irrigation ditch water. The ridges which support sugarcane growth are approximately 15 in. (38 cm) higher than the furrows. The sugarcane row spacing was approximately 5 ft (1.5 m). The point sampler depths, locations, and references are shown in Table A-16, Appendix A.

To obtain background leachate water quality data under normal irrigation practices, point samplers were initially installed approximately one-and-one-half months before treated sewage application began. Irrigation water which is obtained from Waiahole Ditch for the test plot area is of excellent quality. The chemical analysis of the Waiahole Ditch water is given in Table A-17, Appendix A.

The secondary treated sewage was transported the two-mile (3.218 km) distance from the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant to the sugarcane test plot in 2200-gal (8327 ℓ) lots by a tank truck and discharged into an aluminum flume that conveys the effluent to the selected furrows. Two to three tank loads of secondary sewage were applied approximately once a week to the five furrows, an equivalent of approximately 4 in. to 6 in. (10 cm to 15 cm) of gross application. Each 2-in. (5 cm) application required about 15 minutes for discharge from the tank truck and an additional 30 minutes for complete infiltration into the upper reaches of the furrow. The adjacent normally-irrigated furrows received irrigation water at a rate of approximately 4 in. (10 cm) per three weeks or about one-fourth to one-third the application rate of the test plot. The monthly effluent applications to the test plot are shown in Table 8.

TABLE 8. EFFLUENT AND NITROGEN APPLICATION TO THE TEST PLOTS OF OSC SUGARCANE FIELD NO. 240.

DATE	EFFLUENT APPLICATION		
	HYDRAULIC in.	NITROGEN mg/ℓ	lbs/acre
(1972)			
JUNE	12	13.3	36.2
JULY	12	14.3	39.0
AUGUST	20	9.7	44.0
SEPTEMBER	22	9.4	46.9
OCTOBER	22	11.5	54.4
NOVEMBER	16	13.3	48.3
DECEMBER	4	11.6	10.5
(1973)			
JANUARY	12	15.2	41.4
FEBRUARY	6	14.2	19.3
MARCH	6	17.5	23.8
APRIL	12	17.9	48.8
MAY	6	18.1	24.6
JUNE	6	18.3	24.9
TOTAL	156	----	462.1

NOTE: in. x 2.54 = cm; lb/acre x 1.121 = kg/ha.

Samples were collected from the point samplers during and one day after sewage application by subjecting the point samplers to a vacuum of approximately 25 in. (64 cm) of mercury, which generated a vacuum at the end of the lines of about 0.85 bar. The vacuum was applied at the beginning of the sewage application and was maintained for an hour after application was completed or for a total of 2 1/2 to 3 hours and also for a total of 2 hours on the day after sewage application. The leachate was removed from the point samplers by a hand pump.

#### Leachate Collected by Point Samplers in the Test Plot Of the OSC Sugarcane Field No. 240

Ceramic point samplers were selected for this application because they are fairly easy devices to install and maintain for collecting leachate at relatively shallow depths and, hence, many such devices can be installed over a large area in a variety of arrangements and at various depths. The leachate collected by the 29 point samplers installed in the test plot were individually analyzed for nitrate and calcium and a few samples were also analyzed for pH, conductivity, total organic carbon, sodium, potassium, and silica dioxide as shown in Table A-17, Appendix A. Constituent concentrations for composite samples collected by the ceramic point samples in the furrows at the 9-in. (23 cm) and 21-in. (53 cm) levels, and in the ridges at the 21-in. (53 cm) and 31-in. (79 cm) levels, are shown in Table A-18, Appendix A. The quantity of leachate collected by individual point samplers is generally low and thereby limits the number and types of chemical analyses that may be performed.

The results from the individually collected point samples (Table A-18, Appendix A) and the composite of the samples at the various depths (Table A-19, Appendix A) permit an evaluation of quality data on individual sugarcane rows and/or at uniform depths for both the oxidized nitrogen ( $\text{NO}_2$  and  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ ) and chloride concentrations. However, the larger quantities in the composite sample permit a wider range of constituent analyses and since there did not appear to be any particular pattern exhibited in the individual samples by row or position for equal depths in the furrows or ridges that are also not indicated in the composite samples, a discussion of the constituent results, for convenience, will be limited to the composite samples.



Chloride, which is considered to be one of the most conservative of the easily analyzed and abundant constituents, appeared to remain in approximately the same range as the secondary effluent (49 mg/ℓ, Table 6) from June 1972 through December 1973. The chloride concentration for the 27 December 1972 samples sharply increased to 100 mg/ℓ, 85 mg/ℓ, and 117 mg/ℓ for the 9-in. (23 cm) and 21-in. (53 cm) furrows, and the 33-in. (84 cm) ridge, respectively. There was an insufficient quantity of composite sample in this date to conduct analyses beyond the nitrogen series for the 21-in. (53 cm) ridge sample. The chloride concentration in the next series of samples (11 January 1973) decreased to the 58 mg/ℓ to 68 mg/ℓ range and from then on remained slightly higher than the point samples from applied secondary effluent. The reason for the sharp chloride concentration increase on the samples of 27 December 1972 is difficult to ascertain, however, as can be observed in Table 8, the test plot in the month of December received only 4 in. (10 cm) of applied secondary effluent, therefore, it may be postulated that this effect could have been at least produced partly by a lack of hydraulic flushing action.

The concentration of calcium as it passed through the soil column under field conditions increased similarly to the pattern occurring in the five-foot (1.5 m) deep lysimeter, except that the increase was from approximately 10 mg/ℓ (Table 4) in the applied secondary effluent to a median range of 70 to 80 mg/ℓ, which is a considerably higher increase than the 145 percent increase experienced with the percolate samples from the five-foot (1.5 m) deep lysimeter. The samples from the 33-in. (84 cm) ridge generally range from 10 to 20 mg/ℓ higher than the other composite samples. This particular site was the location of a World War II airstrip in which a considerable quantity of coral-bearing calcium was used for the runways. Thus, when the runway was plowed under for agricultural purposes, a large quantity of calcium was added to the soil.

Overall, the concentration of sodium from the composite point samplers was very similar to the applied secondary effluent (52 mg/ℓ, Table 4) except that the furrow samples appeared to have lower levels than the applied effluent for the first three months and then remained in the same general pattern as the applied effluent, whereas, the ridge samples were in a consistently lower range for the first seven months before converging. This is the same general condition that was observed in sodium concentration

values for the five-foot (1.5 m) deep lysimeter.

As would be expected and as was observed in the five-foot (1.5 m) deep lysimeter, the total organic carbon concentration values from the point samplers decreased from a secondary effluent concentration values of 24 mg/ℓ to a median value of approximately 8 mg/ℓ in the leachate from the point samplers.

Electrical conductivity for both the point sampler leachate and the applied secondary effluent was approximately the same the first three months but after that initial period the point sampler leachate started to exceed the applied secondary effluent by 50 to 200 μmhos/cm. At least part of this may be the result of the high amount of calcium leaching or base exchange. Electrical conductivity remained virtually the same in the liquid passage through the five-foot (1.5 m) deep lysimeter.

The concentration of sulfate decreased from approximately 50 mg/ℓ in the applied secondary sewage to the 20 mg/ℓ range in the point sampler leachate. This is the opposite reaction of the condition that occurred in the five-foot (1.5 m) deep lysimeter where the concentration of sulfate increased by 58 percent (Table 6) in the liquid passage through the soil column, less effects from rainfall.

Potassium in the leachate from the point samplers, with some fluctuations, remained less than 1 mg/ℓ to slightly greater than 3 mg/ℓ after the first two months of operation, compared to a median of 10 mg/ℓ for applied secondary effluent. This is essentially the same reaction that occurred in the five-foot (1.5 m) deep lysimeter. Silica dioxide also exhibited the same general trend as potassium in both the point samplers and the five-foot (1.5 m) deep lysimeter. The concentration of silica dioxide in the point samples ranged from 10 mg/ℓ to 30 mg/ℓ with the 9-in. (23 cm) furrow samples being consistently higher than the 33-in. (84 cm) ridge samples. These values compare to a median of 61 mg/ℓ for the applied secondary effluent.

Of all the factors that are important to the overall assessment of the feasibility of sugarcane irrigation by treated sewage effluent, nitrogen is considered to be one of the most critical due to its effects on sugarcane growth and sugar yield; therefore, it was monitored closely in this phase of the study. As can be noted in Table A-19, Appendix A, the oxidizable forms of nitrogen (NO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>3</sub>-N) were the overwhelming predominate

form in the leachate in the point samplers, thus, it was the form that was chosen to be monitored in the analysis of the individual point samples (Table A-18, Appendix A) where a sufficient quantity of samples was critical. However, total nitrogen must be considered in the evaluation of the applied secondary effluent inasmuch as nitrogen in any form can readily change to its various forms under specific conditions. For example, the median value for nitrite and nitrate nitrogen was only 0.5 mg/ℓ, whereas, total nitrogen was 14.6 mg/ℓ, as shown in Table 4.

Under normal sugarcane fertilization practices, the total application of nitrogen for the two-year sugarcane crop is applied during approximately the first eight months of the growth cycle. In the OSC sugarcane Field No. 240 test plot, the sugarcane had already received its normal nitrogen application of 318 lbs/acre (357 kg/ha) before the application of secondary sewage effluent with a total nitrogen value that ranged from nearly 10 mg/ℓ to greater than 18 mg/ℓ was applied to an approximate hydraulic depth of 156 in. (396 cm) which amounts to an additional 462 lbs/acre (518 kg/ha), as shown in Table 8.

A plot of the apparent effect of applied secondary sewage application to the soil supporting sugarcane growth is presented in Figure 4. As can be noted readily, there is a fairly uniform nitrogen increase with time with no apparent trend throughout the point sampler locations, except that the values from the ridge-located samplers do not seem to have a continuing increasing trend as the furrow samplers for the January to March, 1973 period.

The effect of the increase in the nitrogen concentration of the soil water on sugarcane growth and sugar yield, if any, can only be fully evaluated when the sugarcane crop is harvested (scheduled for August 1973, but actually harvested in October 1973) and the test plots' sugarcane growth and sugar yield are compared to the rest of the field that received normal irrigation water and fertilization. Leaf punch tests conducted during the period when secondary effluent was substituted for irrigation water indicated there was a nitrogen buildup in the cane. An evaluation of the final results of the sugarcane growth and sugar yield in the test plot and adjacent field was somewhat difficult to ascertain fully inasmuch as the test area received three to four times the quantity of irrigation (secondary effluent) as did the rest of the water-short sugarcane fields. The extent

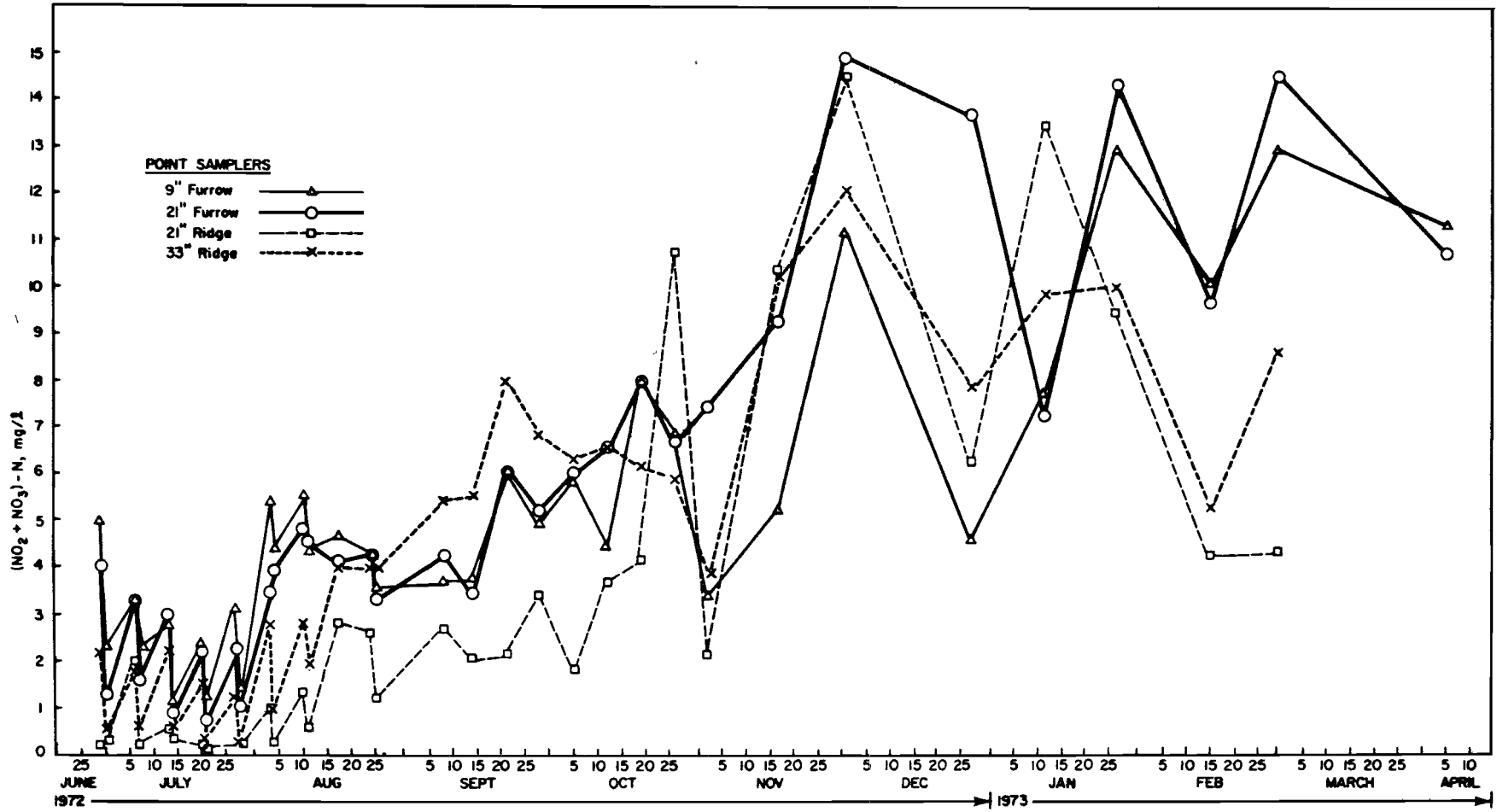


FIGURE 4. VARIATION IN NITRITE AND NITRATE NITROGEN CONCENTRATION OF LEACHATE COMPOSITED FROM POINT SAMPLERS LOCATED AT VARIOUS DEPTHS AND LOCATIONS IN THE TEST PLOT OF OSC SUGARCANE FIELD NO. 240.

of the water shortage was not anticipated at the initiation of the study and, therefore, no extra provisions were provided to import additional quantities of ditch water for at least a small portion of the adjacent field to bring it up to optimum irrigation water application rates. Probably, due primarily to irrigation liquid differences, the secondary effluent irrigated plots had an estimated growth that was nearly 40 percent greater than the water-short adjacent fields. In terms of laboratory determined sugarcane parameters when comparing secondary effluent irrigation to ditch water irrigation, the purity of the sugar averaged 74.25 and 75.20 percent, respectively, and the pol cane parameter was 10.70 and 9.75 percent, respectively.

#### Test Plot Arrangement and Facilities in the OSC Sugarcane Field No. 246

The test plots in the Oahu Sugar Company's Field No. 246 afforded an opportunity, within the project's funding period, to conduct irrigation with sequential applications of both ditch water and secondary effluent to a newly planted sugarcane field within relatively close proximity (approximately one mile [1.609 km]) to the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant, or about two miles (3.218 km) from the OSC Field No. 240. The soil of Field No. 246 is of the same general type as was described for Field No. 240. Soil analysis from five soil samples collected in the test plots are shown in Table A-20, Appendix A.

Thirty test plots were laid out in widths of ten sugarcane rows (55 ft or 16.8 m) each, with a length of 80 ft (24.4 m) or a total area of 4400 sq ft (408.8 sq m) per plot. The triangular arrangement of the test plots is shown in Figure 5. The letter designations A, B, and C after the numbers from 1 to 30 refer to the type of irrigation liquid and corresponding sequential application. Each of the letters apply to ten plots. The letter "A" refers to plots that will receive ditch water only for the sugarcane culture cycle of nearly two years; "B" refers to secondary effluent application during the first half of the culture cycle and ditch water during the last half; and "C" refers to plots that will receive secondary effluent only for the entire culture cycle. Also shown in Figure 5 is a listing of ten replicate "A," "B," and "C," plots. The replicate plots will receive approximately the same quantity of irrigation and are placed under dif-

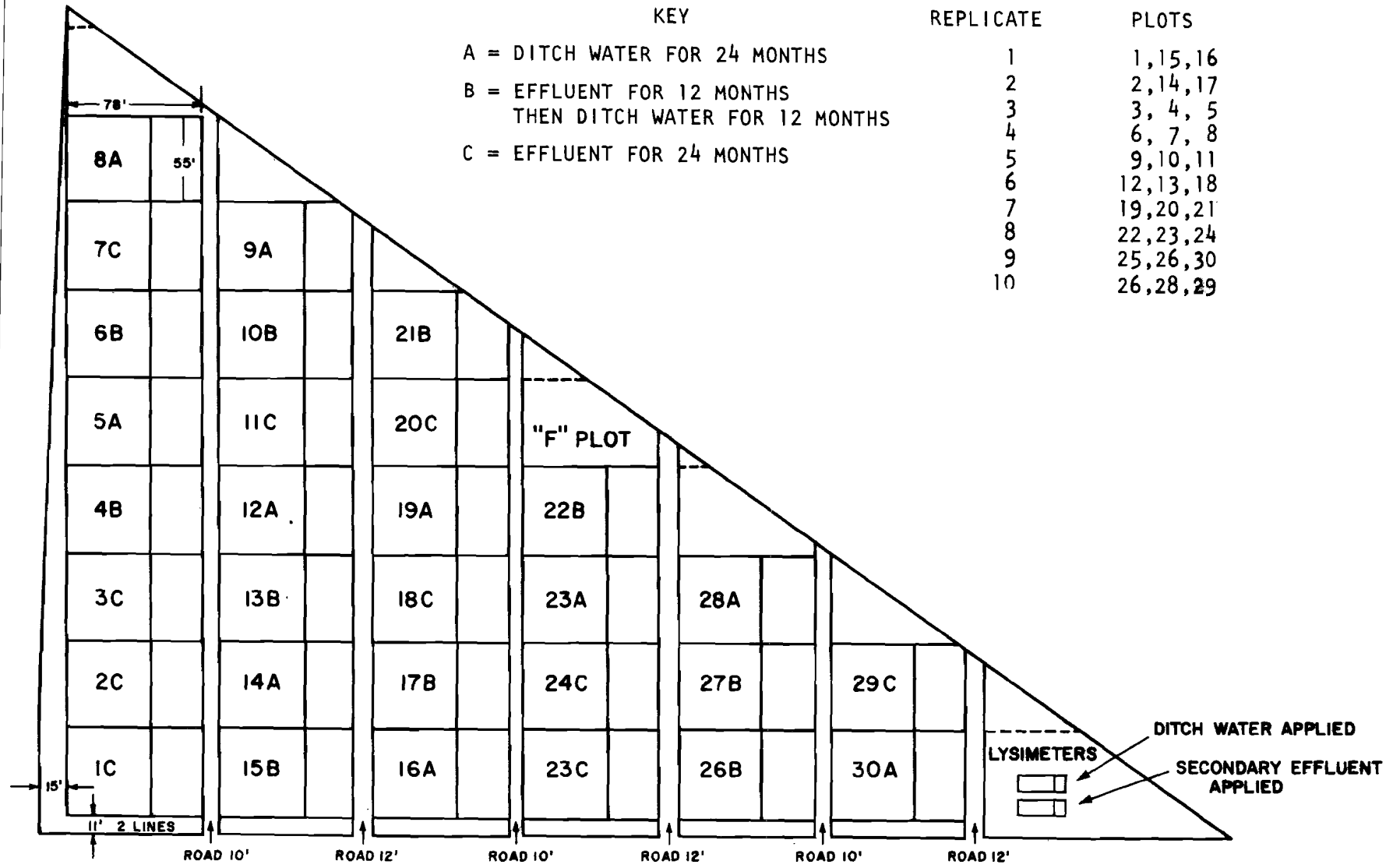


FIGURE 5. TEST PLOT LAYOUT FOR VARIOUS IRRIGATION AND FERTILIZATION PRACTICES OSC SUGARCANE FIELD NO. 246.

fering orders of arrangements to try to compensate for any inherent irregularities in the soil and/or sugarcane culture management.

The initial planting of Field No. 246 occurred on 8-9 February 1973 and harvesting is scheduled for November 1974. At the time of planting, treble superphosphate was applied as  $P_2O_5$  to all plots at an application rate of approximately 142 lbs/acre (392 kg/ha). This application and subsequent applications (up to 30 June 1974) of urea (N) and muriate of potash ( $K_2O$ ) in various quantities to the different plots are shown in Table 9.

Ditch water application to all test plots was initiated on 15 February 1973, and was later repeated on 27 February, 2, 14 March and 4 April 1973. After the April 4th irrigation, only plots "A" received ditch water while "B" and "C" plots were irrigated with secondary sewage according to the testing schedule. The actual quantity of ditch water applied to the furrows, due to the method of application by the use of flumes, is difficult to determine to a high degree of accuracy, however, by rough measurements it is estimated to average, depending on rainfall, approximately 6 in. (15 cm) every two weeks. This quantity of application, which is considered in the optimum range for sugarcane growth in central Oahu, is nearly twice the irrigation water being applied to the water-short adjacent sugarcane fields.

Secondary effluent was pumped from the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant to the test plots through 5000 ft (1524 m) of 3-in. (7.6 cm) PVC pipe at a rate of approximately 125 gpm (7.89  $\ell$ /sec). Nearly one-half of the total length of pipe is buried under a few inches of soil for protection against traffic and agricultural operations, especially the portions adjacent to pineapple fields. The secondary effluent, after being delivered to the test plot area, is distributed to the furrows of the test plots through 4-in. (10 cm) PVC pipes with 1-in. (2.5 cm) openings at each furrow. To facilitate the secondary effluent application, and to compensate for pipe head loss, a 200 gpm (12.6  $\ell$ /sec) booster pump together with three 1200-gal (4542  $\ell$ ) interconnected secondary effluent storage tanks were installed adjacent to the test plot site.

Secondary effluent application to the "B" and "C" plots was initiated on 13 April 1973 and followed thereafter, as close as practical, a predetermined application pattern. Inasmuch as it requires several days to complete both the ditch water and secondary effluent irrigation to all test

TABLE 9. FERTILIZER APPLICATION ON THE INDIVIDUAL TEST PLOTS OF OSC SUGARCANE FIELD NO. 246.

TEST PLOT	DATE						TOTAL FERTILIZER APPLICATION		
	8-9 FEB. 1973	27 FEB. 1974	9 MAY 1973	20 JUNE 1973	8 AUG. 1973				
SECTION	P*	N† K‡	N† K‡	N† K‡	N† K‡	P*	N†	K‡	
	lb/acre	lb/acre	lb/acre	lb/acre	lb/acre	lb/acre			
A	142	95 47	100 50	110 65	75 66	142	380	228	
B	142	95 47	80 50	40 22		142	215	119	
C	142	95 47	40 17			142	135	64	

NOTE: 1b/acre x 1.121 = kg/ha.

\* As Treble Superphosphate: Applied mechanically with initial seeding.

† As Urea: Applied by hand.

‡ As Muriate of Potash: Applied by hand.



plots, it is generally not possible, with the available manpower and equipment, to irrigate the replicate plot series (as outlined on Fig. 5) on the same day, however, an attempt is made to balance the replicate series over a period of a week to a month. Not only the physical factors, but also the changing nitrogen concentration in the effluent interfere with both the hydraulic and nitrogen load in attempting to balance the replicate test plots.

In order to monitor the chemical constituents in the soil water a total of 50 ceramic point samplers (similar to those used in the test plots of Field No. 240) were installed in test plots 10, 11, 19, 20, 21, and plot "F" adjacent to plots 20 and 22, just outside the prescribed test plots (refer to Fig. 5). The point samplers in the "F" plots were installed for background purposes. The chemical analyses of the samples collected by the point samplers are tabulated in Table A-21, Appendix A. The point samplers are placed at one of two separate depths: the odd numbered point samplers, after the test plot designation (such as 20C-1), refer to point samplers set to sample at the 9- to 12-in. (23 to 30 cm) depth, or just above the tillage pan; and the even numbers (such as 20C-2) are set to collect samples at the 18- to 20-in. (46 to 51 cm) depth, or approximately 6 in. (15 cm) below the tillage pan. The initial sampling of the "F" plots commenced on 15 February 1973 and on 16 April 1973 for the point samplers within the test plots. Due to the relatively short period of sampling up to 30 June 1973 in comparison to the total projected investigation period for the test plots, in addition to interferences due particularly to initial installation and fertilization, no attempt will be made at this time to analyze the implications of the chemical results (Table A-21, Appendix A) from the collected point samples.

Two 5 ft x 9 ft (1.5 m x 2.7 m) metal field lysimeters 5-ft (1.5 m) deep, as shown in Figure 6, have been installed along furrow lines adjacent to the test plots in the OSC Field No. 246. A plan view and cross section of the two lysimeters are illustrated in Figure 6. The lysimeter designated "D" refers to ditch water application and "E" refers to secondary effluent application. Provision has been made to collect leachate samples from the bottom of each lysimeter. Both lysimeters are planted with a row of sugarcane along their lengths aligned with the field furrow. Also shown in Figure 6, for each lysimeter, are nine 36-in. (91 cm) long horizontally

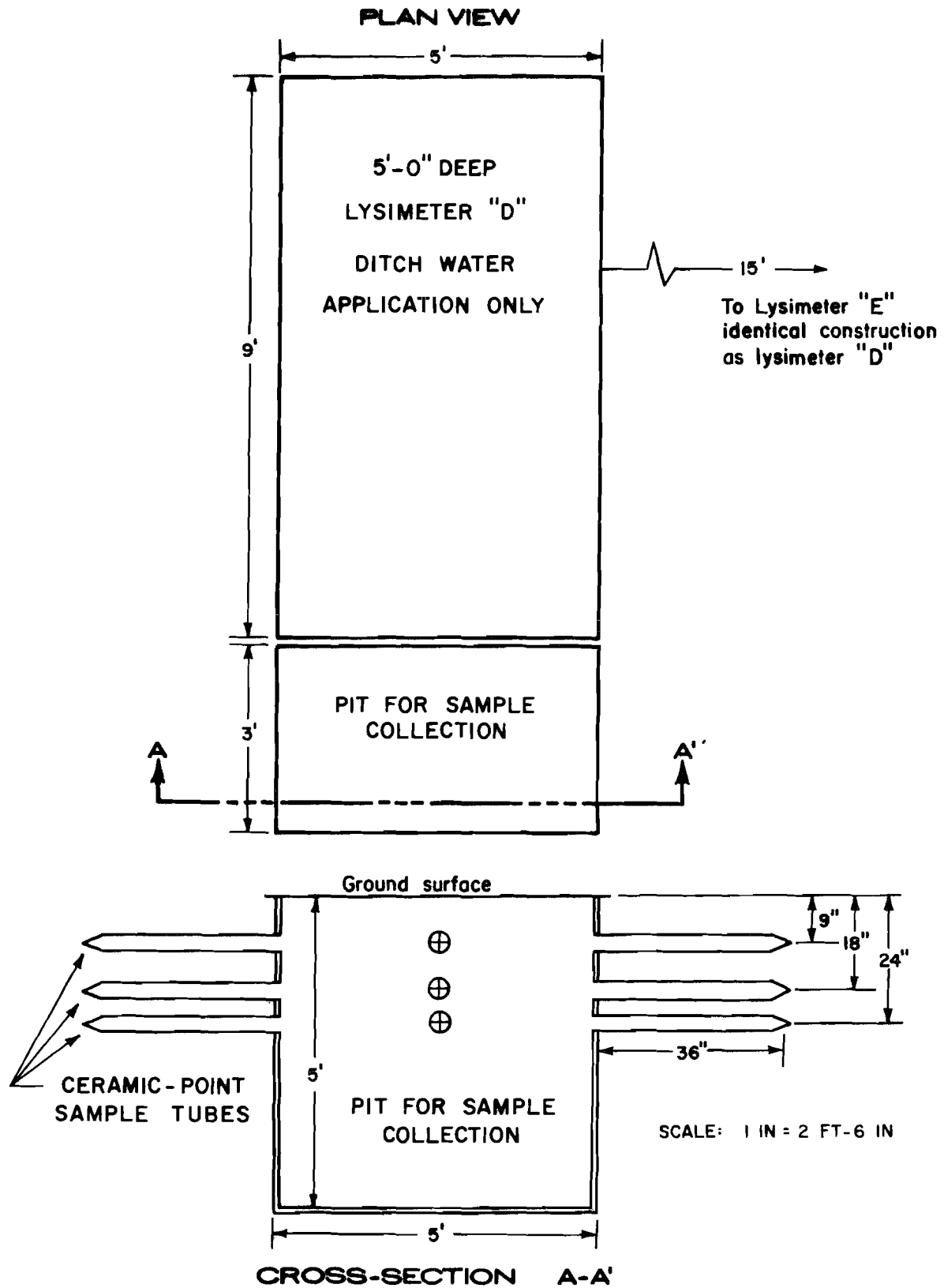


FIGURE 6. PLAN AND CROSS-SECTION VIEW OF 5-FT DEEP LYSIMETERS INSTALLED IN THE TEST PLOTS OF OSC SUGARCANE FIELD NO. 246.

positioned ceramic point lysimeters that are set at 9-in. (23 cm), 18-in. (46 cm), and 24-in. (61 cm) depths. Thus, leachated soil water samples can be collected from the 36-in. (91 cm) horizontal lysimeters from not only the intersected furrow, but also from the adjacent furrows on each side of the lysimeters. Leachate sample collection and analysis from the horizontal point samplers was just begun during the latter part of June 1973, and thus will not be presented in this progress report.

