Tennessee
Division of Water Resources

Fiscal Year 2026-2027
Surface Water
Monitoring and Assessment
Program Plan

July 2026

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Water Resources
Davy Crockett Tower, 9th Floor
500 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, Tennessee 37243

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II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this document is to establish overall goals and objectives for key elements of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), Division of Water Resources Watershed Stewardship and Support Branch, surface water quality monitoring program. Information concerning ground water monitoring will be provided in a separate document by the Water Supply Branch.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is requiring states to implement or commit to developing a monitoring program strategy. The details of this initiative can be found in the document, *Elements of a State Monitoring and Assessment Program*, published in March 2003. This initiative is intended to serve as a tool to assist EPA and the states in determining whether a monitoring program meets the requirements of Clean Water Act Section 106 (e)(1). EPA recommended the following ten elements be included in a state's monitoring program strategy:

- A long-term state monitoring strategy
- Identification of monitoring objectives
- Selection of a monitoring design
- Identification of core and non-critical water quality indicators
- Development of quality management and quality assurance plans
- Use of accessible electronic data systems
- Methodology for assessing attainment of water quality standards
- Production of water quality reports
- Periodic review of monitoring program
- Identification of current and future resource needs

Tennessee spent considerable time prior to the publication of EPA's recommendations developing an effective monitoring and assessment strategy, which has been used for many years. Publication of EPA's guidance resulted in the review and refinement of the existing plan to make certain all elements were included.

Tennessee already incorporates all 10 elements in its existing monitoring strategy. Those 10 elements have been outlined in this document. Additional information on monitoring strategies, assessment and listing strategies can be found in Tennessee's Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM), TDEC 2023

Tennessee has developed a nutrient criteria development plan. The division has published Quality System Standard Operating Procedures (QSSOP's) for conducting bacteriological, chemical, macroinvertebrate and diatom surveys, as well as a Quality Assurance Project Plan for 106 Monitoring. The CALM and quality assurance documents can be accessed on the Department's website at https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/water-quality-reports---publications.html

The purpose of the division's water quality monitoring program is to provide accurate and defensible accounting of Tennessee meeting the goals established in the federal Clean Water Act and the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act.

Data are collected and interpreted to:

- Assess the overall condition of the state's waters.
- Identify problem areas with parameter values that violate Tennessee numerical or narrative water quality standards.
- Identify causes and the most probable and significant sources of water quality problems.
- Document areas with potential human health threats from fish tissue contamination or elevated bacteria levels. Identify those areas where the public may need to be warned to avoid water contact or fish consumption.
- Establish trends in water quality.
- Gauge water quality conditions downstream of point source dischargers or other permittees as an additional compliance check.
- Document baseline conditions prior to a potential impact or as a reference stream for downstream or other sites within the same ecoregion and/or watershed.
- Provide data for TMDL studies.
- Assess water quality improvements based on site remediation, Best Management Practices, and other restoration strategies.
- Identify proper stream-use classification, including antidegradation policy implementation.
- Identify natural reference conditions on an ecoregion basis for refinement of water quality standards.
- Identify and protect wetlands.

Since 1996, Tennessee's monitoring program has been based on a five-year watershed cycle. The first cycle was completed in 2001. The seventh watershed cycle began July 2026.

Tennessee relies heavily on ecoregion reference data to assess impairment and has spent much effort in developing regional reference guidelines for wadeable streams. In 2008, the division began monitoring to establish reference guidelines for headwater streams. A future challenge is to develop similar guidelines for rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. Major limiting factors to achieving this goal are federal funding and staff availability. All activities are funded by Section 106 Grant Funds unless otherwise noted.

III. ELEMENTS OF TENNESSEE'S SURFACE WATER MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

A. Monitoring Program Strategy

The Division of Water Resources (DWR) has a comprehensive monitoring program that serves its water quality management needs and addresses all the state's surface waters including streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs and wetlands.

In 1996, the Division of Water Pollution Control, currently DWR, adopted a watershed approach that reorganized existing programs and focused on place-based water quality management. The primary goals of the watershed approach are:

- Provide for more focused and comprehensive water quality monitoring and assessment.
- Assist in the calculation of pollutant limits for permitted dischargers.
- Develop watershed water quality management strategies that integrate controls for regulated and non-regulated sources of pollution.
- Increase public awareness of water quality issues and provide opportunities for public involvement.

There are 55 USGS eight-digit hydrologic units (HUC) in the state that have been divided into five monitoring groups for assessment purposes. One group, consisting of between 10 and 14 watersheds, is monitored and another is assessed

each year**.** This allows intense monitoring of a limited number of watersheds each year with all watersheds monitored every five years. The watershed cycle provides for logical progression from data collection and assessments through TMDL development and permit issuance. The watershed cycle coincides with the development of permits that are issued to industries, municipalities, mining and commercial entities.

The key activities involved in each five-year cycle are:

- **Planning.** Existing data and reports from appropriate federal, state, and local agencies and citizen-based organizations are compiled and used to describe the quality of lakes, rivers and streams, and to determine monitoring priorities.
- **Monitoring.** Field data are collected by DWR staff for lakes, rivers and streams previously prioritized.
- **Assessment**. Monitoring and all other relevant data are used to determine if the river, lakes and streams support their designated uses based on waterbody classifications and water quality criteria. The assessment is used to develop Tennessee's List of Impaired Waters and report water quality to EPA via ATTAINS.
- **Wasteload Allocation/TMDL**. Monitoring data are used to determine pollutant limits for permitted dischargers releasing treated wastewater to the watershed. Limits are set to ensure that water quality is protective. TMDLs are studies that determine the point and nonpoint source contributions of a pollutant in the watershed and propose strategies to achieve water quality standards.
- **Permits.** Issuance and expiration of all discharge permits is synchronized to the five-year watershed cycle.
- **Watershed Water Quality Management Plans.** Previous watershed plans contained a general description, management strategies, and information relevant to water quality. The Division has transitioned to web-based watershed mapping and story map applications. Watershed specific information and resources may be found on the department's watersheds page at https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/watershed-stewardship/tennessee-watersheds.html

One of the advantages of this approach is that it considers all sources of pollution including discharges from industries and municipalities as well as runoff from

agriculture and urban areas. Another advantage is the coordination of local, state and federal agencies and the encouragement of public participation.

B. Monitoring Objectives

Tennessee has a wealth of water resources with over 60,000 miles of rivers and streams and more than 570,000 lake and reservoir acres. Monitoring data are used to not only assess streams and reservoirs, but also to inform permit decisions and to assist in the development of water quality criteria. Recent physical, chemical, or biological survey results are not the only form of data available to inform the assessment process. While recent stream sample data are ideal, there are other valid information sources, such as GIS analysis of land use, recent aerial photographs, models, self-monitoring reports, compliance inspection results, and overflow reports. Stream assessment decisions are based on multiple sources of evidence and the agency's responsibility to weigh all available information to arrive at a conclusion.

TDEC's watershed approach serves as an organizational framework for systematic assessment of the state's water quality. By viewing the entire drainage area, or whole watershed, the department is better able to schedule water quality monitoring, assessment, permitting activities, and stream restoration efforts. This unified approach affords a more in-depth study of each watershed and encourages coordination of public and governmental organizations. The watersheds are assessed on a five-year cycle that coincides with permit issuance.

A major purpose of the division's water quality monitoring program is to provide a measure of Tennessee's progress towards meeting the goals established in the federal Clean Water Act and the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act. To accomplish this task, data are collected and interpreted to;

- Assess the overall condition of the state's waters, both geographically and temporally.
- Identify specific problem areas where parameter values violate Tennessee numerical or narrative water quality standards.
- Identify causes and the most probable and significant sources of water quality problems.

- Document areas with potential human health threats from fish tissue contamination or elevated bacteria levels. Identify those areas where the public may need to be warned to avoid water contact or fish consumption.
- Establish trends in water quality.
- Gauge water quality conditions downstream of point source dischargers or other permittees as an additional compliance check.
- Document baseline conditions prior to potential impact or as reference for downstream or other sites within the same ecoregion and/or watershed.
- Provide data for TMDL studies.
- Assess water quality improvements from remediation, enforcement, Best Management Practices, TMDL implementation and other restoration strategies.
- Identify proper stream-use classification, plus assist in the implementation of the Antidegradation Statement.
- Identify natural reference conditions on an ecoregion basis for refinement of water quality standards.
- Identify and protect wetlands.

C. Monitoring Design

The division incorporates several approaches in its surface water monitoring design. The primary monitoring design is a five-year rotational cycle which is based on USGS eight-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) sized watersheds. Also, Tennessee relies heavily on ecoregions to serve as a geographical framework for establishing regional water quality expectations (Arnwine et al, 2000).

1. Watershed

The watershed approach serves as an organizational framework for systematic assessment of the state's water quality. By viewing the entire drainage area, the division is better able to address water quality conditions through an organized schedule. This unified approach affords a more in-depth study of each watershed and encourages coordination of public and governmental organizations.

The watershed approach is a five-year cycle which each group of watersheds progressing through planning and data review, water quality monitoring, water quality assessment, development of Total Maximum Daily Loadings (TMDLs) and permit issuance as illustrated in Figure 1.

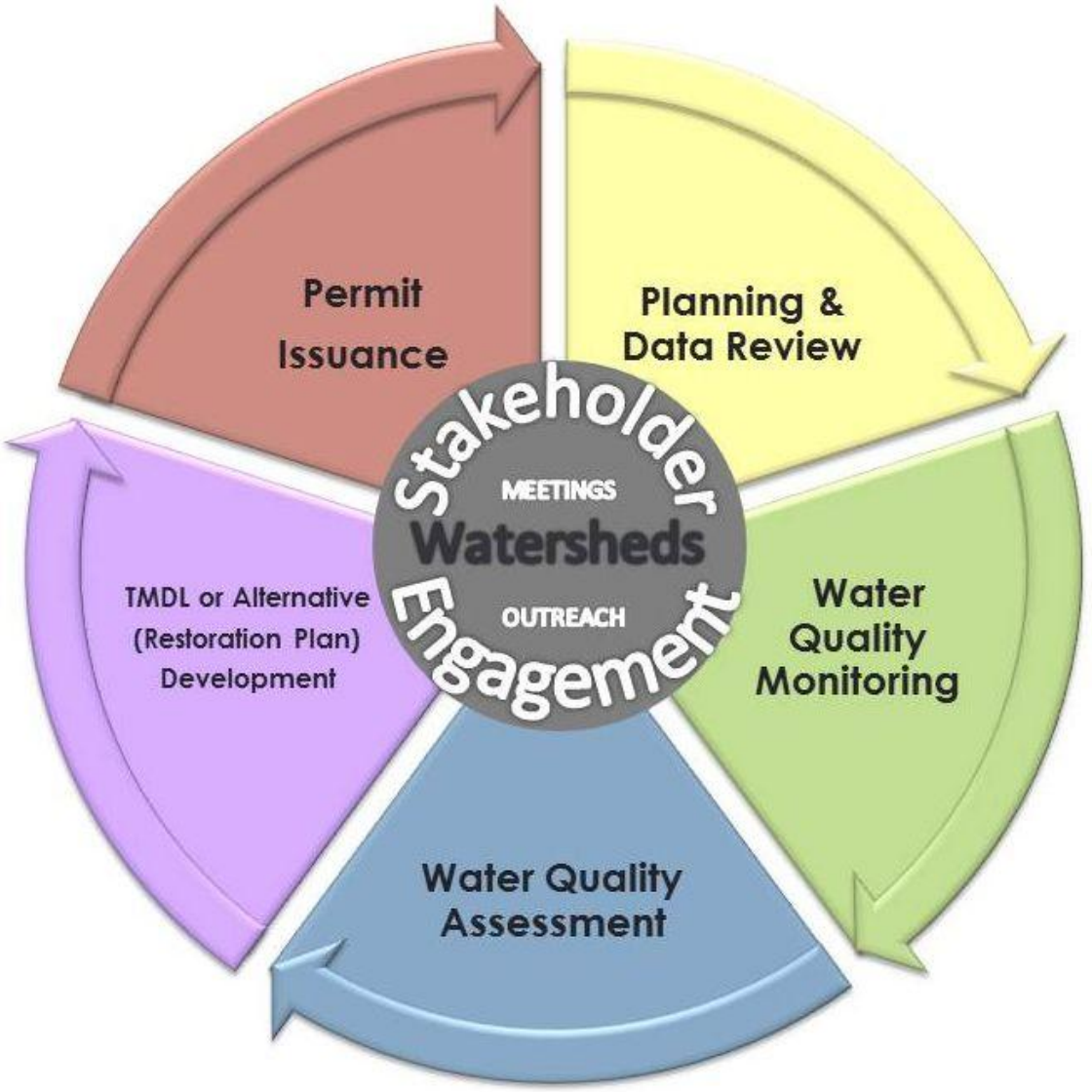

FIGURE 1: GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF THE WATERSHED APPROACH CYCLE

The watershed approach has the following goals:

- Commit to monitoring strategies that result in an accurate assessment of water quality.
- Partner with other agencies to obtain the most current water quality and quantity data.
- Assess waters based on most recent data and water quality standards.
- Establish TMDLs by integrating point and non-point source pollution.
- Synchronize discharge permit issuance to coincide with the development of TMDLs.

In attaining these watershed goals, five major objectives are to be met:

- Transparency in assessments and TMDLs.
- Attain good representation of all local interests at public meetings and continue a dialogue with local interest throughout the five-year cycle.
- Develop implementation plans for impaired waters.
- Monitor water quality intensively within each watershed at the appropriate time in the five-year watershed cycle.
- Establish TMDLs based on best available monitoring data and sound science.

The 55 USGS eight-digit HUC codes found in Tennessee are divided into watershed groups for each five-year cycle. Each watershed group contains between 10 and 14 watersheds. Figure 2 shows the watershed group distribution on a map of Tennessee. Table 1 displays the watersheds by group and monitoring years. The 10 Group 1 watersheds are being monitored during state fiscal year 2027 (July 1, 2026 – June 30, 2027). More details about the watershed approach may be found on the DWR home page at http://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/watershed-stewardship.html

Monitoring activities are coordinated with Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Department of Energy (DOE), Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA), United States Geological Survey (USGS), National Park Service (NPS), National Forest Service (NFS), and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to avoid duplication of effort and increase watershed coverage.

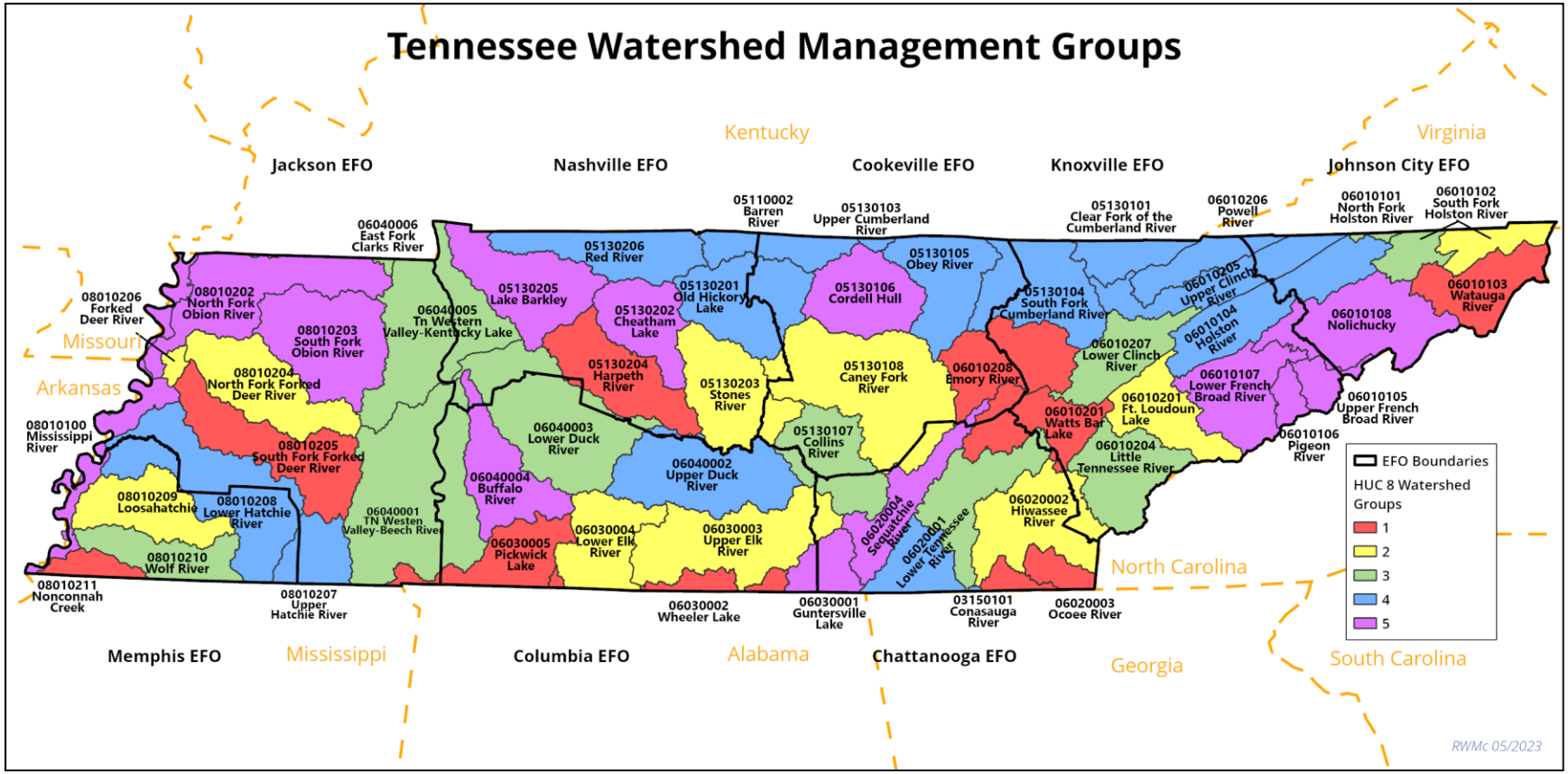

FIGURE 2: WATERSHED GROUP DISTRIBUTION ACROSS TENNESSEE

TABLE 1: WATERSHEDS BY MONITORING GROUP AND SAMPLING YEAR IN THE CURRENT 5-YEAR CYCLE.

Watershed Group	Monitoring Year*	Watershed Name	Hydrologic Code (HUC 8)	EFO**
1	2026-2027	Conasauga	03150101	CH
1	2026-2027	Harpeth	05130204	N
1	2026-2027	Watauga	06010103	JC
1	2026-2027	Upper Tennessee (Watts Bar)	06010201	K, CH, CK
1	2026-2027	Emory	06010208	K, CK
1	2026-2027	Ocoee	06020003	CH
1	2026-2027	Wheeler Lake	06030002	CL
1	2026-2027	Pickwick Lake	06030005	CL, J
1	2026-2027	South Fork of the Forked Deer	08010205	J
1	2026-2027	Nonconnah	08010211	M
2	2027-2028	Caney Fork	05130108	CH, CK, N
2	2027-2028	Stones	05130203	N
2	2027-2028	South Fork Holston (Upstream Boone Dam)	06010102	JC
2	2027-2028	Upper Tennessee (Fort Loudoun)	06010201	K
2	2027-2028	Hiwassee	06020002	CH
2	2027-2028	Upper Elk	06030003	CL
2	2027-2028	Lower Elk	06030004	CL
2	2027-2028	North Fork Forked Deer	08010204	J
2	2027-2028	Forked Deer	08010206	J
2	2027-2028	Loosahatchie	08010209	M
3	2028-2029	Collins	05130107	CH, CK, CL
3	2028-2029	North Fork Holston	06010101	JC

Watershed Group	Monitoring Year*	Watershed Name	Hydrologic Code (HUC 8)	EFO**
3	2028-2029	South Fork Holston (Downstream Boone Dam)	06010102	JC
3	2028-2029	Little Tennessee (Tellico)	06010204	K
3	2028-2029	Lower Clinch	06010207	K
3	2028-2029	Tennessee (Chickamauga)	06020001	CH
3	2028-2029	Tennessee Western Valley (Beech)	06040001	J
3	2028-2029	Lower Duck	06040003	CL
3	2028-2029	Tennessee Western Valley (Kentucky Lake)	06040005	J, N
3	2028-2029	Clarks	06040006	J
3	2028-2029	Wolf	08010210	M
4	2029-2030	Barren	05110002	N
4	2029-2030	Clear Fork of the Cumberland	05130101	K, MS
4	2029-2030	Upper Cumberland	05130103	CK
4	2029-2030	South Fork Cumberland	05130104	K
4	2029-2030	Obey	05130105	CK
4	2029-2030	Cumberland (Old Hickory Lake)	05130201	N
4	2029-2030	Red	05130206	N
4	2029-2030	Holston	06010104	JC, K
4	2029-2030	Upper Clinch	06010205	JC, K
4	2029-2030	Powell	06010206	JC, K
4	2029-2030	Tennessee (Nickajack)	06020001	CH
4	2029-2030	Upper Duck	06040002	CL
4	2029-2030	Upper Hatchie	08010207	J, M
4	2029-2030	Lower Hatchie	08010208	J,M

Watershed Group	Monitoring Year*	Watershed Name	Hydrologic Code (HUC 8)	EFO**
5	2030-2031	Upper Cumberland (Cordell Hull)	05130106	CL, N
5	2030-2031	Lower Cumberland (Cheatham)	05130202	N
5	2030-2031	Lower Cumberland (Lake Barkley)	05130205	N
5	2030-2031	Upper French Broad	06010105	K
5	2030-2031	Pigeon	06010106	K
5	2030-2031	Lower French Broad	06010107	K
5	2030-2031	Nolichucky	06010108	JC, K
5	2030-2031	Sequatchie	06020004	CH
5	2030-2031	Guntersville	06030001	CH, CL
5	2030-2031	Buffalo	06040004	CL, N
5	2030-2031	Mississippi	08010100	J, M
5	2030-2031	Obion	08010202	J
5	2030-2031	South Fork Obion	08010203	J

*****Monitoring year Starts July1 and ends June 30 the following year.
**Key to EFOs (Environmental Field Offices): CH-Chattanooga, CL-Columbia, CK-Cookeville, J-Jackson, JC-Johnson City, K-Knoxville, N-Nashville, M-Memphis, MS-Mining Section

2. Ecoregions

Tennessee relies heavily on ecoregions to serve as a geographical framework for establishing regional water quality expectations (Arnwine et al, 2000). An ecoregion is a relatively homogenous area defined by similarity of climate, landform, soil, potential natural vegetation, hydrology and other ecological relevant variables. Tennessee has 31 Level IV ecoregions which are shown on a map of Tennessee in Figure 3 with a list of alpha-numeric identifiers and ecoregion names corresponding to the map provided in Table 2.

Annual sampling at ecoregion reference streams began in 1996. Since 1999, ecoregion reference sites have been monitored as part of the five-year watershed cycle. New reference sites are added as they are located during watershed monitoring, while some of those originally selected sites have been dropped due to

increased disturbances or unsuitability. In 2009, headwater streams were added to the reference monitoring program. Monitoring will end in 2029 to standardize the amount of data between all sites to five years. This reference database has been used to establish regional guidelines for wadeable streams.

Six additional subregions have been delineated out of the original 25 in ecoregions 66, 68, 69 and 73 resulting in 31 Level IV ecoregions in Tennessee. In addition, the names of four subregions have been revised (65e, 66d, 69d and 73a). Except for 69e, the new subregions are very small, or the streams originate in a different subregion. Therefore, it may not be necessary or even possible to find reference streams. Until such time as reference sites can be established these subregions will be treated as part of their original subregion and/or bioregion for assessment purposes.

