

Changing Hudson Project

Water Quality Overview

	Unpolluted Stream or Pond
Chlorides	Clean water usually has less than 5 mg/l chloride.
Nitrates	 Clean water has less than 1 mg/l nitrate-nitrogen. The Hudson generally has about 2.2 mg/L of nitrate or 0.5 mg/L of nitrate nitrogen.
Phosphates	Clean water has low phosphates, usually between 0.01 and 0.03 mg/l.
рН	• Water with a pH range from 6.5 to 8.6 is the best condition for fish and almost all invertebrates.
Aquatic Organisms	Clean water has a large number of different kinds of aquatic organisms, including those that cannot tolerate pollution.

	Polluted Stream or Pond
Chlorides	 Water with more than 250 mg/l chloride is considered not drinkable. Chlorides can enter water from road salt, soil leaching, and industrial and animal wastes.
Nitrates	 High readings indicate pollution from fertilizer, sewage, industrial waste or detergents and may accelerate the eutrophication process. Federal law requires that nitrate levels in public water supplies be less than 10 mg/l of nitrate-nitrogen or 45 mg nitrate; 1 mg/L of nitrite-nitrogen.
Phosphates	 Readings higher than 0.3 mg/l phosphate indicate pollution from fertilizer, sewage, industrial waste or detergents and may accelerate the eutrophication process. Waste water is 5 to 30 mg/l phosphate. Drinking water must have less than 0.5 mg/l phosphate, according to federal law.
рН	 Water with pH less than 5 or greater than 9 is harmful for aquatic life. Below pH 4.5, few fish and invertebrates can survive. pH can be influenced by soil leaching, industrial pollution, and acid rain.
Aquatic Organisms	• There may be many organisms in the stream, but there will be little variety. All of the organisms will belong to a few species that can survive in polluted water.