In an attempt to ascertain possible effects on sugarcane growth, sugar purity and production per unit area for each test plot, as a result of various irrigation and fertilization management practices as well as the irrigation water source, periodic sugarcane growth parameter analyses are scheduled to be conducted throughout the sugarcane culture cycle. Three such analyses were made by 30 June 1973. Sugarcane shoot counts were determined at time intervals of two and four months after planting. The results of the sugarcane shoot counts are presented in Table A-22, Appendix A. Results of chemical analysis of sheath and blade samples collected in the "A," "B," and "C," plots four months after sugarcane planting are shown in Table A-23, Appendix A. No readily apparent sugarcane growth parameter differences between plots "A," "B," and "C," could be detected.

Solar energy input, which is a critical factor in ascertaining sugarcane growth parameters, is measured by means of a project-installed solar energy recorder at the nearby (one-mile [1.609 km]) Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant. The results of the daily solar energy input for April, May, and June 1973 are shown in Table A-24, Appendix A.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant raw sewage represents a very typical domestic sewage of fairly consistent quality.
2. The Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant efficiency of 92 percent, as measured by both suspended solids and BOD reduction, represents a well-operated secondary sewage treatment plant.
3. Total nitrogen removals at the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant for an eighteen month period had a median value of 62 percent (from 38.7 mg/ℓ to 14.6 mg/ℓ). Such a high removal rate rivals many existing tertiary sewage treatment operations.

4. The quality of the effluent from the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant appears to be excellent for agricultural purposes with the possible exception of the percentage of sodium (in comparison with the total amount of cations) which is slightly marginal for very sensitive crops (63 percent compared to <60 percent). However; when compared with the sodium adsorption ratio, it has the appearance of good quality irrigation water. According to a recently completed study (El-Swaify 1972) at the University of Hawaii, the standard irrigation water criterion which was developed for mainland conditions in the temperate zone may be unnecessarily conservative for subtropical conditions such as is found in Hawaii. Both the grassland and the sugarcane field test plots appear to be growing well.
5. Secondary effluent application to the grassed areas at the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant did not represent necessarily optimum application conditions but, rather, only the irrigation practices presently in effect at the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant.
6. The five-foot (1.5 m) deep hydraulically mounted lysimeter connected to a continuous recorder is an accurate method to determine both the water balance in a soil column and the actual daily rate of evapotranspiration.
7. Soil of the Lahaina series at Mililani appears to be very effective in removing BOD<sub>5</sub>, total organic carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, boron, coliforms, and viruses as evidenced by the leachate passing through the hydraulic lysimeter. Of these, nitrogen was not effectively removed until after about four months of operation, whereas the other constituents exhibited fairly rapid attenuation.
8. There appears to be some evidence of a base exchange or similar phenomenon in the soil complex for at least sodium and calcium in Oahu Sugar Company's Field No. 240.
9. Pan lysimeters placed at various depths in an *in situ* soil column at the Mililani Sewage Treatment Plant collected very limited amounts of leachate, which suggests that dense subsoil conditions exist. Tillage pans were also observed during excavation. There appears to be lateral soil water movement in this area. To facilitate the collection of sufficient quantities of leachate for chemical analysis, partially imbedded metal retaining rings as large as 48 in. (122 cm) in diameter and

30 in. (76 cm) high were employed.

10. The point sampler installed in the test area of Oahu Sugar Company Field No. 240, which receives secondary effluent applications at a rate that exceeds the irrigation practice used on adjacent fields by a factor of approximately three to four, have collected leachate from both furrow and ridge locations at various depths. The leachate exhibited many quality factors similar to that of the leachate from the hydraulic lysimeter except for nitrogen which appeared to continue to increase with time in the sugarcane field. Very little difference could be detected in the quality of the leachate from either the ridge or furrow sampling locations.
11. Sugarcane growth in the test plot, which received large quantities of secondary effluent, was estimated to be nearly 40 percent greater than the unanticipated (at the initiation of the study) water-short adjacent sugarcane furrows and fields. Chemical analysis of sugarcane samples collected from the test plot and adjacent sugarcane furrows indicated that the sugar purity difference was approximately one percent, with the ditch water irrigated furrows being the higher value.
12. Thirty test plots segregated into three separate irrigation management divisions, designated as "A," "B," and "C," were established in the OSC sugarcane Field No. 246 in February 1973. Each major irrigation management division consists of ten acres. Division "A" will receive only ditch water for the nearly two years of sugarcane growth cycle; "B" is schedule to receive secondary effluent for one-half the growth cycle and then ditch water the last-half; and "C" will receive only secondary effluent for the full growth cycle. The three divisions are further separated into ten replicate plots for similar irrigation liquid and fertilizer application. A total of 50 ceramic samplers have been installed in selected plots at depths of 9 to 12 in. (23 to 30 cm), just above the tillage pan, and at 18 to 21 in. (46 to 53 cm) approximately 6 in. (15 cm) below the tillage pan. Chemical analyses of the samples from the test plots commenced in April 1973. Two field lysimeters, one receiving ditch water and the other receiving secondary effluent, were installed parallel with two furrows. Nine horizontally positioned ceramic point samplers were installed in the lysimeter access pits of each lysimeter in order to sample leachate for both the in-line furrows

and the adjacent furrows. Chemical analysis of the lysimeter leachate commenced during June 1973. Due to the relatively short time that field and lysimeters point samplers have been installed, no evaluation of the results of the chemical analysis will be attempted.

13. Sugarcane growth in the test plots of OSC sugarcane Field No. 246 has progressed very well. No readily detectable differences were observed from sugarcane shoot counts at two and four month intervals (from time of planting), nor of chemical parameters of the stalk and leaf samples at the four month interval between the "A," "B," and "C" plots.

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TABLE A-1. LAHAINA SOIL SERIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE MILILANI STP.

## LAHAINA SERIES - 2

LAHAINA SILTY CLAY, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES. THIS SOIL COMPRISES 3440 ACRES. IT OCCURS ON THE MEDIAL UPLANDS IN A NARROW BAND EXTENDING EASTWARD FROM PUU KUUA ABOVE WAIPAHU TO AIEA ON THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND; ON THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND NEAR POAMOHO EXPERIMENTAL STATION EASTWARD TOWARD KAWAILOA.

## REPRESENTATIVE PROFILE FOR:

0 TO 10 INCHES, DARK REDDISH-BROWN SILTY CLAY; WEAK GRANULAR STRUCTURE; FIRM WHEN MOIST; ABUNDANT ROOTS; STRONGLY ACID (pH 5.2)

10 TO 16 INCHES, DARK REDDISH-BROWN SILTY CLAY; WEAK SUBANGULAR BLOCKY STRUCTURE; FRIABLE WHEN MOIST; ABUNDANT ROOTS; COMPACTED BY TILLAGE; MEDIUM ACID (pH 6.0)

16 TO 23 INCHES, DARK REDDISH-BROWN SILTY CLAY; WEAK SUBANGULAR BLOCKY STRUCTURE; FRIABLE WHEN MOIST; PLENTIFUL ROOTS; NEUTRAL IN REACTION (pH 6.9)

23 TO 32 INCHES, DUSKY-RED SILTY CLAY; WEAK SUBANGULAR BLOCKY STRUCTURE; FRIABLE WHEN MOIST; NO ROOTS; COMPACT IN PLACE; SLIGHTLY ACID (pH 6.4)

32 TO 45 INCHES, DARK REDDISH-BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM; MODERATE SUBANGULAR BLOCKY STRUCTURE; FRIABLE WHEN MOIST; NO ROOTS; FEW ROCK FRAGMENTS; NEUTRAL IN REACTION (pH 6.9)

45 TO 65 INCHES, DARK REDDISH-BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM; WEAK SUBANGULAR BLOCKY STRUCTURE; VERY FRIABLE WHEN MOIST; NO ROOTS; MANY SOFT ROCK FRAGMENTS; NEUTRAL IN REACTION (pH 7.2)

## RANGE IN CHARACTERISTICS

THE STRUCTURE BELOW 23 INCHES RANGES FROM MODERATE TO STRONG. TEXTURE BELOW 32 INCHES RANGES FROM A SILTY CLAY LOAM TO A SILTY CLAY. DEPTH TO HIGHLY WEATHERED ROCK IS OVER 36 INCHES. MOST AREAS ARE ONLY SLIGHTLY ERODED OR UN-ERODED AND HAVE FEW OR NO STONES ON THE SURFACE. IN CULTIVATED AREAS, THE ORIGINAL SURFACE SOIL LAYER HAS BEEN MIXED WITH THIN LAYERS OF THE UNDERLYING SUBSOIL.

PERMEABILITY IS 0.63 TO 2.0 INCHES PER HOUR; INTERNAL DRAINAGE IS MEDIUM; RUNOFF IS SLOW AND EROSION HAZARD IS SLIGHT; AVAILABLE WATER HOLDING CAPACITY IS 1.3 INCHES PER FOOT IN THE SURFACE SOIL LAYER AND 1.5 INCHES PER FOOT IN THE SUBSOIL LAYER; WORKABILITY IS EASY; FERTILITY IS MEDIUM; THE SHRINK-SWELL POTENTIAL IS LOW.

THIS SOIL IS USED FOR IRRIGATED SUGARCANE, BOTH DRY AND OVERHEAD IRRIGATED PINEAPPLE, AND SMALL AREAS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT. EXCESSIVE SOIL AND WATER LOSSES CAN BE REDUCED BY CROSS SLOPE CULTIVATION, CONTOUR IRRIGATION, DIVERSION TERRACES ON LONG SLOPES, AND A SURFACE MULCH. FERTILIZERS ARE NEEDED FOR FAVORABLE YIELDS. RATE AND KIND OF FERTILIZERS ARE BEST INDICATED BY SOIL TESTS, FIELD TRIALS, AND EXPERIMENTS.

IRON SULFATE WILL CORRECT IRON DEFICIENCIES IN PINEAPPLE. THIS SOIL IS SUITED TO PINEAPPLE, SUGARCANE, PASTURE, WILDLIFE, AND RECREATION. IT HAS NO LIMITATIONS FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

SOURCE: U.S.D.A. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE. 1973. "Identification legend of the mapping unit: Oahu soil survey area."

NOTE: in. x 2.54 = cm.

TABLE A-2. SOIL CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AT MILILANI STP AND ADJACENT SUGARCANE TEST PLOTS.

DATE	LOCATION	DEPTH in.	pH	lbs/acre					CONDUCTIVITY $\mu$ mhos/cm	
				NO <sub>3</sub> **	P	K	Ca	Mg		
27 APRIL 1972	MILILANI STP	1-3	7.0	<2	50	60	5000	325	0.42	
		9-12	7.3	2	<25	40	2000	<250		
		1-3	6.7	<2	25	40	3000	250		
		9-12	7.1	2	<25	40	2000	250		
		1-3	7.5	8	200	160	6000	325		0.64
		9-12	7.6	2	<25	40	3000	250		0.40
		3-6	7.6	<2	50	240	6000	250	0.52	
10 MAY 1972	OSC SUGAR- CANE FIELD NO. 240 FURROW  RIDGE	0-11	7.3	25	<25	<40	4000	250	0.40	
		11-17	6.9	<2	<25	<40	4000	250	0.26	
		17-20	7.1	<2	<25	<40	1000	250	<0.10	
		20-26	7.1	2	<25	<40	1000	250	0.10	
		0-6	7.2	<2	<25	240	5000	250	0.40	
		6-12	7.5	2	<25	160	5000	250	0.34	
		12-18	7.5	<2	<25	60	5000	250	0.28	
		20-27	7.6	<2	<25	60	4000	250	0.32	

FROM: SOIL TESTING SERVICE, COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII.

NOTE: in. x 2.54 = cm; lbs/acre x 1.121 = kg/ha.

\* IN SOIL SOLUTION.

TABLE A-3. LOW-HUMIC LATOSOLS INFILTRATION RATES.

SOIL TYPE	INFILTRATION		BULK DENSITY
	INITIAL in./hr	FINAL in./hr	
WAHIAWA (46)	2.80	0.45	
WAIMANALO (46)	7.10	1.25	
MANANA (46)	10.70	2.10	
WAHIAWA (47) (LOOSE)		3.90	1.00
WAHIAWA (47) (COMPACT)		2.10	1.18
MOLOKAI (47) (LOOSE)		1.50	1.16
MOLOKAI (47) (COMPACT)		0.50	1.33

NOTE: VALUES OBTAINED BY THE USE OF DOUBLE RING INFILTROMETERS.



TABLE A-4. MILILANI SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT SEWAGE ANALYSES.

DATE	WASTE WATER TYPE	pH	COND. @ 25°C TDS mg/ℓ μmhos/cm	TOTAL HARDNESS	SS	BOD <sub>5</sub>	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P mg/ℓ	Ca	Mg <sup>++</sup>	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	COLIFORMS		Cl <sub>2</sub> mg/ℓ	ALK. as CaCO <sub>3</sub> mg/ℓ	
								KJEL-DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> +NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL											FECAL lbs/100mℓ	TOTAL lbs/100mℓ			
(1972)																									
JAN 25	RAW SEWAGE	--	548	--	--	164	174	55	--	1.0	--	--	--	17	10.0	38	66	66	0.52	56.6	--	--	--	--	
FEB 28		--	546	--	--	272	237	118	28.6	1.1	29.7	--	--	21	9.8	35	82	68	0.45	56.8	--	--	--	--	
MAR 9		--	514	--	--	248	270	125	23.5	1.3	24.8	18.22	--	--	32	11.0	39	100	68	0.65	34.8	--	--	--	--
MAR 23		--	594	--	--	130	259	105	51.6	1.3	52.9	22.23	--	--	35	9.8	28	60	61	1.02	39.6	--	--	--	--
APR 6		--	492	--	--	192	183	101	41.6	1.3	42.9	16.37	--	--	52	19.6	44	55	61	0.29	22.9	--	--	--	--
APR 20		--	500	--	--	168	310	127	25.5	1.1	26.6	23.22	--	--	47	11.0	45	100	73	1.10	48.7	--	--	--	--
MAY 4		--	494	--	--	312	298	95	57.8	0.7	58.5	16.26	--	--	50	11.4	43	109	52	1.15	54.8	--	--	--	--
MAY 18		--	432	--	--	164	172	70	49.0	1.0	50.0	15.74	--	--	58	9.0	40	105	57	0.85	24.2	--	--	--	--
JUN 1		7.3	620	580	--	280	248	68	36.1	0.1	36.2	21.90	--	--	75	12.3	48	86	62	0.85	31.6	--	--	--	--
JUN 15		7.0	468	440	70	240	248	70	53.0	0.1	53.1	11.85	17	7	75	11.4	49	68	61	0.55	43.7	--	--	--	--
JUL 13		7.4	--	500	60	220	208	87	34.2	0.1	34.3	21.75	13	7	72	9.8	45	98	82	--	--	--	--	--	--
AUG 10		--	436	--	--	200	204	90	28.4	0.7	29.1	14.15	--	--	54	10.8	42	69	61	0.47	--	--	--	--	--
AUG 31		--	484	--	--	288	204	88	38.8	0.2	39.0	12.30	--	--	56	11.0	44	69	59	0.38	67.0	--	--	--	--
SEP 28	--	488	--	--	176	199	80	20.8	0.1	20.9	16.71	--	--	55	13.0	48	62	61	0.30	--	--	--	--	--	
OCT 12	7.0	586	500	144	168	204	95	19.0	0.1	19.1	17.36	37	13	70	9.6	42	70	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	
NOV 16	7.6	487	--	72	215	183	110	56.0	0.1	56.1	18.45	38	0	70	11.0	44	82	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	
DEC 21	7.4	318	520	55	240	226	72	47.5	0.1	47.6	11.90	10	7	47	12.5	44	33	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	
(1973)																									
JAN 11	7.8	530	670	58	252	209	72	43.5	0.1	43.6	15.06	9	9	54	11.8	44	46	62	--	--	--	--	--	--	
FEB 1	7.0	503	500	48	225	175	87	31.4	0.1	31.5	16.43	12	4	57	11.0	42	38	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	
MAR 7	7.2	506	580	56	160	202	90	38.6	0.1	38.7	16.56	11	7	52	12.0	36	40	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	
APR 5	7.2	550	600	58	192	232	100	36.1	0.1	36.2	21.27	14	6	72	10.6	43	78	89	--	--	--	--	--	--	
MAY 30	7.1	590	520	62	136	170	--	41.0	0.0	41.0	39.81	18	4	--	--	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
JUN 12	7.1	--	540	62	--	--	85	38.8	0.0	38.8	20.38	19	4	54	11.0	38	--	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	
JUL 3	7.1	393	468	106	--	--	105	32.8	0.1	32.9	6.68	18	15	50	9.2	49	42	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	
(1972)																									
JAN 25	CHLORINATED SECONDARY EFFLUENT	--	328	--	--	88	49	25	--	1.4	--	--	--	38	5.8	53	53	60	0.70	--	--	--	--	--	
FEB 1		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	70	--	--	
FEB 10		--	415	--	--	13	18	20	7.1	1.1	8.2	--	--	41	8.5	50	57	53	0.80	5.1	--	--	--	--	--
FEB 28		--	372	--	--	28	14	62	7.4	1.2	8.6	--	--	45	10.0	53	58	62	0.31	11.1	--	--	--	--	--
FEB 29		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	--	--
MAR 9		--	358	--	--	16	6	26	10.1	1.4	11.5	6.68	--	--	41	8.5	51	41	61	0.21	16.8	--	--	--	--
MAR 14		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	--	--

TABLE A-4. (CONTD.)

DATE	WASTE WATER TYPE	PH	COND. @ 25°C TDS mg/ℓ µmhos/cm	TOTAL HARDNESS	SS	BOD <sub>5</sub>	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P mg/ℓ	Ca	Mg%	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	COLIFORMS		Cl <sub>2</sub> mg/ℓ	ALK. as CaCO <sub>3</sub> mg/ℓ		
								KJEL-DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> +NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL											FECAL lbs/100ml	TOTAL lbs/100ml				
MAR 23		--	330	--	--	12	23	16	13.8	4.3	18.1	10.73	--	--	39	9.0	42	42	58	0.28	8.7	--	--	--	--	
MAR 29		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	
APR 6		--	344	--	--	4	17	28	3.2	2.5	5.7	9.88	--	--	45	9.2	50	40	58	0.50	19.1	--	--	--	--	
APR 18		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	
APR 20		--	335	--	--	7	13	22	4.4	2.8	7.2	9.59	--	--	49	9.1	50	40	61	0.26	12.8	--	--	--	--	
MAY 2		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	--	
MAY 4		--	325	--	--	5	11	14	3.6	5.4	9.0	10.34	--	--	46	10.1	48	39	57	0.43	30.4	--	--	--	--	
MAY 16		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	4	--	--	
MAY 18		--	353	--	--	11	9	17	20.8	1.1	21.9	10.75	--	--	46	11.4	56	42	60	0.23	5.6	--	--	--	--	
MAY 30		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	2	--	--	
JUN 1		7.1	346	450	--	12	7	18	11.5	1.0	12.5	10.85	--	--	54	9.9	48	60	55	0.70	4.8	--	--	--	--	
JUN 15		6.9	374	400	--	10	17	5	10.0	0.8	10.8	11.25	--	--	50	9.7	50	57	57	0.35	--	--	--	--	--	
JUN 16 <sup>a</sup>	CHLORINATED SECONDARY EFFLUENT	--	--	350	--	--	--	17	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	51	9.8	42	61	56	0.70	6.1	--	--	--	--	
JUN 22 <sup>a</sup>		--	--	370	--	--	--	--	19	18.3	2.4	20.7	--	--	48	11.0	48	56	56	0.72	6.8	--	--	--	--	--
JUN 27		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	30	--	--
JUN 29		6.8	350	390	--	4	21	19	9.5	0.1	9.6	9.58	--	--	43	9.6	46	53	56	0.75	3.6	--	--	--	--	--
JUN 29 <sup>a</sup>		6.6	--	355	--	--	--	47	11.6	1.5	13.1	--	--	--	50	9.5	46	72	57	0.26	54.4	--	--	--	--	--
JUL 6 <sup>a</sup>		7.0	--	315	52	--	--	16	4.8	2.8	7.6	--	5	9	54	8.8	50	50	57	0.35	--	--	--	--	--	--
JUL 13 <sup>a</sup>		7.0	366	395	24	24	10	18	12.3	2.3	14.6	8.21	8	1	48	7.7	52	52	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
JUL 20 <sup>a</sup>		7.1	--	385	62	--	--	24	14.0	0.5	14.5	--	18	4	55	10.0	50	50	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
JUL 27 <sup>a</sup>		7.0	413	540	55	134	148	32	20.4	0.1	20.5	11.75	8	9	49	11.2	49	53	73	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
AUG 3 <sup>a</sup>		7.2	--	400	54	--	--	17	12.3	0.6	12.9	--	8	8	47	9.8	49	48	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
AUG 8		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37	160	0.8	--
AUG 10 <sup>a</sup>		7.1	361	410	55	11	12	21	4.5	2.5	7.0	10.50	7	9	56	10.0	50	50	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
AUG 16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	20	1.0	--	
AUG 17 <sup>a</sup>	7.2	--	350	54	--	--	17	3.6	1.4	5.0	7.10	9	8	53	9.0	52	54	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
AUG 24 <sup>a</sup>	7.1	--	425	57	--	--	20	12.1	3.5	15.6	--	8	9	51	9.5	51	51	57	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
AUG 31 <sup>a</sup>	7.4	348	380	48	18	17	8	7.5	0.4	7.9	6.26	8	7	48	8.5	47	52	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	97	
SEP 8 <sup>a</sup>	7.0	--	450	59	--	--	24	7.7	0.7	8.4	--	10	8	54	8.0	50	60	57	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
SEP 9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	13	0.7	--	
SEP 14 <sup>a</sup>	7.1	336	350	59	53	31	32	7.0	0.3	7.3	5.20	8	9	51	7.8	46	53	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	
SEP 21 <sup>a</sup>	7.0	--	395	50	--	--	26	10.0	0.4	10.4	--	6	9	54	7.5	49	55	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

TABLE A-4. (CONTD.)

DATE	WASTE WATER TYPE	pH	COND. @ 25°C		TOTAL HARDNESS	SS	BOD <sub>5</sub>	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P	Ca	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	COLIFORMS		Cl <sub>2</sub> mg/l	ALK. as CaCO <sub>3</sub> mg/l
			TDS mg/l	µmhos/cm					KJEL-DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> +NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL											FECAL lbs/100ml	TOTAL lbs/100ml		
SEP 28 <sup>a</sup>		7.0	302	350	52	32	29	24	9.4	0.3	9.7	3.43	13	5	52	8.1	48	61	55	--	--	--	--	--	
SEP 28		7.1	262	400	55	8	11	9	11.1	0.3	11.4	3.00	9	8	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	
OCT 4		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	4	1.8	--
OCT 5 <sup>a</sup>		--	--	390	59	--	19	19	9.1	0.4	9.5	--	12	7	53	7.9	50	60	61	--	--	--	--	--	
OCT 12 <sup>a</sup>		--	342	395	49	27	18	17	9.4	0.4	9.8	3.26	13	4	53	8.9	49	40	64	--	--	--	--	--	
OCT 12		--	328	380	59	8	10	23	8.1	0.4	8.5	3.36	11	8	52	7.8	48	94	64	--	--	--	--	--	
OCT 18		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	4	1.8	--
OCT 19 <sup>a</sup>		7.0	--	365	55	--	--	29	8.3	0.5	8.8	--	11	7	53	9.3	48	48	59	--	--	--	--	--	
OCT 26 <sup>a</sup>		7.3	--	400	58	--	--	24	20.2	0.5	20.7	--	13	6	55	9.4	48	47	58	--	--	--	--	--	
NOV 2 <sup>a</sup>		7.0	--	370	54	--	--	19	7.4	0.8	8.2	--	10	7	48	10.0	45	51	72	--	--	--	--	--	
NOV 14		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	4	1.5	--
NOV 16 <sup>a</sup>		7.1	308	405	51	22	19	27	16.6	0.6	17.2	3.71	11	6	50	9.4	47	45	61	--	--	--	--	--	
NOV 16		7.6	312	380	61	20	25	30	12.6	0.5	13.1	3.60	13	7	51	8.3	46	42	68	--	--	--	--	--	
NOV 18		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	6	1.1	--
NOV 30 <sup>a</sup>		7.4	--	400	58	--	--	27	14.0	0.6	14.6	--	13	6	54	8.4	49	39	59	--	--	--	--	--	
DEC 8 <sup>a</sup>		7.2	--	445	50	--	--	25	10.3	0.6	10.9	--	10	6	56	7.6	49	32	55	--	--	--	--	--	
DEC 12		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	26	0.8	--
DEC 21		7.4	283	400	62	28	20	20	11.3	0.5	11.8	5.10	8	10	55	8.3	47	28	68	--	--	--	--	--	
DEC 27		7.7	--	450	58	--	--	27	11.3	0.7	12.0	--	11	7	58	9.5	60	28	60	--	--	--	--	--	
(1973)																									
JAN 11		7.1	386	490	58	22	22	22	15.6	0.7	16.3	9.39	24	0	51	10.2	47	40	67	--	--	--	--	--	
JAN 11 <sup>a</sup>		7.2	--	500	55	--	--	34	15.9	0.8	16.7	--	8	8	51	10.0	--	39	63	--	--	--	--	--	
JAN 16		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	490	1.0	--
JAN 26 <sup>a</sup>		7.0	--	400	45	--	--	23	10.3	2.3	12.6	--	8	6	52	11.2	50	34	45	--	--	--	--	--	
JAN 30		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	>33,000	0.7	--
FEB 1 <sup>a</sup>		7.1	327	360	43	25	13	25	12.3	1.4	13.7	8.36	7	6	49	10.0	47	33	70	--	--	--	--	--	
FEB 13		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	330	1.4	--
FEB 15 <sup>a</sup>		7.2	--	400	48	--	--	25	14.3	0.3	14.6	--	10	6	45	10.0	48	47	72	--	--	--	--	--	
FEB 27		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	278	1.0	--
MAR 1 <sup>a</sup>		7.1	--	400	48	--	--	28	11.2	0.6	11.8	--	8	6	60	10.0	51	40	65	--	--	--	--	--	
MAR 7 <sup>b</sup>		7.1	342	420	60	12	22	28	22.2	0.9	23.1	7.86	15	5	49	9.5	44	42	68	--	--	--	--	--	
MAR 27		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	49	0.8	--

CHLORINATED SECONDARY EFFLUENT

TABLE A-4. (CONTD.)