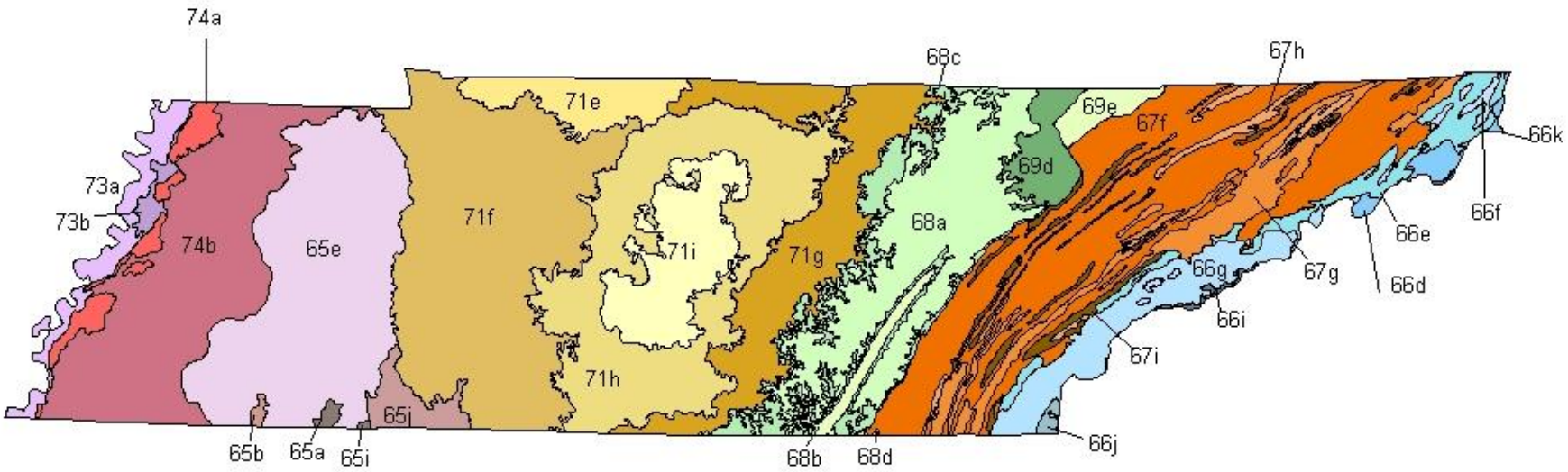

FIGURE 3: LEVEL IV ECOREGIONS IN TENNESSEE

On the map, numbers correspond to Level III ecoregions and the number combined with a letter correspond to level IV ecoregions listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2: LEVEL III AND IV ECOREGIONS IN TENNESSEE

Level III Ecoregion	Level IV Ecoregions
65 Southeastern Plains	65a Blackland Prairie Block 65a Blackland Prairie 65b Flatwoods/Alluvial Prairie Margins 65e Northern Hilly Gulf Coastal Plane 65i Fall Line Hills 65j Transition Hills
66 Blue Ridge Mountains	66d Southern Crystalline Ridges and Mountains 66e Southern Sedimentary Ridges 66f Limestone Valleys and Coves 66g Southern Metasedimentary Mountains 66i High Mountains 66j Broad Basins
67 Ridge and Valley	67f Southern Limestone/Dolomite Valleys and Low Rolling Hills. 67g Southern Shale Valleys 67h Southern Sandstone Ridges 67i Southern Dissected Ridges and Knobs
68 Southwestern Appalachians	68a Cumberland Plateau 68b Sequatchie Valley 68c Plateau Escarpment 68d Southern Table Plateau
69 Central Appalachians	69d Dissected Appalachian Plateau 69e Cumberland Mountain Thrust Block
71 Interior Plateau	71e Western Pennyroyal Karst 71f Western Highland Rim 71g Eastern Highland Rim 71h Outer Nashville Basin 71i Inner Nashville Basin
73 Mississippi Alluvial Plain	73a Northern Holocene Meander Belts 73b Northern Pleistocene Valley Trains
74 Mississippi Valley Loess Plains	74a Bluff Hills 74b Loess Plains

E. Monitoring Priorities

The division maintains a statewide monitoring system consisting of approximately 6800 stations sampled on a rotating basis. Figure 4 shows the distribution of all the monitoring stations in Tennessee. New stations are created every year to increase the number of assessed flowing waters, lakes and reservoirs, refine existing assessments or to support specific permitting or other regulatory purposes. Stations are sampled monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually depending on the objectives of the project. Within each watershed cycle, the locations of monitoring stations and sampling plans are coordinated between the central office and staff in the eight Environmental Field Offices (EFOs) and the Tennessee Division of Mineral and Geologic Resources located across the state, based on the following priorities. A list of the monitoring sites and sampling plan for FY 2026-27 is provided in Appendix A. The sites that are included in the 2026-27 monitoring plan are mapped in Figure 5.

1. Antidegradation

Before the division can authorize new or increased degradation in Tennessee waterbodies (some exceptions exist), the appropriate categories under the Antidegradation Policy must be determined. These categories are (1) Available Parameters or (2) Unavailable Parameters, (3) Exceptional Tennessee Waters, and (4) Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRWs). ONRWs can only be established by promulgation by the Tennessee Board of Water Quality, Oil and Gas. Categories 1 and 2 are on a “parameter by parameter” basis considering the existing water quality of the stream. Exceptional Tennessee Waters (ETWs) must be identified by division staff based on seven identifying characteristics established in Rule 0400-40-03-.06(4).

Waterbodies can be in more than one category at a time, due to the parameter-specific nature of categories 1 and 2 above. (For example, the Ocoee River is an impaired stream due to multiple pollutants that is also an Exceptional Tennessee Water due to its national significance as a whitewater rafting resource. Thus, its antidegradation status is both as unavailable for specific parameters and as an ETW.)

Streams are evaluated as needed in response to requests for new or expanded National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit (ARAP) individual permits, including ARAP water withdrawal applications. When the waterbody requiring an antidegradation determination does not have recent water quality data from the last five years, surveys are done by field office staff, unless the applicant is willing to provide the needed information in a timely manner. In some circumstances, older data may be used if the field staff believes they are still valid. Because the identification of antidegradation status must be determined prior to permit issuance, this work is done on the highest priority basis.

Streams are evaluated for antidegradation status based on a standardized ETW and Waterbody Use Support evaluation process, which includes information on specialized recreation uses, scenic values, ecological consideration, biological integrity and attainment of water quality criteria. Since permit requests generally cannot be anticipated, these evaluations are generally not included in the workplan.

2. Posted Waters

When the department issues advisories due to elevated public health risks from excessive pathogen or contaminant levels in fish, it accepts a responsibility to monitor changes in those streams.

Fish tissue monitoring for fishing advisories is planned by a workgroup consisting of staff from DWR-TDEC, TVA, ORNL and TWRA. The workgroup meets annually to coordinate a monitoring strategy. Fish tissue sampling for TDEC is contracted to the state laboratory or partnered with TWRA. The strategy includes all posted waterbodies plus those frequently fished by the public. During review of field office monitoring plans for the upcoming watershed year, central office may also discuss needed tissue sampling with the field office.

For pathogen advisories, in conjunction with the monitoring cycle, monthly E. coli samples, plus at least one geomean sample (5 samples in 30 days) must be collected and analyzed. If another entity (such as an MS4 program) has already planned to collect samples, they can substitute for division sampling if staff have confidence the other entity can meet data quality objectives. However, field office staff must confirm that this sampling is taking place and is being reported. The ultimate responsibility to ensure that sampling is done remains with the division.

Field office and central office staff review fish tissue and pathogen results and jointly decide if an advisory could be proposed for lifting or new advisories issued. Additionally, field office staff have the primary responsibility of posting new signs and ensuring that existing signs on posted waterbodies are inspected periodically (annually is preferred) and replaced if damaged or removed.

3. Long term stations

- **Ecoregion Reference Sites:** During the 2026-27 monitoring year, reference stream monitoring began a three-year phase-out. Only semi-quantitative single habitat macroinvertebrate and diatom samples are being collected at reference stations that do not have a minimum of five years data.
- **Ambient Monitoring Sites** are the division's longest existing trend stations and any disruption in sampling over time reduces the ability to make comparisons. Regardless of monitoring cycle, all ambient stations are sampled quarterly according to the set list of parameters established for this sampling effort.
- **Southeast Monitoring Network Sites (SEMN)** are monitored continuously for temperature and flow. Macroinvertebrates, diatoms and chemistry are sampled every year according to the project plan and grant for this project, regardless of watershed cycle.
- **Probabilistic stations** are ninety randomly selected throughout the state, first monitored in 2007 and revisited in 2012. Starting in 2025, the stations are being sampled for chemistry monthly and biology (diatoms and semiquantitative macroinvertebrates) once during the watershed cycle.

4. Major Dischargers, landfills and CAFO's

During each monitoring cycle, the major dischargers, landfills, and CAFO's are identified in targeted watersheds. Because these types of facilities are directly regulated by the Department, water quality monitoring can have a direct effect on future permitting or enforcement decisions. In addition, their effect on instream water quality can be profound, and can change rapidly (as opposed to a habitat-impaired stream) – thus they are a higher priority to monitor every cycle.

Stations are established at those waterbodies, preferably both upstream and downstream of the facility. Even if the facility does have in-stream monitoring requirements built into their permit, the Division collects samples during the

watershed monitoring cycle to provide additional QA/QC. The pollutant of concern and the effect it would have on the receiving stream may determine the location of the station(s). Stations are generally not required for dischargers into very large waterways such as the Mississippi River or large reservoirs. Monthly collection of chemical parameters minimally includes those being discharged, plus a semi-quantitative single habitat (SQSH) survey if the stream is wadeable. Diatoms are also collected at stations downstream of STPs or industries that discharge nutrients.

Stations are also established downstream of confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) with individual permits or others in which water quality based public complaints have been received. The emphasis is on monitoring macroinvertebrates, diatoms and monthly nutrient and pathogen sampling.

Stations downstream of Class I and Class II landfills, both active and inactive, are included in the monitoring plan. Other types of landfills are reviewed for documentation of any known or potential water quality impacts. Sampling needs are coordinated with the local Division of Solid Waste Management office. Parameters of concern at landfills include elevated dissolved solids and conductivity, inorganic salts, metals, and ammonia, are sampled monthly. Temperature and pH data are required to interpret ammonia criteria. Hardness and total suspended solids (TSS) are required to interpret metals data.

During workplan development, field office staff coordinate with the Division of Remediation (DoR) to confirm that any Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites currently on the Impaired Waters List are being monitored by either DoR or the permittee. These water quality data are reviewed to determine if the site continues to cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards. If data are not available, sampling is designed to document water quality and provide a rationale for delisting if improvement is observed.

5. TMDL Development, Model Calibration, or other Special Project Monitoring

While uncommon, occasionally the Division will need specific, targeted monitoring added to the annual workplan. This might involve the development of a new regionally or parameter-specific TMDL.

Effectiveness monitoring for completed TMDLs in the watershed group is coordinated between the Watershed Planning Unit (WPU) manager and the EFOs to meet objectives for each TMDL. The frequency and parameters monitored for TMDL monitoring depends on the specific TMDL. Detailed information about TMDLs can be found in the department's 106 Monitoring QAPP, (TDEC, 2025), and in the document *Monitoring to Support TMDL Development* (2001).

There may be specific situations where the typical Watershed Monitoring will not generate all the specific data needed to assist in the development or calibration of water quality models utilized by the Division. Where such a need exists, these stations and parameters are added to the monitoring plan, after coordination between the Watershed Planning Unit (WPU) manager and the EFOs.

Occasionally, the division is given the opportunity to compete for special EPA grant resources for monitoring and other water quality research projects. If awarded, activities related to these grants become a high priority because the division is under contract to achieve the milestone set out in the workplan.

In some cases, monitoring activities related to these projects are contracted out to the state lab. However, if problems arise, field offices might be called upon if the state lab or another contractor is unable to fulfill the commitment. Examples of historical special studies include sediment oxygen demand surveys, nutrient studies, ecoregion delineation, coalfield studies, air deposition surveys, reference stream monitoring, and various probabilistic monitoring designs.

6. Watershed Monitoring

In addition to the priorities described above, each EFO executes a more generalized Watershed Monitoring plan, designed to provide as much information about the overall health of streams and lakes within the cycle's watershed groups. This category, although at the end of the priority list, constitutes the bulk of Division's monitoring efforts and strategy, and in some ways represents the most important component overall.

The priorities within each group's watershed monitoring plan may differ from cycle to cycle, due to considerations such as data from the previous cycle, long-term trends, new data from outside agencies, or known BMPs and restoration work. In general, higher priority for monitoring efforts will include:

- Currently impaired segments where the Department or other agency has developed control strategies and continued monitoring will be beneficial to track progress towards restoration.
- Currently impaired stream segments where previous data were close to, or indicate a trend towards supporting one or more designated uses, or the delisting of a specific parameter.
- Streams impaired for recreation, where other data are not available to evaluate ongoing conditions (e.g., overflow reports, DMRs, complaints)
- Streams impaired by, or suspected to be impaired by, a water quality-related parameter, or a specific point source may be higher priorities than streams impaired by a habitat-related parameter, or a more generalized land-use source.
- Previously assessed segments, particularly large ones, that would likely revert to Category 3 unassessed status. (Note that a single site per assessed segment is generally adequate if assessment was supporting and no changes are evident).
- Sites below ARAP activities or extensive nonpoint source impacts in wadeable streams where biological impairment is suspected. Examples might be unpermitted activities, violations of permit conditions, failure to install or maintain BMPs, large-scale development, clusters of stormwater or ARAP permits, or a dramatic increase in impervious surfaces.
- Unassessed reaches especially in third order or larger streams, or in disturbed headwaters.
- Pre-restoration or BMP monitoring. This sampling would be to document improvements but is also needed for antidegradation purposes and to confirm that the stream is a good candidate for such a project. This protects against the possibility that a good stream could be harmed by unnecessary restoration and evaluates the effectiveness of the restoration of BMP approach.

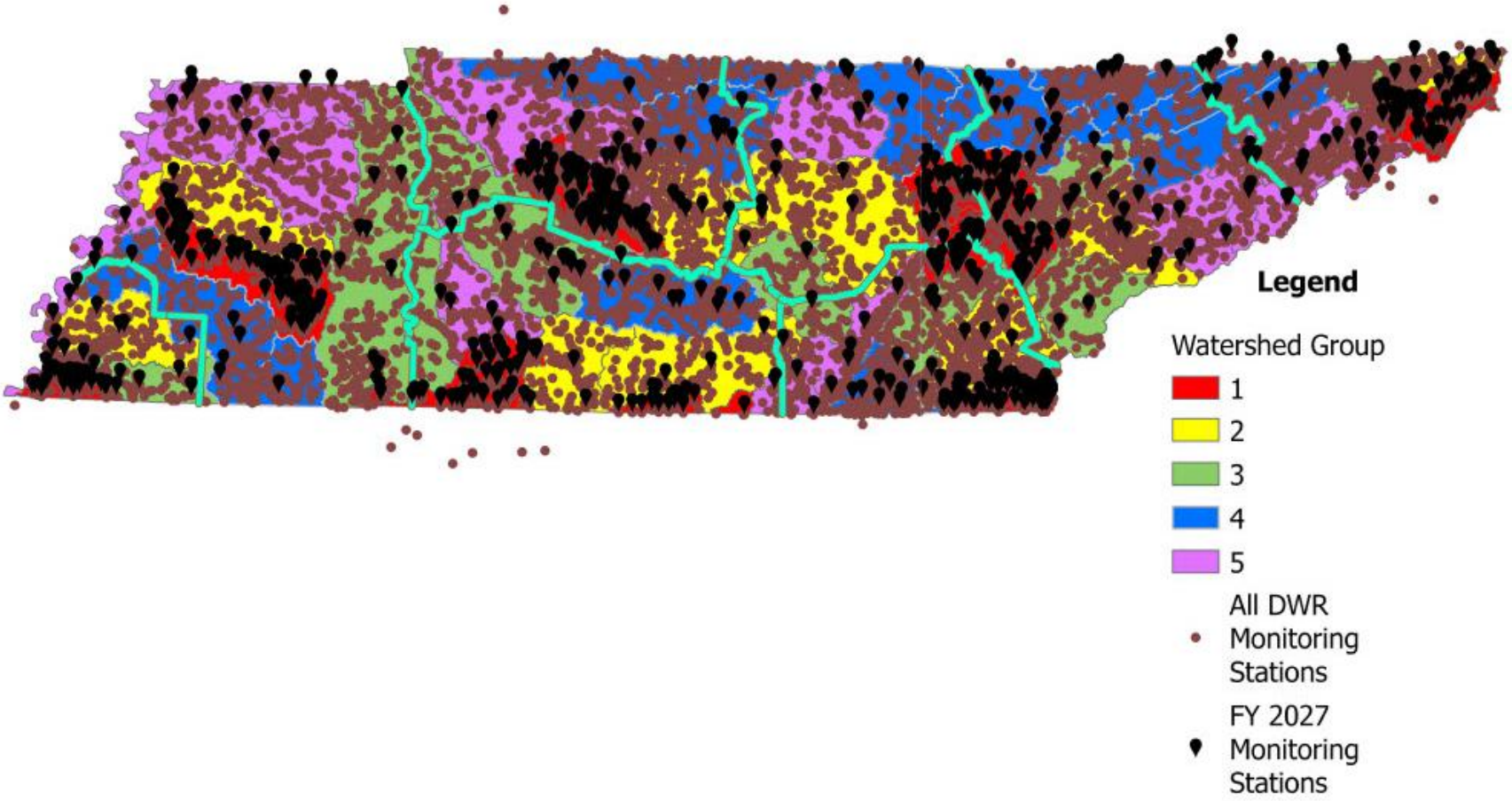

FIGURE 4: MAP OF ALL WATER QUALITY MONITORING STATION IN TENNESSEE

Map includes location of biological, chemical, bacteriological and fish tissue stations.

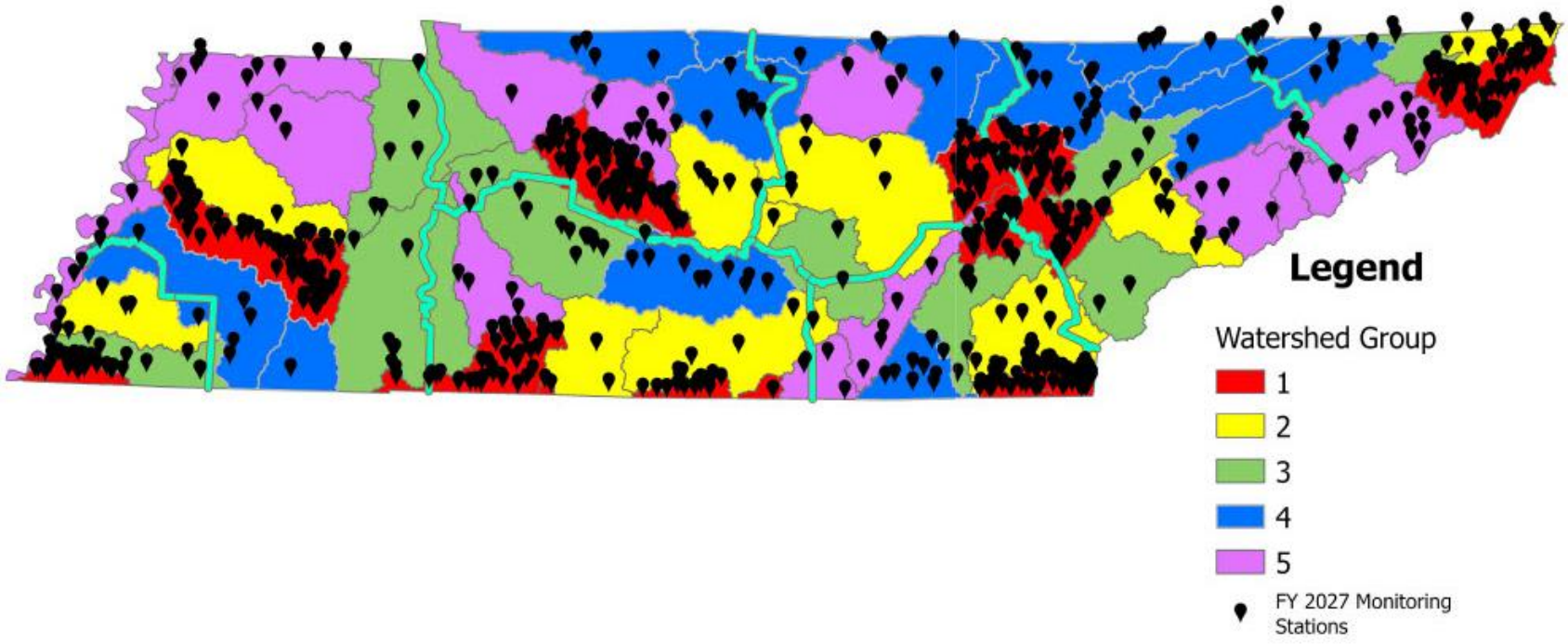

FIGURE 5: MONITORING STATIONS SCHEDULED TO BE SAMPLED JULY 2026 AND JUNE 2027

Map includes biological, chemical, bacteriological and fish tissue stations.

F. Other Monitoring

Monitoring conducted by other agencies or the regulated community is not included in the 106 Monitoring workplan but is integral to the assessment process.

1. NPDES Monitoring:

Tennessee requires some permitted dischargers to conduct upstream and downstream biological and habitat monitoring consistent with the division's macroinvertebrate QSSOP (TDEC, 2021). These data are submitted to the state for evaluation. In this way, Tennessee can supplement its monitoring program and permitted dischargers can take the lead in providing information about their receiving stream.

2. Reservoir Monitoring:

Tennessee is dependent on TVA and USACE for most of these data. Timeline for monitoring is dependent on availability of these agencies or federal funding if they are not available.

a. Large Reservoirs (> 1000 acres)

Tennessee has 29 large reservoirs ranging from the 1,749 acres Chilhowee Reservoir on the Little Tennessee River to the 99,500 acres Kentucky Lake on the Tennessee River. Twenty-seven of these reservoirs are managed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). All but four are routinely monitored. Seven reservoirs are shared with other states. These shared lakes include Kentucky Lake, Lake Barkley and Dale Hollow (Kentucky), South Holston Lake (Virginia), Guntersville Lake (Alabama), Pickwick Lake (Alabama and Mississippi), and Calderwood Lake (North Carolina). Expertise and data are available from TVA and USACE.

b. Medium Reservoirs (251- 1000 acres)

Tennessee has 16 reservoirs falling in this category. Six are fishing or recreational lakes managed by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA). Fish tissue monitoring for PFAs and mercury began on these in 2022. Eight reservoirs are managed by TVA, with three of these routinely monitored by TVA's

Vital Signs Monitoring Program. One reservoir is monitored by Alcoa Aluminum for power production, and one is municipal water supply reservoir.

c. Small Reservoirs (< 250 acres)

Tennessee has approximately 1,500 documented reservoirs smaller than 250 acres (a total that only includes reservoirs that are permitted under the Safe Dams or ARAP programs). There are probably many more. These include one TVA managed reservoir (Wilbur Lake), municipal lakes, state parks, city parks, resorts, community developments, agricultural ponds and private lakes. There is little historic data on many of these impoundments. Although they are small, they are often in headwater areas and have the potential to affect downstream reaches. In 2006, downstream reaches of 75 of these small impoundments were monitored as part of a probabilistic study funded by 104(b)3 (Arnwine, et.al. 2006). Fish tissue monitoring for mercury and PFAs commenced in 2022 on the state park lakes.

G. Critical and Secondary Water Quality Indicators

1. Biological Water Quality Indicators Critical

a. Macroinvertebrates

The state relies heavily on macroinvertebrate monitoring for assessing fish and aquatic life use support. Semi-quantitative Single Habitat macroinvertebrate samples (SQSH) are used for stream antidegradation category evaluations, TMDLs, permit compliance and enforcement, nutrient impaired streams as well as reference stream monitoring to refine biocriteria guidelines. In recent years this type of sampling has increased for routine watershed surveys and will be used exclusively in the 2026-27 monitoring year.

Regional biointegrity goals based on a multi-metric index composed of seven biometrics have been calculated and provide guidelines for each bioregion (TDEC, 2021). They were recalibrated in 2026.

For most bioregions, the seven semi-quantitative single habitat (SQSH) biometrics are:

- Taxa Richness (TR)
- EPT Richness (Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, Trichoptera)

- EPT Abundance excluding *Cheumatopsyche* spp. (%EPT-Cheum)
- Modified North Carolina Biotic Index (NCBImod)
- Percent of Oligochaetes and Chironomids (%OC)
- Percent Clingers excluding *Cheumatopsyche* spp. (%Clinger-Cheum)
- Percent Tennessee nutrient tolerant organisms (%TNUTOL)

In bioregion 73, the Mississippi Alluvial plain, the seven semi-quantitative single habitat (SQSH) indices are:

- Taxa Richness (TR)
- ETO Richness (Ephemeroptera, Trichoptera, Odonata)
- EPT Abundance excluding *Cheumatopsyche* spp. (%EPT-Cheum)
- Modified North Carolina Biotic Index (NCBImod)
- Percent of Oligochaetes and Chironomids (%OC)
- Percent contribution of Crustacea and Mollusca (%CRMOL)
- Percent Tennessee nutrient tolerant organisms (%TNUTOL)

In the past, macroinvertebrate biorecons were a screening tool occasionally used for watershed assessments. These have limited use and are no longer being performed unless the targeted habitat for a SQSH sample is not available within the targeted assessment area. No biorecons are planned for 2026-27. Biorecons have been performed at reference streams to refine biorecon guidelines. At test streams, a multi-metric index comprised of three qualitative biometrics is calculated and compared to reference guidelines for the bioregion. For most biorecons, the three biorecon biometrics are:

- Taxa Richness
- EPT Richness (Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, Trichoptera)
- Intolerant Taxa Richness

In bioregion 73, the three biorecon metrics are:

- Taxa Richness
- ETO Richness (Ephemeroptera, Trichoptera, Odonata)
- CRMOL Richness (Crustacea and Mollusca)

b. Diatoms

The Tennessee Diatom Index (TDI) was implemented in 2022 as a second biological indicator of nutrient impairment. Diatom samples are collected along

with macroinvertebrates in many streams where nutrients are collected. The number of samples has greatly increased since the index was developed and proven to be a reliable tool for indicating nutrient impairment.

The TDI is a multi-metric index comprised of eight metrics selected for the Southeast diatom index developed by Tetra Tech (Tetra Tech, 2022). The index was a collaborative effort between USEPA, Tetra Tech, Alabama Department of Environmental Management, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Kentucky Division of Water and TDEC to develop a nutrient sensitive index based on southeast diatom data.

Diatom data from over 1000 stations and 1500 samples across the 4-state area were processed. An extensive taxonomic harmonization effort resulted in a final set of operational taxonomic units for use in index development. Phycologists from USGS as well as Georgia College and State University assisted with taxonomic harmonization.

