

2000 Parameter Data: Chloride

2000 Chloride Data for Lakes, Ponds and Reservoirs

Road density, highway runoff, road salting practices, as well as the proximity of salt storage facilities can affect chloride concentration in inland lakes and ponds (those away from salt water). Chloride can be a general indicator of the degree of urbanization of a watershed, with typically higher levels of chloride found in more developed areas. Chloride is measured on a part per million basis (ppm). The average person can taste the “saltiness” of water around 250 ppm of chloride, which is well above the level found in any URI Watershed Watch site.

LOCATION	MAY	JUNE	JULY	OCT	MEAN
Concentration at 1M	-- (mg/L or ppm) --				
ALTON POND	20	-	25	30	25
BARBER POND	15	-	15	15	15
BELLEVILLE POND - LOWER	30	-	30	30	30
BELLEVILLE POND - UPPER	30	-	30	30	30
BOONE LAKE	50	-	60	-	55
BOWDISH RESERVIOR	20	-	20	-	20
CARBUNCLE POND	10	-	15	10	12
CARR POND (NK)	35	-	35	-	35
CARR POND (WG)	5	5	5	5	5
CLARK POND	5	-	5	10	7
COOMBER'S RESERVOIR	-	-	35	50	43
DEEP POND	10	10	10	10	10
FLAT RIVER RESERVOIR	20	20	20	25	21
GEORGIAVILLE POND	30	-	35	45	37
GORTON POND	50	-	50	50	50
HUNDRED ACRE POND	20	-	20	20	20
INDIAN LAKE	40	-	40	40	40
KEECH POND	15	-	15	15	15
LARKIN POND	15	-	15	-	15
LITTLE POND	15	-	10	10	12
LOCUSTVILLE POND	15	-	15	15	15
LONG POND	15	-	10	5	10
LOWER SPRAGUE RESERVOIR	15	-	15	15	15
MASHAUG POND	60	-	50	55	55
MEADOWBROOK POND	15	-	10	40	22
MELVILLE POND - UPPER	55	-	60	45	53
MISHNOCK LAKE	70	-	-	80	75
OAK SWAMP RESERVOIR	30	-	30	30	30
PASCOAG RESERVOIR	15	-	15	15	15
PASQUISETT POND	25	-	25	25	25
QUEEN RIVER AT USQUEPAUG	10	-	10	10	10
QUIDNICK RESERVOIR	25	-	25	20	23
SAND POND	65	-	75	65	68