DATE	WASTE WATER TYPE	pH	TDS mg/ℓ	COND. @ 25°C μmhos/cm	TOTAL HARDNESS	SS	BOD <sub>5</sub>	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P mg/ℓ	Ca	Mg <sup>†</sup>	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	COLIFORMS			ALK. as CaCO <sub>3</sub> mg/ℓ	
									KJEL-DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> +NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL											FECAL 100mℓ	TOTAL 100mℓ	Cl <sub>2</sub> mg/ℓ		
APR 5	CHLORINATED SECONDARY EFFLUENT	7.1	--	400	77	--	--	30	16.7	2.1	18.8	--	14	10	60	9.8	--	63	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	
APR 5 <sup>a</sup>		7.1	--	420	63	--	--	25	14.9	1.9	16.8	--	14	7	54	8.8	50	45	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	
APR 10		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	110	0.9	--
APR 24		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	4	0.4	--
APR 26 <sup>a</sup>		7.2	--	400	60	--	--	--	18.0	0.1	18.1	--	13	7	54	10.6	--	41	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MAY 8		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110	490	0.8	--
MAY 22		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4900	>22,000	0	--
JUN 5		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1100	3300	0.9	--
JUN 7		6.9	--	480	62	--	--	--	17.0	--	--	13.04	16	.5	58	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
JUN 8		7.0	--	420	62	--	--	--	17.5	0.8	18.3	--	15	4	49	9.5	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
JUN 12	7.1	--	400	53	--	--	--	21.2	--	--	8.64	--	--	--	--	86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
JUN 20	7.0	--	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.86	--	--	--	--	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

\* CALCULATED BY THE EQUIVALENT WEIGHT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOTAL HARDNESS AND CALCIUM.

<sup>a</sup> EFFLUENT COLLECTED FROM TANK TRUCK DURING DISCHARGE TO THE EXPERIMENTAL SUGARCANE PLOT IN OSC SUGARCANE FIELD NO. 240.

<sup>b</sup> UNCHLORINATED EFFLUENT.

TABLE A-5. WEIGHTED COMPOSITE MILILANI STP ANALYSES.

OCTOBER 22-23, 1971			
CONSTITUENT <sup>a</sup>	RAW SEWAGE	CHLORINATED EFFLUENT	CONSTITUENT REDUCTION (%)
pH RANGE	6.3 - 7.0	5.8 - 6.2	--
CONDUCTIVITY RANGE ( $\mu$ mhos/cm)	--	--	--
DISSOLVED OXYGEN RANGE	1.0 - 2.0	1.6 - 2.9	--
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	178	--	--
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	307	--	--
TOTAL VOLATILE SOLIDS	188	--	--
GREASE	64.4	18.0	72
BOD	204	16	92
COD	470	28	94
CHLORIDE	75	60	20
SULFATE	64	85	-33
BORON	0.46	0.10	78
AMMONIA NITROGEN	27.7	9.5	66
ORGANIC NITROGEN	--	--	--
NITRITE NITROGEN	--	--	--
NITRATE NITROGEN	0.3	4.5	-1400
TOTAL NITROGEN	--	--	--
TOTAL PHOSPHORUS	13.4	17.9	-34
SODIUM	64	64	0
POTASSIUM	8.2	5.8	29
CALCIUM	12	9	25
MAGNESIUM	17	22	-23
ALKALINITY (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	186	73	61
SILICA (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	30	44	-47
RESIDUAL CHLORINE RANGE	--	--	--
TOTAL COLIFORM RANGE (/100 mL)	--	--	--
FECAL COLIFORM RANGE (/100 mL)	--	--	--
FECAL STREPTOCOCCUS RANGE (/100 mL)	--	--	--
CADMIUM	0.004	0.005	25
LEAD	0.028	0.047	-68
MERCURY	ND <sup>b</sup>	ND	--
$\alpha$ CHLORDANE	0.000013	0.000006 <sup>c</sup>	54
$\gamma$ CHLORDANE	0.000025	0.000004 <sup>c</sup>	84
DIELDRIN	0.000051	0.000017 <sup>c</sup>	67
DDT	0.000003	0.000002 <sup>c</sup>	33
DDD	0.000042	0.000008 <sup>c</sup>	81
LINDANE	0.000295	0.000032 <sup>c</sup>	89
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	0.003245	0.000730 <sup>c</sup>	78

NOTE: COMPOSITED FOR 24 HOURS.

<sup>a</sup> ALL UNITS IN mg/l EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.<sup>b</sup> MERCURY IS NOT DETECTABLE BELOW 0.003 mg/l.<sup>c</sup> ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON UNCHLORINATED EFFLUENT SAMPLES.

TABLE A-5. (CONTD.)

AUGUST 9, 1972			
CONSTITUENT <sup>a</sup>	RAW SEWAGE	CHLORINATED EFFLUENT	CONSTITUENT REDUCTION (%)
pH RANGE	6.9 - 7.7	6.7 - 7.0	--
CONDUCTIVITY RANGE ( $\mu$ mhos/cm)	390 - 560	280 - 480	--
DISSOLVED OXYGEN RANGE	0.5 - 1.0	2.0 - 3.3	--
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	200	11	94
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	436	361	17
TOTAL VOLATILE SOLIDS	340	114	66
GREASE	72	60	16
BOD	204	12	94
COD	288	97	66
CHLORIDE	42.5	49.0	0
SULFATE	69	48	30
BORON	0.47	0.28	40
AMMONIA NITROGEN	25.60	10.25	59
ORGANIC NITROGEN	2.80	1.20	59
NITRITE NITROGEN	0.48	0.73	0
NITRATE NITROGEN	0.22	0.20	9
TOTAL NITROGEN	29.10	12.38	57
TOTAL PHOSPHORUS	14.15	10.50	25
SODIUM	54	50	7
POTASSIUM	10.8	9.8	9
CALCIUM	20	18	10
MAGNESIUM	4.4	4.2	4
ALKALINITY ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	182	100	45
SILICA ( $\text{SiO}_2$ )	61	54	11
RESIDUAL CHLORINE RANGE	--	0.4 - 1.9	--
OXYGEN-REDUCTION POTENTIAL RANGE (mv)	-10 - 140	170 - 360	--

NOTE : COMPOSITED FOR 16 HOURS.

<sup>a</sup> ALL UNITS IN. mg/l EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

TABLE A-5. (CONTD.)

FEBRUARY 13, 1973			
CONSTITUENT <sup>a</sup>	RAW SEWAGE	CHLORINATED EFFLUENT	CONSTITUENT REDUCTION (%)
pH RANGE	6.9 - 8.2	6.8 - 7.2	--
CONDUCTIVITY RANGE ( $\mu$ mhos/cm)	420 - 600	380 - 480	--
DISSOLVED OXYGEN RANGE	2.0 - 4.0	3.9 - 5.7	--
TURBIDITY (FTU)	380	20	94
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	498	374	24
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	124	14	88
TOTAL VOLATILE SOLIDS	330	136	58
SETTLABLE SOLIDS	4.0	0.6	85
GREASE	54.5	11.8	78
BOD	200	15	93
COD	498	148	70
CHLORIDE	51.5	49.5	3
SULPHATE	52	48	7
BORON	1.05	0.70	33
AMMONIA NITROGEN	24.5	15.7	35
ORGANIC NITROGEN	3.5	1.6	54
NITRITE NITROGEN	0.09	0.06	33
NITRATE NITROGEN	0.05	0.38	0
TOTAL NITROGEN	28.14	17.74	37
TOTAL PHOSPHORUS	11.91	8.94	24
SODIUM	60	60	0
POTASSIUM	11.5	10.5	8
CALCIUM	10	8	20
MAGNESIUM	8.5	6.9	18
ALKALINITY ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	149	115	22
SILICA ( $\text{SiO}_2$ )	73	70	4
RESIDUAL CHLORINE RANGE	--	1.2 - 3.0	--
TOTAL COLIFORM RANGE (/100 ml)	$5.6 \times 10^7$ - $24.2 \times 10^7$	12 - 432	--
FECAL COLIFORM RANGE (/100 ml)	$1.24 \times 10^7$ - $8.3 \times 10^7$	6 - 200	--
FECAL STREPTOCOCCUS RANGE (/100 ml)	$2.2 \times 10^5$ - $11.0 \times 10^5$	2 - 168	--

NOTE: COMPOSITED FOR 16 HOURS.

<sup>a</sup> ALL UNITS IN mg/l EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

TABLE A-5. (CONTD.)

JUNE 5, 1973			
CONSTITUENT <sup>a</sup>	RAW SEWAGE	CHLORINATED EFFLUENT	CONSTITUENT REDUCTION (%)
pH RANGE	6.9 - 7.8	6.8 - 7.2	--
CONDUCTIVITY RANGE ( $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ )	400 - 600	450 - 600	--
DISSOLVED OXYGEN RANGE	1.0 - 3.2	1.1 - 3.7	--
TURBIDITY (FTU)	450	21	95
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	377	351	6
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	280	7	97
TOTAL VOLATILE SOLIDS	201	118	41
SETTLABLE SOLIDS	10	0.6	94
GREASE	112	21.6	80
BOD	225	8	96
COD	607	113	81
CHLORIDE	48	50	0
SULFATE	66	52	21
BORON	0.85	0.50	41
AMMONIA NITROGEN	27.72	16.1	41
ORGANIC NITROGEN	6.78	1.26	81
NITRITE NITROGEN	0.00	0.29	0
NITRATE NITROGEN	0.00	0.21	0
TOTAL NITROGEN	34.50	17.86	48
TOTAL PHOSPHORUS	22.5	15.4	31
SODIUM	56	53	5
POTASSIUM	11.1	10.5	5
CALCIUM	18	14.5	26
MAGNESIUM	7.5	6.5	18
ALKALINITY ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	185.2	139.4	24
SILICA ( $\text{SiO}_2$ )	65.4	60	8
RESIDUAL CHLORINE RANGE	--	1.0 - 3.0	--
TOTAL COLIFORM RANGE (/100 ml)	$5.6 \times 10^5$ - $19.9 \times 10^5$	2 - 1600	--
FECAL COLIFORM RANGE (/100 ml)	$0.5 \times 10^7$ - $12.2 \times 10^7$	1 - 1505	--
FECAL STREPTOCOCCUS RANGE (/100 ml)	$5.9 \times 10^5$ - $15.5 \times 10^5$	1 - 1350	--

NOTE: COMPOSITED FOR 16 HOURS.

<sup>a</sup> ALL UNITS IN mg/l EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.



TABLE A-6. PRECIPITATION AT THE MILILANI STP.

DAY	1972												1973					
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE
	in.																	
1	0.32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.03	--	--	0.23	0.05	--	--	0.01	--
2	--	--	0.02	--	--	--	--	0.42	2.42	--	--	0.05	--	0.08	0.01	--	--	0.02
3	--	--	1.15	0.69	--	0.02	--	0.04	0.02	--	--	0.20	--	0.08	0.09	--	0.02	--
4	0.01	0.07	0.22	0.01	--	0.11	--	0.01	0.20	0.83	0.04	--	--	0.14	0.07	0.01	--	--
5	--	1.43	0.23	0.01	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.08	--	--	--	0.11	--	--	0.04
6	0.01	0.12	--	0.03	--	--	--	--	0.02	--	0.35	--	--	0.01	0.08	--	0.05	--
7	--	--	0.14	0.17	--	--	0.01	0.01	--	--	0.80	--	0.51	0.03	0.07	--	0.07	0.06
8	0.02	--	0.05	0.03	--	0.01	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	--	0.04	0.02	--	0.01	0.07
9	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.23	0.03	--	0.02	--	0.04	0.02	--
10	--	0.01	--	0.33	--	0.27	0.07	0.10	--	0.05	0.12	--	--	0.02	--	--	--	--
11	--	--	--	0.01	--	0.18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.26	0.03	0.14	0.05
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	--
13	--	0.02	--	0.05	0.16	--	--	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	0.03	0.01	0.05	--	0.01
14	--	--	--	0.04	0.04	--	0.01	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	0.01	--	--	--	0.26
15	0.10	--	--	5.61	--	0.07	0.15	--	0.02	--	0.02	--	--	0.01	--	--	--	0.03
16	0.16	--	--	0.29	--	0.02	0.06	--	--	0.27	--	0.01	--	0.04	--	0.24	--	0.01
17	0.72	--	--	0.05	--	0.01	0.50	--	--	--	--	0.79	--	--	0.18	0.03	0.01	0.01
18	--	0.16	--	0.23	--	0.16	--	0.05	--	--	--	0.74	--	--	0.14	--	0.12	--
19	--	0.02	--	--	--	0.03	--	--	--	--	0.01	1.54	--	--	0.11	--	0.25	--
20	0.02	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	0.07	0.04	--	--	--	--	0.06	--	0.33	0.17	0.01
21	--	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.40	--
22	0.05	1.67	--	0.11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	--	0.13	0.09	--
23	1.45	1.12	0.51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.02	--	--	0.22	--	0.01	--
24	5.47	0.04	0.31	--	0.01	0.03	--	0.02	--	--	0.01	--	0.02	--	--	0.01	0.11	--
25	--	0.49	0.01	--	--	--	--	0.13	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.02	0.01	0.04	--
26	--	0.01	--	0.13	--	0.04	--	--	--	0.19	0.49	--	--	--	0.02	0.03	--	--
27	0.05	--	0.01	0.02	--	0.07	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	0.07	--	0.06	0.20	0.04	--
28	--	--	--	0.03	0.04	0.01	--	0.02	0.01	1.79	--	--	--	--	0.09	0.02	0.02	--
29	--	--	--	0.04	--	--	0.02	--	0.02	--	--	0.01	0.06	--	0.02	--	0.02	--
30	--	--	0.02	--	--	--	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	--	0.02	--	0.03	--	--	0.01
31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.03	--	0.08	--	--	0.02	--	0.07	--	--	--
TOTAL	8.38	5.17	2.67	7.90	0.27	1.03	0.84	0.92	2.78	3.27	2.22	3.39	0.93	0.63	1.69	1.13	1.60	0.58

NOTE: in. x 2.54 = cm.

TABLE A-7. PERCOLATE ANALYSES FROM THE FIVE-FOOT DEEP LYSIMETER WITH REPLACED SOIL--MILILANI STP.

DATE	TDS mg/l	COND. @ 25 C µmhos/ cm	TOTAL HARD- NESS	SS	BOD <sub>5</sub>	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P	Ca	Mg**	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	COLIFORMS	
							KJEL- DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL											FECAL lbs/ 100ml	TOTAL lbs/ 100ml
(1972)																					
JAN 7	--	--	--	--	--	6.2	0	10.8	10.8	--	--	--	55	2.5	110	50	44	0.09	--	--	--
JAN 10	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	0	10.5	10.5	--	--	--	55	2.5	84	50	44	0.01	--	--	--
JAN 13	--	--	--	--	--	3.4	0	9.8	9.8	--	--	--	85	2.3	88	43	38	0.01	--	--	--
JAN 18	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	0	5.9	5.9	--	--	--	61	2.3	--	38	30	0.04	--	--	--
JAN 20	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	0	6.1	6.1	--	--	--	61	2.1	--	34	25	0.07	10.1	--	--
JAN 24	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	0	10.2	10.2	--	--	--	56	2.0	--	30	32	0.12	--	--	--
JAN 25	512	--	--	9	1.8	2.9	0	11.1	11.1	--	--	--	53	2.7	141	31	30	0.08	1.7	--	--
JAN 26	--	--	--	--	--	3.4	0	11.7	11.7	--	--	--	65	2.6	--	31	14	0.04	--	--	--
JAN 27	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	0	12.2	12.2	--	--	--	60	2.8	--	32	32	0.07	11.3	--	--
JAN 28	--	--	--	--	--	7.0	0	12.0	12.0	--	--	--	59	2.8	--	31	18	0.12	7.5	--	--
FEB 1	--	--	--	--	--	11.0	0	11.3	11.3	--	--	--	60	2.8	--	31	20	0.02	11.2	0	0
FEB 3	--	--	--	--	--	11.0	0	11.3	11.3	--	--	--	61	3.0	--	34	22	0.07	--	--	--
FEB 4	--	--	--	--	--	12.5	0	11.5	11.5	--	--	--	65	3.4	--	33	18	0.12	15.2	--	--
FEB 7	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	0	11.7	11.7	--	--	--	60	2.9	--	30	19	0.07	--	--	--
FEB 10	475	--	--	6	1.7	10.0	0	11.3	11.3	--	--	--	61	3.0	175	30	18	0.05	5.1	--	--
FEB 23	--	--	--	--	--	9.0	0	11.7	11.7	--	--	--	56	2.9	--	28	19	0.04	2.0	--	--
FEB 24	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	0	11.1	11.1	--	--	--	58	2.6	--	36	18	0.07	2.0	--	--
FEB 25	--	--	--	--	--	5.5	0	11.3	11.3	--	--	--	58	2.6	--	36	21	0.07	2.0	--	--
FEB 28	690	--	--	14	1.0	6.5	0	11.3	11.3	--	--	--	53	3.0	185	30	18	0.06	0.8	--	--
FEB 29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
MAR 3	--	--	--	--	--	4.5	0	11.7	11.7	--	--	--	53	2.9	--	30	21	0.07	3.2	--	--
MAR 7	--	--	--	--	--	3.0	0	11.7	11.7	--	--	--	56	2.0	--	32	20	0.05	3.8	--	--
MAR 9	648	--	--	2	0.1	5.5	0.2	11.5	11.7	0.04	--	--	56	2.9	180	30	19	0.03	6.6	--	--
MAR 14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
MAR 16	--	--	--	--	--	12.5	0	13.1	13.1	--	--	--	56	2.3	--	40	16	0.02	--	--	--
MAR 23	720	--	--	2	0.2	7.5	0	10.5	10.5	0.03	--	--	25	3.0	175	42	23	0.12	0.5	--	--

TABLE A-7 (CONTD.)

DATE	TDS mg/l	COND. @ 25°C µmhos/ cm	TOTAL HARD- NESS	SS	BOD <sub>5</sub>	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P	Ca	Mg**	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	COLIFORMS	
							KJEL - DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL											FECAL lbs/ 100ml	TOTAL lbs/ 100ml
MAR 29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
APR 3	--	--	--	--	--	7.5	0	8.1	8.1	--	--	51	2.9	--	38	34	0.07	0	--	--	
APR 6	620	--	--	6	0.9	6.4	0	6.6	6.6	0.04	--	58	3.1	170	46	25	0.04	2.2	--	--	
APR 13	--	--	--	--	--	9.0	0	6.6	6.6	--	--	33	2.5	--	42	26	0.01	0	--	--	
APR 14	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	0	6.7	6.7	--	--	53	2.1	--	42	20	0.04	0	--	--	
APR 15	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	0	6.6	6.6	--	--	49	1.6	--	42	12	0.09	0	--	--	
APR 17	390	--	--	2	0.4	2.9	0	3.2	3.2	0.02	--	54	2.2	113	57	19	0.05	4.9	--	--	
APR 18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	
APR 20	620	--	--	6	0.9	6.0	0.2	2.3	2.5	0.04	--	47	2.2	170	65	12	0.05	7.3	--	--	
APR 25	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	0	1.4	1.4	--	--	55	2.5	--	63	25	0.12	5.7	--	--	
APR 27	--	--	--	--	--	9.4	0.1	1.4	1.5	--	--	43	2.1	--	63	24	0.06	0.7	--	--	
APR 28	--	--	--	--	--	7.5	0	1.4	1.4	--	--	45	1.6	--	65	17	0.09	0.7	--	--	
MAY 2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	
MAY 4	390	--	--	4	0.2	4.0	0.1	1.2	1.3	0.02	--	44	2.8	82	63	32	0.09	9.6	--	--	
MAY 5	--	--	--	--	--	7.5	0	0.9	0.9	--	--	41	1.8	--	64	16	0.09	3.2	--	--	
MAY 11	--	--	--	--	--	10.0	0	1.0	1.0	--	--	45	2.4	--	62	19	0.09	1.7	--	--	
JUN 7	--	380	198	--	--	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	--	40	24	51	2.1	56	72	16	0.05	5.8	--	--
JUN 9	--	320	137	--	--	9.0	0	0.2	0.2	--	30	15	46	2.0	56	58	19	0.05	7.5	--	--
JUN 13	--	340	142	--	--	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	--	32	15	45	1.8	50	68	19	0.05	5.8	--	--
JUN 15	--	345	167	--	--	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	--	31	22	46	2.0	50	80	21	0.02	3.3	--	--
JUN 16	226	350	140	8	1.0	14.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.01	32	15	44	1.6	50	64	16	0.09	1.0	--	--
JUN 22	--	330	138	--	--	2.5	0	1.0	1.0	--	30	16	45	2.0	42	78	20	0.05	0.6	--	--
JUN 27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	
JUN 30	--	450	148	--	--	2.0	0	0.2	0.2	--	32	17	46	1.2	40	75	20	0.10	0.2	--	--
JUL 3	--	450	190	--	--	3.5	0.9	0.2	1.1	--	35	26	45	2.0	46	78	23	--	--	--	--
JUL 13	431	390	190	13	1.7	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.02	40	32	52	1.8	41	66	14	--	--	--	--
JUL 17	--	420	132	--	--	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	--	31	13	52	2.0	43	72	25	--	--	--	--

NOTE: LEACHATE COLLECTED BY PUMPING FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE LYSIMETER.

\*\* CALCULATED BY THE EQUIVALENT WEIGHT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOTAL HARDNESS AND CALCIUM.



TABLE A-7. (CONTD.)

DATE	pH	TDS mg/L	COND. @ 25°C µmhos/ cm	TOTAL HARD- NESS	SS	BOD <sub>5</sub>	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P	mg/L								TOTAL COLI- FORMS	
								KJEL- DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL		Ca	Mg	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B		GREASE
NOV 29	7.5	--	480	118	--	--	--	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	25	13	52	1.0	75	77	15	--	--	--
NOV 30	7.9	--	420	120	--	--	--	0.00	0.01	0.01	--	25	14	51	1.0	72	77	15	--	--	--
DEC 1	6.8	--	420	--	--	--	1.0	0.00	0.01	0.01	--	--	--	51	1.2	70	--	--	--	--	13
DEC 4	7.2	--	450	120	--	--	--	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	25	14	50	1.0	70	80	15	--	--	--
DEC 5	7.2	--	400	118	--	--	--	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	24	14	51	1.0	69	80	15	--	--	--
DEC 13	7.4	--	400	120	--	--	--	--	0.00	--	--	24	15	51	1.0	67	77	18	--	--	--
DEC 18	7.1	--	420	115	--	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	22	15	47	1.0	61	80	12	--	--	--
DEC 20	--	--	400	108	--	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	20	14	48	1.2	60	80	14	--	--	--
DEC 21	--	329	400	108	1	<1	1.0	--	0.01	--	0.04	20	14	46	1.2	57	77	13	--	--	18
DEC 26	7.1	--	420	110	--	--	--	0.00	0.01	0.01	--	21	14	47	1.0	57	75	13	--	--	--
(1973)																					
JAN 8	7.0	--	460	127	--	--	--	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	28	14	47	1.0	54	77	18	--	--	--
JAN 11	7.0	311	470	113	3	<1	3.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	21	15	51	1.0	53	75	20	--	--	20
JAN 15	6.8	--	500	106	--	--	2.0	0.01	>0.01	>0.02	--	23	12	52	1.2	48	70	18	--	--	20
JAN 24	7.2	--	320	86	--	--	1.0	0.06	0.01	0.07	--	19	9	48	1.2	44	75	13	--	--	18
FEB 1	7.2	262	380	89	2	1.3	2.0	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.02	20	9	42	1.2	46	60	23	--	--	18
FEB 8	7.0	--	380	93	--	--	--	>0.01	0.03	>0.04	--	22	9	43	1.0	49	48	20	--	--	--
FEB 13	7.1	--	360	95	--	--	--	>0.01	0.01	>0.02	--	22	10	45	1.0	51	48	22	--	--	--
FEB 21	7.1	--	380	98	--	--	2.0	0.01	0.01	0.02	--	21	11	42	0.8	43	53	20	--	--	20
MAR 1	7.0	--	400	79	--	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.02	--	20	7	48	1.0	45	68	24	--	--	--
MAR 7	6.8	268	400	87	<1	0.6	<1.0	0.01	<0.01	<0.02	0.0	20	9	47	1.0	47	65	31	--	--	20
MAR 13	6.8	--	420	75	--	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.02	--	20	6	47	1.0	46	70	33	--	--	--
MAR 22	7.0	--	400	75	--	--	<1.0	<0.01	<0.01	<0.02	--	21	6	42	0.6	--	75	15	--	--	19
MAR 29	6.9	--	380	67	--	--	--	<0.01	<0.01	<0.02	--	22	3	43	0.6	--	72	10	--	--	--
APR 5	6.9	--	380	67	--	--	<1.0	<0.01	<0.01	<0.02	--	22	3	42	0.8	--	70	12	--	--	20
APR 12	6.9	--	360	82	--	--	<1.0	<0.01	0.01	<0.02	--	24	2	45	1.2	--	72	13	--	--	18
APR 17	6.9	--	380	96	--	--	--	--	1.63	--	--	34	3	45	1.3	--	58	14	--	--	--
APR 24	6.9	--	360	75	--	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	20	6	46	1.0	--	65	14	--	--	--
APR 26	7.0	--	370	80	--	--	--	<0.01	<0.01	<0.02	--	23	5	45	1.0	--	65	14	--	--	--
MAY 3	6.9	--	360	67	--	--	--	--	<0.01	--	--	24	2	45	0.7	65	71	11	--	--	--
MAY 8	7.0	--	360	106	--	--	--	<0.01	<0.01	<0.02	--	24	11	45	0.8	63	72	12	--	--	--
MAY 16	6.9	--	320	116	--	--	--	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	--	24	14	41	0.8	--	70	13	--	--	--
MAY 23	7.0	--	350	106	--	--	1.0	0.00	0.01	0.02	--	24	11	45	0.8	60	68	10	--	--	21
MAY 30	7.0	--	400	106	--	--	--	0.00	0.05	0.05	--	24	11	45	0.6	60	--	11	--	--	--
JUN 6	6.9	--	400	106	--	--	--	--	0.01	--	0.15	19	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
JUN 12	6.9	--	400	130	--	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	21	19	45	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
AUG 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66	--	--	--	--	--

NOTE: LEACHATE COLLECTED BY PUMPING FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE LYSIMETER.

TABLE A-8. NITROGEN CONTENT OF GRASS CLIPPINGS HARVESTED FROM TURF COVERING FIVE-FOOT DEEP LYSIMETER.

DATE	WET WT. g	H <sub>2</sub> O %	N (DRY) %	EQUIV. N g
3 JAN.	1032	75.40	1.88	4.78
24 JAN.	366	78.60	2.20	1.72
14 MARCH	1105	72.35	2.10	6.50
27 APRIL	1417	72.42	2.08	8.10
7 JUNE	1419	73.22	2.06	7.80
13 JULY	943	70.77	1.74	4.80

TABLE A-9. AMMONIUM NITROGEN VARIATION ALONG THE PROFILE OF THE FIVE-FOOT DEEP LYSIMETER.

DATE	DEPTH FROM SOIL SURFACE, IN INCHES					
	0-9	6	15	40	46	60
	mg/l					
3-29-73	1.00	1.10	0.30	0.25	0.10	0.01
4-03-73	0.75	0.88	0.80	0.35	0.10	0.01
4-11-73	0.80	0.80	0.91	0.20	0.05	0.01
4-12-73	0.75	0.54	0.82	0.21	0.05	0.01
5-01-73	1.10	1.50	0.40	0.10	0.05	0.00
5-03-73	1.15	1.00	0.41	0.09	0.01	0.00
5-08-73	1.75	1.25	0.85	0.41	0.09	0.01
5-16-73	1.25	2.05	0.65	0.06	0.05	0.00
5-22-73	2.10	0.80	0.60	0.05	0.05	0.00
5-23-73	1.50	1.25	0.80	0.21	0.00	0.00
5-30-73	1.60	1.50	0.21	0.01	0.01	0.00
HIGH	2.10	2.05	0.91	0.41	0.10	0.01
LOW	0.75	0.54	0.21	0.05	0.00	0.00
MEAN	1.25	1.15	0.55	0.17	0.03	0.00

NOTE: in. x 2.54 = cm.

TABLE A-10. NITRITE AND NITRATE NITROGEN VARIATION ALONG THE PROFILE OF THE FIVE-FOOT DEEP LYSIMETER.

DATE	DEPTH FROM SOIL SURFACE, IN INCHES					
	0-9	6	15	40	46	60
	mg/l					
3-20-73	5.20	3.36	1.70	--	--	--
3-21-73	6.50	0.91	0.36	0.52	--	--
3-22-73	6.50	1.04	1.82	0.51	--	0.01
3-23-73	8.03	1.56	0.18	0.25	--	0.01
3-27-73	8.60	3.53	0.21	0.18	0.26	--
3-29-73	5.48	2.34	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.01
4-03-73	1.40	0.97	0.12	0.04	0.06	0.01
4-11-73	1.06	0.39	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.01
4-12-73	0.44	0.13	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.01
4-25-73	0.53	0.14	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.01
5-01-73	1.26	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.01
5-03-73	1.82	0.17	0.12	0.03	0.07	0.01
5-08-73	1.51	0.10	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.01
5-16-73	0.22	0.34	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.01
5-22-73	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.00
5-23-73	0.11	0.15	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
HIGH	8.60	3.53	1.82	0.51	0.26	0.01
LOW	0.11	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
MEAN	2.92	0.92	0.35	0.12	0.06	0.01

NOTE: in. x 2.54 = cm.