More than 200 metrics using known diatom traits from a wide range of sources were generated. These metrics were combined into candidate indices using an all-possible model subsets routine. Top performing indices were selected based on overall discrimination, stressor sensitivity, and robust discrimination across ecoregions.

The final region-wide index is composed of eight metrics that reflect general disturbance sensitivity, tolerance, oxygen sensitivity, nutrient sensitivity, and motility (Table 3). The index discrimination efficiency is approximately 70% and ecoregional discrimination efficiencies range from 50% to 100%. It is sensitive to nutrient gradients as well as general human disturbance measures.

Table 3: TENNESSEE DIATOM INDEX (TDI) METRICS

Metric	Hydra Report	Description	Response to Stress
Bahls_3.pa	%SEN	% abundance of sensitive taxa	Decrease
LTNtr	%LTN	% taxa indicating low Total Nitrogen conditions	Decrease
O_3.pt	% O2tr	% taxa requiring 50% O2 saturation.	Increase
Wa_OptCat_L-1DisTot	%LAND	% taxa tolerant to general land disturbance including urbanization and ag.	Increase
Navicula.pt	%NAV	Motile taxa tolerant of fine sediment	Increase
Centric.pt	%CEN	Effects of reservoir (lentic taxa) and tolerant of nutrients	Increase
High_P.pt	% PTOL	Tolerant of TP > 0.1 mg/l.	Increase
BC_5.pa	%TOL	% abundance of highly tolerant taxa.	Increase

Tennessee further calibrated the index to Level IV ecoregions found in the state based on reference stream data to develop regional condition criteria for use in watershed assessments. (TDEC, 2023). The index is particularly effective in determining a biological response where nutrient levels are elevated, but macroinvertebrates do not show a measurable response using the Tennessee Macroinvertebrate Index (TMI).

Metric values vary in scale depending on the units in the measurement and the ranges in the data sets. To give each metric equal weight in the index, metric values were converted to metric scores on a 100-point scale, using the effective range of each metric. The 5^{th} and 95^{th} percentile metric values from all sites were used as

the effective ranges of metric variation in the samples. This recognized the possible range of metric values throughout the study area while discounting values that were unusually extreme and possibly outliers (Blocksom 2003).

Metric scores were truncated at 0 and 100. To calculate the index, the eight metrics scores are averaged. The Tennessee Diatom Index was recalibrated in 2026. A development document is being prepared. Ecoregion groups were selected based on Steel-Dwass test. The target TDI score is based on the 25th percentile of index scores for each grouped ecoregion rounded down to 0 or 5, targets are provided in Table 4. TDI scores below the target are considered stressed.

Table 4: Tennessee Diatom Index (TDI) Target Scores by Level IV Ecoregion
(revised 2026)

Level IV ecoregion	TDI Target
73ab, 74ab	55
67g, 71i, 71e	60
65abei, 66gijk, 68ad, 69de, 71fh	70
65j, 66def, 67fhi, 68c, 71g	75
68b	80

2. Biological Water Quality Indicators Secondary

- **Fish Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI)** Fish populations are sometimes used to supplement assessment information. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) sampling, metrics and scoring are used. Sampling is generally conducted by TVA or TWRA.
- **Chlorophyll *a*:** Chlorophyll *a* data are generally submitted by USACE and TVA primarily from large reservoirs.

3. Habitat/Physical Water Quality Parameters Critical

Habitat assessments adapted from protocols by Barbour et al. (1999) are conducted in conjunction with all biological monitoring and some chemical

monitoring. The division has found these especially useful in assessing impairment due to riparian loss, erosion and sedimentation. The division's macroinvertebrate QSSOP (TDEC, 2021) defines regional expectations based on reference streams for each of the parameters addressed in the assessment.

- Epifaunal Substrate/Available Cover
- Embeddedness of Riffles
- Channel Substrate Characterization
- Velocity Depth Regimes
- Pool Variability
- Sediment Deposition
- Channel Flow Status
- Channel Alteration
- Frequency Re-oxygenation Zones
- Channel Sinuosity
- Bank Stability
- Bank Vegetative Protection
- Riparian Vegetative Zone Width

4. Habitat/Physical Water Quality Parameters Secondary

- Canopy Cover
- Stream Profile
- Particle Count
- Flow

5. Chemical/Toxicological Parameters

The type of chemical sampling depends on the monitoring needs. Specifics on how chemical sampling is selected based on monitoring needs can be found in the Quality Assurance Project Plan for 106 Monitoring at https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/environment/water/policy-and-guidance/dwr-pas-p-02-qapp-102017-update-2025-july.pdf

Minimally, the following are collected:

- Routine Watershed Screenings: Critical: dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature, specific conductance. Secondary routine inorganics, nutrients and metals.

- Tennessee's List of Impaired Waters: Critical: The parameters the segment is listed for. Secondary: other metals and nutrients.
- Fish Consumption: Critical: Parameters posted for consumption advisories. Secondary: Other metals, organics and PFAs. (Mercury is generally collected run on all fish).
- Contact Advisory: Critical: *E. coli*, mercury if posted.
- Permit Compliance/Enforcement: Parameters limited in permit.
- Reference Streams, ambient long term monitoring stations, landfills and probabilistic sites: Routine inorganics, metals and nutrients
- TMDL Monitoring is dependent on the type of TMDL needed.

H. Quality Management and Quality Assurance Plans

The most recent version of all quality management and assurance plans can be found at https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/water-quality-reports---publications.html

The most recent version of TDEC's Quality Management Plan was approved by EPA in December 2021. There were no significant changes in 2022. The 2023 plan was reformatted to comply with EPA revisions and was submitted to EPA for approval on April 22, 2024. After In March 2025 EPA completed review requesting additional information and reformatting with no significant changes to process. The plan was updated and resubmitted in July 2025.

This plan is a part of TDEC's agreement to develop and implement Standard Operating Procedures, Quality Assurance Project Plans, Data Quality Objectives, and other quality assurance information. EPA requires states that receive federal grant dollars to have a "Bureau Wide" Quality Management Plan under its grant conditions. Further, EPA occasionally reviews individual Division quality management documents when it conducts semi-annual and annual reviews.

TDEC DWR has developed three Quality System Standard Operating Procedures (QSSOP) for use as guidance for collecting water pollution control data and appropriate quality control in the state. The *QSSOP for Macroinvertebrate Stream Survey* (TDEC, 2021) was first published in March of 2002 and was revised in October 2006, June 2011, August 2017 and December 2021. It is currently under revision for 2026. The *QSSOP for Chemical and Bacteriological Sampling of Surface Waters* was first published in March of 2004 and revised in 2009, June 2011 and

January 2022 (TDEC, 2022). The *QSSOP for Periphyton Stream Surveys* was completed in 2010 and was revised in 2023 to utilize the Tennessee Diatom Index (TDEC 2023). The plan is currently under revision to update the index. The *Quality Assurance Project Plan* was approved by EPA in 2025 and will expire in 2030 (TDEC *2025).* This document describes monitoring, analyses, quality control, and assessment procedures used by the division to develop TMDLs, 305(b) and Impaired Water assessments. A QSSOP for monitoring Harmful Algal Blooms is currently under development.

All documents are reviewed annually and revised as needed. A copy of any document revisions made during the year is sent to all appropriate stakeholders and posted on the website. A report is made available to the Deputy Commissioner and Quality Assurance Manager of any changes that occur. Division staff are trained on field techniques outlined in the documents during the division's annual meeting and during workshops.

Most nutrients, routine inorganic, and metals, as well as some macroinvertebrate and diatom samples are analyzed by the TDH Environmental Laboratories. Organic chemical, most diatom, most bacteriological, some routine inorganic samples, and some macroinvertebrate samples are analyzed by contract labs. All biological and chemical samples conducted by contract labs are subcontracted and reviewed/reported by the state lab. Contract bacteriological laboratories report directly to TDEC. The biological laboratory and subcontractors follow the TDEC QSSOP for macroinvertebrate surveys (TDEC, 2021) and the TDEC diatom SOP (TDEC, 2023). The state and contract chemistry and bacteriological laboratories have standard operating procedures which follow approved EPA methodologies. Laboratories performing chemical analysis must maintain NELAC or ISO/IEC 17025 for surface waters. Bacteriological laboratories must have drinking water certification or the equivalent for *E. coli* analysis. Contract biological laboratories must meet TDEC QC and testing requirements The Chattanooga and Johnson City Environmental Field offices analyze e coli and meet all QC requirements. EPA audits the state laboratories on a regular schedule.

1. Quality Assurance Guidelines for Macroinvertebrate Surveys

- 10% of habitat assessments and biological samples are repeated by a second investigator.
- Chain of custody is maintained on all biological samples.

- A bound log or digital sample log with backup is maintained for biological samples.
- 10% of all biological samples are re-sorted and re-identified by a second taxonomist.
- Reference collections are maintained at the central laboratory for each taxon found in Tennessee. New specimens are verified by outside experts.
- Data are electronically uploaded and analyzed. Electronic QC checks are employed with questionable data and/or outliers verified with laboratory or sampling staff. Staff are trained and updated on new techniques as a group during the division's annual meeting or biologists training workshop.
- Taxonomic staff must pass taxonomic identification tests.

2. Quality Assurance Guidelines for Diatom Stream Surveys

The same quality assurance required for macroinvertebrate surveys is necessary for diatom surveys, except for the reference collections. A master collection of images of all taxa identified in the state is maintained at the central Laboratory. As with macroinvertebrates, new specimens are verified by outside experts. Taxonomic nomenclature is standardized with USGS biodata.

3. Quality Assurance for Chemical Field Collections

- Duplicates, field blanks, and equipment blanks, are collected at 10% of sites.
- Trip blanks are collected at 10% of trips.
- Temperature blanks are included in each sample cooler.
- Water quality probes are calibrated weekly (DO is calibrated daily) and include daily post-calibrations.
- Duplicate field measurements are recorded minimally at the first and last station each day.
- Chain of custody is maintained on all samples.
- Staff are trained and updated on new techniques as a group during the division's annual meeting or training workshops.

I. Data Management through Electronic Data Systems

Tennessee's water quality assessment decisions are stored in EPA's Assessment and Total Maximum Daily Load Tracking and Implementation System (ATTAINS). ATTAINS replaces the previous EPA system, the Assessment Database (ADB).

ATTAINS is also the EPA water quality assessment reporting tool replacing the previous narrative 303(d) List and 305(b) Reports. ATTAINS also replaces EPA's old TMDL tracking system and provides alternative restoration plans relating them to individual assessment units.

Assessments are geo-referenced and maps are provided to help users find streams within specific watersheds. Streams are color coded according to their water quality status in this web application https://tdeconline.tn.gov/dwr/ . The information is updated annually with completion of the watershed Group assessment. In addition, approved ATTAINs submissions can be viewed by the public on EPA's How's my Waterway https://mywaterway.epa.gov/.

In the early 1970s, EPA developed the national water quality STOrage and RETrieval database called STORET. This database allowed for easy access to bacteriological and chemical information collected throughout the state and nation. TDEC Water Pollution Control station locations and chemical and bacteriological data were uploaded into the database quarterly. In September 2009, EPA ceased support of the current format that data are uploaded to STORET. The last historical data upload from TDEC WPC was sent to EPA at the end of September 2009. The historical STORET data are found at https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/water-quality-data-wqx.

In 2009, EPA developed the Water Quality Exchange (WQX), to replace STORET. WQX is a framework that is intended to make it easier for States, Tribes, and others to submit and share water quality monitoring data over the internet. DWR has successfully loaded chemical and bacteriological data (post 2009), as well as all electronically available fish tissue, macroinvertebrate taxa, habitat, diatom data and detailed information for over 8,800 monitoring stations into the WQX framework. Historic qualitative macroinvertebrate and diatom data (pre-2017) are being uploaded as it is transferred from paper to electronic format.

Chemical, bacteriological, biological, habitat, stream survey, and fish tissue data collected and analyzed following TDEC protocols and reviewed by technical staff are stored in an internal database (HYDRA) on a shared drive. In 2026, cyanotoxin results from harmful algal bloom investigations will be added. The chemical (including cyanotoxin), fish tissue, macroinvertebrate, habitat and bacteriological data are accessible to the public on the Division's ambient water quality data viewer: https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/water-resources-data-map-viewers.html

In 2024, TDEC contracted to complete a database to store continuous monitoring data (TNCON). The database provides QC, data storage and visualization.

J. Data Analysis/Assessment of Water Quality

The water quality assessment process in Tennessee consists of four parts:

- Development of clean water goals (water quality standards) either by promulgating national numeric criteria, statewide narrative criteria, or regional goals based on reference conditions and establishing appropriate classified uses for each waterbody.
- Implementation of a statewide water quality monitoring program, based on a watershed cycle.
- Comparison of data to applicable water quality standards for each waterbody in order to assess water quality and to categorize use support.
- Geographic referencing of all water resources with the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD).

The *Tennessee Water Quality Control Act* requires the protection of water quality in Tennessee. Tennessee first adopted water quality standards in 1967 and has amended them several times thereafter. Water quality standards consist of two principal regulations:

- "Use Classifications for Surface Waters", Chapter 0400-40-04
- "General Water Quality Criteria", Chapter 0400-40-03

The three essential elements comprising water quality standards as defined by Section 303 of the Federal Clean Water Act, PL 107 - 303, are stream use classifications, water quality criteria and the antidegradation statement.

1. Stream-use Classification

Tennessee's criteria specify baseline values for specific parameters of water quality necessary for the protection and maintenance of a prescribed use classification. The State has established seven principal uses of the waters for which criteria of quality are defined.

- **Fish and Aquatic Life (FAL)** - Criteria protect fish and other aquatic life such as macroinvertebrates. These criteria are based on two types of toxicity. The first is acute toxicity, which refers to the level of a

contaminant that causes death in organisms in a relatively short time. The other type is chronic toxicity. Chronic criteria are based on a lower level of a contaminant that causes death over a longer period of time or has other effects such as reproductive failure or the inhibition of growth. Fish and aquatic life criteria are generally the most stringent criteria for toxic substances.

- **Recreation** - This classification protects the use of streams for swimming, wading, and fishing. Threats to the public's recreational uses of waters include loss of aesthetic values, elevated pathogen levels, and the accumulation of dangerous levels of metals or organic compounds in fish tissue. Tennessee coordinates with TVA, ORNL and TWRA to monitor levels of contaminants in fish. Waterbodies that pose an unacceptable risk to human health are posted for bacteriological or fish consumption advisories.
- **Irrigation** - Irrigation criteria protect the quality of water so it may be used for agricultural needs.
- **Livestock Watering and Wildlife** - These criteria protect farm animals and wildlife.
- **Drinking Water Supply** - Drinking water criteria ensure that water supplies contain no substances that might cause a public health threat, following conventional water treatment. Since many contaminants are difficult and expensive to remove, it is more cost-effective to keep pollutants from entering the water supply in the first place.
- **Navigation** - This use is designed to protect navigational rivers and reservoirs from any alterations that would adversely affect commercial uses.
- **Industrial Water Supply** - These criteria protect the quality of water used for industrial purposes.

Tennessee has approximately 60,000 stream miles and over 570,000 publicly owned lake and reservoir acres. Most are classified for at least four public uses: protection of fish and aquatic life, recreation, irrigation, and livestock watering and wildlife. These minimum use classifications comply with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, which requires that all waters provide for the "protection and propagation of a balanced population of fish and wildlife and allow recreational activities in and on the water" (U.S. Congress, 2002).

Specific designated Use Classifications for Surface Waters in Tennessee are listed in the Rules of TDEC, Chapter 0400-40-04 (TDEC-WQOGB, 2019). All surface waters that are not specifically listed in the regulations are classified for fish and aquatic life, recreation, irrigation, livestock watering and wildlife.

2. Water Quality Criteria

The Water Quality Oil and Gas Board (WQOGB) have assigned specific water quality criteria to each of the designated uses. These criteria establish the level of water quality needed to support each of the designated uses. There are two types of criteria:

- **Numeric criteria** - Establish measurable thresholds for physical parameters and chemical concentrations to support classified uses.
- **Narrative criteria -** Are written descriptions of water quality. These descriptions generally state that the waters should be "free from" particular types or effects of pollution. To help provide regional interpretations of narrative criteria, guidance documents have been developed by the division for biological integrity, habitat and nutrient narrative criteria.

The regulations require that the most stringent criteria be applied to the waterbody. Typically, the most stringent criteria are for the protection of fish and aquatic life or recreational uses. General Water Quality Criteria for surface waters in Tennessee are listed in the Rules of TDEC, Chapter 0400-40-03 (TDEC-WQOGB, 2024). The water quality criteria can be viewed at https://publications.tnsosfiles.com/rules/0400/0400-40/0400-40-03.20240317.pdf

Water quality assessments are the application of water quality criteria to ambient monitoring results to determine if waters are supportive of all designated uses. To facilitate this process, several provisions have been made:

To help the division interpret water quality expectations for biological integrity, nutrients and habitat, guidance documents for wadeable streams have been developed. These documents are referred to in the General Water Quality Criteria.

To make defensible assessments, data quality objectives must be met. For some parameters, a minimum number of observations are required to have increased confidence in the accuracy of the assessment. The magnitude, frequency and duration of violations are considered in the assessment process.

One or two chemical samples are not considered an accurate representation of stream conditions. Therefore, more than two observations are used in assessments. Acute fish and aquatic life protection criteria are used, unless a site has 12 or more chemical collections. If a site has 12 or more chemical collections, chronic criteria are applied.

Provisions in the water quality criteria instruct staff to determine whether violations are caused by man-induced or natural conditions. Natural conditions are not considered pollution. Streams in some ecoregions naturally go dry or subterranean during prolonged periods of low flow. Evaluations of biological integrity differentiate whether streams have been recently dry or have been affected by man-induced conditions.

Waterbodies on Tennessee's Impaired Stream List remain listed until sufficient recent data provide a rationale for removing the waterbody from the list.

The following guidelines are used for determining specific causes of pollution. Details can be found in the CALM document (TDEC, 2023).

a. Metals

Metals data are appropriately "translated" according to the water quality standards before being compared to criteria. For example, toxicity of metals is altered by stream hardness and the amount of total suspended solids in the stream. Widely accepted methodologies are used to make these and other translations of the data. The division consults with EPA concerning the latest revisions to the national criteria and updates the state criteria as appropriate.

b. Pathogens

Tennessee utilizes *E. coli* as the pathogen indicator since this group is generally considered more reflective of true human health risk than are fecal coliform data. A minimum of ten monthly samples, or a failing geo mean, are required to assess waterbodies as impaired due to high bacteria levels, unless the levels in a fewer number of monthly samples are very elevated, or the stream is already listed as impaired for pathogens and insufficient recent data exists to change the assessment. Streams cannot be assessed as fully supporting for Recreation without a minimum of ten monthly samples except as allowed under the evaluation or extrapolation frameworks in the CALM.

c. Dissolved Oxygen (DO)

For streams identified as trout streams, including tailwaters, the minimum DO standard is 6.0 mg/L. Streams designated as supporting a naturally reproducing population of trout have a DO standard of not less than 8.0 mg/L. This also includes tributaries to naturally reproducing trout streams as well as all streams in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The DO standard in the Blue Ridge Mountains (Ecoregion 66) is 7.0 mg/L. In the Mississippi Valley Alluvial Plain (Ecoregion 73a) the minimum DO is 4.0 mg./L as long as an average of 5.0 mg/L is sustained. Everywhere else in the state the DO standard is 5.0 mg/L. If the source of the low DO is a natural condition, such as ground water, spring, or wetland, then the low DO is considered a natural condition and not pollution.

d. Nutrients

Division staff utilize a weight-of-evidence approach to interpreting the narrative nutrient criterion for fish and aquatic life protection. Factors considered in this approach include concentrations of nutrient parameters such as total phosphorus or nitrate+nitrite, ecosystem dominance by taxa tolerant of excessive nutrients, reductions in available habitat, excessive algal growth, biomass concentrations, harmful algae blooms, or other response variables such as significant diel oxygen swings, elevated temperatures or pH levels. Streams causing or contributing to downstream nutrient-related biological responses can also be considered impaired.

Regional nutrient goals were developed based on reference condition and are used for guidance when assessing wadeable streams (Denton et al., 2001). A numeric nutrient response based on chlorophyll *a* has been adopted for Pickwick Reservoir. Strong oxygen and temperature stratification, chlorophyll a and the Carlson's Index are used to interpret narrative nutrient criteria in other reservoirs.

e. Suspended Solids/Siltation

Historically, silt has been one of the primary pollutants in Tennessee waterways. The division has experimented with multiple ways to determine stream impairment due to siltation. These methods include visual

observations, chemical analysis (total suspended solids), and macroinvertebrate/habitat surveys. Biological surveys that include a habitat assessment have proven to be the most satisfactory method for identification of impairment. Through monitoring reference streams, staff found that the appearance of sediment in the water is often, but not always, associated with loss of biological integrity.

Additionally, ecoregions vary in the amounts of silt that can be tolerated before aquatic life is impaired. Thus, for water quality assessment purposes, it is important to establish whether aquatic life is being impaired. For those streams where loss of biological integrity can be documented, the habitat assessment can determine if the stream has excessive amounts of silt.

The division has developed regional expectations based on reference data for the individual habitat parameters most associated with sedimentation including embeddedness and sediment deposition. These values are published in the macroinvertebrate QSSOP (TDEC, 2021) and reviewed annually.

f. Biological Criteria

Biological surveys using macroinvertebrates as the indicator organisms are the primary method for assessing support of the fish and aquatic life designated use in wadeable streams. Two standardized biological methods, biorecons and semi-quantitative single habitat (SQSH) samples, are used to produce a biological index score. These methods are described in the macroinvertebrate QSSOP (TDEC, 2021).

The most frequently used biological survey in a wadeable stream (and nonwadeable in some ecoregion) is the single habitat, semi-quantitative sample. To be comparable to ecoregions guidance, streams must be of comparable size as the reference streams in the bioregion (group of ecoregions with similar benthic communities), be sampled and processed using the same technique and have at least 80 percent of the upstream drainage in that bioregion. If both biorecon and single habitat semi-quantitative data are available, and the assessments do not agree, more weight is given to the single habitat semi-quantitative samples unless it is determined the targeted habitat was naturally limiting. Streams are

considered impaired where biological integrity falls below the expected range of conditions found at reference streams.

Diatom monitoring has recently been implemented as a supplement to macroinvertebrate monitoring for streams which may have elevated nutrients. A southeast regional diatom index has been calibrated to Tennessee reference data and was used for the first time in the 2022 assessment period

g. Habitat

Division staff use a standardized scoring system developed by EPA to rate the habitat in a stream (Barbour, et. al., 1999). The macroinvertebrate QSSOP (TDEC, 2021) provides guidance for completing a habitat assessment and how to evaluate the results. Habitat scores calculated by division biologists are compared to the guidelines calibrated from the ecoregion reference stream data. Streams with habitat scores lower than the guidance for the region are considered impaired, unless biological integrity meets expectations. If biological integrity meets ecoregional expectations, then poor habitat is not considered impairment.

h. pH

The pH criterion for wadeable streams is 6.0 - 9.0 standard units (su). For nonwadeable rivers, streams, reservoirs and wetlands the pH criterion is 6.5 - 9.0 su. Also, pH values cannot fluctuate more than 1.0 in 24 hours. Waterbodies with pH values outside these ranges are considered impaired.

i. Temperature

The temperature criteria can be violated in three different ways. A (1) temperature difference from downstream to upstream, (2) a rapid rate of change, and (3) exceedance of a maximum temperature. Temperature criteria are more stringent in trout streams.

3. Antidegradation

As one of the elements comprising Tennessee's water quality standards, the antidegradation statement has been contained in the criteria document since 1967.

EPA has required the states, as a part of the standards process, to develop a policy and an implementation procedure for the antidegradation statement.

“Additionally, the Tennessee Water Quality Standards shall not be construed as permitting the degradation of high-quality surface waters. Where the quality of Tennessee waters is better than the level necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, or recreation in and on the water, that quality will be maintained and protected unless the Department finds, after intergovernmental coordination and public participation, that lowering water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located.” (TDEC-WQOGB, 2019).

A three-tiered antidegradation statement was incorporated into Tennessee’s 1994 revisions. In the 1997 triennial review, the three tiers were more fully defined. A procedure for determining the proper tier of a stream was developed in 1998. The evaluation took into account specialized recreation, scenic considerations, ecology, biological integrity and water quality.

Tennessee further refined the antidegradation statement in 2004 specifying that alternatives analyses must take place before new or expanded discharges can be allowed in Tier I waters.

In 2006 the antidegradation statement was revised and the Tier designations were replaced by the following categories. Additional revisions were made in 2013 and 2019 (TDEC-WQOGB, 2019).

a. **Unavailable parameters** exist where water quality is at, or fails to meet water quality criteria in Rule 0400-40-03-.06(2) (the criterion for one or more parameters)

b. **Available parameters** exist where water quality is better than the levels specified in the water quality criteria in Rule 0400-40-03-.06(3).

c. **Exceptional Tennessee Waters (ETW)** are waters that are in any one of the following categories (Rule 0400-40-03-.06(4)):
    - Waters within state or national parks, wildlife refuges, wilderness areas or natural areas.
    - State Scenic Rivers or Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers.

