

Water Monitoring Results on Coon Creek

1st Quarter 2009

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Exceedance</u>
1/27/09	DLX	None
1/27/09	Brewer	None
2/17/09	DLX	<i>E.coli</i>
2/17/09	Brewer	<i>E.coli</i>
3/18/09	DLX	<i>E.coli</i>
3/18/09	Brewer	None

2nd Quarter 2009

4/21/09	DLX	<i>E.coli</i> and fecal coliform
4/21/09	Brewer	None
5/19/09	DLX	<i>E.coli</i>
5/19/09	Brewer	None
5/19/09	Striplin	None
6/16/09	DLX	None
6/16/09	Brewer	None
6/16/09	Striplin	None

* *Exceedances of E.coli in the order of magnitude of thousands should be noted but ones in the hundreds are not anything to be alarmed about. All but 1 of the Coon Creek E.coli exceedances are in the low hundreds.*

Questions for follow up:

What are the characteristics of the flow and sediment in the sampling channel?

Depending on the flow rate there is a possibility that *E.coli* can stay around and re-grow, even after it has been introduced. Sediment can also provide a location for *E. coli* to re-grow.

When does the Nevada Irrigation District pump more water into the creek?

Does it coincide with tests that show no *E.coli*?

DLX takes the most *E.coli* hits (4 of 6 samplings). What is upstream of DLX that could be potential source for *E.coli* and fecal coliform?