TABLE A-11. SODIUM VARIATION ALONG THE PROFILE OF THE FIVE-FOOT DEEP LYSIMETER.

DATE	DEPTH FROM SOIL SURFACE, IN INCHES					
	0-9	6	15	40	46	60
	mg/l					
3-29-73	61	66	59	50	--	41
4-03-73	60	66	58	48	--	42
4-11-73	60	62	51	45	--	42
4-12-73	57	60	51	45	44	42
4-25-73	63	57	57	49	45	45
5-03-73	60	57	53	49	46	46
5-16-73	67	59	53	48	46	41
5-22-73	58	70	54	48	47	45
5-23-73	58	70	54	48	47	45
5-30-73	62	70	60	52	49	45
HIGH	67	70	60	52	49	46
LOW	57	57	51	45	44	41
MEAN	60	63	55	48	46	44

NOTE: in. x 2.54 = cm.

TABLE A-12. POTASSIUM VARIATION ALONG THE PROFILE OF THE FIVE-FOOT DEEP LYSIMETER.

DATE	DEPTH FROM SOIL SURFACE, IN INCHES					
	0-9	6	15	40	46	60
	mg/l					
3-29-73	4.8	3.6	1.2	0.2	--	0.6
4-03-73	3.2	2.8	0.8	0.2	--	0.6
4-11-73	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	--	0.6
4-12-73	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6
4-25-73	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.0
5-01-73	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7
5-03-73	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7
5-08-73	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.8
5-16-73	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8
5-22-73	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
5-23-73	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8
5-30-73	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
HIGH	4.8	3.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	1.0
LOW	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6
MEAN	1.5	1.3	0.58	0.21	0.22	0.66

NOTE: in. x 2.54 = cm.

TABLE A-13. CALCIUM VARIATION ALONG THE PROFILE OF THE FIVE-FOOT DEEP LYSIMETER.

DATE	DEPTH FROM SOIL SURFACE, IN INCHES					
	0-9	6	15	40	46	60
	mg/l					
3-29-73	10	16	16	44	--	22
4-03-73	10	14	16	44	--	22
4-11-73	10	--	16	42	--	24
5-03-73	10	--	14	46	--	24
5-08-73	18	--	14	46	48	24
5-16-73	8	12	16	46	48	24
5-22-73	18	8	16	44	44	24
5-30-73	10	12	14	42	46	24
HIGH	18	16	16	46	48	24
LOW	8	8	14	42	44	22
MEAN	12	12	15	44	47	24

NOTE: in. x 2.54 = cm.



TABLE A-14. *IN SITU* PAN LYSIMETER LOCATED AT 24-INCH (61 cm) DEPTH COLLECTING LEACHATE FROM UNDISTURBED SOIL, MILILANI STP.

DATE	pH	TDS mg/ℓ	COND. @ 25°C µmhos/ cm	TOTAL HARD- NESS	SS	BOD <sub>5</sub>	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P	Ca	Mg <sup>2+</sup> mg/ℓ	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	ALK. as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL COLI- FORMS
								KJEL- DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL												
(1972)																						
JUN 16	--	--	240	93	--	--	8	0.1	6.2	7.3	--	28	5	45	0.1	42	48	3	0.05	8.7	--	--
JUN 20	--	--	280	96	--	--	6	0.0	7.4	7.4	--	28	7	45	0.1	45	38	3	0.05	6.6	--	--
JUN 22	--	--	--	100	--	--	5	0.1	5.8	5.9	--	26	9	46	0.1	47	56	4	0.05	7.9	--	--
JUN 23	--	274	300	108	0	1	5	0.1	5.8	5.9	0.03	26	10	45	0.1	47	36	5	0.10	--	--	--
JUN 28	--	--	330	73	--	--	7	0.2	7.3	7.5	--	25	1	50	0.1	42	35	8	0.10	8.5	--	--
JUN 29	6.3	--	400	78	--	--	5	0.3	9.1	9.4	--	25	1	50	0.9	47	35	10	0.05	8.0	--	--
JUN 30	6.6	--	360	76	--	--	4	1.5	7.1	8.6	--	28	2	48	0.8	46	42	11	0.10	8.0	--	--
JUL 3	6.5	--	400	96	--	--	4	0.8	8.4	9.2	--	26	8	50	1.2	49	34	12	--	7.9	--	--
JUL 5	6.4	--	360	90	--	--	4	0.2	7.8	8.0	--	25	7	49	0.8	49	41	12	--	1.8	--	--
JUL 6	7.4	--	240	92	--	--	4	0.2	7.0	7.2	--	27	6	45	0.9	48	43	10	--	2.1	--	--
JUL 7	7.5	--	260	90	--	--	4	0.1	7.8	7.9	--	25	6	51	0.8	50	45	10	--	6.7	--	--
JUL 10	6.8	--	440	96	--	--	5	0.1	8.4	8.5	--	26	8	48	0.8	49	39	8	--	--	--	--
JUL 13	7.3	325	390	96	3	1	5	0.2	11.0	11.2	0.11	27	7	52	0.8	53	41	8	--	--	--	--
JUL 14	7.1	--	350	88	--	--	--	0.2	2.4	2.6	--	26	6	55	0.8	57	43	7	--	--	--	--
JUL 17	7.3	--	380	105	--	--	6	0.1	2.1	2.2	--	30	7	54	0.8	50	43	9	--	--	--	--
JUL 18	7.2	--	290	98	--	--	4	0.1	9.2	9.3	--	29	6	53	0.8	49	43	8	--	--	--	--
JUL 19	7.1	--	320	--	--	--	4	0.2	9.2	9.4	--	--	--	57	0.9	51	44	12	--	5.2	--	--
JUL 20	7.2	--	340	100	--	--	5	0.1	7.9	8.0	--	28	7	55	1.0	50	44	12	--	5.3	--	--
JUL 21	7.0	--	300	92	--	--	4	0.1	11.3	11.4	--	28	5	53	1.0	49	43	13	--	--	--	--
JUL 24	6.9	--	300	92	--	--	--	0.2	8.2	8.4	--	29	5	55	1.4	46	41	11	--	--	--	--
JUL 26	7.4	--	430	102	--	--	--	0.2	11.9	12.1	--	28	8	54	1.0	49	44	14	--	--	--	--
JUL 27	7.4	--	480	105	--	--	4	0.2	9.6	9.8	--	30	7	55	1.0	48	--	15	0.10	--	--	--
JUL 28	7.1	--	430	100	--	--	5	0.1	9.7	9.8	--	31	6	53	1.3	49	41	14	--	--	--	--
JUL 31	7.1	270	300	96	4	--	--	0.1	10.2	10.3	--	30	5	53	1.1	59	45	13	--	--	--	--
AUG 2	7.1	272	400	92	4	--	--	0.2	10.7	10.9	--	29	5	51	1.1	52	43	10	--	--	79	--
AUG 4	7.2	276	380	100	3	--	--	0.1	11.2	11.3	--	29	7	55	1.0	58	40	13	--	--	74	--
AUG 7	7.4	271	380	88	3	--	4	0.1	9.6	9.7	--	28	4	54	1.0	55	42	--	--	--	70	--
AUG 11	7.3	268	400	94	3	--	4	0.2	10.1	10.3	--	27	7	53	1.0	53	40	12	--	--	68	--

TABLE A-14. (CONTD.)

DATE	pH	TDS mg/ℓ	COND. @ 25°C μmhos/ cm	TOTAL HARD- NESS	SS	BOD <sub>5</sub>	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P	Ca	Mg <sup>++</sup> mg/ℓ	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	ALK. as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL COLI- FORMS
								KJEL- DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL												
AUG 14	7.5	280	370	100	5	--	--	0.1	9.8	9.9	--	28	7	52	1.0	52	40	12	--	--	66	--
AUG 15	7.5	282	370	96	5	--	4	0.2	10.2	10.4	--	27	7	50	1.1	52	39	--	--	--	66	--
AUG 16	7.6	295	350	96	4	--	4	0.3	9.4	9.7	--	26	8	51	1.2	52	39	11	--	--	65	--
AUG 17	7.4	278	330	90	5	--	4	0.1	7.3	7.4	--	22	8	55	1.4	50	40	17	--	--	66	--
AUG 21	7.3	271	380	90	3	--	5	0.1	7.5	7.6	--	26	6	53	1.4	54	40	17	--	--	69	--
AUG 22	7.3	283	380	91	4	--	4	0.2	8.0	8.2	--	27	6	53	1.5	51	39	19	--	--	74	--
AUG 23	7.3	290	370	90	4	--	4	0.1	7.8	7.9	--	27	5	53	1.6	51	37	--	--	--	73	--
AUG 24	7.4	277	350	89	3	--	4	0.1	7.3	7.4	--	27	5	54	1.8	51	38	21	--	--	76	--
AUG 25	7.4	285	340	93	3	--	4	0.1	7.0	7.1	--	26	7	52	2.1	51	36	23	--	--	79	--
NOV 20	8.0	--	350	72	--	--	29	0.21	4.67	4.9	--	21	5	51	4.0	49	40	25	--	--	--	2
NOV 21	7.9	--	400	74	--	--	--	0.14	3.66	3.8	--	21	5	51	1.6	51	37	26	--	--	--	--
NOV 24	7.9	--	400	77	--	--	--	0.05	10.01	10.2	--	21	6	54	1.6	49	41	22	--	--	--	--
NOV 29	7.9	--	360	--	--	--	--	0.17	11.20	11.4	--	--	--	56	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NOV 29	7.9	--	280	82	--	--	--	0.04	9.85	9.9	--	24	5	54	2.2	50	35	24	--	--	--	--
NOV 30	7.4	--	440	82	--	--	31	0.01	8.55	8.6	--	23	6	56	2.2	50	33	26	--	--	--	3
DEC 4	7.8	--	320	89	--	--	--	--	9.25	9.3	--	25	6	54	1.6	49	55	23	--	--	--	--
DEC 5	7.6	--	330	91	--	--	--	--	6.90	6.9	--	25	7	56	1.6	50	32	20	--	--	--	--
DEC 6	7.6	--	340	94	--	--	32	--	7.40	7.4	--	27	6	54	2.0	50	37	22	--	--	--	3
DEC 11	7.5	--	360	94	--	--	--	0.01	8.80	8.8	--	28	6	54	1.6	49	40	20	--	--	--	--
DEC 13	7.5	--	420	100	--	--	--	0.02	6.50	6.5	--	30	6	54	2.6	49	35	20	--	--	--	--
DEC 14	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.02	7.80	7.8	--	--	--	54	1.4	49	36	19	--	--	--	--
DEC 18	7.5	--	410	94	--	--	3	0.00	1.12	1.1	--	27	6	51	2.2	59	37	19	--	--	--	30
DEC 19	7.5	--	400	84	--	--	--	0.00	5.49	5.5	--	25	5	54	3.2	49	34	19	--	--	--	--
(1973)																						
JAN 4	7.0	--	360	58	--	--	--	0.12	3.74	3.8	--	20	6	46	5.8	32	32	20	--	--	--	--
JAN 5	7.1	--	360	62	--	--	--	0.01	2.60	2.6	--	18	4	42	6.0	33	37	20	--	--	--	--
JAN 11	7.0	--	390	84	--	--	4	0.01	1.48	1.5	--	23	6	44	5.6	32	30	20	--	--	--	32

NOTE: UNDISTURBED SINCE THE INITIAL LANDSCAPING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MILILANI SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT. A 24-INCH BY 12-INCH (61 cm x 30 cm) HYDRAULIC RETAINING RING POSITIONED 8-INCH (200 cm) IN THE SOIL WAS USED TO INDUCE VERTICAL RATHER THAN HORIZONTAL PERCOLATION.

\* CALCULATED BY THE EQUIVALENT WEIGHT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOTAL HARDNESS AND CALCIUM.

TABLE A-15. *IN SITU* PAN LYSIMETER LOCATED AT 30-INCH (76 cm) DEPTH COLLECTING LEACHATE FROM UNDISTURBED SOIL, MILILANI STP.

DATE	pH	TDS mg/L	COND. @ 25°C µmhos/ cm	TOTAL HARD- NESS	SS	BOD <sub>5</sub>	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P	Ca	Mg <sup>++</sup>	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	ALK. as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL COLI- FORMS
								KJEL- DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL												
(1972)																						
AUG 28	7.5	266	360	50	1	--	8	0.06	9.28	9.34	--	10	6	52	2.7	51	57	24	--	--	57	27
AUG 29	7.2	264	330	60	2	<1	5	0.28	1.60	1.88	0.08	11	8	45	1.5	49	59	17	--	--	52	29
AUG 31 <sup>a</sup>	7.0-7.5	273	340	66	2	3	7	1.46	0.54	2.00	0.30	11	9	43	1.8	51	55	18	--	--	64	38
SEP 1 <sup>a</sup>	7.1-7.4	259	345	67	1	--	8	0.77	0.53	1.30	--	12	9	42	2.5	53	57	21	--	--	64	40
SEP 3 <sup>a</sup>	7.2-7.3	227	355	70	1	--	--	0.10	0.80	0.90	--	13	9	42	1.8	52	59	19	--	--	69	--
SEP 5	7.3	240	330	74	1	--	4	0.03	0.58	0.61	--	13	10	41	1.2	54	60	17	--	--	66	40
SEP 8 <sup>a</sup>	7.4-7.6	269	360	89	1	--	6	0.05	2.33	2.38	--	14	13	46	2.0	52	65	23	--	--	72	35
SEP 18 <sup>a</sup>	7.2-7.5	356	470	111	3	--	5	0.02	2.31	2.33	--	32	14	51	2.3	50	59	33	--	--	118	64
SEP 20 <sup>a</sup>	7.4	287	390	105	1	--	5	0.01	4.83	4.84	--	17	15	48	1.8	53	71	26	--	--	80	46
SEP 21	7.8	320	420	120	2	--	--	0.02	9.25	9.27	--	20	17	43	1.7	54	60	28	--	--	92	--
SEP 22	7.5	337	480	119	2	--	10	0.02	6.90	6.92	--	21	16	48	2.8	52	69	32	--	--	110	30
SEP 25	7.4	--	450	100	--	--	11	0.01	7.85	7.86	--	18	13	44	2.5	56	65	9	--	--	98	35
SEP 26	7.4	--	480	98	--	--	12	0.01	7.90	7.91	--	15	9	45	2.1	61	63	26	--	--	105	27
OCT 3 <sup>a</sup>	7.6-7.8	--	410	105	--	--	6	0.01	3.18	3.19	--	24	11	49	1.3	51	55	26	--	--	--	--
OCT 16	7.5-7.8	--	440	137	--	--	--	0.01	6.57	6.58	--	40	11	54	1.7	51	53	26	--	--	--	--
OCT 19	7.3	--	530	184	--	--	--	0.00	10.70	10.70	--	52	13	72	1.7	50	44	26	--	--	--	--
OCT 20 <sup>a</sup>	7.3-7.7	--	470	154	--	--	6	0.00	8.77	8.77	--	41	13	62	1.5	50	49	20	--	--	--	21
OCT 24 <sup>a</sup>	7.5-7.6	--	430	158	--	--	--	0.03	10.73	10.76	--	45	11	52	1.5	50	40	21	--	--	--	--
OCT 25 <sup>a</sup>	7.7-7.8	--	400	127	--	--	3	0.00	10.50	10.50	--	35	10	52	1.2	49	52	23	--	--	--	27
OCT 26 <sup>a</sup>	7.5-7.6	358	420	125	--	--	3	0.00	12.60	12.60	--	36	8	52	0.9	50	58	25	--	--	--	--
OCT 29 <sup>a</sup>	7.8-7.9	--	405	132	--	--	--	0.01	8.40	8.40	--	40	8	52	1.2	49	46	22	--	--	--	--
OCT 31 <sup>a</sup>	7.3-7.8	--	420	117	--	--	--	0.02	6.80	6.82	--	36	7	50	0.6	49	55	20	--	--	--	--
NOV 2 <sup>a</sup>	7.4-7.7	--	435	113	--	--	2	0.03	11.75	11.78	--	35	6	55	1.3	49	55	23	--	--	--	--
NOV 6 <sup>a</sup>	7.6-7.7	--	425	106	--	--	--	0.02	4.05	4.07	--	30	8	52	1.3	49	59	25	--	--	--	--
NOV 13 <sup>a</sup>	7.5-7.9	295	415	104	--	--	2	0.00	3.01	3.01	--	27	8	51	1.1	48	59	22	--	--	--	19
NOV 16 <sup>a</sup>	7.7-7.9	--	435	108	--	--	--	0.02	3.75	3.77	--	29	8	49	1.0	50	45	21	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-15. (CONTD.)

DATE	pH	TDS mg/L	COND. @ 25°C µmhos/ cm	TOTAL HARD- NESS	SS	BOD <sub>5</sub>	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P	Ca	Mg <sup>++</sup>	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	ALK. as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL COLI- FORMS
								KJEL- DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL												
NOV 20 <sup>a</sup>	7.8-7.9	--	400	117	--	--	2	0.01	3.89	3.90	--	29	11	51	1.3	51	67	30	--	--	--	19
NOV 21 <sup>a</sup>	7.5-7.6	--	425	--	--	--	--	0.01	4.20	4.21	--	--	--	52	1.2	50	--	23	--	--	--	--
NOV 22 <sup>a</sup>	7.2-7.5	--	400	100	--	--	--	0.05	4.23	4.28	--	26	8	51	1.1	49	64	23	--	--	--	--
NOV 28 <sup>a</sup>	7.6-7.7	--	405	--	--	--	--	0.02	2.03	2.05	--	--	--	50	1.0	50	--	27	--	--	--	--
NOV 29 <sup>a</sup>	7.7-8.0	277	405	105	--	--	2	0.01	3.68	3.69	--	27	9	52	1.1	50	65	17	--	--	--	25
NOV 30 <sup>a</sup>	7.2-7.7	--	360	--	--	--	--	0.00	2.94	2.94	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEC 4	7.8.3	--	400	117	--	--	--	--	2.18	--	--	30	10	52	1.1	49	61	30	--	--	--	--
DEC 5 <sup>a</sup>	7.9-8.1	--	400	120	--	--	--	--	1.17	--	--	31	10	48	1.1	--	55	22	--	--	--	--
DEC 13 <sup>a</sup>	7.6-7.8	--	390	--	--	--	3	0.00	0.92	0.92	--	29	10	49	0.8	50	52	17	--	--	--	20
DEC 19 <sup>a</sup>	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00	1.08	1.08	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEC 20	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	3	0.00	2.62	2.62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(1973)																						
JAN 4	7.5	--	450	115	--	--	--	0.00	11.30	11.30	--	23	14	56	1.3	48	24	11	--	--	--	--
JAN 5 <sup>a</sup>	7.5-7.6	--	450	128	--	--	2	0.00	4.88	4.88	--	23	17	48	1.3	47	23	16	--	--	--	--
JAN 8	7.7	--	--	130	--	--	--	0.00	16.30	16.30	--	--	--	54	1.0	46	22	14	--	--	--	--
JAN 22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00	0.06	0.06	--	--	--	20	0.3	--	--	15	--	--	--	--
JAN 24	7.9	--	380	122	--	--	2	0.00	5.71	5.71	--	21	17	52	1.2	48	27	17	--	--	--	--
JAN 25	7.8	--	--	120	--	--	--	N.D.	27.70	27.70	--	20	17	52	1.2	52	27	17	--	--	--	--
JAN 26	7.8	--	--	115	--	--	--	N.D.	10.30	10.30	--	18	17	52	1.6	45	33	29	--	--	--	--
FEB 5	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	N.D.	6.60	6.60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FEB 8	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	N.D.	11.70	11.70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FEB 9	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	N.D.	5.29	5.29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FEB 12	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	N.D.	6.08	6.08	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NOTE: UNDISTURBED SINCE THE INITIAL LANDSCAPING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MILILANI SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT. A 48-INCH (122 cm) DIAMETER, 30-INCH (76 cm) DEEP HYDRAULIC RETAINING RING POSITIONED 18 INCHES (46 cm) IN THE SOIL WAS USED TO INDUCE VERTICAL RATHER THAN HORIZONTAL PERCOLATION.

\* CALCULATED BY THE EQUIVALENT WEIGHT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOTAL HARDNESS AND CALCIUM.

<sup>a</sup> MEAN OF SEPARATE ANALYSES FROM TWO TO THREE PANS POSITIONED AT 30-INCH (76 cm) DEPTH.

TABLE A-16. CERAMIC POINT SAMPLER DEPTHS IN A TEST PLOT OF OSC FIELD NO. 240.

ROW POSITION NO.	CERAMIC POINT SAMPLER DEPTH											
	IRRIGATION WITH SECONDARY TREATED SEWAGE								IRRIGATION DITCH WATER			
	RI <sup>a</sup>	FI <sup>b</sup>	RII	F2	RIII	F3	RIV	F5	RVI	F6	RVII	F7
in.								in.				
1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	12		9	9	9
2	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	6	21			21
3	33		33	21	33		33					
4				9								
5				9								
6				21								

NOTE: in. x 2.54 = cm.

<sup>a</sup> RIDGE.

<sup>b</sup> FURROW.

TABLE A-17. WAIHAOLE DITCH IRRIGATION WATER QUALITY.

AREA ADJACENT TO OSC SUGARCANE FIELD NO. 240																					
DATE	pH	TDS mg/L	COND. @ 25°C µmhos/ cm	TOTAL HARD- NESS	SS	BOD <sub>5</sub>	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P	Ca	Mg*	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	TOTAL COLI- FORMS
								KJEL- DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL											
(1972)																					
JUN 7	8.3	--	84	--	--	--	1.5	0.10	0.03	0.13	--	--	--	9.5	0.6	13	3	23	0.02	--	--
JUL 6	8.6	--	91	28	--	--	3.0	0.80	0.30	1.10	--	5	4	7.5	0.5	48	5	22	0.10	12.6	--
JUL 27	8.3	86	116	30	84	1.1	3.5	0.09	0.02	0.11	0.06	7	3	10.0	0.7	14	10	25	--	--	--
AUG 17	6.9	--	100	30	--	--	3.5	0.38	0.02	0.40	0.08	5	4	9.5	0.6	15	6	25	--	--	--
AUG 17	8.5	--	90	31	--	--	3.0	0.10	0.09	0.19	--	5	4	7.0	0.6	14	6	25	--	--	--
SEP 21	8.3	--	98	36	--	--	1.0	0.06	0.04	0.10	--	6	5	8.0	0.6	12	3	23	--	--	--
OCT 12	8.0	102	100	29	12	1.4	2.0	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.10	5	4	9.0	0.5	12	6	18	--	--	--
NOV 16	8.2	--	95	31	--	--	1.5	0.01	0.12	0.13	--	6	4	10.0	0.5	12	5	26	--	--	--
DEC 7	8.1	--	90	30	--	--	2.0	0.02	0.02	0.04	--	5	4	7.0	0.5	14	2	29	--	--	--
(1973)																					
JAN 26	8.3	--	90	22	--	--	1.0	0.11	0.09	0.20	--	5	2.3	8.0	0.8	12	2	28	--	--	--
MAR 1	8.2	--	100	36	--	--	1.0	0.10	0.14	0.24	--	6	5.1	9.0	0.6	12	3	27	--	--	--
APR 5	8.6	242	100	48	200	<1.0	1.0	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.10	8	6.8	7.0	0.4	12	4	24	--	--	--
MAY 10	8.8	--	100	--	--	--	--	0.05	0.003	0.05	--	--	--	6.5	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
AREA ADJACENT TO OSC SUGARCANE FIELD NO. 246																					
(1973)																					
FEB 15	8.0	--	105	45	--	--	1.0	0.10	0.03	0.13	--	7	6.7	10.0	0.5	12	4	23	--	--	--
FEB 27	7.7	--	100	48	--	--	1.0	0.10	0.14	0.24	--	7	7.4	9.0	0.7	12	4	24	--	--	--
MAR 14	7.6	--	100	45	--	--	2.0	0.12	0.12	0.24	--	7	6.7	10.0	0.7	11	3	23	--	--	--
APR 4	6.7	242	95	48	200	<1.0	2.0	0.12	0.03	0.15	0.10	8	6.8	7.0	0.6	12	4	24	--	--	--
MAY 2	8.7	--	95	20	--	--	--	0.006	0.10	0.11	--	3	3.1	6.0	1.1	15	3	25	--	--	--
MAY 3	8.7	75	100	21	15	1.1	--	--	0.05	--	0.04	4	2.7	5.5	0.8	15	5	25	--	--	--
MAY 16	8.4	--	105	29	--	--	--	0.05	0.003	0.05	--	3	5.2	6.5	0.7	15	5	21	--	--	--
MAY 17	8.8	--	100	29	--	--	--	--	0.002	--	--	3	5.2	6.0	0.6	15	4	20	--	--	--
MAY 31	9.0	142	100	38	44	1.7	--	--	--	--	0.07	6	--	6.5	0.6	15	5	22	--	--	--
JUN 12	8.6	--	96	34	--	--	1.0	--	0.05	--	--	4	5.8	7.0	1.2	12	--	27	--	--	10
JUN 26	8.9	115	100	34	--	--	1.0	--	0.02	--	--	12	--	--	--	22	8	26	--	--	8

\* CALCULATED BY THE EQUIVALENT WEIGHT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOTAL HARDNESS AND CALCIUM.

TABLE A-18. PERCOLATE FROM CERAMIC POINT SAMPLERS LOCATED IN A TEST PLOT OF OSC FIELD NO. 240.

DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub> C1		COND. @ 25°C µmhos/cm	DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub> C1		COND. @ 25°C µmhos/cm
	LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>	DEPTH in.		mg/L	mg/L			LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>	DEPTH in.		mg/L	mg/L	
(1972)	F1-1	9	7.3	4.3	50	--	JUNE	R1-3	33	--	0.9	--	--
JUNE	F1-2	21	7.4	0.3	29	--	9	R11-2	21	--	2.8	112	--
7	F2-1	9	7.1	3.0	31	--	(contd.)	R11-3	33	--	5.7	60	--
	F2-2	21	7.1	12.9	48	--		R111-2	21	--	0.8	--	--
	F2-3	21	7.2	4.5	37	--		R111-3	33	--	1.2	--	--
	F2-4	9	7.4	5.3	27	--		R1V-2	21	--	21.6	--	--
	F2-5	9	7.1	13.1	54	--		R1V-3	33	--	9.8	80	--
	F2-6	21	7.0	9.9	40	--							
	F3-1	9	7.2	12.2	30	--	JUNE	F1-1	9	--	18.0	25	--
	F3-2	21	7.4	11.4	28	--	15 <sup>b</sup>	F1-2	21	--	0.8	28	--
	F5-1	12	7.4	3.3	25	--	(AM)	F2-1	9	--	0.9	22	--
	F5-2	6	7.3	7.1	--	--		F2-2	21	--	6.0	27	--
	R1-1	9	7.3	4.2	60	--		F2-3	21	--	0.8	20	--
	R1-2	21	7.1	3.0	12	--		F2-4	9	--	0.9	23	--
	R1-3	33	7.5	4.4	39	--		F2-5	9	--	2.4	32	--
	R11-2	21	7.4	4.5	42	--		F2-6	21	--	8.8	31	--
	R11-3	33	7.4	9.7	54	--		F3-1	9	--	4.2	24	--
	R111-2	21	7.4	0.5	51	--		F3-2	21	--	4.1	30	--
	R111-3	33	7.4	1.5	64	--		R11-1	9	--	2.3	--	--
	R1V-2	21	7.2	6.3	98	--		R11-2	21	--	0.7	93	--
	R1V-3	33	7.4	12.2	90	--		R111-1	9	--	0.6	--	--
								R111-2	21	--	0.9	68	--
JUNE	F1-1	9	--	4.3	36	--		R1V-1	9	--	5.4	--	--
8	F1-2	21	--	0.9	12	--		R1V-2	21	--	1.0	--	--
	F2-1	9	--	1.4	29	--		R1V-3	33	--	0.9	--	--
	F2-2	21	--	14.0	29	--							
	F2-3	21	--	2.3	23	--	JUNE	F1-1	9	--	0.8	30	--
	F2-4	9	--	3.7	19	--	15	F1-2	21	--	1.0	30	--
	F2-5	9	--	2.2	32	--	(PM)	F2-1	9	--	0.2	22	--
	F2-6	21	--	8.4	29	--		F2-2	21	--	5.3	23	--
	F3-1	9	--	16.5	30	--		F2-3	21	--	0.7	15	--
	F3-2	21	--	7.4	16	--		F2-4	9	--	1.0	15	--
	F5-1	12	--	5.7	23	--		F2-5	9	--	5.7	22	--
	F5-2	6	--	3.3	25	--		F2-6	21	--	3.0	26	--
	R1-1	9	--	0.9	--	--		F3-1	9	--	2.8	21	--
	R1-2	21	--	2.2	26	--		F3-2	21	--	3.6	14	--
	R1-3	33	--	0.9	38	--		R1-3	33	--	0.5	--	--
	R11-1	9	--	0.8	--	--		R11-2	21	--	0.0	--	--
	R11-2	21	--	3.3	119	--		R11-3	33	--	1.0	--	--
	R11-3	33	--	6.5	47	--		R111-2	21	--	3.1	--	--
	R111-2	21	--	0.7	60	--							
	R111-3	33	--	26.0	50	--	JUNE	F1-1	9	--	0.6	34	--
	R1V-2	21	--	2.8	84	--	16	F1-2	21	--	0.9	27	--
	R1V-3	33	--	11.6	91	--		F2-1	9	--	0.1	17	--
								F2-2	21	--	4.2	18	--
JUNE	F1-1	9	--	3.2	30	--		F2-3	21	--	0.1	18	--
9	F1-2	21	--	1.8	25	--		F2-4	9	--	0.5	23	--
	F2-1	9	--	0.4	30	--		F2-5	9	--	4.0	32	--
	F2-2	21	--	10.0	28	--		F2-6	21	--	3.3	33	--
	F2-3	21	--	4.4	30	--		F3-1	9	--	1.4	26	--
	F2-4	9	--	3.0	20	--		F3-2	21	--	0.5	18	--
	F2-5	9	--	21.0	33	--		R1-2	21	--	0.3	24	--
	F2-6	21	--	6.5	26	--		R1-3	33	--	2.2	50	--
	F3-1	9	--	9.7	35	--		R11-2	21	--	0.3	74	--
	F3-2	21	--	1.8	12	--		R11-3	33	--	0.9	160	--
	F5-1	12	--	5.2	20	--		R111-2	21	--	0.1	--	--
	F5-2	6	--	3.2	22	--		R111-3	33	--	16.3	70	--
	R1-1	9	--	5.5	40	--		R1V-2	21	--	1.0	70	--
	R1-2	21	--	--	15	--		R1V-3	33	--	3.3	17	--

DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub> C1		COND. @ 25°C µmhos/cm	TOC	Na	K	SiO <sub>2</sub>
	LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>	DEPTH in.		mg/L	mg/L					
JUNE	F1-1	9	--	0.7	36	500	--	20	5.6	--
22	F1-2	21	--	5.5	39	470	--	34	5.6	--
	F2-1	9	--	2.0	30	480	--	20	1.0	--
	F2-2	21	--	1.9	24	460	--	13	3.8	--
	F2-3	21	--	0.6	19	460	--	13	1.0	--
	F2-4	9	--	1.7	27	450	--	11	2.4	--
	F2-5	9	--	2.5	31	--	--	13	9.5	--
	F2-6	21	--	2.1	29	460	--	12	9.5	--
	F3-1	9	--	2.6	30	400	--	13	3.0	--
	F3-2	21	--	1.2	24	360	--	13	2.0	--
	R1-2	21	--	0.2	28	480	--	14	7.7	--
	R1-3	33	--	0.2	29	520	--	15	2.5	--

TABLE A-18. (CONTD.)

DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub>	Cl	COND. @ 25°C	TOC	Na	K	SiO <sub>2</sub>
	LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>	DEPTH in.								
JUNE 22 (contd.)	R11-2	21	--	0.2	40	--	--	15	6.0	--
	R11-3	33	--	0.8	39	540	--	14	3.1	--
	R111-2	21	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
	R111-3	33	--	0.9	37	560	--	13	5.5	--
	R1V-2	21	--	--	57	520	--	15	1.2	--
R1V-3	33	--	0.1	40	500	--	14	2.5	--	
JUNE 23	F1-1	9	--	3.4	28	--	--	13	5.0	--
	F1-2	21	--	3.2	34	500	--	26	4.7	--
	F2-1	9	--	2.6	23	500	--	17	1.0	--
	F2-2	21	--	2.5	25	470	--	14	3.5	--
	F2-3	21	--	1.9	17	460	--	15	1.3	--
	F2-4	9	--	2.7	25	430	--	12	3.1	--
	F2-5	9	--	2.6	30	360	--	13	9.6	--
	F2-6	21	--	3.8	26	480	--	11	11.0	--
	F3-1	9	--	6.6	26	370	--	13	4.0	--
	F3-2	21	--	3.2	26	430	--	13	1.6	--
	R1-2	21	--	0.3	20	480	--	13	7.2	--
	R1-3	33	--	1.4	24	--	--	14	2.0	--
	R11-2	21	--	0.3	42	520	--	15	7.1	--
	R11-3	33	--	2.5	39	440	--	16	3.3	--
	R111-2	21	--	0.7	--	--	--	15	8.1	--
R1V-2	21	--	0.4	37	--	--	14	0.7	--	
R1V-3	33	--	0.9	30	480	--	15	3.3	--	
JUNE 27	F1-1	9	--	3.8	36	--	7.0	--	--	22
	F1-2	21	--	1.7	36	--	5.5	--	--	33
	F2-1	9	--	4.3	32	--	6.0	--	--	21
	F2-2	21	--	2.8	24	--	3.5	--	--	26
	F2-3	21	--	4.1	22	--	5.0	--	--	22
	F2-4	9	--	5.3	30	--	4.5	--	--	23
	F2-5	9	--	2.9	28	--	4.5	--	--	39
	F2-6	21	--	5.1	34	--	5.5	--	--	24
	F3-1	9	--	9.7	30	--	7.0	--	--	25
	F3-2	21	--	6.4	27	--	5.0	--	--	15
	R1-2	21	--	0.5	19	--	5.0	--	--	24
	R1-3	33	--	2.1	29	--	5.0	--	--	19
	R11-2	21	--	0.3	30	--	6.5	--	--	37
	R11-3	33	--	2.5	38	--	3.5	--	--	22
	R111-2	21	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
R111-3	33	--	4.8	34	--	3.5	--	--	19	
R1V-2	21	--	0.2	41	--	6.0	--	--	22	
R1V-3	33	--	1.6	32	--	2.5	--	--	17	

DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub>	Cl	COND. @ 25°C	DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub>	Cl	COND. @ 25°C	
	LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>	DEPTH in.						mg/l	µmhos/cm					LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>
JUNE 30	F1-1	9	7.1	1.0	--	--	JULY 6 (contd.)	F7-2	33	7.6	1.2	18	184	
	F1-2	21	7.2	1.4	34	--		R1-2	21	7.8	1.4	30	460	
	F2-1	9	7.4	0.6	30	--		R1-3	33	7.8	2.8	34	520	
	F2-2	21	7.1	0.9	25	--		R11-2	21	7.9	0.5	22	--	
	F2-3	21	7.0	0.7	20	--		R11-3	33	7.4	2.9	40	470	
	F2-4	9	7.1	2.9	29	--		R111-2	21	8.0	0.9	18	--	
	F2-5	9	7.1	2.5	--	--		R111-3	33	7.8	3.2	34	480	
	F2-6	21	6.8	4.1	34	--		R1V-2	21	7.7	2.6	56	320	
	F3-1	9	7.1	3.1	26	--		R1V-3	33	7.6	2.6	14	480	
	F3-2	21	6.9	1.6	29	--		RV1-2	21	7.9	1.4	48	420	
	R1-2	21	7.4	0.2	--	--		RV11-1	9	7.7	5.6	42	400	
	R1-3	33	7.4	0.2	--	--		JULY 7	F1-1	9	7.8	0.8	45	--
	R11-2	21	7.2	0.2	27	--			F1-2	21	7.9	1.8	48	--
	R11-3	33	7.2	0.3	--	--			F2-1	9	8.0	0.7	50	--
	R111-2	21	7.1	1.9	--	--			F2-2	21	7.9	0.6	33	--
R111-3	33	7.2	0.2	--	--	F2-3	21		7.6	1.0	38	--		
R1V-2	21	7.0	0.2	--	--	F2-4	9		7.9	1.9	34	--		
R1V-3	33	7.1	0.2	20	--	F2-5	9		7.9	2.0	35	--		
JULY 6	F1-1	9	7.7	2.9	45	390	F2-6		21	7.5	3.5	40	--	
	F1-2	21	7.6	2.9	45	400	F3-1		9	8.0	2.7	37	--	
	F2-1	9	7.9	2.5	45	410	F3-2	21	7.8	1.2	40	--		
	F2-2	21	7.9	1.9	26	400	F5-1	9	7.8	2.1	20	--		
	F2-3	21	7.6	2.8	36	480	F5-2	12	7.6	4.8	24	--		
	F2-4	9	7.8	3.7	27	320	F6-1	6	7.8	0.2	36	--		
	F2-5	9	8.3	2.9	39	--	F7-1	9	7.6	1.7	35	--		
	F2-6	21	7.7	5.1	34	480	F7-2	21	7.8	1.2	19	--		
	F3-1	12	7.8	7.1	32	430	R1-2	21	8.1	0.3	40	--		
	F3-2	6	7.7	5.1	16	430	R1-3	33	8.2	0.3	40	--		
	F5-1	9	7.9	0.5	26	172	R11-2	21	7.9	0.2	21	--		
	F5-2	9	7.7	4.5	24	320	R11-3	33	7.8	0.6	30	--		
	F6-1	21	7.6	4.9	18	164	R111-2	21	7.9	0.5	27	--		
	F7-1	21	7.8	1.4	24	230	R111-3	33	8.1	2.1	31	--		



TABLE A-18. (CONTD.)

DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub> mg/L	Cl μhos/cm	COND. @ 25°C μhos/cm	DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub> mg/L	Cl μhos/cm	COND. @ 25°C μhos/cm
	LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>	DEPTH in.						LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>	DEPTH in.				
JULY 7 (contd.)	RIV-2	21	7.8	2.4	25	--	JULY 27	F1-1	9	7.4	3.7	32	420
	RIV-3	33	7.7	0.2	29	--		F1-2	21	7.3	0.8	34	380
	RVI-2	21	7.9	8.0	25	--		F2-1	9	7.8	2.3	32	460
	RVII-1	9	7.9	6.2	34	--		F2-2	21	7.8	0.9	32	340
JULY 13	F1-1	9	7.9	2.3	44	480	F2-3	21	7.6	2.6	36	420	
	F1-2	21	7.8	1.8	40	360	F2-4	9	7.6	4.5	38	370	
	F2-1	9	8.0	1.7	50	300	F2-5	9	7.8	2.8	24	--	
	--	--	--	--	--	--	F2-6	21	7.6	2.3	39	420	
	F2-2	21	8.1	9	22	240	F3-1	9	7.5	8.5	40	360	
	F2-3	21	7.9	1.6	32	430	F3-2	21	7.6	5.0	42	400	
	F2-4	9	7.9	2.4	36	450	RI-2	21	7.8	0.4	--	--	
	F2-5	9	8.2	2.3	22	--	RI-3	33	7.7	0.8	36	380	
	F2-6	21	7.8	3.4	40	400	RII-2	21	7.8	2.7	--	--	
	F3-1	9	8.0	5.6	34	380	RII-3	33	7.8	1.2	36	420	
	F3-2	21	7.7	4.2	38	400	RIII-2	21	--	1.0	--	--	
	RI-2	21	8.2	0.3	30	--	RIII-3	33	7.8	2.9	35	440	
	RI-3	33	8.0	1.1	32	450	RIV-2	21	7.6	0.4	32	--	
	RII-2	21	8.3	0.4	12	400	RIV-3	33	7.5	0.8	28	400	
	RII-3	33	7.8	1.7	36	500	F5-1	12	7.5	0.3	12	220	
	RIII-2	21	7.9	0.5	--	--	F5-2	6	7.4	0.4	14	240	
	RIII-3	33	7.9	3.6	34	440	F6-1	9	7.4	0.4	20	260	
RIV-2	21	7.9	8.0	38	--	F7-1	9	7.4	0.8	24	240		
RIV-3	33	7.7	1.5	50	300	F7-2	21	7.4	0.4	16	160		
JULY 14	F1-1	9	8.4	1.2	47	--	JULY 28	RVI-1	21	7.7	0.3	24	380
	F1-2	21	7.9	1.2	47	--		RVII-1	9	7.5	0.2	30	420
	F2-1	9	8.4	0.4	50	--		F1-1	9	7.4	--	--	--
	F2-2	21	8.0	0.2	29	--		F1-2	21	7.6	0.9	--	--
	F2-3	21	7.9	0.6	35	--		F2-1	9	7.8	0.6	--	--
	F2-4	9	8.2	1.3	40	--		F2-2	21	7.7	0.2	--	--
	F2-5	9	8.1	0.9	29	--		F2-3	21	7.7	1.2	--	--
	F2-6	21	7.9	1.9	45	--		F2-4	9	7.7	3.1	--	--
	F3-1	9	8.2	1.7	41	--		F2-5	9	7.4	1.2	--	--
	F3-2	21	7.9	0.7	40	--		F2-6	21	7.6	1.4	--	--
	RI-2	21	8.2	0.2	35	--		F3-1	9	8.0	3.6	--	--
	RI-3	33	8.2	0.2	30	--		F3-2	21	7.4	1.5	--	--
RII-2	21	8.0	0.1	21	--	RI-2	21	7.7	0.1	--	--		
RII-3	33	8.0	0.2	40	--	RI-3	33	7.8	0.2	--	--		
RIII-2	21	8.3	0.3	--	--	RII-2	21	7.9	0.1	--	--		
RIII-3	33	--	1.7	40	--	RII-3	33	7.8	0.2	--	--		
RIV-2	21	8.1	0.3	42	--	RIII-2	21	7.6	--	--	--		
RIV-3	33	7.7	0.2	52	--	RIII-3	33	7.6	1.3	--	--		
JULY 20	F1-1	9	8.0	2.3	36	400	RIV-2	21	7.5	0.2	--	--	
	F1-2	21	7.7	0.8	41	420	RIV-3	33	7.8	0.2	--	--	
	F2-1	9	7.9	1.4	31	430	F5-1	12	7.8	0.3	--	--	
	F2-2	21	7.8	0.5	33	440	F5-2	6	7.3	0.4	--	--	
	F2-3	21	7.7	1.8	31	440	F6-1	9	7.5	0.2	--	--	
	F2-4	9	7.8	2.3	35	420	F7-1	9	7.9	0.4	--	--	
	F2-5	9	8.2	3.2	24	400	F7-2	21	7.4	0.5	--	--	
	F2-6	21	7.7	2.2	42	440	RVI-1	--	7.9	0.2	--	--	
	F3-1	9	8.0	7.0	37	390	RVII-1	9	7.9	0.2	--	--	
	F3-2	21	7.8	3.5	42	390	F1-1	9	7.7	3.1	48	280	
	RI-2	21	8.0	0.5	35	310	F1-2	21	7.7	2.5	48	400	
	RI-3	33	7.8	0.9	36	480	F2-1	9	7.9	3.5	62	460	
RII-2	21	8.0	0.3	15	420	F2-2	21	7.7	1.4	36	280		
RII-3	33	7.8	1.6	40	450	F2-3	21	7.6	5.2	42	300		
RIII-2	21	8.0	0.5	36	480	F2-4	9	7.8	6.9	40	380		
RIII-3	33	7.8	3.6	37	480	F2-5	9	8.1	4.1	26	--		
RIV-2	21	7.9	1.0	38	340	F2-6	21	7.6	4.1	50	300		
RIV-3	33	7.8	1.2	31	500	F3-1	9	7.6	10.6	46	520		
JULY 21	F1-1	9	7.7	1.0	35	--	F3-2	21	7.5	4.1	48	410	
	F1-2	21	7.6	1.2	40	--	RI-2	21	8.2	1.3	44	220	
	F2-1	9	8.1	0.6	55	--	RI-3	33	7.6	0.7	46	380	
	F2-2	21	8.1	0.1	32.5	--	RII-2	21	8.2	0.4	20	--	
	F2-3	21	7.4	0.7	30	--	RII-3	33	7.6	2.9	48	480	
	F2-4	9	7.8	1.6	35	--	RIII-2	21	--	0.7	--	--	
	F2-5	9	8.0	0.9	25	--	RIII-3	33	7.7	18.4	--	490	
	F2-6	21	7.7	1.3	45	--	RIV-2	21	7.8	1.4	46	420	
	F3-1	9	8.1	2.5	35	--	RIV-3	33	7.5	1.6	46	440	
	F3-2	21	7.7	0.8	47.5	--	F1-1	9	--	--	--	--	
	RI-2	21	7.9	0.2	35	--	F1-2	21	7.9	5.6	--	--	
	RI-3	33	7.9	0.2	35	--	F2-1	9	8.2	1.3	--	--	
RII-2	21	7.8	0.2	17.5	--	F2-2	21	7.8	0.3	--	--		
RII-3	33	8.2	0.2	40	--	F2-3	21	7.7	3.3	--	--		
RIII-2	21	7.8	0.5	40	--	F2-4	9	8.0	5.1	--	--		
RIII-3	33	7.9	1.9	40	--	F2-5	9	7.8	1.6	--	--		
RIV-2	21	7.9	0.4	35	--	F2-6	21	7.7	3.1	--	--		
RIV-3	33	7.7	0.3	42.5	--	F3-1	9	7.9	5.6	--	--		
						F3-2	21	7.8	4.6	--	--		

TABLE A-18. (CONTD.)

DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub>	Cl	COND. @ 25°C	DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub>	Cl	COND. @ 25°C	
	LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>	DEPTH in.						LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>	DEPTH in.					mg/ℓ
AUG 4 (contd.)	RI-2	21	7.9	0.2	--	--	AUG	F3-1	9	7.8	7.1	50	--	
	RI-3	33	8.0	0.4	--	--	24	F3-2	21	8.0	5.4	46	460	
	RII-2	21	8.0	0.3	--	--	(contd.)	RI-2	21	7.9	2.2	52	500	
	RII-3	33	7.8	0.7	--	--	RI-3	33	7.9	2.5	48	450		
	RIII-2	21	--	--	--	--	RII-2	21	8.1	0.7	40	--		
	RIII-3	33	--	--	--	--	RII-3	33	7.8	4.6	50	500		
	RIV-2	21	8.1	0.4	--	--	RIII-2	21	7.9	7.3	50	--		
RIV-3	33	7.6	1.2	--	--	RIII-3	33	8.1	7.0	58	530			
							RIV-2	21	8.1	3.3	50	530		
							RIV-3	33	8.1	4.2	50	500		
AUG 10	F1-1	9	7.7	2.6	--	300	AUG 25	F1-1	9	--	--	--	--	
	F1-2	21	7.7	4.3	--	350		F1-2	21	8.0	6.5	--	--	
	F2-1	9	7.8	0.8	--	380		F2-1	9	7.8	0.2	--	--	
	F2-2	21	7.6	0.5	--	--		F2-2	21	7.9	0.3	--	--	
	F2-3	21	7.7	4.8	--	350		F2-3	21	7.9	4.9	--	--	
	F2-4	9	7.8	7.8	--	400		F2-4	9	7.9	5.0	--	--	
	F2-5	9	7.9	2.6	--	--		F2-5	9	7.9	0.7	--	--	
	F2-6	21	7.6	3.0	--	--		F2-6	21	7.9	2.0	--	--	
	F3-1	9	7.6	6.6	--	450		F3-1	9	8.0	5.2	--	--	
	F3-2	21	7.6	8.4	--	420		F3-2	21	8.0	6.0	--	--	
	RI-2	21	7.9	0.1	--	--		RI-2	21	7.9	3.6	--	--	
	RI-3	33	7.7	1.1	--	--		RI-3	33	8.1	3.0	--	--	
	RII-2	21	8.0	0.4	--	--		RII-2	21	8.1	0.6	--	--	
	RII-3	33	7.7	3.4	--	460		RII-3	33	7.8	3.1	--	--	
	RIII-2	21	--	--	--	--		RIII-2	21	--	10.2	--	--	
RIII-3	33	--	--	--	--	RIII-3	33	--	--	--	--			
RIV-2	21	7.9	1.0	--	--	RIV-2	21	8.0	2.4	--	--			
RIV-3	33	7.7	2.7	--	450	RIV-3	33	7.6	4.6	--	--			
AUG 11	F1-1	9	--	--	--	--	SEPT 8	F1-1	9	7.9	4.2	38	390	
	F1-2	21	7.9	--	--	--		F1-2	21	8.0	3.8	40	400	
	F2-1	9	7.8	--	--	--		F2-1	9	7.9	0.8	42	--	
	F2-2	21	7.7	--	--	--		F2-2	21	7.8	0.8	36	--	
	F2-3	21	7.7	--	--	--		F2-3	21	7.8	6.7	34	450	
	F2-4	9	7.8	--	--	--		F2-4	9	7.8	5.7	30	500	
	F2-5	9	--	--	--	--		F2-5	9	--	1.8	--	--	
	F2-6	21	7.9	--	--	--		F2-6	21	7.8	2.7	34	500	
	F3-1	9	7.6	--	--	--		F3-1	9	7.7	8.5	28	480	
	F3-2	21	7.6	--	--	--		F3-2	21	7.8	6.8	40	500	
	RI-2	21	8.0	--	--	--		RI-2	21	7.9	3.0	44	550	
	RI-3	33	7.9	--	--	--		RI-3	33	7.9	3.3	44	500	
	RII-2	21	8.1	--	--	--		RII-2	21	8.0	0.9	40	520	
	RII-3	33	7.6	--	--	--		RII-3	33	7.7	5.5	52	530	
	RIII-2	21	--	--	--	--		RIII-2	21	--	8.8	--	490	
RIII-3	33	--	--	--	--	RIII-3	33	8.0	8.4	50	490			
RIV-2	21	8.1	--	--	--	RIV-2	21	7.8	5.0	62	550			
RIV-3	33	7.8	--	--	--	RIV-3	33	7.6	5.9	50	550			
AUG 17	F1-1	9	7.7	4.2	48	340	SEPT 14	F1-1	9	7.5	4.1	52	350	
	F1-2	21	7.6	3.5	39	400		F1-2	21	7.4	4.0	46	400	
	F2-1	9	7.8	1.3	52	380		F2-1	9	7.7	0.7	50	350	
	F2-2	21	7.7	0.9	40	370		F2-2	21	7.8	0.8	44	450	
	F2-3	21	7.8	4.1	46	400		F2-3	21	7.8	7.2	36	480	
	F2-4	9	7.9	7.0	44	380		F2-4	9	7.7	6.9	39	500	
	F2-5	9	7.8	2.5	32	400		F2-5	9	8.1	2.0	29	--	
	F2-6	21	7.7	2.8	52	370		F2-6	21	7.5	3.5	42	480	
	F3-1	9	7.9	6.7	50	420		F3-1	9	7.8	7.4	42	520	
	F3-2	21	7.7	7.8	50	400		F3-2	21	7.8	5.7	42	500	
	RI-2	21	8.1	1.3	54	440		RI-2	21	7.7	2.8	46	520	
	RI-3	33	7.9	1.6	50	420		RI-3	33	7.8	3.6	44	--	
	RII-2	21	8.1	1.2	39	440		RII-2	21	7.7	0.9	40	--	
	RII-3	33	7.9	3.7	50	480		RII-3	33	--	6.2	50	550	
	RIII-2	21	--	7.8	55	--		RIII-2	21	--	8.0	--	--	
	RIII-3	33	8.1	6.3	49	460		RIII-3	33	7.5	7.7	50	--	
	RIV-2	21	8.0	3.5	58	500		RIV-2	21	7.7	4.6	50	480	
	RIV-3	33	7.8	4.0	52	450		RIV-3	33	7.7	5.4	51	550	
	F5-1	12	8.1	0.2	10	220		SEPT 21	F1-1	9	7.7	4.3	50	--
	F5-2	6	8.1	0.3	13	230			F1-2	21	7.6	7.0	47	--
	F6-1	9	7.9	0.4	19	190			F2-1	9	7.9	2.8	48	--
F7-1	9	8.1	0.4	16	180	F2-2	21		7.9	2.9	44	--		
F7-2	21	7.9	0.2	16	150	F2-3	21		7.7	9.9	40	--		
RV1-1	--	8.1	0.0	14	360	F2-4	9		7.8	9.0	40	--		
RVII-1	9	8.0	0.2	20	360	F2-5	9		--	2.4	39	--		
						F2-6	21	7.7	2.7	44	--			
AUG 24	F1-1	9	--	--	--	--	F3-1	9	7.9	5.6	43	--		
	F1-2	21	8.0	2.2	48	320	F3-2	21	7.8	6.2	43	--		
	F2-1	9	8.1	0.6	56	320	RI-2	21	7.9	4.4	50	--		
	F2-2	21	7.9	0.5	40	--	RI-3	33	7.9	4.5	46	--		
	F2-3	21	7.7	4.3	44	480	RII-2	21	8.0	0.7	41	--		
	F2-4	9	7.8	6.6	42	500								
	F2-5	9	8.0	1.4	28	--								
F2-6	21	7.8	2.4	50	520									

TABLE A-18. (CONTD.)

DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub>	Cl	COND. @ 25°C	DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub>	Cl	COND. @ 25°C
	LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>	DEPTH (in.)						LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>	DEPTH (in.)				
				mg/ℓ		µmhos/cm					mg/ℓ		µmhos/cm
SEPT 21 (contd.)	R11-3	33	7.7	7.9	50	--	OCT 19 (contd.)	F2-5	9	7.9	1.8	39	--
	R111-2	21	--	--	--	--		F2-6	21	7.5	4.1	46	--
	R111-3	33	7.8	9.5	51	--		F3-1	9	--	--	--	--
	R1V-2	21	7.9	0.7	50	--		F3-2	21	--	--	--	--
	R1V-3	33	7.7	2.6	50	--		R1-2	21	7.7	10.3	55	--
	F5-1	12	7.8	0.1	12	--		R1-3	33	7.8	10.1	54	--
	F5-2	6	7.8	0.1	12	--		R11-2	21	7.8	1.9	51	--
	F6-1	9	7.7	0.1	13	--		R11-3	33	7.7	7.0	55	--
	F7-1	9	7.7	0.0	13	--		R111-2	21	7.7	5.4	--	--
	F7-2	21	7.7	0.0	13	--		R111-3	33	7.7	10.2	54	--
	RVI-1	--	8.1	0.0	12	--		R1V-2	21	7.7	0.63	59	--
	RVII-2	--	8.1	0.0	9	--		R1V-3	33	7.7	1.60	60	--
SEPT 28	F1-1	9	--	2.5	45	--	OCT 26	F1-1	9	7.5	3.0	48	--
	F1-2	21	--	6.6	45	--		F1-2	21	7.4	6.6	52	--
	F2-1	9	--	3.2	47	--		F2-1	9	7.6	6.6	54	--
	F2-2	21	--	2.7	41	--		F2-2	21	7.8	4.2	51	--
	F2-3	21	--	8.4	40	--		F2-3	21	7.6	9.8	49	--
	F2-4	9	--	7.4	40	--		F2-4	9	7.7	12.4	49	--
	F2-5	9	--	1.9	37	--		F2-5	9	8.0	1.5	40	--
	F2-6	21	--	1.7	49	--		F2-6	21	7.7	2.7	48	--
	F3-1	9	--	4.3	43	--		F3-1	9	7.8	4.0	51	--
	F3-2	21	--	3.7	45	--		F3-2	21	7.6	6.1	50	--
	R1-2	21	--	5.2	51	--		R1-2	21	7.8	11.9	58	--
	R1-3	33	--	4.4	47	--		R1-3	33	8.0	10.0	52	--
	R11-2	21	--	1.1	40	--		R11-2	21	8.0	2.8	54	--
	R11-3	33	--	4.9	52	--		R11-3	33	7.6	8.0	55	--
	R111-3	33	--	4.6	48	--		R111-2	21	7.8	4.0	--	--
	R1V-2	21	--	0.7	59	--		R111-3	33	7.8	11.7	54	--
	R1V-3	33	--	2.2	59	--		R1V-2	21	7.8	0.8	68	--
								R1V-3	33	7.7	1.0	60	--
OCT 5	F1-1	9	7.7	4.1	46	--	NOV 2	F1-1	9	7.5	7.0	45	--
	F1-2	21	7.7	9.8	46	--		F1-2	21	7.4	27.2	45	--
	F2-1	9	7.8	3.6	48	--		F2-1	9	7.6	8.2	40	--
	F2-2	21	7.9	3.0	42	--		F2-2	21	--	--	--	--
	F2-3	21	7.9	10.0	42	--		F2-3	21	7.6	16.4	50	--
	F2-4	9	7.8	8.9	40	--		F2-4	9	7.6	10.9	48	--
	F2-5	9	7.9	2.1	34	--		F2-5	9	7.9	5.7	42	--
	F2-6	21	7.7	1.7	46	--		F2-6	21	7.4	3.1	36	--
	F3-1	9	7.8	3.6	44	--		F3-1	9	7.6	4.6	40	--
	F3-2	21	7.7	5.0	46	--		F3-2	21	7.5	12.4	45	--
	R1-2	21	8.1	4.7	56	--		R1-2	21	7.9	16.2	44	--
	R1-3	33	8.1	5.9	48	--		R1-3	33	7.9	16.3	52	--
	R11-2	21	8.2	0.6	42	--		R11-2	21	8.0	6.0	52	--
	R11-3	33	7.8	5.2	52	--		R11-3	33	7.7	10.6	56	--
	R111-3	33	7.8	9.2	41	--		R111-2	21	--	--	--	--
	R1V-2	21	8.1	0.5	60	--		R111-3	33	7.6	12.8	52	--
	R1V-3	33	7.9	2.3	60	--		R1V-2	21	7.6	0.8	49	--
								R1V-3	33	7.7	2.1	58	--
OCT 12	F1-1	9	7.7	3.6	46	--	NOV 9	F5-1	12	--	0.05	12	--
	F1-2	21	7.6	6.2	48	--		F5-2	6	7.1	0.5	17	--
	F2-1	9	7.8	4.8	48	--		F6-1	9	7.4	0.03	18	--
	F2-2	21	8.0	3.8	46	--		F7-1	9	7.7	0.05	16	--
	F2-3	21	7.7	9.0	42	--		F7-2	21	7.9	0.1	13	--
	F2-4	9	7.9	6.6	46	--		RV1-2	21	7.6	0.05	16	--
	F2-5	9	8.1	8.5	--	--		RVII-1	9	7.7	0.05	31	--
	F2-6	21	7.7	8.6	44	--	NOV 16	F1-1	9	7.7	3.9	44	--
	F3-1	9	7.9	4.0	44	--		F1-2	21	7.7	10.9	46	--
	F3-2	21	7.8	6.0	44	--		F2-1	9	8.0	4.7	42	--
	R1-2	21	8.0	3.0	54	--		F2-2	21	8.0	9.6	44	--
	R1-3	33	8.0	2.9	52	--		F2-3	21	7.8	13.1	46	--
	R11-2	21	8.1	1.0	46	--		F2-4	9	7.9	6.0	48	--
	R11-3	33	7.7	11.0	54	--		F2-5	9	8.0	1.6	29	--
	R111-2	21	--	1.5	--	--		F2-6	21	7.9	1.6	30	--
	R111-3	33	7.9	9.7	52	--		F3-1	9	7.9	4.9	44	--
	R1V-2	21	7.9	1.3	56	--		F3-2	21	8.0	6.4	44	--
	R1V-3	33	7.7	1.1	60	--		R1-2	21	8.0	17.1	48	--
	F5-1	12	7.9	0.05	10	--		R1-3	33	8.1	12.9	46	--
	F5-2	6	7.7	0.2	14	--		R11-2	21	8.2	8.2	46	--
	F6-1	9	7.8	0.05	14	--		R11-3	33	8.0	8.3	54	--
	F7-1	9	7.6	0.02	14	--		R111-2	21	8.1	14.7	--	--
	F7-2	21	7.6	0.03	14	--		R111-3	33	8.0	1.5	49	--
	RV1-2	21	8.0	0.03	12	--		R1V-2	21	8.0	5.7	56	--
	RVII-2	9	8.1	0.04	8	--		R1V-3	33	8.0	1.6	56	--
OCT 19	F1-1	9	7.4	3.0	50	--	NOV 30	F1-1	9	--	8.0	--	--
	F1-2	21	7.3	8.0	50	--		F1-2	21	--	16.6	--	--
	F2-1	9	7.5	8.5	51	--		F2-1	9	--	14.7	--	--
	F2-2	21	7.6	6.3	49	--							
	F2-3	21	7.6	6.5	46	--							
	F2-4	9	7.6	10.2	47	--							

TABLE A-18. (CONTD.)

DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> mg/L	Cl	COND. @ 25°C µmhos/cm	DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> mg/L	Cl	COND. @ 25°C µmhos/cm	
	LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>	DEPTH In.						LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>	DEPTH In.					
NOV 30 (contd.)	F2-2	21	--	14.2	--	--	FEB 15 (contd.)	F2-5	9	7.9	12.4	--	--	
	F2-3	21	--	22.8	--	--		F2-6	21	7.7	10.7	--	--	
	F2-4	9	--	9.75	--	--		F3-1	9	7.8	11.3	--	--	
	F2-5	9	--	6.0	--	--		F3-2	21	7.8	12.4	--	--	
	F2-6	21	--	13.1	--	--		R1-2	21	8.1	9.2	--	--	
	F3-1	9	--	22.0	--	--		R1-3	33	8.0	9.9	--	--	
	F3-2	21	--	14.9	--	--		R11-2	21	7.9	24.8	--	--	
	R1-2	21	--	21.4	--	--		R11-3	33	7.7	--	--	--	
	R1-3	33	--	20.4	--	--		R111-2	21	--	4.2	--	--	
	R11-2	21	--	10.6	--	--		R111-3	33	7.8	7.5	--	--	
	R11-3	33	--	17.1	--	--		RIV-2	21	8.1	0.1	--	--	
	R111-2	21	--	14.6	--	--		RIV-3	33	8.0	0.1	--	--	
	R111-3	33	--	10.0	--	--								
	RIV-2	21	--	0.37	--	--		MAR 1	F1-1	9	7.4	8.1	--	--
RIV-3	33	--	2.72	--	--	F1-2	21		7.4	9.0	--	--		
						F2-1	9		7.5	15.6	--	--		
DEC 7	F5-1	12	8.1	0.02	13	--	F2-2		21	7.6	11.6	--	--	
	F5-2	6	7.9	0.03	16	--	F2-3		21	7.4	14.6	--	--	
	F7-1	9	8.0	0.07	17	--	F2-4		9	7.4	14.4	--	--	
	F7-2	21	7.8	0.02	14	--	F2-5		9	7.6	14.9	--	--	
	RVI-1	21	7.9	0.03	16	--	F2-6		21	7.4	15.8	--	--	
	RV11-1	9	7.9	0.04	--	--	F3-1		9	7.5	17.0	--	--	
							F3-2		21	7.4	18.1	--	--	
DEC 27	F1-1	9	--	4.2	--	--	R1-2		21	7.8	9.9	--	--	
	F1-2	21	--	21.0	--	--	R1-3		33	7.9	8.4	--	--	
	F2-1	9	8.1	2.8	--	--	R11-2		21	7.9	2.2	--	--	
	F2-2	21	8.1	17.5	--	--	R11-3		33	7.9	7.6	--	--	
	F2-3	21	8.1	14.0	--	--	R111-2	21	--	--	--	--		
	F2-4	9	8.2	7.2	--	--	R111-3	33	7.9	8.2	--	--		
	F2-5	9	8.2	1.3	--	--	RIV-2	21	7.9	1.2	--	--		
	F2-6	21	8.1	3.3	--	--	RIV-3	33	8.0	2.6	--	--		
	F3-1	9	8.2	3.8	--	--								
	F3-2	21	8.2	8.7	--	--	APR 5	F1-1	9	7.3	5.2	58	--	
	R1-2	21	8.2	5.1	--	--		F1-2	21	6.8	4.8	58	--	
	R1-3	33	8.2	16.8	--	--		F2-1	9	7.6	9.6	74	--	
	R11-2	21	--	--	--	--		F2-2	21	6.6	5.0	90	--	
	R11-3	33	--	0.8	--	--		F2-3	21	7.6	11.1	70	--	
R111-2	21	--	21.0	--	--	F2-4		9	7.3	15.3	68	--		
R111-3	33	8.2	12.7	--	--	F2-5		9	7.8	9.3	44	--		
RIV-2	21	8.2	0.8	--	--	F2-6		21	7.6	7.9	60	--		
RIV-3	33	8.2	6.0	--	--	F3-1		9	7.3	9.8	60	--		
						F3-2		21	7.6	16.6	60	--		
(1973) JAN 26	F1-1	9	7.4	14.1	--	--		R11-3	33	7.6	6.6	--	--	
	F1-2	21	7.6	16.1	--	--		RIV-2	21	7.8	0.1	--	--	
	F2-1	9	7.6	16.7	--	--								
	F2-2	21	7.9	18.6	--	--		APR 26	F1-1	9	7.5	4.2	--	--
	F2-3	21	7.4	13.7	--	--	F1-2		21	7.6	3.4	--	--	
	F2-4	9	7.7	13.9	--	--	F2-1		9	7.6	7.6	--	--	
	F2-5	9	7.8	14.1	--	--	F2-2		21	8.0	2.7	--	--	
	F2-6	21	7.5	12.4	--	--	F2-3		21	7.7	7.3	--	--	
	F3-1	9	7.7	17.9	--	--	F2-4		9	7.6	6.3	--	--	
	F3-2	21	7.7	19.4	--	--	F2-5		9	7.8	2.9	--	--	
	R1-2	21	8.1	9.5	--	--	F2-6		21	7.9	6.2	--	--	
	R1-3	33	8.2	20.1	--	--	F3-1		9	8.0	9.8	--	--	
	R11-2	21	8.2	2.6	--	--	F3-2		21	7.9	14.3	--	--	
	R11-3	33	8.2	7.8	--	--	R11-3		33	8.1	6.0	--	--	
R111-2	21	7.5	42.5	--	--	RIV-3	33		7.9	0.6	--	--		
R111-3	33	7.9	11.2	--	--									
RIV-2	21	7.7	8.9	--	--	MAY 10	F1-1		9	6.8	4.1	--	--	
RIV-3	33	8.1	2.8	--	--		F1-2	21	7.0	4.5	--	--		
							F2-1	9	7.3	10.4	--	--		
FEB 15	F1-1	9	7.6	6.5	--		--	F2-2	21	7.3	2.4	--	--	
	F1-2	21	7.5	6.5	--		--	F2-3	21	7.2	10.0	--	--	
	F2-1	9	7.8	13.2	--		--	F2-4	9	7.3	11.1	--	--	
	F2-2	21	8.1	9.4	--		--	F2-5	9	7.3	4.1	--	--	
	F2-3	21	7.7	10.3	--		--	F2-6	21	7.3	6.2	--	--	
	F2-4	9	7.7	9.3	--		--	F3-1	9	7.2	8.9	--	--	
								F3-2	21	7.4	8.9	--	--	

DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> as N <sup>c</sup> mg/L	Cl	COND. @ 25°C µmhos/cm	TOC	Na	K	SiO <sub>2</sub>
	LOCATION NO. <sup>a</sup>	DEPTH In.								
JUNE 8	F1-1	9	6.9	4.7	48	--	--	53.5	5.6	--
	F1-2	21	7.1	6.3	48	--	--	64.5	1.1	--
	F2-1	9	7.4	2.8	70	--	--	60.0	0.66	--
	F2-2	21	7.3	2.2	--	--	--	72.0	0.27	--
	F2-3	21	7.3	8.5	55.2	--	--	70.0	0.27	--
	F2-4	9	7.4	7.3	45.6	--	--	60.0	1.30	--
	F2-5	9	7.4	2.4	55.2	--	--	63.0	0.27	--
	F2-6	21	7.2	2.9	53.0	--	--	64.5	0.40	--
	F3-1	9	7.6	4.6	53.0	--	--	57.5	--	--
	F3-2	21	7.5	5.8	55.2	--	--	64.0	--	--

NOTE: In. x 2.54 = cm.

<sup>a</sup> REFER TO TABLE A-16, APPENDIX A FOR POINT SAMPLER LOCATION.<sup>b</sup> SECONDARY TREATED EFFLUENT REPLACED WALAHOLE DITCH WATER AS THE IRRIGATION SOURCE FOR FURROWS 1, 2, AND 3.<sup>c</sup> INCLUDES NITRITE CONCENTRATION VALUE.

TABLE A-19. COMPOSITE LEACHATE FROM CERAMIC POINT SAMPLERS LOCATED IN THE TEST PLOT OF OSC FIELD NO. 240--IRRIGATED WITH SECONDARY SEWAGE EFFLUENT.

DATE	POINT DEPTH in.	SAMPLER LOCA- TION	pH	TDS mg/l	COND. @ 25°C umhos/ cm	TOTAL HARD- NESS	NITROGEN as N				TOTAL P	Ca	Mg <sup>2+</sup> mg/l	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	ALK. as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL COLI- FORMS
							TOC	KJEL- DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL												
(1972)																						
JUNE 29	9	F <sup>a</sup>	7.0	--	380	225	4.5	--	5.0	--	--	48	26	23	2.3	34	55	21	0.01	--	--	--
	21	F	7.0	--	460	223	3.5	--	4.0	--	--	47	26	22	3.5	32	31	23	0.01	--	--	--
	21	R <sup>b</sup>	7.2	--	--	--	4.0	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	18	4.8	28	43	27	0.02	--	--	--
	33	R	7.0	--	440	264	3.5	--	2.2	--	--	--	35	18	3.0	33	21	18	0.01	--	--	--
JUNE 30	9	F	6.9	--	320	--	4.0	--	2.3	--	--	--	--	18	4.0	28	38	30	0.02	--	--	--
	21	F	6.9	--	350	--	3.5	--	1.3	--	--	48	--	22	2.0	26	17	23	0.01	--	--	--
	21	R	7.0	--	360	--	4.5	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	18	5.6	25	50	29	0.02	--	--	--
	33	R	7.1	--	400	--	4.0	--	0.4	--	--	48	--	17	2.3	28	31	24	0.02	--	--	--
JULY 6	9	F	8.0	--	260	160	4.0	--	3.3	--	--	54	6	18	5.5	28	18	12	0.04	--	--	--
	21	F	8.0	--	190	165	3.0	--	3.3	--	--	60	4	18	4.9	28	20	16	0.04	--	--	--
	21	R	7.9	--	370	294	3.5	--	2.0	--	--	100	11	17	3.0	32	28	16	0.05	--	--	--
	33	R	8.0	--	320	274	3.5	--	1.7	--	--	100	6	15	1.8	30	25	14	0.04	--	--	--
JULY 7	9	F	8.2	--	260	180	4.0	--	2.3	--	--	60	7	13	6.1	26	20	15	0.02	--	--	--
	21	F	8.2	--	260	186	4.0	--	1.6	--	--	74	1	17	5.8	24	22	18	0.03	--	--	--
	9	R	8.2	--	--	--	3.0	--	4.5	--	--	80	--	13	11.8	--	23	15	--	--	--	--
	21	R	7.5	--	--	245	4.5	--	0.2	--	--	80	11	18	3.5	--	23	13	0.03	--	--	--
	33	R	7.6	--	--	270	3.5	--	0.6	--	--	100	5	14	1.8	58	8	8	0.03	--	--	--
JULY 13	9	F	8.2	--	360	210	4.5	--	2.8	--	--	72	7	54	3.4	40	25	18	--	--	--	--
	21	F	7.9	--	460	208	4.0	0.25	3.0	3.25	--	95	0	31	3.5	36	20	20	--	--	--	--
	21	R	8.1	--	--	275	3.5	--	0.6	--	--	100	6	20	2.0	--	49	23	--	--	--	--
	33	R	7.9	--	420	300	4.0	0	2.2	2.2	--	100	12	16	1.5	32	48	12	--	--	--	--
JULY 14	9	F	8.1	--	410	257	3.0	--	1.1	--	--	80	14	25	5.1	45	22	18	--	--	--	--
	21	F	7.9	--	380	275	4.0	--	0.9	--	--	88	18	21	4.7	41	26	18	--	--	--	--
	21	R	8.1	--	--	275	4.0	--	0.3	--	--	80	25	18	3.3	36	33	20	--	--	--	--
	33	R	8.0	--	380	318	4.0	--	0.6	--	--	88	7	24	2.9	44	50	15	--	--	--	--
JULY 20	9	F	8.0	636	360	224	5.0	0.02	2.42	2.44	--	84	9	38	1.6	36	8	31	--	--	--	--
	21	F	7.9	613	400	244	5.0	0.02	2.21	2.23	--	82	5	36	2.5	39	7	22	--	--	--	--
	21	R	7.9	696	460	256	5.0	0.01	0.23	0.24	--	108	5	25	1.5	32	3	19	--	--	--	--
	33	R	7.9	976	500	300	3.0	0.02	1.60	1.62	--	110	7	23	1.5	37	4	17	--	--	--	--
JULY 21	9	F	8.0	--	--	172	4.0	--	1.28	--	--	54	9	37	1.8	35	--	26	--	--	--	--
	21	F	8.0	--	--	140	5.0	--	0.72	--	--	40	10	34	1.5	40	--	18	--	--	--	--
	21	R	7.9	--	--	--	4.0	--	0.18	--	--	--	--	22	1.7	30	--	21	--	--	--	--
	33	R	7.8	--	--	--	4.0	--	0.38	--	--	--	--	20	0.7	35	--	13	--	--	--	--
JULY 27	9	F	7.7	--	400	208	4.0	--	3.18	--	0.35	78	5	39	2.0	42	21	20	--	--	--	--
	21	F	7.7	353	470	268	4.0	--	2.28	--	0.11	98	7	17	1.0	42	20	22	--	--	--	--
	33	R	7.9	372	500	164	3.0	--	1.26	--	--	64	1	36	2.0	36	--	14	--	--	--	--
JULY 28	9	F	8.0	--	500	204	4.0	--	1.47	--	--	64	11	32	1.3	38	21	12	--	--	--	--
	21	F	7.9	--	520	244	4.0	--	1.06	--	--	88	6	28	1.7	38	31	10	--	--	--	--
	21	R	8.0	--	--	275	3.0	--	0.25	--	--	92	11	20	1.0	27	--	19	--	--	--	--
	33	R	7.8	--	500	300	3.0	--	0.29	--	--	95	15	17	1.1	38	--	7	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-19. (CONTD.)

DATE	POINT DEPTH in.	SAMPLER LOCA- TION	pH	TDS mg/ℓ	COND. @ 25°C µmhos/ cm	TOTAL HARD- NESS	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P	Ca	Mg <sup>2+</sup> mg/ℓ	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	ALK. as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL COLI- FORMS
								KJEL- DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL												
AUG 3	9	F	8.2	--	--	168	--	0.05	5.45	5.50	0.49	60	4	44	1.7	50	32	22	--	--	200	--
	21	F	8.2	--	--	184	--	0.02	3.48	3.50	0.22	63	4	37	1.6	46	20	21	--	--	220	--
	21	R	8.2	--	--	160	--	0.00	1.04	1.04	0.18	58	4	18	0.5	44	12	19	--	--	255	--
	33	R	7.8	--	--	135	--	0.00	2.78	2.78	0.05	45	6	16	0.5	44	8	13	--	--	215	--
AUG 4	9	F	8.3	--	--	--	--	0.00	4.37	4.37	--	--	--	37	1.2	46	--	22	--	--	197	--
	21	F	8.2	--	--	--	--	0.00	3.93	3.93	--	--	--	36	1.4	44	14	21	--	--	212	--
	21	R	8.2	--	--	--	--	0.00	0.25	0.25	--	--	--	17	0.8	34	--	18	--	--	150	--
	33	R	8.1	--	--	--	--	0.00	0.95	0.95	--	--	--	15	0.4	44	7	16	--	--	320	--
AUG 10	9	F	8.1	--	440	136	--	0.07	5.60	5.67	0.93	50	3	43	2.2	50	28	28	--	--	180	--
	21	F	7.9	--	400	184	--	0.01	4.87	4.88	0.31	64	6	40	1.7	47	19	22	--	--	212	--
	21	R	8.1	--	400	120	--	0.01	1.40	1.41	--	45	2	18	0.6	48	12	21	--	--	160	--
	33	R	8.1	--	420	108	--	0.00	2.84	2.84	0.03	37	4	16	0.5	48	8	14	--	--	190	--
AUG 11	9	F	8.2	--	--	--	--	0.01	4.40	4.41	--	--	--	--	1.2	40	--	24	--	--	212	--
	21	F	8.2	--	--	--	--	0.00	4.52	4.52	0.05	--	--	--	1.3	42	--	20	--	--	252	--
	21	R	8.2	--	--	--	--	0.00	0.53	0.53	--	--	--	--	1.2	38	--	20	--	--	240	--
	33	R	8.3	--	--	--	--	0.00	1.97	1.97	--	--	--	--	0.4	42	--	15	--	--	246	--
AUG 17	9	F	7.9	--	400	162	12	0.22	4.68	4.90	0.18	59	4	45	2.0	48	26	24	--	--	190	101
	21	F	7.9	--	370	184	9	0.03	4.15	4.18	0.15	62	7	41	1.5	50	21	20	--	--	206	113
	21	R	8.1	--	480	168	8	0.01	2.84	2.85	0.02	60	4	18	0.6	53	18	15	--	--	280	117
	33	R	8.1	--	500	308	9	0.00	4.03	4.03	0.04	110	8	18	0.8	52	14	12	--	--	260	144
AUG 24	9	F	7.8	--	--	192	--	0.16	4.26	4.42	--	70	4	50	0.9	46	27	19	--	--	206	--
	21	F	8.1	--	--	220	--	0.00	4.30	4.30	--	80	5	45	1.3	46	34	18	--	--	230	--
	21	R	7.9	--	--	232	--	0.02	2.66	2.68	--	72	13	20	0.3	52	12	12	--	--	262	--
	33	R	8.0	--	--	254	--	0.00	3.95	3.95	--	82	10	20	0.5	48	12	12	--	--	278	--
AUG 25	9	F	7.7	--	--	--	--	0.21	3.60	3.81	--	--	--	49	1.1	46	20	20	--	--	225	--
	21	F	8.2	--	--	--	--	0.10	3.30	3.40	--	--	--	45	1.0	42	17	19	--	--	246	--
	21	R	7.8	--	--	--	--	0.07	1.22	1.29	--	--	--	20	0.8	48	12	18	--	--	205	--
	33	R	8.1	--	--	--	--	0.01	3.95	3.96	--	--	--	19	0.6	43	10	17	--	--	249	--
SEPT 8	9	F	8.0	358	380	220	12	0.45	3.75	4.20	--	70	11	47	2.9	40	23	29	--	--	--	84
	21	F	7.9	397	420	150	12	0.03	4.25	4.28	--	48	7	47	1.2	38	20	16	--	--	--	112
	21	R	7.8	446	420	250	10	0.01	2.75	2.76	--	74	16	26	0.8	51	14	13	--	--	--	153
	33	R	8.0	456	460	345	6	0.00	5.45	5.45	--	114	15	21	0.5	54	15	10	--	--	--	140
SEPT 14	9	F	7.5	388	430	170	10	0.59	3.78	--	--	56	7	52	2.5	45	28	24	--	--	--	106
	21	F	7.9	415	440	200	9	0.19	3.45	--	--	70	6	48	1.4	45	23	19	--	--	--	108
	21	R	8.0	404	550	335	7	0.01	2.02	--	--	110	15	23	0.6	50	18	12	--	--	--	143
	33	R	7.9	459	600	335	6	0.00	5.52	--	--	113	13	21	0.5	54	18	11	--	--	--	145
SEPT 21	9	F	7.8	384	460	155	10	0.82	6.10	6.92	--	54	5	57	2.2	48	24	25	--	--	--	70
	21	F	7.7	309	520	210	7	0.12	6.10	6.22	--	75	6	54	1.2	47	22	14	--	--	--	80
	21	R	7.8	--	500	270	7	0.03	2.14	2.17	--	86	13	33	0.5	49	15	13	--	--	--	55
	33	R	7.9	367	620	360	6	0.00	8.00	8.00	--	122	14	26	0.7	55	15	11	--	--	--	85
SEPT 28	9	F	7.7	353	480	145	10	0.45	4.97	5.42	--	50	5	54	2.3	48	26	30	--	--	--	--
	21	F	7.8	392	500	200	10	0.21	5.22	5.43	--	68	7	57	1.5	50	24	20	--	--	--	--
	21	R	7.8	--	600	335	7	0.02	3.45	3.47	--	110	15	29	0.5	53	20	13	--	--	--	--
	33	R	7.9	473	680	350	6	0.00	6.05	6.85	--	118	13	30	0.5	56	22	10	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-19. (CONTD.)

DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	TDS mg/ℓ	COND. @ 25°C µmhos/ cm	TOTAL HARD- NESS	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P	Ca	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	ALK. as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL COLI- FORMS
	DEPTH in.	LOCA- TION						KJEL- DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL												
OCT 5	9	F	8.0	414	520	199	10	0.31	5.87	6.18	--	68	7	56	1.9	40	21	22	--	--	--	--
	21	F	8.0	397	580	208	9	0.05	6.06	6.10	--	69	8	53	1.0	42	17	23	--	--	--	--
	21	R	7.9	--	--	174	6	0.02	1.83	1.85	--	60	6	31	0.5	54	16	17	--	--	--	--
	33	R	8.0	500	630	324	5	0.00	6.35	6.35	--	114	10	28	0.5	50	14	14	--	--	--	--
OCT 12	9	F	7.8	391	500	189	12	0.44	4.50	4.94	--	60	10	56	1.9	44	32	26	--	--	--	--
	21	F	7.9	514	550	213	8	0.16	6.63	6.79	--	70	9	56	0.9	44	30	22	--	--	--	--
	21	R	7.9	--	--	175	5	0.01	3.74	3.75	--	--	--	33	0.5	52	18	14	--	--	--	--
	33	R	8.0	359	520	216	5	0.00	6.60	6.60	--	71	10	30	0.5	52	18	11	--	--	--	--
OCT 19	9	F	7.8	417	500	182	11	0.19	8.00	8.19	--	64	6	57	1.7	48	27	23	--	--	--	--
	21	F	8.1	--	540	206	8	0.08	8.10	8.18	--	68	9	56	1.0	48	21	22	--	--	--	--
	21	R	7.9	--	--	180	5	0.01	4.17	4.18	--	61	7	38	0.5	58	17	13	--	--	--	--
	33	R	8.0	--	550	208	4	0.00	6.15	6.15	--	78	3	35	0.5	54	14	11	--	--	--	--
OCT 26	9	F	7.8	--	550	177	--	0.31	6.90	7.21	--	64	4	56	1.5	46	22	24	--	--	--	--
	21	F	7.7	--	600	189	--	0.10	6.70	6.80	--	70	3	54	0.9	48	31	22	--	--	--	--
	21	R	7.8	--	630	177	--	0.00	10.80	10.80	--	--	--	36	0.4	56	14	17	--	--	--	--
	33	R	7.9	441	780	206	--	0.00	5.90	5.90	--	68	9	33	0.6	52	12	12	--	--	--	--
NOV 2	9	F	7.9	404	500	173	15	0.34	3.42	3.76	--	56	8	54	2.0	42	25	26	--	--	--	66
	21	F	7.9	441	520	208	9	0.19	7.50	7.69	--	64	11	56	1.2	44	24	22	--	--	--	78
	21	R	7.8	--	560	244	5	0.05	2.11	2.16	--	70	17	37	0.5	48	17	20	--	--	--	84
	33	R	7.9	512	600	336	6	0.07	3.90	3.97	--	111	15	38	0.5	52	16	11	--	--	--	90
NOV 16	9	F	7.8	401	500	184	5	1.40	5.30	6.70	--	58	10	72	2.7	40	28	25	--	--	--	52
	21	F	7.7	431	500	203	5	0.48	9.30	9.78	--	68	8	75	1.0	44	25	18	--	--	--	55
	21	R	7.8	--	550	226	3	0.05	10.40	10.45	--	72	11	58	0.5	48	18	15	--	--	--	70
	33	R	7.9	497	600	328	3	0.00	9.70	9.70	--	91	13	53	0.7	52	18	11	--	--	--	79
NOV 30	9	F	8.0	423	480	190	12	0.80	11.20	12.00	--	57	12	55	2.3	48	30	77	--	--	--	55
	21	F	8.0	399	490	199	8	0.15	14.90	15.05	--	62	11	58	0.9	64	28	49	--	--	--	58
	21	R	8.1	--	550	--	5	0.05	14.50	14.55	--	--	--	40	0.8	59	20	--	--	--	71	
	33	R	8.0	600	600	304	5	0.01	12.10	12.11	--	100	13	41	0.8	57	17	38	--	--	--	78
DEC 27	9	F	8.1	549	550	168	9	1.10	4.62	5.72	--	58	6	90	1.9	100	31	28	--	--	--	--
	21	F	8.1	562	620	211	8	0.42	13.70	14.12	--	74	6	79	0.8	85	28	18	--	--	--	--
	21	R	8.0	--	--	--	--	0.07	6.30	6.37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	33	R	8.1	630	700	275	5	0.02	7.85	7.87	--	94	7	80	1.3	117	18	14	--	--	--	--
(1973)																						
JAN 11	9	F	7.6	--	530	168	12	0.90	7.75	8.65	--	55	8	54	3.0	67	27	35	--	--	--	65
	21	F	7.7	--	580	187	10	0.21	7.30	7.51	--	68	4	56	1.2	60	24	28	--	--	--	72
	21	R	7.9	--	600	320	7	0.05	13.50	13.55	--	--	--	36	0.4	58	21	27	--	--	--	75
	33	R	7.9	--	750	256	5	0.00	9.90	9.90	--	--	--	49	1.4	68	38	27	--	--	--	80
JAN 26	9	F	7.7	376	460	170	10	0.61	13.00	13.61	--	58	6	52	3.2	52	22	33	--	--	--	50
	21	F	7.8	350	600	204	10	0.10	14.40	14.50	--	74	5	59	1.2	52	21	23	--	--	--	55
	21	R	8.0	--	--	--	5	0.10	9.50	9.60	--	--	--	39	0.8	--	--	30	--	--	--	55
	33	R	8.1	--	600	290	5	0.00	10.10	10.10	--	90	16	49	2.0	64	20	26	--	--	--	60

TABLE A-19. (CONTD.)