- Federally designated critical habitat or other waters with documented non-experimental populations of state or federally listed threatened or endangered aquatic or semi-aquatic plants or animals.
- Waters within areas designated Lands Unsuitable for Mining.
- Waters with naturally reproducing trout.
- Waters with exceptional biological diversity as evidenced by a score of 40 or 42 on the TMI, provided that the sample is considered representative of overall stream conditions.
- Other waters with outstanding ecological or recreational value as determined by the Department.

d. **Outstanding National Resource Waters** (ONRWs) - These Exceptional Tennessee Waters constitute an outstanding national resource due to their exceptional recreational or ecological significance. In 1998, the Water Pollution Control Board voted to accept six of the eight streams proposed for listing as ONRWs. The following streams or portions of the streams are designated as ONRWs are: Little River, Abrams Creek, West Prong Little Pigeon River, Little Pigeon River, Big South Fork Cumberland River and Reelfoot Lake (Rule 0400-40-03-.06(5). In 1999, the Obed River was conditionally added as an ONRW. The condition placed upon the designation was that if the Obed were identified as the only viable drinking water source for Cumberland County, it would revert back to ETW status.

Information on waterbodies that have been evaluated and are identified as Exceptional Tennessee Waters or Outstanding National Resource Waters is entered in the Waterlog database and can be viewed in a dataviewer on the TDEC website at https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/water-resources-data-map-viewers.html.

K. Categorization of Use Support and Assessment Process

To determine use support, it must be decided if the stream, river or reservoir meets water quality criteria. Monitored waters are compared to the most restrictive water quality standards to determine if they meet their designated uses. Generally, the most stringent criteria are for recreational use and support of fish and aquatic life.

To facilitate these analyses, all major rivers, streams, reservoirs and lakes have been placed into georeferencing sections. Originally called Waterbody Identification

Units (WBID), the name was changed to Assessment Units in 2025 to align with EPA's ATTAINs. WBID may still be used in some information where the name has not been updated including TDEC's online assessment dataviewer and mapviewer and EPA's How's My Waterway. These assessment units are given unique identification numbers that reference an eight-digit watershed Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC), plus a reach, and segment number.

All available water quality data are considered; however, not all data comply with state quality control standards and approved collection techniques. Assessments must be based on scientifically sound monitoring methodologies. After use support is determined, waterbodies are placed in one of the five categories recommended by EPA.

Category 1 waters are those assessment units which have been monitored and meet water quality criteria for all uses. The biological integrity of Category 1 waters is comparable with reference streams in the same subecoregion, and pathogen criteria are met. Previously these waterbodies were reported as fully supporting.

Category 2 waters have only been monitored for some uses and have been assessed as fully supporting those uses but have not been assessed for the other designated uses. Often these waterbodies have been assessed and are fully supporting fish and aquatic life but have not been assessed for recreational use. In previous assessments, these waters were assessed as fully supporting.

Category 3 waters have insufficient or outdated data and therefore have not been assessed. These waters are targeted for future monitoring. In previous assessments, these waterbodies were identified as not assessed.

Category 4 waters are waters that have been monitored and found to be impaired for one or more uses, but a TMDL is not required. These waters are included in Tennessee's List of Impaired Waters but would not appear on the 303(d) list. Category 4 has been subdivided into three subcategories. Previously, these waters were reported as either partially or non-supporting.

Category 4a impaired waters have had all necessary TMDLs approved by EPA.

Category 4b impaired waters do not require TMDL development since "other pollution control requirements required by local, State or Federal authority are expected to address all water-quality pollutants" (EPA, 2003).

Category 4c waters are those in which the impacts are not caused by a pollutant (e.g., certain habitat alterations).

Category 5 waters have been monitored and found not to meet one or more water quality standards. In previous assessments, these waters have been identified as partially supporting or not supporting designated uses. Category 5 waterbodies are moderately to highly impaired by pollution and need the development of TMDLs for known impairments. These waters would be included on both Tennessee's List of Impaired Waters and on the 303(d) list for EPA.

TDEC strongly prefers to base assessments on recently collected data. Judgments based on modeling or land use information are much harder to defend. With given resources, it is not possible to monitor all of Tennessee's waterbodies every two years for 305(b) reporting purposes. Therefore, monitoring and assessments are conducted on the five-year rotating schedule.

The division continues to increase its reliance on rapid biological assessments. These assessments provide a quick and accurate assessment of the general water quality and aquatic life use support in a stream. However, biological assessments do not provide information to pinpoint specific toxic pollutants or bacterial levels in water. The challenge in the next few years will be to combine biological assessments with chemical and bacteriological data so that both use support status and accurate cause and source information can be generated.

1. Data Sources

The division uses all reliable data gathered in the state for the assessment of Tennessee's waterways. These include data from TDEC, other state and federal agencies, citizens, universities, the regulated community, and the private sector. Every year, the division issues public notices requesting water quality data for use in the statewide water quality assessment. In addition, other state and federal agencies known to have data are contacted directly for their monitoring information. Tennessee regularly receives data from TVA, USGS, TWRA, and USACE. Biological and habitat data submitted by NPDES dischargers as part of permit requirements are also used.

All submitted data are considered. If data reliability cannot be established, the data are used to screen streams for future studies. If the data from the division and

another reliable source do not agree, more weight is given to the division's data unless the other data are considerably more recent.

2. Data Use

The division's goal is to make assessments by quantifiable measures (objective) and to require less professional (subjective) judgment.

Criteria have been further refined to assist in the assessment of water quality data. The ecoregion project has dramatically reduced the uncertainty associated with the application of statewide narrative and numerical criteria.

By use of geographic referencing tools such as the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD), water segments have been further refined to allow more precise water quality assessments. Data from a sampling point are extrapolated over a much shorter distance than in the past. The decision on how far the information is applicable is made on a site-by-site basis using factors such as amount and type of data and the uniformity of the stream.

Critical periods have been determined for various criteria. Certain collection seasons and types of data have proven more important for the protection of specific water uses. For instance, the critical period for parameters like toxic metals or organics is the low flow season of late summer and early fall. Water contact activities like swimming and wading are most likely to occur in the summer.

Data types used in the assessment process include

Chemical Data:

- Approximately 8,800 stations are established by the division to support the watershed approach.
- Compliance monitoring performed at the approximately 1,100 permitted dischargers in Tennessee. Data collected during complaint investigations, fish kills, spills, and in support of enforcement activities.
- Data collected at the division's 106 ecoregion reference (ECO & FECO) sites. (These stations provide a baseline to which other sites within that ecoregion can be compared.)
- Chemical data collected by other entities.

Biological Data:

- Macroinvertebrate and diatom surveys for comparison to biorecon, semi-quantitative and diatom multi-metric indices.
- Ecoregion reference stream monitoring to calibrate regional guidelines based on multi-metric index scores. biological monitoring.
- Biological data collected by other entities.

Physical Data:

- Temperature, dissolved oxygen and conductivity data collected throughout Tennessee. Increased use of continuous monitoring.
- Qualitative assessments of habitat conducted during biological surveys.
- Physical data collected by other entities.

Sediment and Tissue Data:

- Fish tissue data collected at various sites across Tennessee.
- EPA's report *The Incidence and Severity of Sediment Contamination in Surface Waters of the United States.*
- fishing advisories in Tennessee and waters hared with other states.
- Sediment and tissue data collected by other entities.
- EPA National Aquatic Resource Surveys (NARS)

3. Future Assessment Goals

The division has achieved many milestones and continues to work on better ways to improve the scope and efficiency of assessments.

a. Reference Sites

The division relies heavily on ecoregions for assessments. In order to standardize effort and improve calibrations, the division plans to fill data gaps over the next three years and terminate monitoring at reference sites for calibration purposes in 2029. A final calibration of macroinvertebrate, diatom and nutrient guidelines will include the first five monitoring years for each reference site (varies per site between 1996 and 2029 with most sites sampled every 5 years, others sampled in consecutive years). This will help standardize calibrations by having the same number of data points per stream, solve the problem of reference stream loss due

to increased human disturbance in watersheds in unprotected watersheds, be representative of a range of climate conditions and help free up monitoring resources to be used at other sites. A development document will be available later this year.

b. Dissolved Oxygen in Wadable streams

The Division continues to increase the use of continuous monitoring to better understand the frequency, magnitude and duration of any current criteria exceedances and possible connections to other nutrient related water quality affects.

c. Nutrients in Wadeable Streams

- Continue to include diatom samples as a second biological indicator for nutrient impairment. As the TN Diatom Index continues to be utilized and refined, TN will be able to better consider how to incorporate it by reference in the Water Quality Standards narrative criteria language.
- Publish revised criteria development document for nutrients, diatoms and macroinvertebrates.
- Complete filling diatom and macroinvertebrate data gaps at all reference streams by 2029. Complete final recalibration of nutrient, diatom and macroinvertebrate goals based on a standardized 5 years of reference data plan.
- As of 2024 TDEC's water quality database (Hydra) now has all historical sample streamflow data entered which can be paired with chemical nutrient data to derive loading baselines. Additionally, in partnership with TDEC, USGS has begun collecting nutrient samples at all stream gages (since February 2024), which can similarly be utilized
- Evaluate continuous monitoring data analysis methods developed in Pennsylvania for assessing eutrophication of reservoirs and nutrient impacts in streams for potential use in Tennessee

d. Nutrients in lakes, rivers and non-wadeable streams

- Continue exploration of chlorophyll-based criteria on large reservoirs. This includes exploring the feasibility of using the chlorophyll criterion established for Pickwick Reservoir for other main-stem lower Tennessee Reservoirs and

investigating the applicability of using existing TVA and USACE chlorophyll data to develop chlorophyll criteria for upper main-stem Tennessee, Cumberland and tributary reservoirs based on methods used by Alabama for Pickwick.

- Reestablish interagency technical expert workgroup in monitoring, modeling and harmful algal blooms to review effort at J. Percey Priest Reservoir that will also provide better understanding on reservoir nutrient assessment and management strategies.
- Explore feasibility of using chlorophyll criterion established for Pickwick Reservoir for other main-stem lower Tennessee Reservoirs.
- Work with TVA and UACE to fill data gaps and continue to investigate applicability of using TVA and USACE chlorophyll data to develop chlorophyll criteria for upper main-stem Tennessee, Cumberland and tributary reservoirs based on methods used by Alabama for Pickwick.
- Consider the possibility of using chlorophyll or other measures of level of reservoir eutrophication such as Secchi-disc depths, pH levels and seasonal fluctuations and dissolved oxygen diel fluctuations as a trigger point to implement the state's nutrient reduction strategy.
- Continue to evaluate and refine continuous monitoring techniques used in TN reservoirs.
- Investigate options for development of chlorophyll or other nutrient response criteria on smaller reservoirs and lakes, including EPA's lake modeling tools put out for criteria development
- Continue the refinement and development of the harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) monitoring and response program, including expanding monitoring capabilities, and laboratory capabilities. Initiate ambient monitoring for surveillance of HABs. Provide training to increase capability of TDEC field office biologists and agency partners to collect and identify harmful cyanobacteria. Provide technical assistance to public water supply managers and other water resource managers to respond to the challenges of harmful algal blooms. Facilitate a HAB network with interagency partners, academia, water systems, and watershed groups to meet quarterly and share information on HABs response and prevention. Continue outreach efforts to provide inform the public, promote awareness, and ensure community safety regarding HAB risks and response actions.

- Review report from Greater Nashville Council Grant (contracted to USGS) to determine whether data compilation and/or classification scheme, based on chlorophyll a, nitrogen, total phosphorus and Secchi disk based on predictive models, can be helpful in reservoir criteria development.

e. Biocriteria

- Continue to use macroinvertebrate (TMI) index for streams assessments.
- Continue to expand the use of the Diatom Index (TDI) as a biological response for nutrients. Considering adding reference to the TDI to the water quality standards.
- Explore methods for establishing biocriteria in nonwadeable waters.
- Recalibrate macroinvertebrate and diatom indices when reference monitoring program is completed in 2029.

f. 106 Monitoring Workplan and Assessment Process

- Develop system for creating annual monitoring plan and sample tracking through Hydra.
- Develop system for creating watershed assessment summaries through Hydra.

g. Electronic data reporting and visualization

- Make diatom and continuous monitoring data public facing.
- Upload historic (prior to 2017) diatom and qualitative macroinvertebrate taxa to WQX.
- Build statistical range outlier check by station for chemical parameters.
- Capture water quality criteria violations in chemical data table.
- Create tables, graphs and other tools for statistical reporting of data through Hydra.
- Publish public facing map for Exceptional Tennessee Waters.
- Publish public facing map for location of fish consumption advisories.

h. Probabilistic Monitoring

- Continue to include the probabilistic sites in each watershed cycle.
- Combine data when the 5-year cycle is complete.
- Use data to evaluate effectiveness of targeted monitoring, trend analysis and supplement assessment data.

i. Continuous Monitoring

- Complete upload of historic data and keep on track with new data.
- Continue to evaluate and refine continuous monitoring techniques in reservoirs.
- Continue to increase continuous monitoring and utilize in water quality assessments.

L. Water Quality Reports

Waterbodies will continue to be monitored to fulfill data needs for water quality standards, TMDLs, ATTAINS Integrated Report, advisories, and special projects such as the southeast regional monitoring network. Progress will be tracked quarterly and provided to the DWR division head for review. A report will be submitted to EPA annually by December 31.

The ATTAINS Integrated Report submitted to EPA details the support status of Tennessee waters as well as sources and causes of pollution. Twenty percent of the state's watersheds are assessed each year with information uploaded annually to the EPA ATTAINs database. Information for each assessed water body is available through the division's online assessment database. https://tdeconline.tn.gov/dwr/. Surface water chemical and bacteriological results may be viewed at https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/water-resources-data-map-viewers.html As resources allow, compose study group of appropriate professionals. Review existing data and look for data gaps.

As required by Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, a list of the lakes, rivers, and streams in Tennessee that fail to meet one or more water quality standards along with pollutant information and TMDL prioritization is complied. Tennessee meets this regulatory requirement through the documentation of water quality assessment determinations and submission of these data through the EPA ATTAINS system. Tennessee's Final 2024 Impaired and Threatened Waters list was approved by EPA in April 2024. Due to the limited nature of an Impaired and Threatened Waters list, Tennessee chooses to publish a list of Impaired and Threatened Waters instead of a 303(d) list. This list includes all impaired waters regardless of their TMDL status or Category. The Final 2024 List of Impaired and Threatened Waters may be found on TDEC's publications website at

https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/water-quality-reports---publications.html.

Tennessee's water quality standards require the incorporation of the antidegradation policy into regulatory decisions (Chapter 0400-40-03-.06). Part of the responsibility the policy places on the division is identification of Exceptional Tennessee Waters. In Exceptional Tennessee Waters, degradation cannot be authorized unless (1) there is no reasonable alternative to the proposed activity that would render it non-degrading and (2) the activity is in the economic or social interest of the public.

The division has compiled a database of streams based on the characteristics of Exceptional Tennessee Waters (ETW) set forth in the regulation by the Tennessee Board of Water Quality, Oil and Gas. In general, these characteristics are streams with good water quality, important ecological values, valuable recreational uses, and/or outstanding scenery. Wherever possible, the division has utilized objective measures to apply these characteristics and the basis for each ETW designation is provided. The dataviewer is on the TDEC website at https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/water-resources-data-map-viewers.html

Reports routinely produced by the division include technical publications, informational publications, criteria development reports, and standard operating procedures. In addition to reports, the division is committed to communicating information effectively. To reach this goal, the following products, among others, are provided as part of the reporting process:

- Access to on-line water quality data
- Water quality assessment reports and on-line assessment database
- Data and interpretation for NPDES permit support
- Technical data sets for consultants/researchers
- Spatial and mapping data using Geographical Information System (GIS) tools
- Public outreach information, including the Internet
- Presentations at professional, scientific, citizen and school group meetings

M. Monitoring Program Evaluation

The division evaluates its monitoring program during each planning and assessment cycle and incorporates changes as needed to provide the most comprehensive and effective plan possible with available resources.

1. Evaluation of Monitoring Program Strategy

During development of the annual monitoring workplan, both central office and EFO staff provide input into monitoring needs:

- The monitoring plan is reviewed to make sure all monitoring and assessment priorities are covered.
- The ATTAINS is used to look for unassessed segments which are incorporated into the monitoring plan whenever possible.
- During the monitoring plan development, Central Office and EFO staff coordinate location of monitoring stations and type of samples collected to ensure adequate information is provided during that cycle.
- The location of monitoring stations is coordinated with other state and federal agencies to eliminate duplication of effort.
- At the end of each monitoring cycle, the plan is reviewed to make sure monitoring needs were covered. Uncompleted sampling or data gaps are incorporated into the next monitoring cycle or might be contracted to the state laboratory for completion.

2. Monitoring Objectives

During evaluation of monitoring objectives, the division strives to:

- Determine where additional or more current data are needed to enhance the assessment process.
- Target unassessed segments or those that were originally assessed qualitatively. Incorporate biological monitoring whenever possible to assess fish and aquatic life use support.
- Develop or refine guidelines for narrative criteria: Refine wadeable streams and develop criteria for rivers, lakes and reservoirs as outlined in the division nutrient criteria development plan (TDEC, 2019).
- Refine wadeable streams and develop criteria for rivers, lakes and reservoirs.

- Habitat: Refine wadeable streams and develop criteria for rivers, lakes and reservoirs.
- Continue to refine regional numeric criteria whenever possible. Develop diurnal guidelines for dissolved oxygen levels.
- Revisit monitoring sites every five years to look for changes.
- Monitor below sites where BMPs or other restoration activities have taken place to assess effectiveness of improvement strategy.
- Look for opportunities to analyze trends in water quality.

3. Monitoring Design

The division reviews the monitoring program during each cycle to ensure it is efficient and effective in generating data that serves management decision needs and meets the state's water quality management objectives.

- The antidegradation survey process is reviewed and updated based on feedback from field staff.
- Ecoregion reference sites are re-evaluated annually. New sites are added whenever possible. Existing sites are dropped if data show the water quality has degraded, the site is not typical of the region or does not reflect the best attainable conditions. Data from other states are used to test suitability of reference sites. Currently the state is reviewing river, lake and reservoir data to target reference conditions in these systems.
- Watershed groupings are reviewed and revised if needed to ensure staffing is available for adequate coverage.
- Periodically, probabilistic monitoring results are compared to targeted monitoring results to check for bias in watershed assessment. Results from both types of monitoring are used in an integrated approach.

4. Critical and Non-Critical Water Quality Indicators

The division reviews both critical and non-critical water quality indicators minimally every three years as part of the triennial review process.

- Biological guidelines for wadeable streams - New biometrics are tested for possible inclusion or replacement of existing index metrics. Additional reference data are incorporated, and biometric ranges are adjusted if needed. Bioregions are tested and boundaries are adjusted if appropriate.

Guidelines for rivers, lakes and reservoirs are currently in the initial development stage.

- Nutrient guidelines - Additional reference data are incorporated, and regional guidelines are adjusted if appropriate. Nutrient regions are tested, and boundaries are adjusted if needed. Regional recommendations are tested against biological community data to test protectiveness. Guidelines for rivers, lakes and reservoirs are currently in the initial development stage.
- Habitat guidelines - Additional reference data are incorporated, and regional guidelines are adjusted if appropriate. Regional recommendations are tested against biological community data to test protectiveness. Guidelines for rivers, lakes and reservoirs are currently in the development stage.
- Other narrative criteria are reviewed to determine whether guidelines can be developed using regional reference data.
- Incorporation of national numeric criteria. Changes are incorporated into the state criteria during the triennial review process. Criteria are reviewed to determine effectiveness of statewide approach versus regionalization.

5. Quality Assurance

The division is committed to ensuring the scientific quality of its monitoring and laboratory activities. Staff are trained on protocols during the annual statewide meeting or during field office training and workshops.

The division has developed and implemented the following Standard Operating procedure and quality assurance documents which are available on the division's publication website at https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/water-quality-reports---publications.html:

- *Quality Systems Standard Operating Procedures for Macroinvertebrate Surveys* (including collections, habitat assessments and laboratory analyses) was first published in 2002, last revised in 2021 and is currently under revision.
- *Quality Systems Standard Operating Procedures for Chemical and Bacteriological Sampling of Surface Waters* was first published in 2003, last revised in 2022 and currently under revision.
- *Quality Standard Operating Procedures for Diatom Stream Surveys* was first published in 2010 as periphyton stream surveys and was revised to focus on diatoms after development of the Tennessee Diatom Index (TDI) in 2023. The document is currently under revision.

- *Quality Assurance Project Plan* was first published in 2009 and most recently approved by EPA in 2025.

The Consolidated Assessment and Methodology (CALM) is a policy document explaining to agency water quality assessment staff how the criteria in Rule 0400-40-.03 are applied to ambient data. As stated in the rule, the condition of impairment is created when criteria violations are of a magnitude, frequency, and duration to cause loss of classified use. The CALM provides parameter-specific advice on how staff should make this determination of loss of use and what additional factors should be considered. While this is designed for Division assessment staff, the public and regulated community can gain insight into how this process works by reviewing this document.

The division has developed numerous written and electronic tutorials to assist field staff in completed and uploading information. Including electronic sample request (SPERT), biological field forms (BSERT), TNCON continuous monitoring upload and Algae-Sediment field guidance.

The division uses the state laboratory for most chemical, bacteriological and biological analyses. The division also uses contract laboratories. The state laboratory has developed standard operating procedures that meet the division's needs and are in accordance with EPA policy. EPA routinely inspects the state laboratory. Contract laboratories are required to follow approved EPA methods and QC practices. All laboratories are required to be NELAC (or equivalent) certified. Taxonomists are required to have SFS certification (for semi-quantitative samples and diatoms) or pass in-state testing (biorecons only). The division has a policy to maintain chain of custody on all samples.

Duplicate collections are completed at 10% of biological and chemical monitoring stations. In addition, for chemical samples, field blanks and equipment blanks are collected at 10% of stations. Trip blanks are collected at 10% of trips.

6. Data Management

The division uses electronic formats to store data and assessment information. The state water quality database (Hydra) which provides QC, storage, visualization and biometric calculations for chemical, bacteriological, macroinvertebrate, diatom and fish tissue data reviewed continuously and updated as needed to increase comprehensiveness and ease of use.

- New updates for STORET/WQX, ADB/ATTAINS and GIS are incorporated as they become available, and time allows with the state's IT division assistance.
- The state and contract laboratories electronically transfer data for upload.
- The online assessment dataviewer is updated regularly to provide current public access to water quality information and may be viewed at https://tdeconline.tn.gov/dwr/
- Surface water chemical and bacteriological results as well as fish tissue data are available to the public on the Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Data https://dataviewers.tdec.tn.gov/dataviewers/f?p=2005:34510:14064651578256:::::
- A new continuous monitoring database (TNCON) has been developed to provide quality assurance, storage and visualization of data.

7. Reporting

The division uses feedback from EPA, other state and federal agencies as well as the private and public sectors to improve and enhance the reporting process whenever possible. Data are uploaded to WQX and are available on the TDEC public dataviewer. Assessment information is loaded to ATTAINS.

N. Support and Infrastructure Planning and Resource

An organizational chart for the Division of Water Resources is provided in Figure 6. The division has nine Central Office Sections, eight Environmental Field Offices (EFOs), the Fleming Training Center, and the Mining Unit (MU), which includes the Mining Section, Oil and Gas Section and Abandoned Mine Lands Section with statewide responsibility.

The division currently has 393 full-time staff. There are also 9 members of the Water Quality, Oil and Gas Board and 4 members of the Water and Wastewater Operator Certification Board. Division staff is divided by activities associated with the Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act and various state program efforts including Safe Dams, Oil and Gas Well Drilling, Abandoned Mine Land Reclamations, Water Well driller regulation, Underground Waste Disposal, Operator Certifications and Training, and the activities associated with the State Revolving Loan Fund and State Water Infrastructure Grants Program.

The division’s full-time central office staff process permits, develop water quality planning documents and water quality standards, develop standard operating procedures, oversee quality assurance programs, coordinate monitoring activities and water quality assessments with environmental field offices, recommend fish consumption and bacteriological advisories, prepare special recovery plans called Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), track compliance and prepare enforcement documents as needed, conduct hydraulic and hydrologic modeling to determine assimilative capacity, manage data, review plans and manage administrative needs of the division.

Water quality monitoring, especially fixed-station and compliance, is generally performed by EFO staff. Data management and review take place both in the central office and in the EFOs. Water quality assessment is also a collaborative effort.

Tennessee uses an enterprise accounting and personnel management software called EDISON. It effectively manages the state’s personnel, fiscal, travel, training, property, and inventory into a single integrated system and allows more accurate and consistent tracking of program expenditures.

Program accomplishments are tracked by each field office and most sections in the division with data entry through the Water Pollution Control Information Management System (WATERLOG). This data are used by the state's performance base budgeting measurements and for the division's reports to the Water Quality, Oil and Gas Board, Bureau of Environment, and to EPA.

Performance-based measures of the department are summarized quarterly for each environmental division and reported to the Department of Finance and Administration.

1. Current Funding

A summary annual report is produced prior to development of the next year's budget by the governor. It is available for review by the state's General Assembly when the budget is acted upon. Additional management use of data is important to the division to support expenditure state appropriation revenue and fee collections.

In 1991, the state legislature passed a law creating the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) which requires the division to charge fees for certain services such as the annual maintenance of NPDES permits, plans and specs reviews, issuance of aquatic resource alteration permits (ARAP), and gravel dredging permits. Money collected from civil penalties and damages assessments are added to this fund as well. EPF funds have been used to add staff and upgrade the salaries of existing staff. The estimated collection for EPF in state Fiscal Year 2026 (July 1, 2025– June 30, 2026) is $10,182,721. for the regulatory program areas for water pollution control.