DATE	POINT SAMPLER		pH	TDS mg/ℓ	COND. @ 25°C μmhos/ cm	TOTAL HARD- NESS	TOC	NITROGEN as N			TOTAL P	Ca	Mg <sup>2+</sup> mg/ℓ	Na	K	Cl	SO <sub>4</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	B	GREASE	ALK. as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL COLI- FORMS	
	DEPTH in.	LOCA- TION						KJEL- DAHL	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub>	TOTAL													
FEB 15	9	F	7.7	400	500	180	11	0.21	10.10	10.31	--	59	8.1	48	3.5	50	30	34	--	--	--	--	
	21	F	7.8	386	480	192	8	0.10	9.72	9.82	--	69	4.6	53	1.0	52	21	30	--	--	--	--	
	21	R	7.8	--	520	--	--	--	0.05	4.30	4.35	--	--	--	41	1.0	--	--	34	--	--	--	--
	33	R	8.0	--	600	204	4	0.01	5.30	5.31	--	68	8.3	35	2.0	54	17	39	--	--	--	--	--
MAR 1	9	F	7.8	435	450	178	12	2.10	13.00	15.10	--	64	3.9	60	2.5	54	41	43	--	--	--	75	
	21	F	7.7	471	500	202	11	1.10	14.60	15.70	--	76	2.9	72	0.5	58	15	23	--	--	--	70	
	21	R	7.7	--	--	260	5	0.60	4.35	4.95	--	90	8.5	56	0.5	65	--	21	--	--	--	78	
	33	R	7.8	485	620	250	6	0.05	8.65	8.70	--	96	2.4	57	1.5	60	38	13	--	--	--	85	
APR 5	9	F	7.6	422	480	154	12	4.80	11.40	16.20	--	58	2.2	58	3.6	58	39	35	--	--	--	68	
	21	F	7.6	466	520	192	7	1.10	10.80	11.90	--	72	2.9	70	1.5	62	40	21	--	--	--	70	
APR 26	9	F	7.8	--	500	160	10	2.8	--	--	--	61	--	56	2.6	68	51	30	--	--	--	--	
	21	F	7.8	--	550	210	7	1.0	--	--	--	78	--	65	0.6	75	30	20	--	--	--	--	
MAY 10	9	F	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59	2.2	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	21	F	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	67	0.8	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	

NOTE: DUE TO THE VARYING QUANTITY OF SAMPLE FOR EACH LOCATION, SAMPLES WERE GENERALLY COMPOSITED BY USING THE AVAILABLE INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE QUANTITY RATHER THAN FOLLOWING UNIFORM ALIQUOT ADDITIONS AT EACH SAMPLE DEPTH. (in. x 2.54 = cm.)

\* CALCULATED BY THE EQUIVALENT WEIGHT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOTAL HARDNESS AND CALCIUM.

<sup>a</sup> LOCATED IN THE FURROW OF THE SUGARCANE FIELD.

<sup>b</sup> LOCATED IN THE RIDGE OF THE SUGARCANE FIELD.

TABLE A-20. SOIL ANALYSIS OF OSC SUGARCANE FIELD NO. 246 (SAMPLED JANUARY 26, 1973).

TEST PLOT	LAB. NO.	FIELD NO.	SAMPLE NO.	DEPTH in.	DENSITY FACTOR	GSG	pH	P* lbs/ac-ft	K	Ca	NITROGEN AVAIL. MINER. <sup>a</sup>	
9A	122	246	1	0-12	2.9	N	5.9	135	290	4300	25	50
21B	123	"	2	0-12	2.9	N	5.8	160	330	4250	25	60
29C	124	"	3	0-12	2.9	N	6.9	175	205	6100	25	60
14A	125	"	4	0-12	2.9	N	5.7	185	315	3950	20	55
25C	126	"	5	0-12	2.9	N	6.0	100	130	3950	25	55
AVERAGE:							6.1	151	254	4510	24	56

NOTE: SOIL ANALYSIS PERFORMED BY THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION, EXCEPT FOR NITROGEN AND DENSITY FACTOR VALUES CONDUCTED BY THE AGRONOMY DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, HONOLULU.

\* NaHCO<sub>3</sub>-P.

<sup>a</sup> MINERALIZABLE.



TABLE A-21. LEACHATE FROM CERAMIC POINT SAMPLERS LOCATED IN A TEST PLOT OF OSC SUGARCANE FIELD NO. 246.

DATE 1973	SAMPLE	pH	NH <sub>3</sub> -N	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub> -N	Na	K	TOTAL HARDNESS (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Ca	Mg mg/L	SiO <sub>2</sub>	ORTHO-P	TOTAL-P	TC	TOC	TDS	CON- DUC- TIVITY	Cl <sub>2</sub> mg/L
02/15	F45	7.8	--	1.89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38
"	F46	7.9	--	2.83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
"	F47	7.7	--	4.62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
"	F48	8.0	--	3.78	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	F49	2.9	--	3.63	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
"	F50	2.5	--	2.15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
"	F51	2.3	--	1.77	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
"	F52	6.9	--	4.46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
"	F53	3.5	--	3.75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
"	F54	4.3	--	3.45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45
02/27 & 02/28	F45	7.2	--	20.80	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.080	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	F46	7.2	--	2.91	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.080	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	F47	6.7	--	16.20	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.240	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	F48	6.8	--	22.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.210	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	F49	4.5	--	1.47	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.050	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	F50	4.0	--	4.07	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.050	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	F51	3.9	--	3.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.060	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	F52	6.8	--	16.80	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.160	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	F53	4.3	--	6.12	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.110	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	F54	6.2	--	23.60	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.100	--	--	--	--	--	--
03/14	F45	6.7	0.25	10.60	--	--	--	--	--	21	0.049	0.179	--	--	--	--	--
"	F46	6.8	0.65	7.68	--	--	385	128	15.9	18	0.154	0.270	--	--	--	--	--
"	F47	3.8	0.75	9.80	--	--	337	96	23.7	80	0.122	0.244	--	--	--	--	--
"	F48	6.5	0.01	19.90	--	--	216	70	10.0	4	0.068	0.228	--	--	--	--	--
"	F49	3.6	1.50	20.60	--	--	192	56	12.7	45	0.059	0.195	--	--	--	--	--
"	F50	4.2	1.61	13.05	--	--	110	38	3.7	21	0.041	0.162	--	--	--	--	--
"	F51	4.0	1.46	3.56	--	--	164	64	1.0	3	13.400	13.900	--	--	--	--	--
"	F52	4.1	1.61	31.20	--	--	253	95	3.9	25	0.070	0.244	--	--	--	--	--
"	F53	4.8	1.30	11.00	--	--	173	64	3.2	25	0.032	0.162	--	--	--	--	--
"	F54	2.4	0.76	20.60	--	--	--	--	--	23	0.390	0.550	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-21. (CONTD.)

DATE 1973	SAMPLE	pH	NH <sub>3</sub> -N	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub> -N	Na	K	TOTAL HARDNESS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Ca	Mg mg/ℓ	SiO <sub>2</sub>	ORTHO-P	TOTAL-P	TC	TOC	TDS	CON- DUC- TIVITY	Cl <sub>2</sub> mg/ℓ
04/04	F45	6.4	0.12	30.05	30	2.6	398	128	19.0	14	0.050	0.090	7	1	--	600	--
"	F46	6.6	0.18	47.59	26	2.0	398	130	17.8	14	10.010	10.010	8	1	--	580	--
"	F47	6.5	0.72	27.50	26	1.6	288	86	17.7	31	0.530	0.780	8	1	--	500	--
"	F48	6.7	0.05	32.60	23	1.6	201	66	8.8	--	0.060	0.070	7	1	--	450	--
"	F49	6.0	0.80	20.37	20	0.8	168	56	6.8	13	0.121	0.130	4	1	--	420	--
"	F50	3.4	0.75	37.51	32	1.4	240	92	2.4	13	0.050	0.090	4	1	--	500	--
"	F51	4.1	0.52	28.52	29	1.6	273	110	0.1	11	0.045	0.300	2	1	--	560	--
"	F52	6.7	1.10	33.62	32	1.8	297	118	0.2	30	0.640	1.040	6	1	--	660	--
"	F53	3.7	1.05	33.11	30	1.4	426	158	10.0	20	0.140	0.280	6	1	--	960	--
"	F54	2.6	0.20	33.59	20	0.6	--	--	--	20	--	--	9	1	--	--	--
04/16	21B-1	6.8	0.54	12.60	28	2.8	77	31	0	--	0.241	0.391	--	--	--	--	--
"	21B-2	7.0	0.48	14.30	26	2.3	75	30	0	--	0.075	0.238	--	--	--	--	--
"	21B-3	7.0	1.60	18.50	24	2.1	90	36	0	--	0.091	0.245	--	--	--	--	--
"	21B-4	7.0	1.08	8.90	26	3.0	67	26	0.5	--	0.629	0.978	--	--	--	--	--
"	21B-6	7.1	1.05	25.20	30	3.8	163	58	5.6	--	0.368	0.717	--	--	--	--	--
"	21B-7	7.1	0.45	15.10	26	2.6	95	38	0	--	0.326	0.686	--	--	--	--	--
"	21B-8	7.2	1.52	18.50	27	4.3	101	40	0.2	--	0.130	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	21B-9	7.2	2.88	30.40	40	5.1	274	82	16.8	--	0.099	0.270	--	--	--	--	--
"	21B-10	6.9	0.75	25.20	42	6.0	375	102	31.6	--	0.284	0.443	--	--	--	--	--
04/18	20C-1	7.2	0.355	14.20	22	2.1	144	46	7.1	--	0.130	0.293	--	--	--	--	--
"	20C-2	6.8	0.625	25.90	27	2.6	115	36	6.1	--	0.075	0.245	--	--	--	--	--
"	20C-3	2.9	0.010	11.65	37	2.3	96	36	1.5	--	0.081	0.212	--	--	--	--	--
"	20C-4	5.8	0.712	22.20	29	2.1	284	96	11.7	--	0.058	0.212	--	--	--	--	--
"	20C-5	5.9	0.530	44.00	36	4.9	211	70	8.8	--	0.085	0.349	--	--	--	--	--
"	20C-6	6.1	0.930	28.40	36	9.4	106	40	1.5	--	0.055	0.489	--	--	--	--	--
"	20C-7	6.2	0.765	22.00	30	2.8	144	58	0	--	0.062	0.238	--	--	--	--	--
"	20C-8	6.2	0.730	32.20	34	2.6	130	46	3.7	--	0.055	0.200	--	--	--	--	--
"	20C-9	6.2	0.750	24.80	30	3.6	115	24	13.5	--	0.095	0.254	--	--	--	--	--
"	20C-10	6.1	0.098	18.10	33	3.6	53	16	3.2	--	0.058	0.228	--	--	--	--	--
05/02	F45	7.0	0.150	47.00	32	0.9	316	112	8.8	11.0	0.130	0.196	--	--	--	480	175.0
"	F46	6.6	0.600	49.50	25	1.5	264	98	4.6	11.0	0.042	--	--	--	448	360	135.0
"	F47	6.6	0.550	5.00	19	0.9	149	54	3.4	27.0	5.479	6.780	--	--	326	330	95.0
"	F48	6.6	0.700	12.19	18	1.1	110	40	2.4	11.0	1.082	1.229	--	--	--	210	70.0
"	F49	6.6	0.800	11.40	14	0.6	96	36	1.5	5.0	0.049	0.196	--	--	--	260	67.5
"	F50	4.6	0.800	105.00	37	1.4	350	146	3.7	12.5	0.033	--	--	--	968	500	117.5
"	F51	6.1	0.650	6.92	31	0.3	168	74	4.1	7.5	0.023	0.176	--	--	606	460	115.0

TABLE A-21. (CONTD.)

DATE 1973	SAMPLE	pH	NH <sub>3</sub> -N	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub> -N	Na	K	TOTAL HARDNESS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Ca	Mg mg/ℓ	SiO <sub>2</sub>	ORTHO-P	TOTAL-P	TC	TOC	TDS	CON- DUC- TIVITY	Cl <sub>2</sub> mg/ℓ
05/03	10B-2	4.0	1.100	50.80	43	2.4	--	--	--	15.0	0.042	0.192	--	--	--	--	--
"	10B-4	6.5	1.135	103.00	52	3.0	380	132	12.2	16.0	0.163	--	--	--	--	520	--
"	10B-6	6.2	0.726	47.50	33	2.0	153	--	--	--	0.046	--	--	--	--	390	--
"	10B-8	6.5	0.850	13.55	31	1.5	96	38	0.2	11.5	0.039	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	10B-10	3.2	1.000	19.20	25	1.7	134	--	--	--	0.055	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	21B-1	6.6	1.250	5.70	31	1.8	91	36	0.0	--	0.068	0.153	--	--	362	250	62.5
"	21B-2	6.5	1.304	5.15	26	1.2	82	20	7.8	10.5	0.027	0.166	--	--	--	--	88.0
"	21B-3	6.6	1.500	6.00	21	1.2	62	28	0.0	11.5	0.042	0.140	--	--	245	200	42.0
"	21B-4	6.6	0.900	0.23	19	1.2	53	20	0.7	12.5	0.042	0.147	--	--	220	180	52.0
"	21B-6	6.6	0.850	11.75	29	1.5	168	40	16.6	8.5	0.036	0.153	--	--	390	340	105.0
"	21B-7	5.8	1.410	11.70	32	1.8	110	42	1.2	8.0	0.033	0.153	--	--	500	320	92.5
"	21B-8	4.5	0.050	7.56	35	2.0	125	50	0.0	12.0	0.042	0.153	--	--	316	400	122.5
"	21B-9	6.7	2.500	15.75	42	8.4	144	44	8.3	40.5	4.443	4.466	--	--	--	400	76.0
"	11C-2	6.6	1.250	41.70	50	3.6	177	60	6.6	16.0	0.042	--	--	--	--	--	--
"	11C-4	5.7	0.370	42.80	41	2.9	269	90	10.7	12.5	0.039	--	--	--	--	540	147.5
"	11C-6	6.6	0.650	30.30	38	2.3	216	78	5.1	11.0	0.078	--	--	--	--	440	70.0
"	11C-8	6.7	1.000	57.10	49	3.5	384	130	14.4	13.0	0.049	0.202	--	--	--	--	--
"	11C-10	6.3	1.500	14.50	29	2.0	158	--	--	12.5	0.059	0.147	--	--	--	--	--
"	20C-1	6.5	0.750	25.00	27	1.4	120	46	1.2	11.5	0.052	0.153	--	--	--	310	--
"	20C-2	6.6	0.635	13.90	21	1.7	101	44	4.0	11.5	0.055	0.163	--	--	--	300	77.5
"	20C-3	6.7	0.050	6.47	31	2.1	87	32	1.7	12.5	0.052	0.147	--	--	--	290	--
"	20C-4	6.5	1.250	11.05	25	2.0	129	44	4.6	11.5	0.049	0.163	--	--	--	--	84.0
"	20C-5	6.5	0.850	22.30	29	3.5	260	88	9.8	17.5	0.668	0.766	--	--	--	480	127.5
"	20C-6	6.5	2.100	16.30	29	6.2	202	68	7.8	10.0	0.055	0.153	--	--	--	400	--
"	20C-7	6.7	1.050	6.85	29	2.3	91	32	2.7	13.0	0.055	0.153	--	--	--	280	65.0
"	20C-8	6.6	1.250	13.70	28	2.1	120	46	1.2	11.5	0.046	0.147	--	--	500	310	80.0
"	20C-9	6.5	1.300	16.90	27	2.7	134	48	3.4	18.0	0.359	0.443	--	--	--	330	79.0
"	20C-10	6.6	0.100	6.27	26	2.4	72	30	0.7	12.5	0.055	0.173	--	--	--	270	61.0
05/15	10B-2	6.7	1.500	21.70	44	1.1	173	66	2.0	12.0	0.326	--	--	--	--	440	--
"	10B-4	6.6	1.500	92.70	50	2.6	331	128	3.7	13.0	0.326	--	--	--	--	530	126.0
"	10B-6	7.0	0.750	44.30	44	1.5	158	58	3.2	12.5	0.326	--	--	--	--	390	--
"	10B-8	6.7	0.650	13.80	32	1.5	326	46	--	12.0	0.326	--	--	--	--	--	155.0
"	10B-10	7.0	1.250	19.60	42	1.7	120	44	2.4	9.0	0.326	--	--	--	--	350	--

TABLE A-21. (CONTD.)

DATE 1973	SAMPLE	pH	NH <sub>3</sub> -N	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub> -N	Na	K	TOTAL HARDNESS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Ca	Mg mg/l	SiO <sub>2</sub>	ORTHO-P	TOTAL-P	TC	TOC	TDS	CON- DUC- TIVITY	Cl <sub>2</sub> mg/l
05/15	11C-2	6.5	1.850	46.70	59	4.5	158	56	4.4	14.0	0.326	--	--	--	--	460	141.0
"	11C-4	6.6	2.100	52.00	41	1.5	216	68	11.2	11.0	0.326	--	--	--	--	500	142.0
"	11C-6	6.7	0.375	14.30	40	0.9	269	84	14.4	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	400	156.0
"	11C-8	6.4	0.250	88.50	54	4.2	173	23	--	12.5	0.326	--	--	--	--	--	130.0
"	11C-10	6.6	1.040	23.80	43	1.2	168	58	5.6	10.0	0.326	--	--	--	--	450	--
"	21B-1	6.2	0.850	7.90	44	2.7	326	114	10.0	12.0	0.326	--	--	--	--	390	181.0
"	21B-2	6.2	0.400	6.50	53	4.8	178	--	--	7.5	0.326	--	--	--	--	400	146.0
"	21B-3	6.1	1.900	14.40	44	8.6	182	62	6.6	12.0	0.326	--	--	--	736	430	225.0
"	21B-4	6.5	1.500	10.00	33	1.1	220	78	6.1	11.5	0.326	--	--	--	350	290	301.0
"	21B-6	3.6	0.730	31.20	55	4.4	230	80	7.3	6.5	0.326	--	--	--	1186	600	750.0
"	21B-7	5.8	1.250	27.30	65	2.3	115	32	8.5	10.0	0.326	--	--	--	2024	900	605.0
"	21B-8	6.1	1.050	34.40	89	57.6	144	--	--	8.5	0.550	--	--	--	--	--	607.0
"	21B-9	6.2	3.750	34.40	88	7.5	264	41	39.4	24.0	0.196	--	--	--	778	640	180.0
"	21B-10	6.5	1.050	55.10	56	9.0	403	51	67.2	15.0	0.049	--	--	--	856	600	170.0
"	21C-1	7.1	1.025	28.00	41	1.5	178	20	31.2	11.0	0.042	--	--	--	--	440	82.5
"	21C-2	7.1	1.500	21.70	41	1.7	226	38	31.7	10.0	0.055	--	--	--	--	460	160.0
"	21C-3	6.9	0.850	11.50	49	3.6	149	21	23.5	11.0	0.065	--	--	--	--	500	117.5
"	21C-4	6.7	1.750	20.40	51	2.9	278	40	43.4	10.5	0.456	--	--	--	--	680	202.5
"	21C-5	7.0	1.500	21.80	44	1.7	312	39	52.3	15.0	0.042	--	--	--	--	680	195.0
"	21C-6	7.0	1.350	20.50	50	3.6	235	36	35.4	8.0	0.046	--	--	--	--	--	198.0
"	21C-7	6.8	1.050	15.10	43	6.3	221	26	38.1	13.0	0.042	--	--	--	552	500	150.0
"	21C-8	6.8	2.150	18.00	42	2.7	158	24	23.9	11.0	0.460	--	--	--	542	500	125.0
"	21C-9	6.9	1.150	16.70	41	1.7	163	24	25.1	16.0	0.075	--	--	--	586	500	128.0
"	21C-10	6.6	0.750	14.90	41	2.7	125	18	19.5	12.5	0.065	--	--	--	412	340	110.0
05/17	F45	6.8	0.500	18.60	33	0.7	307	48	45.6	7.5	0.046	--	--	--	816	640	200.0
"	F46	6.4	0.450	30.90	26	0.8	312	47	47.5	8.5	0.466	--	--	--	818	540	175.0
"	F47	6.7	0.400	5.80	20	1.3	254	38	38.8	21.0	9.617	--	--	--	--	420	175.0
"	F48	6.6	0.750	3.80	20	0.4	154	24	22.9	15.0	0.075	--	--	--	509	380	105.0
"	F49	6.6	1.000	16.90	30	0.9	154	25	22.3	8.5	0.052	--	--	--	472	380	83.0
"	F50	4.5	0.700	59.80	53	0.2	350	56	51.2	10.0	0.042	--	--	--	964	640	108.0
"	F51	5.9	0.550	18.70	29	1.6	408	53	67.2	5.0	0.075	--	--	--	--	600	263.0
"	F52	6.7	0.350	43.50	80	3.8	298	--	--	--	0.153	--	--	--	--	--	68.0
"	F53	6.1	9.500	86.40	26	0.7	754	97	126.0	6.0	0.091	--	--	--	1348	800	355.0
"	F54	5.2	1.850	14.40	25	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.822	--	--	--	--	--	190.0

TABLE A-21. (CONTD.)

DATE 1973	SAMPLE	pH	NH <sub>3</sub> -N	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub> -N	Cl <sub>2</sub>	Na	K	TOTAL HARDNESS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Ca mg/L	Mg	SiO <sub>2</sub>	ORTHO-P	TOC	CON- DUC- TIVITY	TC mg/L	TOC
05/17	19A-1	6.4	7.500	19.10	88.0	17	5.4	130	19	20.1	10.0	0.075	514	350	--	--
"	19A-2	4.6	1.250	18.50	83.0	19	2.3	120	17	18.9	10.0	--	376	300	--	--
"	19A-3	6.4	0.350	28.00	115.0	22	6.6	202	30	30.9	11.0	0.065	796	400	--	--
"	19A-4	6.3	0.550	21.50	78.0	15	2.3	149	28	19.3	11.0	0.052	--	300	--	--
"	19A-5	6.3	5.500	13.70	70.0	16	4.2	115	18	17.1	12.0	0.293	426	320	--	--
"	19A-6	6.5	2.600	17.20	138.0	21	10.5	187	29	27.9	8.0	0.065	550	500	--	--
"	19A-7	6.6	1.750	13.90	50.0	16	2.6	77	11	12.1	7.5	0.052	284	200	--	--
"	19A-8	6.4	3.000	32.10	203.0	35	7.2	312	45	48.7	10.5	0.062	938	610	--	--
"	19A-10	6.5	5.250	32.00	--	23	3.1	154	22	24.2	6.5	0.049	486	440	--	--
05/30	21B-1	6.5	1.150	21.31	--	60	1.1	168	52	9.3	10.0	0.081	--	500	14	3
"	21B-2	6.5	5.250	47.56	247.5	78	2.9	360	108	22.0	5.5	0.065	--	800	10	3
"	21B-3	6.7	0.800	10.21	108.0	40	1.2	134	40	8.3	9.5	0.074	438	400	15	3
"	21B-4	6.8	1.950	8.68	80.0	40	0.4	82	24	5.4	8.0	0.065	344	300	12	3
"	21B-6	6.7	0.800	54.69	160.0	65	0.5	293	84	20.3	6.5	0.065	708	630	8	5
"	21B-7	6.4	0.000	31.50	225.0	54	13.1	312	92	20.0	9.5	0.065	876	650	5	2
"	21B-8	6.6	1.950	85.17	280.0	100	7.1	773	230	48.3	10.0	0.065	--	450	9	3
"	21B-9	6.7	4.500	30.10	92.5	45	4.7	158	48	9.3	24.0	1.144	566	500	12	4
"	21B-10	6.9	0.100	71.08	110.0	58	1.1	302	68	32.2	9.5	0.146	746	660	10	6
"	11C-2	6.6	2.950	66.30	105.0	65	4.3	240	68	17.1	14.0	0.058	664	650	8	4
"	11C-4	6.9	0.800	27.80	--	41	0.5	182	56	10.2	6.5	0.058	--	500	10	2
"	11C-6	6.9	0.050	36.94	--	45	0.4	192	58	11.5	10.0	0.058	--	660	12	5
"	11C-8	6.6	1.900	69.91	--	64	3.4	355	106	22.0	14.5	0.058	--	800	8	4
"	11C-10	6.1	0.050	47.56	--	63	0.8	259	76	16.8	7.5	0.058	--	600	9	4
"	20C-1	6.8	0.050	51.71	75.0	51	1.0	202	58	13.9	10.5	0.058	--	500	11	3
"	20C-2	6.8	0.000	34.46	112.5	44	0.8	187	58	10.2	7.5	0.058	--	500	32	2
"	20C-3	7.0	0.900	19.30	85.0	49	1.1	130	38	8.5	9.5	0.058	378	400	14	3
"	20C-4	7.0	0.100	40.58	152.5	50	1.5	274	80	18.1	10.0	0.058	688	680	10	6
"	20C-5	6.9	0.500	62.10	195.0	74	0.6	379	118	20.5	9.5	0.033	--	880	13	8
"	20C-6	6.9	0.050	23.16	--	55	0.8	192	56	12.7	6.0	0.074	--	540	8	4
"	20C-7	6.9	0.800	12.60	60.0	40	2.7	86	26	5.1	14.5	0.074	296	360	11	6
"	20C-8	6.8	1.800	24.46	65.0	42	1.4	130	38	8.5	13.0	0.074	340	400	30	4
"	20C-9	6.8	0.045	20.45	80.0	46	0.6	130	50	1.2	12.0	0.270	--	400	14	6
"	20C-10	6.9	0.800	16.42	77.5	49	1.5	110	22	13.4	14.5	0.081	448	440	28	5

TABLE A-21. (CONTD.)