The division matched only the required amount for our Clean Water Act §106 grant money for the federal FFY21 grant award and subsequent modifications. The State of Tennessee uses a performance partnership grant (PPG) that includes the water pollution effort under CWA§106 as part of the PPG. The state continues to use substantial effort funded with state dollars to address water quality assessments and regulation for water pollution control within Tennessee. State funds that are not explicitly reflected in the grant application will not be tracked with the PPG, but these funds are still available for Division of Water Resources state program efforts.

Special projects such as probabilistic monitoring, Southeast Monitoring Network, and electronic data migration are generally funded by 106 supplemental grants. The division has partnered with Alabama, Kentucky and Georgia for an N-STEPS grant to aid in periphyton index development as part of its nutrient criteria development plan.

The cost of a full-time technical employee including benefits will be about $109,345 for the year, with indirect costs approximately $22,000.

2.Salary Ranges

On April 24, 2012, the Governor signed into law the Tennessee Excellence in Accountability Management Act. It effectively established a new hiring system that requires agencies to define minimum qualifications and to identify specific knowledge, skills, abilities, and competencies required for each position. It also overhauled the state's performance evaluation system to provide performance standards and goals. Furthermore, the agency conducted job evaluations and revised job classifications to reflect the move toward allowing career tracks for both

technical staff as well as management positions. Table 5 reflects the current FY salary information and position class titles for 2026.

Table 5: Salary Grades for Positions in TDEC DWR

Class Title	Min. Monthly Salary	Max. Monthly Salary
TDEC-ENV CONSULTANT 1	$5,100.00	$7,646.00
TDEC-ENV CONSULTANT 2	$5,647.00	$9,005.00
TDEC-ENV CONSULTANT 3	$6,544.00	$10,363.00
TDEC-ENV CONSULTANT 4	$7,458.00	$11,935.00
TDEC-ENV PROTECTION SPEC 1*	$4,057.00	$6,099.00
TDEC-ENV PROTECTION SPEC 2*	$4,562.00	$6,825.00
TDEC-ENV PROTECTION SPEC 3	$5,647.00	$9,005.00
TDEC-ENVIRONMENTAL FELLOW	$8,620.00	$13,754.00
TDEC-ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER 1	$5,100.00	$7,646.00
TDEC-ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER 2	$5,647.00	$9,005.00
TDEC-ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER 3	$6,544.00	$10,363.00
TDEC-ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER 4	$7,458.00	$11,935.00
TDEC-ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST 3	$4,562.00	$6,825.00
TDEC-ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST1*	$4,057.00	$6,099.00
TDEC-ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST2*	$4,057.00	6,099.00
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM DIRECTOR	$8,620.00	$13,754.00
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR	$11,353.00	$13,754.00

* Flex position that will re-classify to a more advanced working position after completion of probationary period.

Division of Water Resources

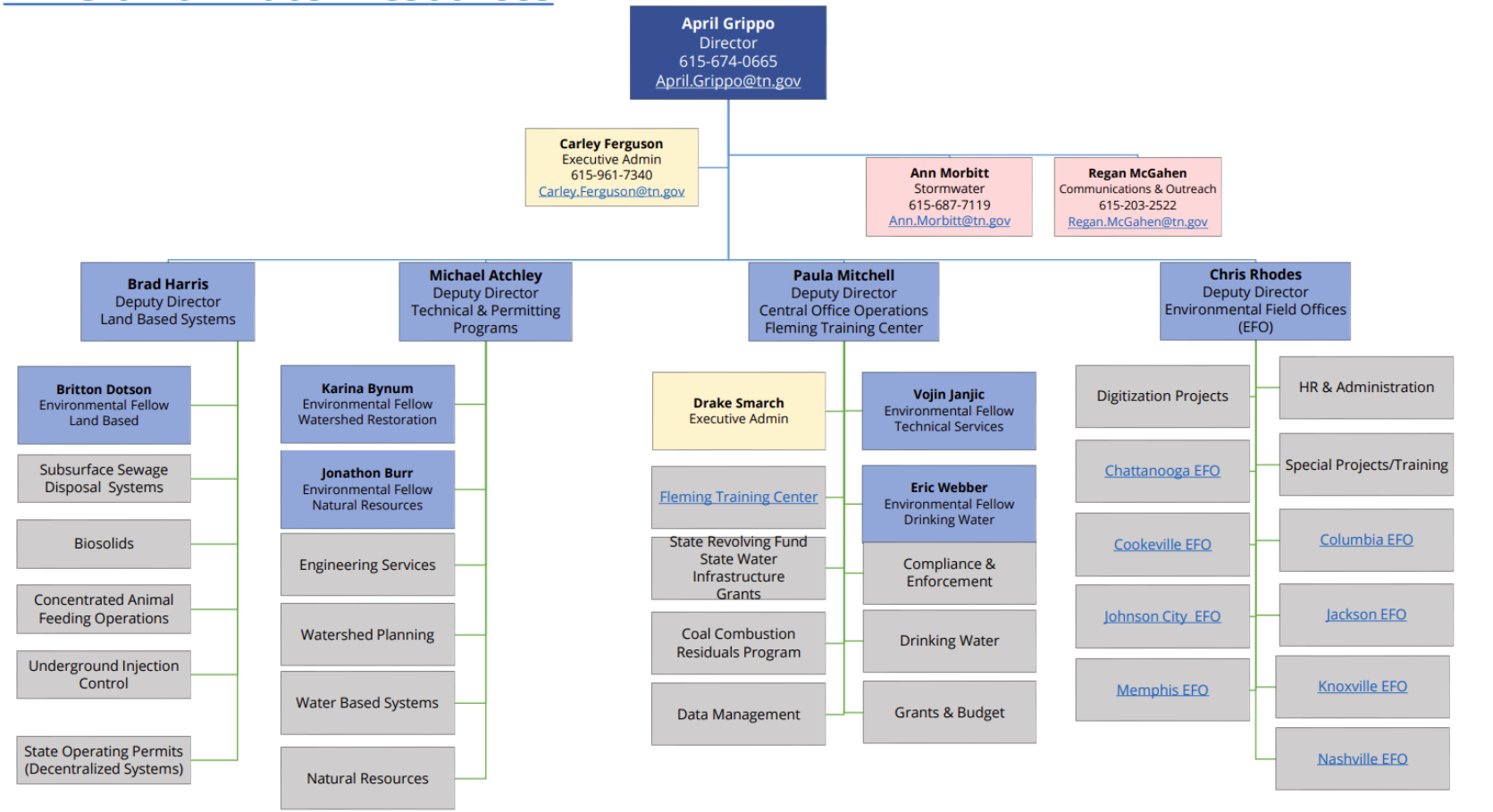

FIGURE 6: DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES ORGANIZATION CHART

3. Future Planning and Needs Assessment for Tennessee's Water Monitoring and Assessment Program

Tennessee has traditionally had a strong water quality monitoring and assessment program. The number of samples collected for each data type is provided in Table 6. Macroinvertebrate sampling is shifting from qualitative screening samples to more rigorous quantitative samples. This reduces field time, freeing sampling staff for other activities and yields more robust data that can be used for multiple purposes. New procedures such as continuous monitoring and diatom surveys are increasingly being used to supplement traditional macroinvertebrate and chemical monitoring.

It is evident that Tennessee already spends a great deal of time, effort and money on water quality monitoring. However, a significant funding gap does exist if EPA requirements and guidance are to be met. Without a steady source of federal funding in addition to current funding, it is not likely that program activities will expand or that any significant increase in the percentage of waterbodies monitored and assessed will be feasible. Additional staffing and funding must be permanent and not in the form of competitive or temporary grants to expand programs. Tennessee is not expecting additional funding from other sources for these activities over the next ten years. Therefore, federal funding increases would be vital to implementation of all or part of the following water quality monitoring goals.

106 grant project activities in Tennessee are funded by state appropriation and EPA grant dollars. An estimated $4,042,801 is obligated for employee salaries and benefits in support of this program in the state in FY2026. Another $628,526 is allocated to travel, printing, utility, communication, maintenance, professional service, rent, insurance, vehicle, and equipment expenses. Indirect charges are estimated at $917,311.

The grant money for Clean Water Act §106 is now part of a performance partnership grant and is no longer a stand-alone grant. Activities for the Water Quality Management Planning under Clean Water Act §604(b) are discussed as a separate work plan.

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF SAMPLES COLLECTED BY FISCAL YEAR 2016-2026

Data Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026*
Nutrient Suite	3050	2588	3103	2413	2917	3000	3408	3726	3668	4655	3557
Metal Suite	879	1094	855	847	770	995	1427	1470	1216	1472	1668
E coli	3691	3135	3690	2970	3509	3550	3677	4208	3546	4157	3527
Qualitative Macroinvertebrate Samples (Biorecon)	130	210	193	225	118	96	72	81	49	86	57
Intensive Macroinvertebrate Samples (SQSH)	370	408	471	537	566	589	422	678	625	653	450
Diatom Samples	18	23	30	25	76	154	137	199	192	166	175
Antidegradation Surveys	26	17	6	74	14	11	8	4	28	6	7
Probabilistic Monitoring Stations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Fish Tissue Samples	76	16	29	118	79	68	43	108	112	92	37
Harmful Algal Bloom Samples				4	2	3	4	3	3	8	8

* June 2026 nutrient, metal and *E.coli* data are still at the lab and are not included in this count. HABs count is only through July 6.

IV. STREAM, RIVER, RESERVOIR, LAKE, AND WETLAND MONITORING

The division maintains a statewide monitoring system consisting of approximately 8,600stations. In addition, new stations are created every year. Approximately 576 stations will be monitored in FY 2025- 2026. Stations are sampled monthly, quarterly, and semi-annually or once during the sample year, depending on the requirements of the project and type of sample. Within each watershed cycle, monitoring stations are coordinated between the central office and staff in the eight regional Environmental Field Offices (EFOs) and the Mining Unit based on the following priorities. A list of these stations is provided in Appendix A. Additional stations may be added for sampling as the monitoring year progresses. Most large streams have at least one station. A list of parameters to be sampled is provided in Table 7.

In 2007, 90 stations were randomly selected for probabilistic monitoring. All stations were sampled in 2007 and 2010. During the 2025-2026 group 5 monitoring cycle, the 21 group 5 stations were collected. In 2026-2027, the 12 group 1 stations will be monitored. The goal is to sample all 90 stations in the 90-station draw over each 5-year watershed cycle. Each year, sites are sampled monthly for chemicals and e coli and once for macroinvertebrates and diatoms.

After determining the watersheds to be monitored in a given year, monitoring resources are prioritized as follows: Details of monitoring priorities is found in Section I D and Tennessee's Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM, 2023) at https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/water-quality/water-quality-reports---publications.html .

- Antidegradation
- Posted waterbodies
- Ecoregion reference streams/ambient monitoring (trend analysis) stations/southeast monitoring network (SEMN) and probabilistic stations.
- Sampling downstream major dischargers, landfills and CAFO's
- TMDL development, model calibration and other special projects
- Watershed Monitoring

Currently impaired assessment units where the Department or other agency has developed control strategies and continued monitoring will be beneficial to track progress toward restoration.

Currently impaired waterbodies where previous data were close to or indicated a trend towards supporting one or more designated uses, or the delisting of a specific parameter.

Streams impaired for recreation where other data are not available to evaluate ongoing conditions (e.g., overflow reports, DMRs, complaints.)

Streams impaired by, or suspected to be impaired by, a water quality related parameter or a specific point source may be higher priorities than streams impaired by a habitat-related parameter or more generalized land-use source.

Potential new reference streams in relatively protected watersheds. Each year, existing reference streams are degraded by various impacts in their watersheds and need to be replaced.

Previously Assessed streams, especially large ones, that would likely revert to Category 3 unassessed status.

Sites downstream ARAP activities or extensive nonpoint source impacts where biological impairment is suspected. Examples might be unpermitted activities, violations of permit conditions, failure to install or maintain BMPs, large-scale development, clusters of stormwater or ARAP permits or a dramatic increase in impervious surfaces.

Unassessed stream reaches especially in third order or larger streams, or in disturbed headwaters.

Pre-restoration or BMP installation monitoring. This sampling would be to document improvements but is also needed for antidegradation purposes and to confirm that the stream is a good candidate for such a project.

A. Monitoring Frequency

1. Antidegradation Monitoring

Since permit requests generally cannot be anticipated, antidegradation surveys are conducted as needed. Streams are evaluated for antidegradation status based on a

standardized evaluation process, which includes information on specialized recreation uses, scenic values, federally listed threatened or endangered aquatic species, critical habitat, ecological consideration, biological integrity and water quality.

2. Posted Waters Monitoring

Waterbodies posted for pathogens advisories are sampled monthly for *E. coli* with at least one geomean (5 samples in 30 days). Streams posted for water contact must be monitored at a minimum every five years. If another responsible party will be monitoring the stream, then the EFO does not need to sample the stream. The failure of another party to sample the stream places the burden back on the EFO to monitor the stream. There is no acceptable reason for failure to monitor a stream posted for water contact.

Waterbodies posted for fish consumption are monitored at least once during each watershed cycle. A minimum of five fish of each posted species is collected and analyzed for the posted parameters.

3. Ecoregion Reference Stream, Ambient and SEMN Monitoring

Ecoregion (ECO) and headwater (FECO) reference streams within the watershed group are sampled quarterly for physical and chemical parameters. Macroinvertebrates are collected spring and fall, and diatoms are collected once during the growing season.

Physical, chemical and pathogen (*E. coli*) samples are collected at all long-term monitoring or ambient stations quarterly every year regardless of watershed group.

All Southeastern Regional Network Monitoring Stations (SEMN) regardless of watershed are monitored every year. See Section F for the monitoring plan and stations list.

4. Other Monitoring

For other monitoring types of monitoring, frequency is determined by the type of sampling (see table 7 for parameter list by project). If chemicals are collected, sampling is monthly. Monthly monitoring may be reduced in the case of impaired waters where results are above certain levels (QAPP, 2021). Biological samples are

collected once with the season being determined by stream type and pollutant source (TDEC Macroinvertebrate QSSOP, 2021). Diatoms are collected once during the growing season (TDEC Draft Diatom QSSOP, 2023).

Monthly collections of e coli are preferred (unless the stream is posted in which case both monthly and geomean is collected.). Another acceptable sampling strategy for *E. coli* (when a stream is not posted) is an approach in which an initial geometric mean is collected (5 samples within a 30-day period) in the first quarter. If the geomean is well over the existing water quality criterion the waterbody remains impaired with no additional *E. coli* sampling need. If results meet the water quality criterion, staff will continue with monthly samples during the remainder of the monitoring cycle. If the geomean is not substantially over the criterion, field staff may at their discretion continue monthly monitoring in the hope that additional samples will indicate that the criterion is met.

TABLE 7: PARAMETER LIST FOR WATER COLUMN SAMPLES

Parameter	Ambient Long Term Trend Quarterly	ECO, FECO & SEMN Quarterly	Landfill & Probabilistic Monthly	Impaired Metals/ pH Monthly	Impaired Nutrient/ D.O. Monthly	Impaired Pathogen Monthly or geomean*	Biology/ Habitat Once	Non-Impaired Monthly	Bed-Load Monthly	Trip & Field Blanks & Duplicates (10%)**
Alkalinity, Total	X	X	X				O	O		
Aluminum, Al	X	X	X	X			O	O	X	O
Ammonia Nitrogen as N	X	X	X		X	R	O	O	X	O
Arsenic, As	X	X	X	X			O	O	X	O
Cadmium, Cd	X	X	X	X			O	O	X	
Chloride	X	X	X				O	O		
Chromium, Cr	X	X	X	X			O	O	X	O
Color, Apparent	X	X	X				O	O		
Color, True	X	X	X				O	O		
Conductivity (field)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Copper, Cu	X	X	X	X			O	O	X	O
Dissolved Organic Carbon	X	X	X	X			O	O	X	O
Dissolved Oxygen (field)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Diurnal D.O.		SEMN			R		O	O		
E. Coli	X	O	X		R	X	O	O	O	O (Dup)
Flow		SEMN					O	O		
Iron, Fe	X	X	X	X			O	O	X	O
Lead, Pb	X	X	X	X			O	O	X	O
Manganese, Mn	X	X	X	X			O	O	X	O

Parameter	Ambient Long Term Trend Quarterly	ECO, FECO & SEMN Quarterly	Landfill & Probabilistic Monthly	Impaired Metals/ pH Monthly	Impaired Nutrient/ D.O. Monthly	Impaired Pathogen Monthly or geomean*	Biology/ Habitat Once	Non-Impaired Monthly	Bed-Load Monthly	Trip & Field Blanks & Duplicates (10%)**
Mercury, Hg	X	X	X	X			O	O		O
Nickel, Ni	X	X	X	X			O	O	X	O
Nitrogen NO_3 & NO_2	X	X	X		X	R	O	O	X	O
pH (field)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Residue, Dissolved	X	X	X				O	O		
Residue, Settleable	O		O				O	O		
Residue, Suspended	X	X	X	X			O	O		
Residue, Total	X		X				O	O		
Selenium, Se	X	X	X	X			O	O	X	O
Sulfates	X (68a, 69d & 69e)	X (68a, 69d & 69e)	X (68a, 69d & 69e)				O	O		O
Temperature (field)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hardness ($CaCO_3$) by calculation	X	X	X	X			O	O	X	O
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	X	X	X		X	R	O	O	X	O
Total Organic Carbon	X	X	X		X		O	O		
Total Phosphorus (Phosphate)	X	X	X		X	R	O	O	X	O

Parameter	Ambient Long Term Trend Quarterly	ECO, FECO & SEMN Quarterly	Landfill & Probabilistic Monthly	Impaired Metals/ pH Monthly	Impaired Nutrient/ D.O. Monthly	Impaired Pathogen Monthly or geomean*	Biology/ Habitat Once	Non-Impaired Monthly	Bed-Load Monthly	Trip & Field Blanks & Duplicates (10%)**
Turbidity (field or lab)	X	X	X				O	O		
Zinc, Zn	X	X	X	X			O	O	X	O
SQSH		2	1		X	R	X	X	X	Dup. only
Habitat Assessment		2	1		X	R	X	X	X	
Diatom		1	1		X		O	O		Dup. only
Ind. Habitats		2 SEMN							X	

X-Must collect these parameters.

R-Recommended.

Optional (O) – Collected if waterbody has been previously assessed as impacted by that substance or if there are known or probable sources of the substance. Collect a Field Blank every 10th time parameter is collected and a Trip Blank every 10th trip (100% of trips when VOC's are collected).

**Refer to A6.3.4 Precision and Accuracy in this document and section II.B in the Chemical and Bacteriological QSSOP for when to collect duplicates.

The following parameters are never requested unless there is specific reason to do so: *antimony, barium, beryllium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, silver, sodium, boron, silica, total coliform, fecal coliform, enterococcus, fecal strep, cyanide, ortho-phosphorus and Chemical Bacteriological Oxygen Demand (CBOD).*

Nitrogen (nitrate) and nitrogen (nitrite) should only be collected at waterbodies with designated use of drinking water unless other specific reason to do so.

QC samples (trip and field blank) are only collected for parameters requested at other sites in the same sample trip unless otherwise specified above to not sample.

*Both monthly and geomean must be collected at sites with contact advisories.

B. Monitoring Activities

1. Macroinvertebrate Surveys

There are several levels of stream surveys undertaken by the division to fulfill various information needs. These surveys are a very important source of information for the 305(b) report, toxics monitoring, compliance and enforcement activities, and other division information needs.

The division utilizes standardized stream survey methodologies. The surveys performed rely heavily on biological data instead of chemical data. The *QSSOP for Macroinvertebrate Stream Surveys* (TDEC, 2021) describes protocols for collection of benthic macroinvertebrate samples and habitat assessment. The Watershed Planning Unit is responsible for the coordination of survey activities. Macroinvertebrate sampling is listed in Appendix A.

There are occasions when a biological reconnaissance (Biorecon) is appropriate although in general a quantitative sample is preferred. The biorecon is a field-based assessment that yields relatively small amounts of data in a short amount of time. These surveys can be used for a water quality assessment in which the presence or absence of clean water indicator organisms reflects the degree of support of designated uses. It is most appropriate when the targeted habitat is not available for a quantitative sample, or the stream is clearly impaired or supporting. A decision flow chart is provided in the TDEC Macroinvertebrate QSSOP (2021)

A more intensive survey, collecting a Semi-Quantitative Single Habitat Bank (SQBANK) or Semi-Quantitative Single Habitat Kick (SQKICK), is the preferred method in most cases. Biometrics using relative abundance can be calculated. This method can be compared to the division's numeric translators for biocriteria.

2. Diatom Surveys

Diatoms are early indicators of nutrient enrichment. Changes in the diatom community generally occur before macroinvertebrate populations are affected. The division has conducted diatom surveys in reference streams for years to build an expected baseline. In 2019, diatom sampling was incorporated in streams with evidence of nutrient enrichment where macroinvertebrate communities did not show a response. TN in collaboration with Ky, Al, Ga, EPA and Tetratech developed

a Southeast diatom multi-metric index which was finalized in 2022. The index was further calibrated to TN bioregions and is being used to supplement macroinvertebrate and chemical monitoring in assessments.

3. Fish Tissue Monitoring

Fish tissue samples are often the best way to document chronic low levels of persistent contaminants. In the mid-1980's, sites were selected that had shown significant problems in the past and would benefit from regularly scheduled monitoring. Additional sites were added in areas of concern. In 2019, other heavily fished waterbodies with no history of contamination were added to the watershed cycle. State Park and TWRA fishing lakes were added to the watershed cycle in 2022. A list of fish tissue stations to be sampled in 2026-2027 appears in Table 8. TDEC DWR, TVA, TWRA, NPS and DOR regularly discuss fish monitoring surveys in the state. Data from these surveys help the division assess water quality and determine the issuance of fishing advisories.

Fish species targeted include black bass, catfish and sometimes rough fish (carp or buffalo). Other species, such as crappie, are targeted if it is a heavily used fishery or there is an existing advisory for that species. All parameters for which a consumption advisory exits are analyzed. Mercury is analyzed at all sites and on all fish. PCBs are added to catfish. PFAs are analyzed on the bass species once and expanded to include additional species if levels are above EPA guidance. Parameters analyzed on fish are provided in Table 9.

TABLE 8: 2026-2027 FISH TISSUE SAMPLING LOCATIONS

STATION ID	WATERBODY	LOCATION	PARAMETER	TARGET SPECIES*	Agency *
CUMB#124.0MT	Cumberland River-Lake Barkley	D/S Trice's Landing, U/S Winn Materials docks	106 organics and metals	White Bass, Black Bass, Catfish	TDH
CUMBE088.7ST	Cumberland River -Lake Barkley	Hwy 79 Bridge - Ft Donelson area	106 organics and metals	White Bass, Black Bass, Catfish	TDH
CUMBE10.5ST	Cumberland River-Lake Barkley	Cumberland City	Organics and metals	White Bass, Black Bass, Catfish	TDH

STATION ID	WATERBODY	LOCATION	PARAMETER	TARGET SPECIES*	Agency *
CUMBE142.0MT	Cumberland River-Lake Barkley	Brush Creek vicinity	Organics and metals	White Bass, Black Bass, Catfish	TDH
ECO68A26	Daddy's Creek	D/S Hebbertsburg Road Crossing Catoosa TN Devils Breakfast Table.	Mercury	Smallmouth Bass	TDH
NONCO000.3SH	Nonconnah Creek	Valero Crossing	Organics and mercury	Largemouth Bass, Catfish	TDH
HATCH086.1HY	Hatchie River	Hwy 76 near Koko	Mercury	Black Bass	TDH
HATCH004.6TI	Hatchie River	Lower Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge	Mercury	Black Bass	TDH
OBION012.2DY	Obion River	Moss Island Boat Ramp off Cmada Road	Metals and organics, dioxin, pfas	Black Bass (or sunfish), catfish, buffalo (or carp)	TWRA
OBION034.7OB	Obion River	Hwy 78	Metals and organics, dioxin, pfas	Black Bass (or sunfish), catfish, buffalo (or carp)	TWRA
TBD	Dover Bottoms Dewatering Area	TBD by TWRA	Mercury, PFAS	Crappie over 10 inches	TWRA
TBD	Bear Creek Wildlife Management Area Dewatering Area	TBD by TWRA	Mercury, PFAS	Crappie over 10 inches	TWRA
TENNE207.3HD	Tennessee River-Pickwick Reservoir	Pickwick Forebay (Dam)	Mercury, PCBs, PFAS (all fish)	Black Bass, Catfish, Bluegill	TVA

STATION ID	WATERBODY	LOCATION	PARAMETER	TARGET SPECIES*	Agency *
TENNE425.5MI	Tennessee River-Nickajack Reservoir	Nickajack Reservoir near dam.	Mercury in bass, PCBS, and Dioxin on catfish.	Black Bass, Catfish	TVA
OCOEE012.5PO	Ocoee River Parksville Reservoir	Parksville Reservoir near dam (Ocoee 1)	Mercury and PFAs in bass, PCBs catfish	Black bass, Catfish	TVA
CLINC080.0CA	Clinch River	Norris Reservoir near dam.	Mercury and PFAs in bass, PCBs catfish	Black bass, Catfish	TVA
CLINC125.0CL	Clinch River	Norris Reservoir D/S Straight Creek	Mercury in bass, PCBs in catfish	Black bass, catfish	TVA
POWEL030.0UN	Powell River	Norris Reservoir at Stners Woods	Mercury in bass, PCBs in catfish	Black bass, catfish	TVA
CLINC172.4HK	Clinch River	D/S Swan Island	Mercury in bass, PCBs in catfish	Black bass, catfish	TVA
POWEL065.5CL	Powell River	Hwy 25	Mercury in bass, PCBs in catfish	Black bass, catfish	TVA
TBD	Abrams Creek	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Mercury	Black bass	NPS
TBD	West Prong Little Pigeon River	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Mercury	Black bass	NPS
TBD	Little River	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Mercury	Black bass	NPS

*TDH – Tennessee Department of Health Environmental Laboratory under contract for TDEC
TWRA – Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency in partnerships with TDEC
TVA – Tennessee Valley Authority
NPS – National Park Service in partnership with TDEC

TABLE 9: ANALYSES FOR FISH TISSUE*

Field Paramerters	Metals	Organics	Other parameter groups
Species Weight (Pounds) Length (inches)	Mercury Arsenic Cadmium Chromium Selenium Zinc	PCBs Aldrin Dieldrin DDT DDE Endrin Chlordane Trans Chlordane Cis Nonachlor Trans Nonachlor Alpha BHC Gamma BHC Hexachlorobenzene Methoxchlor	Dioxin Furans PFAs PFOs

* Fish Tissue results reported in mg/kg, wet weight except for dioxins which are reported in ng/kg. Metals are analyzed by Tennessee Department of Health (TDH), Laboratory Services and organics by contract laboratories.

C. Stream and Reservoir Posting

The TDEC Commissioner is identified in the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act as having the authority to post bodies of water based on public health concerns. The Commissioner has delegated authority to the Director of the Division of Water Resources. This authority is carried out with assistance from TWRA and TVA. Bacteriological contamination is the major reason for posting a stream against water contact recreation. The major reason for posting a stream against the consumption of fish is bioaccumulation of carcinogens. The most current list of posted streams can be found at https://www.tn.gov/content/tn/environment/program-areas/wr-water-resources/watershed-stewardship/bacteriological-and-fishing-advisories.html

D. Sediment Sampling

The division collected a considerable number of sediment samples from 1984 - 1994. However, analysis of the data has been handicapped by a lack of sediment criteria. When criteria become available, analysis of sediment samples will be a more widely used component of long-term trend monitoring. During FY 2026-2027, sediment samples will be collected on an as-needed basis.

E. Wetlands Monitoring

Tennessee contains approximately 787,000 acres of wetlands, with 54,811 acres historically documented as impacted. While past wetland losses were driven largely by channelization and levee construction, current impacts arise more frequently from transportation projects, commercial development, and residential expansion.

In 2025, the General Assembly enacted Public Chapter 437 (SB 670), creating a new regulatory framework for isolated wetlands, effective July 1, 2025. The law establishes four categories of isolated wetlands; artificial, low-quality, moderate-quality, and high-quality, with corresponding permitting thresholds under the Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit (ARAP) program. In 2026, ARAP rules were formally revised to align permitting requirements with the new isolated wetland legislation.

Tennessee completed development of the Tennessee Repaid Assessment Method (TRAM) as a rapid wetland functional assessment tool based on Hydrogeomorphic (HGM) principles. TRAM remains a core component in evaluating ecological value and ARAP permitting decisions. In 2026, TDEC developed and launched the first TRAM training course in partnership with Tennessee Technological University

TDEC launched a predictive Wetland Screening Tool using AI and GIS analysis to identify likely wetland locations statewide. The Wetland Screening Tool does not definitively confirm the presence or absence of jurisdictional wetlands, nor does it precisely delineate their location or areal extent. It is a predictive model that uses AI learning, advanced topographical analyses, and information from a large dataset of existing Tennessee wetlands to identify areas where wetlands are likely to occur. The actual presence or absence of wetlands, their jurisdictional status, and their exact location and extent will still need to be ground-truthed and delineated by qualified professionals on any given site. The model should prove extremely valuable to stakeholders in evaluating conservation priorities, development potential, and costs, permit submittals, and for assessing restoration or mitigation suitability.

The National Wetland Condition Assessment (NWCA) is a recurring nationwide field survey conducted every five years by the EPA and partnered with Tennessee. Tennessee first partnered with EPA in 2016. Tennessee has continued these efforts in 2021 and 2026. Monitoring in 2026 was conducted in July and with the report being filed with EPA later that year.

F. Southeast Monitoring Network

During the Southeastern Water Pollution Biologist Association (SWPBA) annual meeting, in November 2011, the potential for stream community changes resulting from variations in hydrology and temperature, was a focus of the Southeastern Water Pollution Biologist Association (SWPBA). The result was the creation of an interagency workgroup consisting of freshwater biologists from the eight EPA region IV states and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) interested in developing a joint reference stream monitoring network. Staff from EPA, USFS and USGS are also on the committee to provide technical support and advice. Although two goals of the group are to assess existing responses to climate change and identify climate-sensitive indicators, it was agreed that a reference network with consistent sampling methodology would be useful for establishing regional reference conditions and consistency in assessments of shared watersheds and ecoregions.

Each of the EPA region IV states and TVA agreed to target and monitor reference streams beginning in 2013 and continue annual monitoring indefinitely. Existing monitoring programs will be adjusted at key reference sites to include additional parameters so that monitoring will be consistent for all sites in the network. Minimal sampling will include spring macroinvertebrates, habitat assessments, field parameters, water quality as well as continuous temperature and flow (depth) monitoring. Some agencies, including TDEC, also collect diatoms and fall macroinvertebrates. TVA has agreed to sample fish at sites draining into the Tennessee River. Protocols and selection of vulnerable streams were based on studies done by the Northeast Regional Monitoring Network. Existing data will be mined where available.

The goal is to establish a minimum of 30 reference sites in protected watersheds where land-use is not expected to change significantly for at least 20 years. Tennessee has agreed to monitor 11 sites in ecoregions 66, 67, 68 and 71 (Table 10). Eleven sites will enable some statistical determinations using state data in addition to analysis of grouped data. The project objectives are to:

- Establish annual monitoring at 11 reference streams consistent with protocols agreed upon by Southeast Monitoring Network.
- Develop a formal interagency partnership to develop a monitoring program that is done consistently, long-term and can withstand changes in staff.

- Combine data with other SE states for statistical interpretation of current reference condition and changes over time in undisturbed systems.
- Determine whether stream communities are being affected by variables such as changes in hydrology, temperature or riparian vegetation species.
- Distinguish natural variation from other stressors.
- Isolate biometrics/taxa that would be related to extreme weather events.
- Detect changes early in a way that informs management strategies such as restoration and adaption.

A joint interagency monitoring plan was agreed upon; TN expanded the plan by adding fall collections for macroinvertebrates:

- Deploy two continuous monitoring temperature and water level (barometric pressure) probes at each site (both water and air).
- Monitor each site in April and September for macroinvertebrates and diatoms in April. Conduct habitat assessments concurrent with biological monitoring.
- Analyze biological data to species level.
- Monitor each site four times annually (January, April, July, September) for standard TDEC-DWR ecoregion reference water quality parameters as well as any additional parameters specified by SE monitoring group.
- Measure flow and field parameters quarterly at each site.
- Download continuous monitoring data from both air and water probes quarterly.

All field sampling and sample collection are conducted by trained Environmental Scientists with Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), Division of Water Resources. Macroinvertebrate analyses to species level will be contracted to Aquatic Resources Center through the Aquatic Biology Section, Tennessee Department of Health (TDH). Diatom analysis will be contracted through the Aquatic Biology Section. Chemical analysis will be completed by the Inorganic Chemistry Section, TDH or by contracted lab. Data is maintained and publicly available in a joint database with data from other agencies in the monitoring network.

TABLE 10: SOUTHEAST MONITORING NETWORK (SEMN) STREAMS IN TENNESSEE

Station	Stream	EFO	HUC	ECOIV	Drainage sq mi.	% Forest	Protected Drainage
ECO66E09	Clark Creek	JC	TN06010108	66E	9.2	96	Sampson Mtn. Wilderness Cherokee NF
ECO66G05	Little River	K	TN06010201	66G	34.9	100	Great Smoky Mtns. NP
ECO66G12	Sheeds Creek	CH	TN03150101	66G	5.7	99	Big Frog Wilderness Cherokee NF
ECO66G20	Rough Creek	CH	TN06020003	66G	6.04		
ECO6702	Fisher Creek	JC	TN06010104	67F	11.6		
ECO67F06	Clear Creek	K	TN06010207	67F	4.59		
ECO67F13	White Creek	K	TN06010205	67F	3.1	91	Chuck Swann Wildlife Management Area
ECO68A03	Laurel Fork Station Camp Creek	CK/MS	TN05130104	68A	5.9	90	Big South Fork NRRA
ECO68C20	Crow Creek	CH	TN06030001	68C	18.4	95	Carter State Natural Area
ECO71F19	Brush Creek	CL	TN06040004	71F	13.3		
ECO71H17	Clear Fork Creek	CK	TN05130108	71H	14.3		

V. WASTE LOAD ALLOCATION/TMDL DEVELOPMENT

Wasteload Allocations. Prior to issuance of NPDES permits, the limits for specific chemical constituents of the effluent must be determined. In those cases where there is a TMDL in place, NPDES permit limits cannot exceed the limits set by the TMDL.

A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is a study that 1) identifies the sources of pollutants in a water body, 2) quantifies the amount of the pollutants, and (3) recommends regulatory or other actions that may need to be taken for the stream to no longer be polluted. Following are actions that might be recommended:

Re-allocate limits on the sources of pollutants documented as impacting streams. It might be necessary to lower the amount of pollutants being discharged under NPDES permits or to require the installation of other control measures, if necessary, to ensure that standards will be met.

For sources the Division does not have regulatory authority over, such as ordinary agricultural and forestry activities, provide information and technical assistance to other state and federal agencies that work directly with these groups to install appropriate BMPs.

Even for impaired waters, TMDL development is not considered appropriate for all bodies of water. Additionally, in cases involving pollution sources in other states, the recommendation may be that another state or EPA develops the TMDL.

VI. COMPLAINTS, FISH KILLS, WASTE SPILLS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

The division investigates and attempts to resolve over 2,100 complaints each year. Most of these are filed by private citizens who wish to convey information concerning suspected pollution events. As such, these complaint investigations are an important source of information. The division places a high priority on the investigation of these reports. Staff are assigned to this activity for the investigation to be accomplished in a timely and efficient manner. Due to its sporadic nature, complaint investigations are difficult to plan and often divert staff from other program needs.

The division also investigates any formal 118(a) complaints which are filed with the Commissioner's office. Each formal complaint receives an acknowledgement letter,

is investigated by division staff, and followed up with a determination letter to both the complainant and the respondent within 90 days. All formal complaints are coordinated by the Compliance and Enforcement Unit in conjunction with our Office of General Council .B. Fish Kills, Waste Spills, and other Emergencies

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that each state has an Emergency Management Plan (EMP). Employees of the State are required to serve in emergency situations. The State has instituted the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) program for coordinating emergency response to spills of materials that may adversely affect Tennessee's waters. The main responsibilities are to respond in all emergency situations including, but not limited to:

- Disasters, including natural and accidental; for example, truck wrecks or train derailment, structural or mechanical failure, fish kills due to spills or bypassing from wastewater treatment plants, etc.
- War-related emergency (conventional or nuclear)
- Resource crises (for example, shortage of water treatment plant chemicals)

When a fish kill is reported to the division, the ensuing investigation is often a joint effort between the division and the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA). When arriving on-site, a preliminary attempt is made to determine whether the fish kill is due to natural conditions or human causes. If the fish kill appears related to pollution, division staff members collect samples, take photographs, and inspect nearby facilities for potential pollutant sources. The TWRA officer counts and identifies the dead fish and calculates a monetary value of the damage to the fishery. An enforcement package is prepared if a source can be identified and turned over to the Compliance and Enforcement Unit of DWR. A detailed list of waste spills and fish kills will be kept for environmental indicator purposes.

Organizational changes in TDEC have resulted in the creation within each EFO of an Emergency Response Team (ERT). If a waste spill has occurred, the ERT responds to major emergencies; teams usually have a DWR staff member and staff from other divisions. Moderate emergencies may be handled by DWR or the ERT, depending on the ERT's decision. Minor emergencies are handled by DWR. As soon as the major emergency is over, the ERT turns over the follow-up activities and remediation efforts to DWR or Solid Waste Management (SWM) as appropriate. DWR may recommend containment and mitigation efforts on-site.

VII. COMPLIANCE MONTORING

A. Facility Inspection Schedule

Major facilities are inspected at a rate of once every two years, and minor facilities are inspected at a rate of once every five years. Facilities in noncompliance with permit limits will be given priority scheduling if needed, but all facilities will be inspected according to the time frames set out in the EPA Enforcement Workplan. Inspections are entered into Waterlog and flowed into ICIS-NPDES within 40 days of inspection completion. The DWR NPDES inspection year reflects EPA's fiscal year, October 1, 2026– September 30, 2027.

B. Pretreatment Inspections and Audits

As part of the state's NPDES permit program, the division has developed and administers the pretreatment program. The intent of the pretreatment program is to prevent interference with, or inhibitions of, the pollutant removal performance of the wastewater treatment facility; provide protection for sludge disposal, provide protection for the receiving stream; and enforce categorical pretreatment standards.

Currently the division has 101 active pretreatment programs and three Significant Industrial Users that it directly oversees. The progress of each developing program is being tracked. The State has the approval authority to overview the POTW's (Publicly Owned Treatment Works) pretreatment program to (1) determine whether the POTW is properly implementing and enforcing pretreatment program requirements, (2) identify any pretreatment program areas that may require improvement subsequent to program approval and (3) evaluate program progress and need for modifications.

C. Distribution of Audits to be Performed

The division is on a five-year cycle for pretreatment audits. During a five-year cycle, Central Office staff will perform a pretreatment audit on each POTW pretreatment program. In the remaining four years, the EFO staff will be responsible for conducting two pretreatment compliance inspections (PCIs) and two technical assistance visits (TAVs). Additionally, Central Office conducts TAVs of "Dormant" pretreatment programs on an annual basis. While TAVs are not mandated by the

EPA, they play an important role in providing facilities with the opportunity to ask questions and stay in contact with the division. Therefore, the TAVs are conducted during those years not allocated to audits or inspections.

The TAVs conducted at sites with approved programs will, at a minimum, require the inspector to gather enough information to properly complete the WENDB (Water Enforcement National Data Base) data sheet and the RNC/SNC (Reportable NonCompliance/Significant Non-Compliance) information required by Appendix A of the E-Reporting Rule. It is recommended that PCIs be conducted in the first and third year following an audit, and TAVs be conducted in the second and fourth years. TAVs will also be conducted at sites under development to answer any questions that the municipality may have, plus at sites that have been inactivated to verify status.

The Central Office performs pretreatment audits and assists the field offices with PCI's and TAV's as needed. The Central Office also oversees any developing/reactivating programs.

D. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing

Biomonitoring in Tennessee has two distinct stages. For the first ten years of biomonitoring (1978 - 1988), the division documented the presence of toxicity in industrial and municipal effluents and established the need to include whole effluent toxicity (WET) limits in NPDES permits. The science and need for this program are well established, and most discharger permits incorporate these limits. The division's biomonitoring efforts have shifted more toward compliance assurance and enforcement activities. The state requires environmental field offices (EFOs) to conduct inspections on at least 3% of major and minor facilities with WET permit limits on an annual basis. There are 230 individual permitted facilities that have WET limits incorporated into their permit. Toxicity tests are sent directly by EFOs to Euroscience Laboratories for analysis.

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IX. APPENDIX: 2026-27 SCHEDULED MONITORING STATIONS AND SAMPLE STRATEGY

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN03150101012_0100	Sugar Creek	SUGAR008.2BR	Sug999ar Creek Road Crossing	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN03150101012_0200	Mill Creek	MILL000.1BR	Old Iron Bridge Ford	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN03150101012_0210	Old Fort Creek	OFORT004.1PO	U/S of Boanerges Church Road Bridge	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN03150101012_0300	Ball Play Creek	BPLAY000.3PO	Bridge Crossing /J Wilson Road/Willis Springs Road	1				12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN03150101012_0400	Minnewauga Creek	MINNE000.3PO		-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN03150101012_0500	Jacks River	JACKS000.2PO	Off Peavine Sheeds Creek Road at Cable Road Crossing	1				12		12	
SEMN	TN03150101012_0510	Sheeds Creek	ECO66G12	0.25 Mi U/S Sheeds Creek Road Crossing.	2	1		4	4	Temp		
Fully Supporting	TN03150101012_0999	Misc Tribs to Conasauga River			-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN03150101012_1000	Conasauga River	CONAS054.4PO	Just U/S of Hwy 74 Bridge Crossing Before Entering GA	1	1			12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fully Supporting	TN03150101012_2000	Conasauga River	CONAS061.4PO	D/S Trail #61 Parking Lot D/S Taylor Bridge	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN03150101021_0100	Mills Creek	MILLS004.9BR	U/S of Bridge Crossing on Hwy 317 (Weatherly Switch Road SE)	1				12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN03150101021_0110	Council Spring	COUNC000.3BR	Red Clay State Park @ 2nd Foot Bridge	1							
Impaired	TN03150101021_0120	Maroon Branch	MAROO001.3BR	Off Weatherly Switch Trail (Hwy 317)	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN03150101021_0200	Weatherly Branch	WEATH000.6BR	Mitchell Road SE	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN03150101021_0300	Jerry Branch	JERRY001.2BR	Bridge Crossing on Strawhill Church Road	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN03150101021_0400	Red Hill Branch	RHILL000.2BR	Bridge Crossing on Cohulla Road			1					
Impaired	TN03150101021_0500	Blackburn Branch	BLACK001.7BR	Lou Manor Drive SE crossing	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN03150101021_0600	Wolf Branch	WOLF001.0BR	Bridge Crossing on Poindexter Road	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN03150101021_0700	Unnamed Trib to Coahulla Creek	COAHU45.4T0.4T0.2BR	Bridge Crossing on Trewhitt Road SE	1				12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN03150101021_0800	Hicks Branch	HICKS002.3BR	Bridge Crossing on Spring Branch Road (Spring Place Road SE Hwy 74)	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN03150101021_0900	Unnamed Trib to Coahulla Creek	COAHU41.9T0.8BR	Bridge Crossing to Trewhitt Road	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN03150101021_1000	Coahulla Creek	COAHU030.2BR	Off Emerson Road	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN03150101021_1100	Tate Branch	TATE000.3BR	Bridge Crossing on Kincaid (Austin) Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN03150101021_2000	Coahulla Creek	COAHU043.9BR	Below Cleveland at Trewhitt Road Br	1				12		12	
Ecoregion	TN05110002027_0420	Unnamed Trib to Long Fork	FECO71G02	U/S Tanyard Road	2	1						
Mining Ambient	TN05130101015_0600	Valley Creek	VALLE000.1CL	D/S Bostica Cemetary Road Bridge				4				
Mining Ambient	TN05130101015_0700	Straight Creek	STRAI000.1CL	U/S Clear Fork				4				
Mining Ambient	TN05130101015_0800	Tackett Creek	TACKE000.5CA	U/S Hwy 90 Bridge				4				
Mining Ambient	TN05130101015_2000	Clear Fork	CLEAR030.5CA	Hwy 90 Bridge at Anthras				4				
Mining Ambient	TN05130101015_3000	Clear Fork	CLEAR037.3CL	U/S Valley Creek Road Bridge				4				

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Ambient	TN05130103001_1000	Cumberland River	CUMBE381.1CY	1/2 Mile U/S Obey Confluence Hwy 52/Clay County Hwy at Gaging Station in KY				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN05130104013_1000	Big South Fork Cumberland River	BSFOR070.0SC	Leatherwood Ford					8			
SEMN	TN05130104016_0100	Laurel Fork of Station Camp Creek	ECO68A03	Big South Fork NrRA U/ S of Horse Trail	2	1		4	4	Temp		
USGSNUT	TN05130104026_1000	Clear Fork River	CLEAR003.8SC	Burnt Mill Bridge					8			
Ecoregion	TN05130104037_0411	Unnamed Trib to Wheeler Creek	FECO69D04	Big Bruce Ridge	2	1						
Ecoregion	TN05130104037_0610	Round Rock Creek	ECO69D06	Just U/S Ford off Norma Road		1						
Mining Ambient	TN05130104037_1000	New River	NEW008.8SC	Hwy 27 Bridge - Gaging Station				4				
USGSNUT	TN05130104037_1000	New River	NEW008.8SC	Hwy 27 Bridge - Gaging Station					8			
Ecoregion	TN05130104037_1110	Wolfpen Branch	FECO69D05	U/S Double Camp Creek/ Phillips Cemetery Road	2	1						
Ecoregion	TN05130104037_1300	Unnamed Trib to New River	FECO69D01	U/S Hwy 116	2	1						
Mining Ambient	TN05130104037_1800	Smoky Creek	SMOKY000.8SC	Smoky Creek Road				4				

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Mining Ambient	TN05130104037_2000	New River	NEW045.0AN	100 Ft D/S of Stainville Bridge (Hwy 116)/ D/S Charley's Branch				4				
Ambient	TN05130105001_1000	Obey River	OBEY002.1CY	Downstream of Hwy 53 Bridge (Burkesville Hwy)				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN05130105015_1000	West Fork Obey River	WFOBE008.0OV	Highway 52					8			
USGSNUT	TN05130105033_1000	Wolf River	WOLF026.1PI	USGS gaging station near Sulphur Springs.					8			
Ecoregion	TN05130106007_0500	Flat Creek	ECO71G03	Hwy 136 Crossing.		1						
Ecoregion	TN05130106007_0550	Flat Creek	FECO71G01	Upper Hillman Road		1						
USGSNUT	TN05130106007_2000	Roaring River	ROARI021.8OV	Hwy 136		9			8			
USGSNUT	TN05130106021_1000	Jennings Creek	JENNI004.6JA	Big Spring Lan9e					8			
USGSNUT	TN05130107001_1000	Collins River	COLLI020.0WA	Hwy 70S Br@ Amvets Post					8			
Ambient	TN05130108001_1000	Caney Fork River	CANEY011.2SM	Hwy 264 Near Stonewall (Trousdale Ferry Pike)				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN05130108001_1000	Caney Fork River	CANEY011.2SM	Hwy 264 Near Stonewall (Trousdale Ferry Pike)					8			

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
SEMN	TN05130108004_0200	Clear Fork Creek	ECO71H17	100 Yds U/S of Cripps Lane (Old Metal Bridge)	2	1		4	4	Temp		
Ecoregion	TN05130108004_0221	Unnamed Trib to Wilmouth Creek	FECO71H04	Melton Hollow Road ~ 0.25 Miles U/S From Wilmouth Road Intersection	2	1						
USGSNUT	TN05130108004_1000	Smith Fork Creek	SMITH008.8DB	U/S Hwy 264					8			
USGSNUT	TN05130108043_1000	Calfkiller River	CALFK014.6WH	South Carter Street (Park)					8			
USGSNUT	TN05130108045_1000	Falling Water River	FWATE024.4WH	Randolph Mill Road (D/S/ Pigeon Roost)					8			
Ambient	TN05130201001_1000	Old Hickory Reservoir	CUMBE262.9WS	Hwy 231/ Hunters Point Pike (Nathan J Harsh Bridge)				4	4		4	
Ecoregion	TN05130201011_0200	Unnamed Trib to Cedar Creek	FECO71I06	2280 Beckwith Road U/S TVA Substation	1	1						
USGSNUT	TN05130201013_1000	Spring Creek	SPRIN009.0WS	400 yards D/S SR 141 Hartsville Pike (downstream Lick Branch)					8			
Ecoregion	TN05130201015_0300	Young Branch	FECO71I02	U/S Hwy 70N	1	1						
Ecoregion	TN05130201015_1000	Cedar Creek	ECO71I12	Centerville Road	2	1						
USGSNUT	TN05130201028_1000	Goose Creek	GOOSE008.0TR	Old Lafayette Road					8			

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
USGSNUT	TN05130201035_1000	Bledsoe Creek	BLEDS009.8SR	Rogana Road Bridge downstream of East Fork					8			
Ambient	TN05130202001_2000	Cheatham Reservoir	CUMBE174.5DA	0.3 mile u/s Cleece's Ferry				4	4		4	4
USGSNUT	TN05130202001_4000	Cheatham Reservoir	CUMBE191.1DA	Cheatham Reservoir at Shelby Street Bridge Nashville					8			
Ecoregion	TN05130202001T_0100	Marks Creek	FECO71F06	0.3 Mi U/S Hwy 12 End of Spann Road	2	1						
USGSNUT	TN05130202007_2000	Mill Creek	MILL006.3DA	Mill Creek at Thompson Lane					8			
USGSNUT	TN05130202010_2000	Whites Creek	WHITE005.7DA	USGS Gauge @ Beuna Vista Pike					8			
USGSNUT	TN05130202014_1000	Sycamore Creek	SYCAM008.6CH	Hwy 49 Bridge					8			
USGSNUT	TN05130202023_2000	Browns Creek	BROWN002.9DA	Fairgrounds U/S USGS Gage					8			
USGSNUT	TN05130202027_2000	Dry Creek	DRY001.1DA	Gallatin Road					8			
USGSNUT	TN05130202314_2000	Richland Creek	RICHL003.5DA	u/s Charlotte Ave.					8			
Ambient	TN05130203001_1000	Stones River	STONE003.9DA	Hwy 70 (Hermitage) Lebanon Road				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN05130203001_1000	Stones River	STONE003.9DA	Hwy 70 (Hermitage) Lebanon Road					8			