DATE 1973	SAMPLE	pH	NH <sub>3</sub> -N	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub> -N	Cl <sub>2</sub>	Na	K	TOTAL HARDNESS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Ca mg/L	Mg	SiO <sub>2</sub>	ORTHO-P	TDS	CON- DUC- TIVITY	TC mg/L	TOC
05/30	10B-2	6.9	0.100	12.10	--	50	0.6	--	--	--	8.2	0.065	--	320	8	2
"	10B-4	6.4	0.500	78.81	125.0	54	2.7	336	104	18.5	12.0	0.065	784	800	5	2
"	10B-6	6.5	0.100	81.41	97.5	67	1.1	336	104	18.5	10.5	0.058	--	800	5	2
"	10B-8	6.8	0.120	33.41	117.5	50	1.0	178	56	9.3	10.0	0.130	490	500	7	3
"	10B-10	6.9	0.100	72.52	--	45	0.8	302	88	29.3	14.0	0.058	--	700	6	2
05/31	F45	7.0	0.050	31.30	122.5	26	0.1	240	78	--	6.0	0.058	608	540	10	3
"	F46	6.6	0.050	80.43	105.0	29	1.1	538	170	27.6	10.0	0.058	842	920	2	1
"	F47	6.7	0.000	20.20	137.5	26	0.2	259	80	14.4	16.0	4.401	634	520	9	2
"	F48	6.5	0.150	25.25	62.5	18	0.2	154	52	5.9	16.0	--	458	380	7	1
"	F49	6.6	0.200	51.47	62.5	19	0.1	202	68	7.8	8.0	0.130	542	420	5	1
"	F50	6.0	0.050	74.09	157.5	33	0.6	437	148	24.2	4.0	0.074	1121	700	4	1
"	F51	6.3	0.100	61.03	250.0	65	0.1	427	136	21.2	2.8	0.058	1086	800	2	1
"	F52	6.7	0.375	75.83	120.0	49	0.9	360	130	8.5	5.0	0.091	--	680	3	1
"	F53	6.4	0.400	82.57	155.0	52	0.2	499	170	18.1	3.5	0.130	1154	760	15	2
"	F54	6.7	0.300	65.51	192.5	56	10.8	394	126	19.3	7.0	0.792	1026	700	8	1
"	19A-1	6.7	0.050	39.10	65.0	16	1.5	154	46	9.5	11.5	0.081	420	400	5	2
"	19A-2	6.7	0.100	16.04	50.0	14	0.7	82	24	5.4	9.0	0.058	264	240	5	2
"	19A-3	6.4	2.600	87.07	50.0	30	7.8	566	166	36.8	12.5	--	1184	1000	4	1
"	19A-4	6.9	1.350	31.94	67.5	16	2.6	173	58	6.8	10.0	0.058	496	380	6	1
"	19A-5	6.6	0.500	33.67	67.5	15	1.5	125	40	6.1	13.5	0.293	340	300	6	2
"	19A-6	6.5	1.120	29.18	60.0	18	5.1	130	42	6.1	7.0	0.048	450	270	4	2
"	19A-7	6.6	0.310	19.33	30.0	14	0.8	82	26	4.1	7.0	0.052	216	220	4	1
"	19A-8	6.6	0.105	38.93	125.0	29	0.6	235	74	12.2	7.5	0.048	552	600	5	2
"	19A-9	6.1	0.100	80.43	32.5	22	1.8	274	84	15.6	13.5	0.358	774	500	4	1
"	19A-10	6.1	0.100	69.97	37.5	22	1.8	245	80	11.0	9.5	0.058	602	600	4	1
06/12	19A-1	7.1	--	3.8	48	22	7.5	82	15	10.8	16.0	0.260	227	220	--	--
"	19A-2	7.1	--	3.4	26.5	23	1.0	48	12	4.4	8.2	0.081	124	140	--	--
"	19A-3	6.9	--	73.4	41.0	21	6.5	322	91	22.9	14.3	0.081	765	500	--	--
"	19A-4	6.8	--	18.9	20.0	13	2.5	72	35	--	11.9	0.081	344	280	--	--
"	19A-5	6.8	--	4.5	24.0	9	1.0	38	11	2.7	12.8	0.896	142	116	--	--
"	19A-6	7.0	--	4.4	29.0	11	1.3	43	11	3.8	6.8	0.081	150	132	--	--
"	19A-7	7.0	--	3.9	65.0	10	0.8	34	8	3.3	8.1	0.083	104	110	--	--

TABLE A-21. (CONTD.)

DATE 1973	SAMPLE	pH	NH <sub>3</sub> -N	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub> -N	Cl <sub>2</sub>	Na	K	TOTAL HARDNESS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Ca mg/L	Mg	SiO <sub>2</sub>	ORTHO-P	TDS	CON- DUC- TIVITY	TC mg/L	TOC
06/12	19A-8	6.5	--	15.5	74.4	23	0.4	129.6	37	9.05	7.6	0.081	350	320	--	--
"	19A-9	6.5	--	23.0	24.0	13	0.4	96.0	25	8.17	13.0	0.358	338	240	--	--
"	19-10	6.3	--	23.6	29.0	17	0.4	91.2	24	7.61	7.8	0.065	342	250	--	--
"	F45	7.3	--	13.7	108.0	26	0.4	201.6	58	13.81	8.6	0.065	--	400	--	--
"	F46	7.2	--	78.7	84.0	26	1.3	374.4	99	30.96	10.6	0.065	894	600	--	--
"	F47	7.1	--	2.9	137.0	25	0.8	211.2	67	10.66	16.0	3.749	548	460	--	--
"	F48	7.1	--	9.4	55.2	18	0.8	110.4	31	8.03	14.1	1.206	362	260	--	--
"	F49	6.8	--	10.1	26.4	13	0.8	86.4	23	7.05	11.5	0.831	252	220	--	--
"	F50	7.2	--	56.4	202.0	38	0.8	489.6	148	29.18	6.3	0.081	1166	600	--	--
"	F51	7.3	--	33.6	158.4	50	0.8	264.0	93	7.69	5.8	0.114	762	500	--	--
"	F52	7.1	--	52.2	106.0	40	0.4	268.8	91	10.08	9.3	0.081	--	500	--	--
"	F53	6.8	--	57.2	101.0	47	0.3	249.6	81	11.49	10.5	0.130	712	530	--	--
"	F54	7.2	--	14.4	118.0	45	1.2	177.6	52	11.61	18.4	2.966	532	418	--	--
"	20C-1	7.3	--	30.0	76.8	50	11.0	158.4	40	14.25	14.3	0.130	488	412	--	--
"	20C-2	6.9	--	13.8	91.2	41	1.3	129.6	33	11.49	10.8	0.130	318	380	--	--
"	20C-3	7.2	--	11.1	211.0	46	0.8	115.2	25	6.76	13.3	0.097	258	372	--	--
"	20C-4	7.1	--	19.4	137.0	52	1.3	460.8	59	76.44	9.0	0.114	--	514	--	--
"	20C-5	7.1	--	20.6	166.0	67	0.8	144.0	72	--	11.3	0.326	--	580	--	--
"	20C-6	7.2	--	16.8	125.0	52	0.8	72.0	42	--	7.1	0.033	--	412	--	--
"	20C-7	7.2	--	15.8	46.0	34	0.8	86.4	20	8.88	16.0	0.040	188	188	--	--
"	20C-8	7.0	--	7.8	50.0	34	--	--	24	--	13.5	0.033	226	280	--	--
"	20C-9	7.0	--	18.2	79.0	47	1.3	86.4	37	--	14.3	0.326	--	406	--	--
"	20C-10	7.1	--	9.1	84.0	53	1.3	168.0	26	25.13	11.8	0.048	296	370	--	--
"	10B-2	6.9	--	6.3	175.0	57	0.3	168.0	60	4.39	10.9	0.033	--	--	--	--
"	10B-4	6.8	--	87.3	101.0	50	0.3	350.4	97	10.79	14.8	0.033	--	650	--	--
"	10B-6	7.2	--	52.3	103.0	67	2.5	254.4	90	7.17	11.3	0.033	--	544	--	--
"	10B-8	7.4	--	24.0	110.0	50	0.8	148.8	47	7.64	11.9	0.033	556	348	--	--
"	10B-10	6.9	--	44.2	84.0	38	0.8	240.0	72	14.40	9.8	0.033	--	468	--	--
"	11C-2	6.8	--	78.1	98.5	66	0.8	259.2	83	126.1	16.3	0.048	886	460	--	--
"	11C-4	7.2	--	14.7	89.0	36	2.2	124.8	38	7.27	8.1	0.033	--	332	--	--
"	11C-6	7.2	--	16.3	65.0	36	0.8	105.6	29	8.08	11.5	0.081	--	310	--	--
"	11C-8	6.8	--	79.3	125.0	73	0.8	403.2	99	37.99	11.0	0.048	1258	720	--	--
"	11C-10	6.4	--	27.7	156.0	65	1.3	211.2	65	11.86	--	0.048	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-21. (CONTD.)

DATE 1973	SAMPLE	pH	NH <sub>3</sub> -N	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub> -N	Cl <sub>2</sub>	Na	K	TOTAL HARDNESS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Ca mg/ℓ	Mg	SiO <sub>2</sub>	ORTHO-P	TDS	CON- DUC- TIVITY	TC mg/ℓ	TOC	SUL- PHATES
06/12	21B-1	6.9	--	14.4	149.0	66	2.3	163	54	6.9	7.4	0.195	--	500	--	--	--
"	21B-2	6.9	--	42.2	233.0	80	1.3	173	100	--	10.8	0.033	--	720	--	--	--
"	21B-3	7.1	--	9.7	67.0	35	1.3	91	26	6.4	11.0	0.033	322	306	--	--	--
"	21B-4	7.2	--	9.1	72.0	41	1.3	77	25	3.5	9.2	0.033	340	300	--	--	--
"	21B-6	6.8	--	23.2	130.0	50	1.3	182	62	6.7	6.7	0.024	578	476	--	--	--
"	21B-7	7.1	--	12.4	156.0	42	1.3	192	70	4.2	10.0	0.024	620	462	--	--	--
"	21B-8	7.1	--	69.1	161.0	77	6.8	398	100	36.2	9.3	0.033	1134	500	--	--	--
"	21B-9	7.0	--	12.0	82.0	46	1.0	115	27	11.6	26.8	1.304	464	368	--	--	--
"	21B-10	7.3	--	37.4	94.0	50	2.0	178	54	10.4	8.2	0.081	626	500	--	--	--
06/26	19A-1	7.0	0.90	5.02	122.3	40	3.2	158	31	19.7	23.8	1.124	534	480	145	125	--
"	19A-2	6.9	0.90	3.31	107.6	18	1.1	125	44	3.6	7.6	0.081	472	366	25	12	3.5
"	19A-3	6.7	1.35	35.52	168.8	24	7.2	326	98	19.8	12.5	0.048	--	600	68	65	2.5
"	19A-4	7.0	1.95	8.29	70.9	14	1.8	143	36	13.0	11.2	0.048	--	300	34	18	11.5
"	19A-5	6.6	1.85	4.38	114.9	19	2.5	149	50	8.8	10.8	0.097	435	340	30	21	6.6
"	19A-6	6.5	2.90	3.28	154.1	21	8.6	182	68	3.0	6.3	0.016	492	400	30	28	3.5
"	19A-7	6.6	1.10	2.42	100.3	22	1.1	106	35	4.4	5.3	0.016	363	340	31	30	2.0
"	19A-8	6.6	1.85	4.58	428.0	46	24.7	494	192	3.5	6.5	0.002	--	800	120	108	2.5
"	19A-9	6.5	1.25	6.11	281.3	29	8.2	346	100	23.3	10.6	0.033	836	586	31	11	3.4
"	19A-10	6.1	1.10	9.47	1303.7	66	34.0	1363	400	88.5	6.9	0.133	3429	1800	110	92	1.6
"	F45	7.1	1.00	6.96	151.6	29	1.4	216	83	2.1	8.1	0.048	--	550	31	27	7.5
"	F46	7.0	1.85	26.79	129.6	26	1.1	211	91	--	9.0	0.033	786	540	70	60	8.0
"	F47	6.9	0.50	4.16	132.1	23	0.2	45	64	20.7	15.2	2.738	--	320	10	5	21.2
"	F48	6.9	0.90	3.43	68.5	18	0.2	120	30	10.9	12.8	0.782	416	340	10	5	13.2
"	F49	7.0	2.10	3.07	24.5	9	0.0	62	15	6.1	11.6	0.847	128	186	6	5	21.2
"	F50	6.8	1.25	4.35	90.5	19	0.2	149	45	8.9	5.4	0.065	374	320	6	4	15.5
"	F51	6.8	2.50	13.28	158.9	60	5.6	182	59	8.5	10.9	0.041	999	500	14	10	14.0
"	F52	7.0	0.90	19.11	195.7	57	0.7	269	91	10.1	10.8	0.309	--	700	30	12	22.7
"	F53	6.9	1.20	24.47	102.7	49	0.5	178	55	9.8	13.7	0.863	500	500	27	10	19.5
"	F54	6.8	0.80	14.78	136.9	52	2.1	163	42	14.2	21.9	--	516	500	33	15	38.7
"	20C-1	6.9	0.80	20.92	78.3	49	1.1	120	30	10.9	13.1	0.033	432	400	42	35	17.5
"	20C-2	6.9	1.50	12.99	78.3	42	0.4	110	27	10.5	9.9	0.033	410	400	70	60	14.2
"	20C-3	7.1	1.00	9.69	75.8	45	0.7	110	22	13.5	12.9	0.033	415	400	11	6	13.5
"	20C-4	7.1	1.50	12.40	110.1	49	0.5	154	35	16.1	9.7	0.033	--	520	10	5	16.7



TABLE A-21. (CONTD.)

DATE 1973	SAMPLE	pH	NH <sub>3</sub> -N	NO <sub>2</sub> + NO <sub>3</sub> -N	Cl <sub>2</sub>	Na	K	TOTAL HARDNESS CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Ca mg/L	Mg	SiO <sub>2</sub>	ORTHO-P	TDS	CON- DUC- TIVITY	TC mg/L	TOC	SUL- PHATES
06/26	20C-5	7.3	0.50	14.17	149.2	68	0.5	220	54	22.1	11.1	0.169	--	400	15	10	18.7
"	20C-6	7.1	1.20	9.60	110.1	50	0.5	115	31	9.2	10.8	0.033	--	480	20	15	9.5
"	20C-7	7.0	0.90	7.46	102.3	38	1.4	67	16	6.6	11.5	0.065	352	380	20	16	16.0
"	20C-8	7.3	1.85	8.04	66.0	41	0.9	77	19	7.2	15.2	0.048	370	360	75	65	18.7
"	20C-9	7.1	0.90	12.33	97.8	50	0.5	135	28	15.8	13.1	0.146	--	500	6	5	23.5
"	20C-10	6.8	1.35	9.81	85.6	50	1.1	72	17	7.2	14.6	0.048	328	300	52	45	21.2
"	10B-2	6.8	0.45	10.74	149.2	66	1.4	144	42	9.5	13.3	0.048	832	600	15	5	11.5
"	10B-4	6.6	1.25	78.18	232.4	75	6.0	432	140	20.0	14.3	0.048	--	1200	10	5	13.2
"	10B-6	6.9	1.00	68.63	176.1	84	2.5	322	98	18.7	12.7	0.048	--	580	12	10	14.7
"	10B-8	6.9	0.45	21.52	273.9	78	7.0	307	97	15.8	13.1	0.041	610	500	11	10	16.0
"	10B-10	7.1	0.50	50.12	217.7	63	3.5	360	100	26.8	9.1	0.048	--	540	20	15	16.8
"	11C-2	6.9	1.05	58.99	105.2	63	2.8	216	66	12.4	15.5	0.048	--	460	25	20	12.2
"	11C-4	7.1	1.00	18.69	73.4	37	0.4	--	26	--	7.9	0.041	320	300	45	42	10.0
"	11C-6	7.1	0.25	20.18	68.5	40	0.4	--	25	--	12.3	0.057	410	400	10	4	13.8
"	11C-8	7.2	0.10	72.24	149.2	92	0.7	--	95	--	9.1	0.065	--	1000	6	4	10.8
"	11C-10	7.5	0.90	15.44	156.5	68	0.5	--	47	--	9.1	0.048	420	400	11	5	--
"	21B-1	6.8	0.90	10.59	146.8	66	7.0	154	38	14.3	14.9	0.114	552	500	85	75	18.0
"	21B-2	6.8	4.50	34.64	190.8	70	1.1	274	92	10.6	8.2	0.033	980	1000	90	56	10.2
"	21B-3	7.2	1.00	9.41	83.2	43	0.9	110	26	11.1	11.9	0.041	--	500	25	18	16.5
"	21B-4	7.0	3.20	10.35	80.7	49	0.4	91	25	7.0	8.0	0.033	536	380	27	16	11.6
"	21B-6	7.0	1.50	24.47	112.5	61	0.7	158	44	11.8	6.4	0.002	502	360	15	10	14.2
"	21B-7	6.5	1.50	18.78	110.1	43	3.5	134	42	7.2	9.1	0.016	--	340	10	8	21.0
"	21B-8	6.7	0.25	39.73	176.1	66	1.1	283	91	13.6	8.0	0.002	--	800	29	25	24.0
"	21B-9	6.9	6.50	10.96	88.0	52	3.9	101	24	10.3	25.8	1.092	--	350	16	10	6.0
"	21B-10	7.0	0.50	25.74	75.8	54	0.4	129	33	11.5	8.5	0.081	320	240	15	10	10.3

NOTE: REFER TO FIGURE 5; DESIGNATION NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO INDIVIDUAL PLOTS. POINT SAMPLERS ARE LOCATED IN THE MID-ROW FURROWS OF THE REFERENCED PLOT IN THE SEQUENCE (1, 2, 3, ETC.): ODD NUMBERS AFTER THE TEST PLOT DESIGNATION ARE SET AT THE 9-12 INCH (23-30 cm) DEPTH (ABOVE THE TILLAGE PAN) AND EVEN NUMBERS ARE SET AT THE 18-21 INCH (46-51 cm) DEPTH (APPROXIMATELY 6 INCHES [15 cm] BELOW THE TILLAGE PAN). THE DESIGNATION "F" REFERS TO A LOCATION IN OCS FIELD NO. 246 ADJACENT TO TEST PLOTS 20 AND 22 (FIG. 5). F45-F51 ARE LOCATED IN FURROWS THAT RECEIVE DITCH WATER APPLICATIONS, WHEREAS, F52-F54 ARE IN FURROWS THAT RECEIVE APPLICATION OF SECONDARY SEWAGE.

TABLE A-22. SUGARCANE SHOOT COUNT: OSC FIELD NO. 246.

40 ft x 4 LINES = 160 ft.		DATE COUNTED: 4-12-73 AT 2.1 mos.				TOTAL SHOOTS	SHOOTS/ft OF ROW
PLOT NO.	TREATMENT	LINE NUMBER COUNTED					
		4	5	6	7		
16-A	DITCH WATER	16	26	81	88	211	1.32
14-A	only,	122	102	61	28	313	1.96
5-A	24 mos.	60	53	71	78	262	1.64
8-A		51	51	64	71	237	1.48
9-A		85	100	72	82	339	2.12
12-A		151	139	83	66	439	2.74
19-A		116	104	63	75	358	2.24
23-A		85	111	87	111	394	2.46
30-A		27	32	69	96	224	1.40
28-A		62	83	114	85	344	2.15
						AVERAGE:	1.95
15-B	EFFLUENT,	30	34	98	90	252	1.58
17-B	12 mos.;	159	97	63	50	369	2.31
4-B	DITCH WATER	93	92	68	90	343	2.14
6-B	12 mos.	78	138	95	94	405	2.53
10-B		40	116	98	85	339	2.12
13-B		111	43	85	122	361	2.26
21-B		55	101	99	91	346	2.16
22-B		105	76	55	54	290	1.81
26-B		23	38	76	87	224	1.40
27-B		62	80	44	64	250	1.56
						AVERAGE:	1.99
1-C	EFFLUENT	31	75	56	144	306	1.91
2-C	only,	145	95	56	50	346	2.16
3-C	24 mos.	74	80	82	81	317	1.98
7-C		53	95	64	63	275	1.72
11-C		69	67	77	80	293	1.83
18-C		118	88	53	69	328	2.05
20-C		63	43	66	80	252	1.58
24-C		88	128	50	38	304	1.90
25-C		24	33	64	79	200	1.25
29-C		74	85	64	44	267	1.67
						AVERAGE:	1.81

NOTE: SOME PLOTS WITH POOR LINES IN FINAL HARVEST AREA--REPLANTS ARE NOT UP YET. ALL PLOTS VERY WEEDY.

40 ft x 4 LINES = 160 ft.

DATE COUNTED: 6-04-73 AT 4.0 mos.

PLOT NO.	TREATMENT	LINE NUMBER COUNTED				TOTAL SHOOTS	SHOOTS/ft OF ROW
		4	5	6	7		
16-A	DITCH WATER	175	190	219	280	864	5.40
14-A	only,	320	273	289	193	1075	6.72
5-A	24 mos.	266	278	332	288	1164	7.28
8-A		257	246	256	247	1006	6.29
9-A		291	290	272	283	1136	7.10
12-A		325	313	303	242	1183	7.39
19-A		289	287	241	222	1039	6.49
23-A		319	295	268	306	1188	7.43
30-A		307	226	209	333	1075	6.72
28-A		278	252	272	266	1068	6.68
						AVERAGE:	6.75
15-B	EFFLUENT,	289	266	322	304	1181	7.38
17-B	12 mos.;	474	395	256	254	1369	8.56
4-B	DITCH WATER,	285	309	261	344	1199	7.49
6-B	12 mos.	333	340	342	335	1350	8.44
10-B		240	340	347	309	1236	7.73
13-B		302	319	336	399	1356	8.48
21-B		297	320	324	336	1277	7.98
22-B		340	281	249	237	1107	6.92
26-B		278	290	347	281	1196	7.48
27-B		326	365	272	290	1253	7.83
						AVERAGE:	7.83
1-C	EFFLUENT	300	328	293	362	1283	8.02
2-C	only,	351	293	258	243	1145	7.16
3-C	24 mos.	306	291	321	311	1229	7.68
7-C		284	287	350	309	1230	7.69
11-C		299	289	302	321	1211	7.57
18-C		333	264	248	259	1104	6.90
20-C		240	233	259	263	995	6.22
24-C		316	327	233	193	1069	6.68
25-C		286	270	285	324	1165	7.28
29-C		318	325	302	272	1217	7.61
						AVERAGE:	7.28

TABLE A-23. ANALYSIS OF CROP LOG SAMPLES: OSC FIELD NO. 246.

TREATMENT	PLOT	AVG. SHEATH wt/stk	SHEATH H <sub>2</sub> O	BLADE N	SHEATH				T.S.	K-H <sub>2</sub> O	SPI	
					P-IX.	K-IX.	CA-IX.	MG-IX.				
N lb/ac		PCT										
A	16	73.4	86.1	2.38	0.142	1.98	0.40	0.347	15.3	0.27	0	
	14	74.8	86.6	2.30	0.134	2.72	0.38	0.312	14.2	0.36	0	
	375	05	63.0	87.3	2.64	0.175	3.10	0.38	0.299	14.9	0.38	0
	DITCH	08	65.0	85.7	2.56	0.151	3.08	0.39	0.294	15.0	0.43	0
	WATER,	09	69.0	86.9	2.68	0.157	3.06	0.42	0.327	12.0	0.40	0
	24 mos.	12	80.4	86.5	2.42	0.140	2.62	0.39	0.325	14.0	0.35	0
		19	75.2	86.6	2.50	0.151	2.40	0.43	0.364	13.4	0.32	0
		23	72.8	86.5	2.28	0.138	2.63	0.39	0.308	14.3	0.35	0
		30	78.6	87.2	2.54	0.154	3.43	0.41	0.248	11.6	0.44	0
		28	87.0	86.8	2.44	0.132	2.26	0.41	0.309	13.4	0.29	0
AVERAGE:		73.9	86.6	2.48	0.147	2.73	0.40	0.313	13.8	0.36	0	
B	15	78.6	87.1	2.44	0.161	3.08	0.40	0.301	13.1	0.39	0	
	17	78.0	86.4	2.50	0.155	2.80	0.39	0.308	13.1	0.38	0	
	375	04	75.6	86.6	2.86	0.169	2.97	0.39	0.327	14.6	0.39	0
	EFFLUENT,	06	72.2	86.5	2.70	0.167	2.92	0.41	0.349	15.9	0.38	0
	12 mos.;	10	82.6	87.7	2.86	0.177	3.13	0.42	0.327	14.4	0.37	0
	DITCH	13	85.6	86.2	2.54	0.117	2.80	0.35	0.273	13.1	0.39	0
	WATER,	21	84.6	87.2	2.54	0.159	3.05	0.40	0.296	14.1	0.38	0
	12 mos.	22	82.4	86.7	2.60	0.131	2.81	0.43	0.313	12.5	0.37	0
		26	76.6	86.7	2.58	0.142	2.95	0.38	0.296	13.9	0.38	0
		27	80.8	87.0	2.46	0.135	2.70	0.37	0.324	13.6	0.34	0
AVERAGE:		79.7	86.8	2.60	0.151	2.92	0.39	0.311	13.8	0.38	0	
C	01	66.6	87.8	2.64	0.160	4.17	0.39	0.271	14.7	0.49	0	
	02	89.0	87.6	2.38	0.146	3.78	0.36	0.233	14.5	0.45	0	
	400	03	67.8	87.6	2.64	0.198	3.74	0.36	0.287	15.0	0.45	0
	EFFLUENT,	07	66.4	86.4	2.56	0.172	2.77	0.46	0.349	15.8	0.36	0
	24 mos.	11	80.2	86.2	2.46	0.150	2.19	0.44	0.369	14.5	0.30	0
		18	76.6	86.4	2.44	0.156	2.25	0.45	0.371	15.0	0.30	0
		20	72.4	86.8	2.54	0.176	2.25	0.46	0.390	13.8	0.29	0
		24	80.4	86.7	2.56	0.147	2.96	0.38	0.298	13.7	0.39	0
		25	73.6	86.5	2.38	0.139	3.25	0.36	0.288	13.4	0.44	0
		29	75.4	87.2	2.56	0.141	3.28	0.38	0.280	11.8	0.42	0
AVERAGE:		74.8	86.9	2.51	0.159	3.07	0.40	0.314	14.2	0.39	0	

SOURCE: HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION AGRONOMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTE: OAHU SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.

EXPT. 338 WD - SEWAGE EFFLUENT SERIES 1

FLD. 246 CROP AGE 4.2 mos.

DATE SAMPLED - 06/15/73

DATE RECEIVED - 06/22/73

DATE OF REPORT - 07/06/73

1b/acre x 1.21 = kg/ha.

TABLE A-24. SOLAR ENERGY: MILILANI STP.

DAY	1973		
	APRIL ly/day	MAY ly/day	JUNE ly/day
1	2.77	6.21	4.59
2	3.68	6.03	5.95
3	4.15	4.53	3.71
4	2.65	6.05	4.10
5	4.04	6.86	6.75
6	6.52	5.04	4.66
7	4.59	7.58	4.97
8	4.73	4.06	3.56
9	6.59	6.11	5.85
10	3.41	5.37	5.76
11	4.26	6.16	4.94
12	4.56	5.11	4.90
13	7.52	7.54	4.51
14	4.77	4.33	5.28
15	3.31	5.15	5.23
16	4.30	5.56	3.92
17	5.60	2.68	6.14
18	6.51	4.55	5.84
19	4.58	5.86	5.64
20	3.90	5.78	5.67
21	3.96	6.26	5.28
22	7.54	6.74	3.75
23	5.89	5.04	7.14
24	7.60	6.90	6.35
25	5.34	6.53	4.88 <sup>a</sup>
26	4.28	2.83	3.41
27	7.22	7.12	5.22
28	4.31	4.44	5.62
29	4.60	6.90	5.09
30	6.13	6.53	4.35
31	--	4.55	--
TOTAL	149.31	174.40	153.06

<sup>a</sup> VALUE MISSING: MEAN OF PRECEDING AND SUCCEEDING DAY.

## APPENDIX B. PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS.

Water recycling from sewage by irrigation project. 1972. Production shown on Channel 11, KHET-Hawaii Public Television (Education TV), 9 April 1972, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Lau, L.S. 1972. Technical session: In the matter of pollution of the navigable waters of Pearl Harbor and its tributaries--Hawaii. Testimony presented by L.S. Lau, in *Proc. Environmental Protection Agency Conference*, pp. 151-65, 5-6 June 1972, Honolulu, Hawaii.

———; Ekern, P.C.; Loh, P.C.S.; Young, R.H.F.; and Dugan, G.L. 1972. *Water recycling of sewage effluent by irrigation: A field study on Oahu*. Tech. Rep. No. 62, Water Resources Research Center, University of Hawaii.

Young, R.H.F.; Ekern, P.C.; and Lau, L.S. 1972. Wastewater reclamation by irrigation. *Journal WPCF* 44(9):1808-14.

———; Lau, L.S.; Dugan, G.L.; Ekern, P.C.; and Loh, P.C.S. 1974. Waste water reclamation by irrigation in Hawaii. Presented to the ASCE Water Resources Conference, Los Angeles, California, 21-25 January 1974, 28 p.

Wastewater reclamation project launched at Mililani. 1971. *Nuhou Kumu Wai* 1(3), Water Resources Research Center, University of Hawaii.

1st results indicate nitrogen buildup. 1972. *Nuhou Kumu Wai* 2(4), Water Resources Research Center, University of Hawaii.