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
USGSNUT	TN05130203010_1000	Stewart Creek	STEWA007.6RU	Stewart Creek at Enon Springs Road East in Smyrna					8			
Ambient	TN05130203018_1000	West Fork Stones River	WFSTO006.2RU	Nice Mill Dam Recreation Area - Sulphur Springs Rec Area				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN05130203018_2000	West Fork Stones River	WFSTO010.9RU	Just U/S Murfreesboro STP Outfall					8			
USGSNUT	TN05130203023_2000	East Fork Stones River	EFSTO015.4RU	Betty Ford Road					8			
Ecoregion	TN05130203026_0210	Unnamed Trib to McKnight Branch	FECO71I03	U/S Ford off Elrod Mcelroy Road	1	1						
Ecoregion	TN05130203027_0100	Haws Spring Fork	FECO71H03	Off Farm Road Off Jimtown Road	2	1						
Impaired	TN05130204001_0500	Dog Creek	DOG000.2CH	Cedar Hill R 100' U/S			1					
Impaired	TN05130204001_0600	Unnamed trib to Harpeth River										
WWTP	TN05130204001_0700	Trace Creek	TRACE003.5DI	Off Trace Creek Road (D/S White Bluff STP)	1	1		12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN05130204001_0800	Leatherwood Creek			-		1					

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN05130204001_1000	Harpeth River	HARPE032.2CH	Hwy 70 Near Community of Shacklett Near Kingston Springs Near Gaging Station	1	1		12	12		12	
USGSNUT	TN05130204001_1000	Harpeth River	HARPE032.2CH	Hwy 70 Near Community of Shacklett Near Kingston Springs Near Gaging Station					8			
Not assessed	TN05130204002_0300	Joslin Branch	JOSLI000.6DI	Dawson Road	1							
Impaired	TN05130204002_0400	Will Hall Creek	WHALL000.1DI	Jones Creek Road	1	1			12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN05130204002_0415	Creech Hollow Branch	CREEC_G0.7DI	Montgomery Bell State Park Visitors Center	1				12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN05130204002_0450	Will Hall Creek	WHALL001.6DI	Camp I Road U/S Confluence with Jackson Hollow Tributary (Acorn Branch) MBSP	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204002_0600	Unnamed trib to Jones Creek	JONES23.1T0.9DI	East of Greystone Golf Club Maintenance area			1					
Impaired	TN05130204002_0700	Spicer Branch	SPICE000.9DI	U/S Hwy 70	1							

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fully Supporting	TN05130204002_1000	Jones Creek	JONES003.3DI	Off Hwy 49 to Timber Ridge Road to Unnamed Road Forks Ne Off Timber Ridge Road	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204002_1100	Little Jones Creek	LJONE002.4DI	Rock Church Road	1				12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN05130204002_1200	Sulphur Fork Creek	SFORK002.5DI	U/S Hwy 47	1							
Impaired	TN05130204002_1300	Town Branch	TOWN001.7DI	Petty Road (Corlew Cemetary Road)	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204002_1600	Unnamed Tributary to Jones Creek	JONES26.1T0.8DI	509 Henslee Dr			1					
WWTP	TN05130204002_2000	Jones Creek	JONES019.6DI	Below Jones Creek Road and Below Will Hal Confluence (D/S Dickson STP)	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204002_3000	Jones Creek	JONES021.9DI	Off Rock Church Road/Co Hwy 1849. Upstream Dickson STP Discharge outfall RM 21.7.	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204006_0200	Little Turnbull Creek	LTURN000.6DI	U/S Confluence. W/ S. Harpeth (Near Eco71F12)	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204006_0700	Barren Fork	BARRE001.5DI	Spencer Mill Road/ Co Hwy 957	1	1		12	12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fully Supporting	TN05130204006_0800	Parker Creek	PARKE000.5DI	Old Spencer Mill Road	1							
Fully Supporting	TN05130204006_1000	Turnbull Creek	TURNB000.2CH	D/S Hwy 249/ West Kingston Springs Road.	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204006_1100	Nails Creek	NAILS000.2DI	Deal Road			1					
Not assessed	TN05130204006_1150	Nails Creek	NAILS004.5DI	Hogan Road	1							
Landfill	TN05130204006_1200	Beaverdam Creek	BEAVE000.3DI	White Bluff Road /County Hwy 1847 (D/S Fivemile Creek)	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204006_1240	Fivemile Creek	FIVEM000.7DI	Upstream White Bluff Road	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204006_2000	Big Turnbull Creek	BTURN003.8DI	White Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN05130204009_0100	Turner Creek	TURNE001.0CH	Cave Spring School Overpass (off Hwy 70)	1							
Impaired	TN05130204009_0400	Flat Creek	FLAT000.7DA	Sawyer Brown Road 100-200' U/S			1					
Impaired	TN05130204009_0600	Murray Branch	MURRA000.1WI	Old Natchez Trace			1					
Impaired	TN05130204009_0700	Brown Creek	BROWN000.1WI	Old Natchez Trace	1							
Fully Supporting	TN05130204009_1000	Harpeth River	HARPE040.5CH	Near Pegram on Bridge at Hwy 249 = East Kingston Springs Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204009_1200	Brush Creek	BRUSH000.5CH	U/S South Harpeth Road	1							

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fully Supporting	TN05130204009_1210	West Fork Brush Creek	WFBRU000.1CH	Brush Creek Road	1	1			12		12	
WWTP	TN05130204009_1212	Flatrock Branch	FLATR001.6WI	U/S Fairview STP Outfall	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204009_2000	Harpeth River	HARPE044.0CH	Off Beech Hill Road Herbert Property Access	1	1		12	12		12	
USGSNUT	TN05130204009_2000	Harpeth River	HARPE062.0DA	Hwy 100 Canoe Access Area					8			
Continuous DO	TN05130204009_3000	Harpeth River	HARPE068.4WI	Moran Road						DO		
Impaired	TN05130204009_3000	Harpeth River	HARPE075.8WI	Above Wray Bridge on Hillsboro Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204009_3000	Harpeth River	HARPE065.6WI	Sneed Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204010_0500	East Fork Creek	EFORK000.6DA	Big East Fork Cr. Road. (D/S & U/S Little East Confluence.)	1							
Probabilistic	TN05130204010_0700	South Harpeth Creek	SHARP000.1WI	U/S Confluence with Caney Fork Creek and Inman Branch	1	1		12	12		12	
Landfill	TN05130204010_0720	Arkansas Creek	ARKAN000.1WI		1			12	12		12	
Landfill	TN05130204010_0730	Kelley Creek	KELLE000.1WI	U/S Confluence with South Harpeth River (Near Eco71F12)	1			12	12		12	
Not assessed	TN05130204010_0800	Caney Fork Creek	CFORK001.4WI	Caney Fork Creek Road	1							

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fully Supporting	TN05130204010_1000	South Harpeth River	SHARP003.0CH	Upstream Anderson Road	1	1			12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN05130204010_1100	Hunting Camp Creek			-		1					
Impaired	TN05130204013_0100	Hatcher Spring Creek	HSPRI000.8WI	Old Charlotte Pike	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204013_0200	Polk Creek	POLK000.8WI	D/S Hwy 246 (Carters Creek Road)	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204013_0300	Unnamed Trib to West Harpeth River	WHARP19.9T0.9WI	Tom Anderson Road			1					
Impaired	TN05130204013_0400	Unnamed Trib to West Harpeth River	WHARP21.5T0.5WI	Tom Anderson Road			1					
Impaired	TN05130204013_0500	Kennedy Creek	KENNE000.1WI	D/S Hwy 431 (Lewisburg Ave) at West Harpeth River	1							
Impaired	TN05130204013_0600	Unnamed Trib to West Harpeth River	WHARP18.1T0.7WI	Downstream tollgate Village Club			1					
Impaired	TN05130204013_0700	Murfrees Fork	MURFR001.0WI	Off Carl Road	1			12	12	DO	12	
303(d0	TN05130204013_0710	Rattlesnake Branch	RATTL000.2WI	Carters Creek Road			1					
Impaired	TN05130204013_0720	Cayce Branch	CAYCE000.1WI	Cayce Spring Road	1							

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN05130204013_0730	West Prong Murfrees Fork	WPMUR000.3WI	Thompsons Station Road 50' D/S	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204013_0800	Leipers Fork	LEIPE002.0WI	Floyd Road	1							
Fully Supporting	TN05130204013_0830	Burns Branch	BURNS000.1WI	Old Hillsboro Road (500' U/S)	1							
Fully Supporting	TN05130204013_0840	Garrison Creek	GARRI000.4WI	D/S Natchez Trace Pkwy on Garrison Road.	1	1			12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN05130204013_0860	Pinewood Branch	PINEW000.4WI	D/S Old Hillsboro Road/Leipers Creek Road/ Hwy 46	1							
Not assessed	TN05130204013_0900	Unnamed trib to West Fork Harpeth River	WADDE_G0.2WI	Upstream Hwy 96 off Waddell Hollow Road	1							
Impaired	TN05130204013_1000	West Harpeth River	WHARP000.3WI	Del Rio Pike	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204013_2000	West Harpeth River	WHARP013.2WI	U/S Hwy 246 (Carters Creek Road)	1	1		12	12	DO	12	
Fully Supporting	TN05130204013_3000	West Harpeth River	WHARP022.4WI	U/S Critz Lane & Hwy 431	1							
Impaired	TN05130204016_0100	Lynnwood Creek	LYNNW000.7WI	Meadowgreen Drive D/S 50'	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204016_0200	Spencer Creek	SPENC000.8WI	Hwy 31/ Franklin Road 500' D/S off Mcmann Road	1	1			12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN05130204016_0210	South Prong Spencer Creek	SPSPE001.2WI	Off Carothers 0.1 M U/S I65			1					
Impaired	TN05130204016_0300	Liberty Creek	LIBER000.2WI	Seepages Ldb Liberty Creek Behind Old Bga					12		12	
Probabilistic	TN05130204016_0500	Watson Branch	WATSO002.3WI	255 yards upstream Carothers Pkwy in Franklin	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204016_0600	Mayes Creek	MAYES000.8WI	North Chapel Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN05130204016_0700	Unnamed Trib to Harpeth River	HARPE102.5T0.3WI	Off Lampkin Bridge Road 50' D/S Dirt/Gravel Road	1							
Impaired	TN05130204016_0800	Arrington Creek	ARRIN001.8WI	Cox Road 50' D/S	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204016_0810	Paige Branch	PAIGE000.3WI	Hwy 31A/41A/11 and Old Horton Hwy	1							
Impaired	TN05130204016_0900	McCrory Creek	MCCRO000.6WI	McDaniel Road 75-150' U/S	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204016_1000	Harpeth River	HARPE084.5WI	U/S Hillsboro Pike (431) D/S STP	1	1		12	12		12	
USGSNUT	TN05130204016_1000	Harpeth River	HARPE084.5WI	U/S Hillsboro Pike (431) D/S STP					8			
Impaired	TN05130204016_1100	Starnes Creek	STARN000.6WI	Arno Road	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204016_1300	Fivemile Creek	FIVEM000.8WI	Ascot Lane			1					

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN05130204016_1350	Fivemile Creek	FIVEM002.2WI	U/S Goose Creek by-Pass	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204016_1600	Sharps Branch	SHARP000.7WI	11th Ave/Boyd Mill	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204016_2000	Harpeth River	HARPE085.5WI	U/S Franklin STP U/S Confluence Spencer Creek	1	1		12	12		12	
USGSNUT	TN05130204016_2000	Harpeth River	HARPE088.6WI	At Hwy 96 Bridge					8			
Impaired	TN05130204016_3000	Harpeth River	HARPE092.4WI	Off Rivergate Dr (Under I-65)	1	1		12	12		12	
USGSNUT	TN05130204016_3000	Harpeth River	HARPE090.5WI	Harpeth River 0.3 mile u/s of Mack C. Hatcher Memorial Parkway near Franklin					8			
Impaired	TN05130204016_4000	Harpeth River	HARPE100.1WI	Peytonsville-Trinity Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN05130204018_0100	Nelson Creek	NELSO000.5WI	At Cox Road Bridge	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204018_0200	Concord Creek	CONCO002.1RU	U/S North Lane (100 Yd U/S Confluence Puckett Branch)	1							
Impaired	TN05130204018_0220	Unnamed Trib to Concord Creek	CONCO0.2T0.5RU	Swamp Road	1							
Impaired	TN05130204018_0300	Kelley Creek	KELLE000.3RU	Hwy 99	1	1			12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN05130204018_0400	Cheatham Branch					1					
WWTP	TN05130204018_0500	Overall Creek	OVERA000.7WI	D/S College Grove Road 0.1 Mile D/S Unnamed Tributary	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204018_1000	Harpeth River	HARPE106.4WI	125 Yards D/S McDaniel Road	1	1		12	12		12	
USGSNUT	TN05130204018_1000	Harpeth River	ECO71I15 -> HARPE106.4WI						8			
Impaired	TN05130204018_2000	Harpeth River	HARPE110.7WI	Hwy 31A D/S General Smelting (Metalico)	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204018_3000	Harpeth River	HARPE114.5RU	Hwy 41-A	1	1		12	12	DO	12	
Impaired	TN05130204021_0100	Otter Creek	OTTER000.8DA	Old Hickory Blvd 500-1000' D/S (@6311 Chickering Woods Road.)		1			12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204021_0400	Beech Creek	BEECH000.4WI	Hwy 431 (Hillsboro Road.) 200' D/S	1							
Watershed	TN05130204021_1000	Little Harpeth River	LHARP001.0WI	in Warner Park near Shelter 11 (D/S Brentwood Pump Station)		1	1	12	12		12	
Impaired	TN05130204021_2000	Little Harpeth River	LHARP011.2WI	Off Concord Road in River Park	1	1		12	12		12	
USGSNUT	TN05130205019_1000	Yellow Creek	YELLO013.1HO	Sparkman Road @ Gauge					8			

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Ecoregion	TN05130206002_0600	Passenger Creek	ECO71E14	Hwy 76 Crossing		1						
USGSNUT	TN05130206002_2000	Red River	RED025.4MT	Just D/S Sulphur Fork					8			
Ambient	TN05130206002_3000	Red River	RED025.5MT	Port Royal S.P. (U/S Sulphur Fork) Hwy 238 (Port Royal Road)				4	4		4	
Ecoregion	TN05130206003_0600	Savage Branch	FECO71E02	U/S Distillery Road off Hwy 76	2	1						
Ambient	TN05130206003_1000	Sulphur Fork	SULPH000.1RN	Port Royal State Park - West of Hwy 238(Port Royal Road) and Old Clarksville Spring Road				4	4		4	
Ecoregion	TN05130206003_1700	Brush Creek	ECO71E17	Stroudville Road	1	1						
Ambient	TN06010101001_1000	North Fork Holston River	NFHOL004.6SU	Bridge at Cloud Ford on Carter Valley Road (SR346)				4	4		4	
Ambient	TN06010102001_1000	South Fork Holston River	SFHOL001.1SU	Ridgefields Bridge in Kingsport (U/S North Fork D/S Meade)				4	4		4	
Ambient	TN06010102006_1000	Boone Reservoir	BEAVE001.0SU	Buffalo Road prior to embayment				4	4		4	
Ecoregion	TN06010102012_0600	Possum Creek	ECO6707	Bluff City Weaver Pike Bridge		1						

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Ecoregion	TN060101020231.0_0400	Birch Branch	FECO66E03	In Birch Branch Sanctuary Approximately 0.7 Mile Upstream Hwy 133 NW of Shady Valley	1							
Ecoregion	TN060101020250_0200	Unnamed Trib to Laurel Creek	FECO66F01	Off Hwy 91 in Negro Grave Hollow	2	1						
Ecoregion	TN060101020250_0400	Gentry Creek	ECO66E04	Gentry Creek Road's End 200 Ft U/S		1						
Ambient	TN060101020422000	Beaver Creek	BEAVE015.3SU	Shelby Streer Near TN/Va State Line				4	4		4	
Ecoregion	TN060101020540_0600	North Prong Fishdam Creek	FECO67G11	U/S SR 34		1						
Fish Advisory	TN060101030011000	Watauga Embayment of Boone Reservoir	WATAU011.0WN	Boone Reservoir Devault Bridge - Surface. Downstream Johnson City Knob Creek WWTP RM 11.3.				12	12	pH / DO / Temp	12	
Impaired	TN060101030011T_0100	Darr Creek	DARR001.2SU	Piney Flats Warren Drive North of Pickens Bridge Road	1						5	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN06010103006_0100	Carroll Creek	CARRO000.7WN	Mouth-Carroll Creek Road From Confluence of Boones Creek	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103006_1000	Boones Creek	BOONE000.7WN	Lester Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103008_0100	Lick Creek	LICK000.9CT	Mouth- Garland Branch Road off Piney Flats Road	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103008_0100	Garland Branch	TBD	Off Garland Branch Road d/s confluence w/ UT w/ mitigation site.	1							
Impaired	TN06010103008_0200	Campbell Branch	CAMPB000.7CT	South of Biltmore community	1	1			12		12	
Landfill	TN06010103008_0300	Rocky Branch	ROCKY000.3CT	Private Drive off Minton Hollow Rd.	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103008_0400	Davis Branch	DAVIS000.9CT	Downstream Airport Across SR91 Beside Armory					12		12	
Probabilistic	TN06010103008_0800	Gap Creek	GAP000.1CT	35 yards upstream US 321 West Elk Avenue	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103008_1000	Watauga River	WATAU015.6WN	Gibson Bridge D/S Brush Creek WWTP on Herb Hodge Road				12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103008_1000	Watauga River	WATAU016.0WN	Saylor Island d/s Johnson City Brush Creek WWTP	1	1						

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
USGSNUT	TN06010103008_2000	Watauga River	WATAU025.9CT	Watauga River at Old Bristol Highway/North Lynn Avenue in Elizabethton.					8			
Fully Supporting	TN06010103008_2000	Watauga River	WATAU024.7CT	Bemberg Discharged Area and U/S Eliz WWTP	1	1		12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010103008_2000	Watauga River	WATAU023.4CT	U/S Sycamore Shoals Sp	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103008_3000	Watauga River	WATAU031.5CT			1		12	12	Temp	12	
Impaired	TN06010103009_1000	Brush Creek	BRUSH007.9WN	Burlington Mills - Mckinley Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103009_1000	Brush Creek	BRUSH000.7WN	St Johns Mill on Watauga Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103011_0100	Powder Branch	POWDE000.4CT	Powder Branch Road (SR 2558) off Milligan Hwy (SR 359) E of Happy Valley HS	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103011_0200	Toll Branch	TOLL000.3CT	159 Warrior Lane of Milligan Hwy (SR 359) W. of Happy Valley Hs					12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010103011_0300	Dry Creek	DRY001.6CT	Off Okalona Road to Laurels Road (SR 361) to McIntyre Lane on Left (before Vests)	-		1					

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN06010103011_1000	Buffalo Creek	BUFFA000.2CT	Baseball Field off US 321 (New Eliz Hwy)	1	1			12		12	
Watershed	TN06010103011_2000	Buffalo Creek	BUFFA007.0UC	D/S Rinker Discharge and Marbleton Road	1						12	
WWTP	TN06010103013_0100	Laurel Fork	LAURE000.3CT	Old US 321 (Hampton)	1	1						
WWTP	TN06010103013_0100	Laurel Fork	LAURE000.1CT	U/S 19E bridge				12	12		12	
Ecoregion	TN06010103013_0155	Laurel Fork	ECO66D03	0.2 Mi U/S Big Branch off Dennis Cove Road		1						
Impaired	TN06010103013_0200	Buck Creek	BUCK000.1CT	100M D/S Chemical Sampling Station (off Hwy 19)	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103013_0210	Shell Creek	SHELL000.1CT	Private Drive off US 19E	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103013_0300	Hampton Creek	HAMPT000.1CT	Roan Mtn - South of Hampton Creek Road	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103013_0500	George Creek	GEORG000.2CT	Crabtree Road, West of Roan Mtn.					12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103013_0600	Roaring Creek	ROARI002.4CT	Roaring Creek Road 50 Yds D/S Ripshin Lake	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010103013_0800	Little Doe River	LDOE000.3CT	Rittertown Road (Stevens Road) off US 19E	1				12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fully Supporting	TN06010103013_0810	Tiger Creek	TIGER000.1CT	East of Int. of Simerly Creek Road / US 19E	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103013_0811	Gouge Branch	GOUGE000.1CT	6355 US 19E U/S Confluence with Tiger Creek	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010103013_0820	Simerly Creek	SIMER000.1CT	South of Int. of Simerly Creek Road/US 19E	1	1			12		12	
Watershed	TN06010103013_0821	Sally Cove Creek	SCOVE000.1CT	Burns Berry Road U/S Confluence W/ Simerly Creek	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010103013_0900	Bear Wallow Hollow Trib	BEARW_G0.2CT	Access Rd of HWY 143, Roan Mountain State Park	1							
Impaired	TN06010103013_1000	Doe River	DOE001.1CT	Hwy 19E Bridge in Elizabethton	1			4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN06010103013_1000	Doe River	DOE001.1CT	Hwy 19E Bridge in Elizabethton					8			
Fully Supporting	TN06010103013_2000	Doe River	DOE017.9CT		1	1		12	12		12	
Ecoregion	TN06010103013_3000	Doe River	ECO66D05	Roan Mtn Sp - Above Picnic Area (off SR 143)		1						
Impaired	TN06010103020T_0200	Sink Branch	SINK000.7JO	Sink Valley Road (2.0 Mi From C. Matherly Road) Sink Valley Road Sink Mountain	1	1			12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Ecoregion	TN06010103020T_0510	Black Branch	FECO66D01	End Of Smith Hollow/Jobe Eggers Road D/S Unnamed Tributary		1						
Ecoregion	TN06010103020T_0600	Little Stony Creek	FECO66D07	Next to Little Stony Road and 0.3 Miles D/S Confluence with Goodwin Field Branch.	1	1						
Watershed	TN06010103027_1000	Elk River	ELK004.6CT	Elk Mills - off Heaton Br Road - U/S US 321 Across From Church	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010103029_1000	Watauga River	WATAU053.6JO	Watson Island Tester Road	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010103034_0200	Fall Branch			-		1					
Impaired	TN06010103034_0300	Town Creek	TOWN000.3JO	D/S Mountain City WWTP off Lumpkin Branch Road	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103034_0310	Goose Creek	GOOSE000.0JO	Off US 421 U/S Confluence with Furnace Cr Behind Visitors Center	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103034_0311	Crooked Branch	CROOK000.2JO	N Mtn City Sunset Dr off SR 67	1							

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Probabilistic	TN06010103034_0312	Corn Creek	CORN002.5JO	0.3 Mile U/S Hwy 421 Near Mtn City.	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103034_0320	Furnace Creek	FURNA000.1JO	Off US 421 U/S Confluence of Goose Behind Visitor Center	1							
Impaired	TN06010103034_0400	Forge Creek	FORGE000.4JO	D/S Asphalt Piles and the Quarry on Prison Camp Road	1	1			12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010103034_0410	Roaring Creek			-		1					
Impaired	TN06010103034_0900	Vaught Creek	VAUGH001.6JO	Crackers Neck Road and Dug Hill Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103034_1000	Roan Creek	ROAN007.5JO	SR 167 Across From Farm House	1	1		12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010103034_1300	Mill Creek	MILL000.4JO	First Culvert U/S of Mill Creek Bridge on Big Dry Run Road	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103034_2000	Roan Creek	ROAN011.8JO	U/S Side of Bridge Big Dry Run @ Confluence Mill Creek First Bridge	1	1			12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010103034_3000	Roan Creek	ROAN018.2JO	Bridge at Church U/S Town Creek (Mountain City STP)	1			12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010103037_0400	Campbell Creek	CAMPB000.8JO	100 M U/S Church (Campbell Road)	1				12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fully Supporting	TN06010103037_0600	Slabtown Branch	SLABT000.1JO	Doe Valley Baptist Church Campbell Road	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010103037_1000	Doe Creek	DOE001.2JO	Picnic Area - Doe Cr Road	1				12		12	
Ecoregion	TN06010103038_1000	Stony Creek	ECO66F08	SR 91 Bridge About 300 Feet U/S	1	1						
Fully Supporting	TN06010103038_1000	Stony Creek	STONY008.5CT	0.2 Mi Upstream Sadie TN (Blevins Hollow Road)	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103046_0100	Catbird Creek	CATBI000.2WN	Lauderdale Drive/Milligan Road	1							
Contact advisory	TN06010103046_1000	Sinking Creek	SINKI000.6CT	New Pump Station 243 Sinking Creek Road	1			12	12		17	
Impaired	TN06010103052_1000	Cobb Creek	COBB002.1JO	Kyle Hollow Lane off Sink Valley Road	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103061_1000	Reedy Creek	REEDY001.8WN	Mouth-White Street off Boring Chapel Road.	1	1			12		12	
Contact advisory	TN06010103635_0100	Cash Hollow Creek	CASH_G0.5WN	Cash Hollow Road Bridge	1	1		12	12		17	
Impaired	TN06010103635_0200	Cobb Creek	COBB000.1WN	U/S Old Knob Creek WWTP off Austin Springs Road	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010103635_1000	Knob Creek	KNOB000.8WN	D/S Old Knob Creek WWTP	1	1			12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
USGSNUT	TN06010104004T_1300	Crockett Creek	CROCK001.7HS	Near Rogersville Wastewater Treatment Plant facility.					8			
Ambient	TN06010104011_2000	Holston River	HOLST131.5HS	Church Hill Goshen Valley Bridge				4	4		4	
SEMN	TN06010104015_0100	Fisher Creek	ECO6702	U/S Bray Road Crossing	2	1		4	4	Temp		
USGSNUT	TN06010104015_1000	Big Creek	BIG002.0HS	West Bear Hollow Road					8			
Ecoregion	TN06010104015_2000	Big Creek	ECO6701	Stanley Valley Road Crossing D/S of Fisher Creek.		1						
USGSNUT	TN06010104019_1000	Flat Creek	FLAT002.2KN	Immediately D/S of Mine Road Bridge					8			
USGSNUT	TN06010105001_1000	French Broad River	FBROA077.5CO	Hwy 321 Bridge at Junction with Hwy 160 Northeast of Newport (Boyer Island)					8			
Ambient	TN06010105001_4000	French Broad River	FBROA095.9CO	USFS Canoe Access off Hwy 25/70				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN06010106001_1000	Pigeon River	PIGEO006.8CO	Pigeon River at US25 (East Broadway street) in Newport					8			

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Ambient	TN06010107001_1000	French Broad River	FBROA003.8KN	Highway 168 Bridge/John Sevier Highway/South of Marbledale TN				4	4		4	
Ecoregion	TN06010107003_0120	Happy Creek	FECO67G05	South of 1316 George Harrison Way 150 M U/S of Happy Creek	1	1						
Ecoregion	TN06010107007_0440	Texas Creek	FECO66G02	Immediately U/S Hwy 321 Border of GSMNP	2	1						
USGSNUT	TN06010107007_2000	Little Pigeon River	LPIGE004.5SV	At USGS Gage 4 Sevierville					8			
USGSNUT	TN06010107010_4000	West Prong Little Pigeon River	WPLPI019.5SV	West Prong Little Pigeon River at Gatlinburg Trailhead near Sugarlands Maintenance Yard.					8			
USGSNUT	TN06010108001_2000	Nolichucky River	NOLIC010.3CO	Hwy 160 Bridge					8			
Ambient	TN06010108001_3000	Nolichucky River	NOLIC020.8GE	At Conway Bridge (Briar Thicket Road) Off SR 340 (Fish HAtchery Road)				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN06010108005_3000	Nolichucky River	NOLIC046.1GE	Nolichucky River d/s dam (Davy Crockett Lake) upstream Asheville Hwy.					8			

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
SEMN	TN06010108010_3200	Clark Creek	ECO66E09	National Forest Property off Hwy. 107 Clarks Creek Road	2	1		4	4	Temp		
Ecoregion	TN06010108010_3210	Unnamed Trib to Clark Creek	FECO66E01	In Hell Hollow off Hell Hollow Trail	2	1						
USGSNUT	TN06010108010_4000	Nolichucky River	NOLIC088.7WN	Embreeville Bridge					8			
Ambient	TN06010108010_5000	Nolichucky River	NOLIC097.5UC	U/S of Chestoa Bridge				4	4		4	
Ecoregion	TN06010108013_0230	Tumbling Creek	FECO66D06	1 .3 Miles South on Tumbling Creek Road just U/S Where Tumbling Creek Road Ends	1	1						
Ecoregion	TN06010108013_1300	Lower Higgins Creek	ECO66E11	Lower Higgins Cr. Road 1 Mile NW of Ernestville		1						
Ambient	TN06010108030_1000	Big Limestone Creek	BLIME000.5GE	100 Yds U/S Keebler Road				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN06010108030_1000	Big Limestone Creek	BLIME000.5GE	100 Yds U/S Keebler Road					8			
Ambient	TN06010108035_1000	Lick Creek	LICK001.0GE	Warrensburg/ SR 340 at Fish Hatchery Road Cooper Br				4	4		4	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Ambient	TN06010108064_1000	Sinking Creek	SINKI000.5GE	100 Yds U/S Blackberry/Roberts Road at Greenwood Road				4	4		4	
Ambient	TN06010108102_1000	Richland Creek	RICHL001.3GE	New bridge on Links Mill Road				4	4		4	
Ambient	TN06010108510_2000	Little Limestone Creek	LLIME007.0WN	Downstream Telford Dam on New Victory Road				4	4		4	
Fish Advisory	TN06010201001_1000	Watts Bar Reservoir	TBD	Watts Bar main channel u/s Piney embayment						pH / DO / temp		
Fish Advisory	TN06010201001_1000	Watts Bar Reservoir	PINEY005.0RH	D/S of Spring City STP Outfall at End of Island on Ldb Near Estes Resort West of Rhea Springs Recreation Area.				4	4		4	
Fish Advisory	TN06010201001_2000	Watts Bar Reservoir	TENNE602.0LO	Ft Loudon Dam Tailrace				12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201001T_0100	Cracker Creek	CRACK000.6RH	Wolf Creek Road			1					
Impaired	TN06010201001T_0200	Wolf Creek	WOLF003.1RH	Old Farm Road off Wolfcreek Road	1				12		12	
Landfill	TN06010201001T_0999	Misc. tribs to Watts Bar Reservoir.	POND0.6T0.1LO	Prospect Church Road / Highway 72 (35.741043, -84.425448)	1			12	12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Not assessed	TN06010201001T_0999	Watts Bar Reservoir misc tribs	SMOKY0.7RO	SR P-1 Downstream mitigation site	1							
Impaired	TN06010201009_1000	Riley Creek	RILEY003.7RO	Hwy 72 Br							5	
Not assessed	TN06010201011_0100	West Fork Paint Rock Creek	TBD		1							
Impaired	TN06010201011_1000	Paint Rock Creek	PROCK004.6RO	Hwy 72 Bridge	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201013_0100	Mud Creek	MUD001.9MO	D/S Mud Creek and Unnamed Tributary North of Murray Chapel Road	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201013_0200	Greasy Branch	GREAS000.5MO	Greasy Branchon Bright Farm							5	
Impaired	TN06010201013_1000	Pond Creek	POND008.3LO	Pond Creek Road Br at Junction with Bright Road Barr Farm	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201013_2000	Pond Creek	POND013.9MO	Private Wooden Bridge Bright Farm by Spring		1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201015_0100	Bacon Creek	BACON000.1LO	D/S Spring Street in Philadelphia	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201015_1000	Sweetwater Creek	SWEET003.1LO	Loudon City Park Roberson Springs Road Br	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201015_2000	Sweetwater Creek	SWEET010.4LO	Washington Pike Br U/S Philadelphia	1				12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN06010201015_3000	Sweetwater Creek	SWEET023.3MO	Head-of-Creek Road Br Near Monroe/Mcminn County Line.	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201015_3000	Sweetwater Creek	SWEET019.4MO	U/S of Sweetwater STP Discharge D/S New Hwy 322 Bridge	1			12	12		12	
Ambient	TN06010201020_1000	Fort Loudoun Reservoir	TENNE643.3KN	Marine Base Looney Island				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN06010201026_2000	Little River	LITTL009.6BT	Alcoa Water Treatment Plant					8			
USGSNUT	TN06010201027_1000	Little River	LITTL017.7BT	Little River upstream US441 (Sevierville Road) near Maryville					8			
Ecoregion	TN06010201032_0641	Laurel Creek	FECO66G03	100 yards U/S of Laurel Creek Road GSMNP	2	1						
USGSNUT	TN06010201032_3000	Little River	LITTL035.2BT	Off Townsend entrance Road just inside Great Smokey Mountains NP					8			
SEMN	TN06010201032_4000	Little River	ECO66G05	100 Yards U/S Last House Little River Trail Above Elkmont	2	1		4	4	Temp		
Impaired	TN06010201038_1000	Town Creek	TOWN000.5LO	150 Yards D/S Lenoir City Utilities Board	1	1			12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN06010201040_0300	Sandy Creek	SANDY005.3CU		1	1		12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010201040_0500	Piney Creek	PINEY000.2RO	Just U/S of Confluence W/ Whites Creek on Roane/Cumberland Co Border	-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06010201040_0510	Fall Creek			-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06010201040_0520	Mammys Creek			-		1					
Impaired	TN06010201040_0600	Black Creek	BLACK003.3RO	Black Creek Road	1			12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010201040_1000	Whites Creek	WHITE006.1RO	Hwy 27	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010201040_2000	Whites Creek	WHITE007.3RO	At End of Black Creek Road	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010201040_3000	Whites Creek	WHITE011.5RH	Opossum Trot Road Br (Baker Br).	-		1					
Watershed	TN06010201041_0400	Youngs Creek	YOUNG002.7BL	Upstream farm road crossing on Davis Lane	1			12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010201041_0400	Moccasin Creek	MOCCA000.9RH	Off Pine Creek Road	1				12		12	
Watershed	TN06010201041_0500	Bumbee Creek	BUMBE002.9RH	Off Pine Creek Road	1			12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010201041_0600	Duskin Creek	DUSKI003.0RH	Off Walden Mountain Road	-		1					
Watershed	TN06010201041_0800	Soak Creek	SOAK000.1RH	Gated Road off Shut in Gap Road	1				12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fully Supporting	TN06010201041_0820	Dunlap Creek	DUNLA004.2BL	D/S of Sabo Road Crossing	-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06010201041_0840	Little Piney Creek	LPINE003.7RH	U/S of Hwy 68 Crossing	-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06010201041_0900	Vans Creek	VANS000.6RH	Off Hwy 29 on Vans Creek Road	1				12		12	
Watershed	TN06010201041_1000	Piney River	PINEY009.0RH	Shut in Gap Road	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201041_2000	Piney Creek	PINEY008.1RH	0.1 Miles U/S Wash Pelfrey Br Crossing U/S Confluence with Polecat Branch.	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201064_1000	Stamp Creek	STAMP003.0RO	Mile 3.0 Private Farm 1.1 Miles Down Laurel Bluff Road							5	
Impaired	TN06010201064_1000	Greenbriar Branch	GREEN000.1RO		1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201065_1000	Steekee Creek	STEEK000.7LO	Blairland Bapt.	1						5	
USGSNUT	TN06010201066_1000	Stock Creek	STOCK003.2KN	Martin Mill Pike Br at Park					8			
Ecoregion	TN06010201070_0100	Cave Spring Branch	FECO67F05	U/S of Unimproved Road off Cate Road and Watts Bar Lake	2	1		4	4			
Impaired	TN06010201070_1000	Wolf Creek	WOLF000.8RO	75' u/s of Cate Road crossing	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201087_1000	Hines Creek	HINES002.7LO	Hall Road Br	1						5	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fully Supporting	TN06010201088_1000	Hotchkiss Creek	HOTCH001.0LO	New Providence (Hotchkiss Valley Lane)			1					
Impaired	TN060102011149_1000	Polecat Creek	POLEC001.4LO	Private Bridge Between Hwy 72 and Embayment	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201462_0100	Laurel Ford Branch	LFORD000.3RH	Cemetery Road	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201462_1000	Town Creek	TOWN000.5RH	Off Hwy 302 - New Lake Road	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201526_1000	Muddy Creek	MUDDY002.6RH	Mars Hill Road Crossing	1	1			12	DO	12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010201533_1000	Camp Creek	CAMP001.4RH	D/S of Hwy 27 crossing	-		1					
Impaired	TN06010201617_1000	Postoak Creek	POSTO001.3RO	D/S Webster Drive			1					
Fully Supporting	TN06010201620_1000	Cardiff Creek	CARDI000.6RO	Old Patton Lane Bridge			1					
Impaired	TN06010201621_1000	Caney Creek	CANEY004.3RO	D/S Hwy 27 Bridge Near Embayment	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010201669_1000	Muddy Creek	MUDDY001.1LO	Lakeview Cemetery (off Martel Road)	1	1			12		12	
USGSNUT	TN06010204044_1000	Tellico River	TELLI028.5MO	Rafter Road Gauging Station					8			
SEMN	TN06010205001T_0300	White Creek	ECO67F13	Just D/S Old USGS Gaging Station Next to White Creek Road	2	1		4	4	Temp		
USGSNUT	TN06010205013_1000	Clinch River	CLINC159.7CL	Off Grissom Island Lane					8			

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Ecoregion	TN06010205014_1000	Big War Creek	ECO67F17	Just Prior to Clinch River Mile 166 on Papaw Road		1						
Ambient	TN06010205016_1000	Clinch River	CLINC189.8HK	Kyles Ford Br on SR 70.				4	4		4	
Ecoregion	TN06010205305_0110	Bear Branch	FECO69D03	U/S Hwy 63	2	1						
Ecoregion	TN06010205305_0210	Unnamed Trib to Titus Creek	FECO69E01	U/S of Stinking Creek Road	2	1						
USGSNUT	TN06010206006_1000	Powell River	POWEL065.5CL	Gaging Station off Powell River Road U/S Hwy 25 Bridge					8			
Ecoregion	TN06010206007_0500	Sutton Branch	FECO67F04	Off Rob Camp Church Road/ Yeary Road	1	1						
Ecoregion	TN06010206007_0700	Martin Creek	ECO67F23	Just U/S Hopkins Road Powell Valley Road		1						
Ambient	TN06010206007_2000	Powell River	POWEL103.3HK	Parkey Gap Road on SR 63 First Down Stream Br From Mcdowell Shoal				4	4		4	
Ecoregion	TN06010206007_2000	Powell River	ECO67F14	McDowell Shoal just D/S From Fourmile Creek		1						
Ecoregion	TN06010206007_in VA	Hardy Creek	ECO67F16	Just U/S and Alongside State Rte 660 Powell Valley Road in VA		1						

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Ambient	TN06010207001_1000	Clinch River Arm of Watts Bar Reservoir	CLINC010.0RO	Watts Bar Reservoir at Brashear Island				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN06010207011_1000	Beaver Creek	BEAVE005.5KN	U/S Solway Road					8			
USGSNUT	TN06010207011_2000	Beaver Creek	BEAVE024.7KN	100 Ft Below Clinton Hwy Bridge					8			
USGSNUT	TN06010207014_2000	Bullrun Creek	BULLR016.2KN	Hwy 441/70 Br					8			
SEMN	TN06010207019_0200	Clear Creek	ECO67F06	Just U/S Norris Municipal Park Road.	2	1		4	4	Temp		
USGSNUT	TN06010207455_1000	Conner Creek	CONNE001.8KN	Gallaher Ferry Road near Farragut					8			
Landfill	TN06010208001_0700	Coal Cut Creek	TBD	Camp Austin Road?	1							
Fish Advisory	TN06010208001_1000	Emory River Embayment of Watts Bar Reservoir	EMORY000.9RO	Approximately 1 mile upstream confluence with Clinch River				12	12		12	
Fish Advisory	TN06010208001_2000	Emory River Embayment of Watts Bar Reservoir	EMORY002.1RO	Watts Bar Reservoir in Immediate Vicinity Of Kingston Ash Spill Impact Area				12	12		12	
Fish Advisory	TN06010208001_3000	Emory River Embayment of Watts Bar Reservoir	EMORY008.0RO	Watts Bar Reservoir U/S Confluence with Little Emory River				12	12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fish Advisory	TN06010208001_4000	Emory River	EMORY018.3MG	At Oakdale At Gaging Station				12	12		12	
USGSNUT	TN06010208001_4000	Emory River	EMORY018.3MG	At Oakdale At Gaging Station					8			
Impaired	TN06010208001_5000	Emory River	EMORY022.0MG	Camp Austin Bridge Deermont Road				12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010208004_0100	Mud Creek	MUD000.7MG	Old Mill Road D/S From Bridge	-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06010208004_0200	Flat Fork	FLAT001.2MG	0.5 miles u/s Knoxville HWY SR62, U/S Jones Branch in relocated reach.	1			12	12		12	
Ecoregion	TN06010208004_0250	Flat Fork	ECO69D03	Just U/S Flat Fork Road Crossing and Just U/S Rocky Fork Branch Confluence.	1	1						
Fully Supporting	TN06010208004_0255	Flat Fork										
Impaired	TN06010208004_0400	Summers Branch	SUMME000.7MG	D/S Hwy 62	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010208004_1000	Crooked Fork	CROOK004.2MG	D/S Potter's Falls	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010208004_2000	Crooked Fork	CROOK006.8MG	Approx. 300 m U/S of Flat Fork	1			12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010208005_0100	Island Creek			-		1					

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fully Supporting	TN06010208005_0111	Little Meadow Branch	LMEAD000.4CU		1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010208005_0400	Rock Creek	ROCK001.4MG	Hwy 62 Near Junction Hwy 27 D/S Scutcheon Br	1				12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010208005_0500	Greasy Creek			-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06010208005_1000	Emory River	EMORY029.5MG	Emory Heights subdivision upstream of common area at bottom of unnamed road off of Clinfton Hines Road.	1			12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010208005_2000	Emory River			-		1					
Impaired	TN06010208007_0100	Otter Creek	OTTER003.3CU	Otter Creek Road Catoosa WMA 100 Yards U/S of Otter Creek Road	1			12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010208007_0200	Fox Creek	FOX002.1CU	Fox Creek Trail	1							
Watershed	TN06010208007_0300	Elmore Creek	ELMOR000.1CU	upstream Obed River	1							
USGSNUT	TN06010208007_1000	Obed River	OBED001.5MG	Alley Ford upstream Jones Branch					8			
Impaired	TN06010208007_2000	Obed River	OBED020.8CU	Potters Bridge in Catoosa WMA Poptters Ford Rd	1	1		12	12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fully Supporting	TN06010208008_0200	No Business Creek	NBUSI005.0CU	Upstream of crossing at Catoosa Trail	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010208008_0400	White Creek	WHITE004.2MG	U/S Hwy 62 Br (Lavender Bridge)	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010208008_0410	Cook Creek	COOK000.1MG	Twin Bridges Immediately U/S of Confluence W/ White Creek	-		1					
Not assessed	TN06010208008_0420	Witt Creek	TBD		1							
Ecoregion	TN06010208008_0431	Douglas Branch	FECO68A01	Barnett Bridge Road (U/S of Confluence with Green Branch)	1	1						
Fully Supporting	TN06010208008_0500	Little Clear Creek	LCLEA002.3MG	Off Clear Creek Road Br (Hwy 62)	-		1					
Ecoregion	TN06010208008_1000	Clear Creek	ECO68A08	At Genesis Road (Highway 298) Jett Access		1						
USGSNUT	TN06010208008_1000	Clear Creek	CLEAR001.5MG	Lilly Bridge / Potters Chapel / Ridge Road					8			
Fully Supporting	TN06010208008_3000	Clear Creek	CLEAR029.0CU	Hwy 127/ South York Highway	1							
Not assessed	TN06010208013_0100	Rocky Branch	POTTE0.5T0.0CU	Stone Memorial High School	1							
Impaired	TN06010208013_0200	Little Obed River	LOBED001.1CU	D/S Old Jamestown Road	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06010208013_0400	Black Drowning Creek	BDROW001.4CU	End of Crossroads Dr, behind soccer field	1	1			12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN06010208013_0410	Meadow Creek	MEADO000.8CU	Hwy 70			1					
Impaired	TN06010208013_0420	Copeland Creek	COPEL000.5CU	D/S of Creston Road			1					
Impaired	TN06010208013_0500	Scott Creek	SCOTT001.2CU	Scott Creek Road off Tabor Loop	1							
Not assessed	TN06010208013_0600	Adams Creek	TBD		1							
Watershed	TN06010208013_0800	Gould Creek	GOULD000.4CU	Upstream of crossing at Tabor Loop	1							
Impaired	TN06010208013_1000	Obed River	OBED036.9CU	Upstream Hwy 70N - Northwest of Crossville, TN. Upstream Crossville WWTP outfall.	1	1		12	12		12	
USGSNUT	TN06010208013_1000	Obed River	OBED024.9CU	USGS Gage 3538830					8			
Impaired	TN06010208013_2000	Obed River	OBED040.2CU	Holiday Drive 200 Yds D/S Holiday Lake	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010208015_0100	Yellow Creek	YELLO001.3CU	Hebbertsburg Road	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010208015_0110	Rogers Creek	ROGER000.1CU	250' D/S Discharge 003A	1			12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010208015_0200	Crabapple Branch	CRABA002.2CU	Hebertsburg Road	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010208015_0400	Clear Branch	CLEAR001.7CU	Old Grassy Cove Road	1							
Impaired	TN06010208015_0600	Lick Creek	LICK000.5CU	Hwy 127 Crossing	1	1		12	12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN06010208015_0700	Basses Creek	BASSE005.0CU	Dunbar Road	1	1		12	12		12	
USGSNUT	TN06010208015_0700	Basses Creek	BASSE005.0CU	Dunbar Road					8			
Impaired	TN06010208015_0900	Byrd Creek	BYRD006.0CU	byrd's Creek Lane and Hwy 127	1					DO		
Impaired	TN06010208015_0900	Byrd Creek	BYRD002.6CU	Highland Lane	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010208015_0920	Threemile Creek	THREE000.5CU		1			12	12		12	
Landfill	TN06010208015_0930	One Mile Creek	ONEMI001.6CU	Oakmont Drive	1	1		12	12		12	
Fish Advisory	TN06010208015_1000	Daddys Creek	ECO68A26	U/S Hebbertsburg Road Crossing Catoosa TN Devils Breakfast Table		1						
USGSNUT	TN06010208015_1000	Daddys Creek	DADDY009.1CU	Peavine Road					8			
Landfill	TN06010208015_1100	North Creek	NORTH000.3CU	Bowater Property (McGinnis Road)	1			12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06010208015_1110	Brown Creek	BROWN000.1CU	u/s Chestnut Hill Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Fish Advisory	TN06010208015_2000	Daddys Creek	DADDY020.1CU	I-40 Bridge Gaging Station	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06010208020_0100	Smith Branch	SMITH000.2MG	Pete Berger Road Bridge (White Oak Road)	1							
Impaired	TN06010208020_0400	Golliher Creek					1					
Impaired	TN06010208020_0500	Fagan Mill Creek	FMILL000.2MG	Ruth Ruppe Road			1					

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN06010208020_0600	Little Laurel Creek	LLAUR000.2MG	Ruth Rappe Road	1			4				
Not assessed	TN06010208020_0800	Mill Creek	MILL000.5MG	Deermont Road	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010208020_3000	Crab Orchard Creek			-		1					
Impaired	TN06010208020_4000	Crab Orchard Creek	CORCH010.3MG	Tracy Beach Road	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010208021_1000	Clifty Creek	CLIFT000.2MG	First Bridge Above Mouth on Emory River	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06010208041_0100	Bitter Creek	BITTE000.2MG	Highway 27 Bridge Near Confluence W/ Little Emory	1				12		12	
Not assessed	TN06010208041_0200	Jones Creek	TBD		1							
Not assessed	TN06010208041_0300	Middle Fork	TBD		1							
Impaired	TN06010208041_2000	Little Emory River	LEMOR004.5MG	Hwy 27 Bridge Immediately U/S of Confluence with Bitter Creek	1	1		12	12		12	
Ambient	TN06020001001_1000	Nickajack Reservoir	TENNE444.0MI	In Nickajack Lake Below Raccoon Mountain				4	4		4	
Ecoregion	TN06020001001T_0100	Ellis Gap Branch	FECO68C12	0.2 Miles U/S Mullens Cove Road in Prentice Cooper State Forest	1	1						

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
USGSNUT	TN06020001007_0100	Friar Branch	FRIAR000.8HM	Polymer Drive Next to Mayfield					8			
Ambient	TN06020001007_1000	South Chickamauga Creek	SCHIC000.4HM	Amnicola Hwy				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN06020001007_1000	South Chickamauga Creek	SCHIC012.3HM	USGS gaging station upstream US11 (Brainerd Road)					8			
Ambient	TN06020001020_1000	Chickamauga Reservoir	TENNE529.5RH	Chickamauga Reservoir Below Watts Bar Dam				4	4		4	
Ambient	TN06020001020_1000	Chickamauga Reservoir	TENNE503.3RH	Chickamauga Reservoir Below Dayton STP				4	4		4	
Ambient	TN06020001020_1000	Chickamauga Reservoir	TENNE477.0HM	Chickamauga Reservoir Below Waconda Bay Near Limestone Cliffs				4	4		4	
Ecoregion	TN06020001029_0500	Taliaferro Branch	FECO67H01	Firetower Road	1	1						
USGSNUT	TN06020001041_1000	Sewee Creek	SEWEE005.7ME	USGS gaging station d/s Hwy 58					8			
USGSNUT	TN06020001048_1000	Richland Creek	RICHL004.1RH	Market Street					8			
USGSNUT	TN06020001049_1000	Little Richland Creek	LRICH001.5RH	16th Avenue					8			
Ecoregion	TN06020001057_0400	Gilbreath Creek	FECO68C13	Cove Loop Lower Road Crossing	2	1						

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
USGSNUT	TN06020001067_2000	North Chickamauga Creek	NCHIC016.4HM	Thrasher Pike					8			
Ambient	TN06020001124 4_1000	Chattanooga Creek	CHATT000.9HM	L&N and Southern Railroad Bridge				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN06020001426_1000	Mountain Creek	MOUNT003.2HM	Valley Bridge Road off Mountain Creek Road					8			
USGSNUT	TN06020001889_1000	Wolftever Creek	WOLFT016.3HM	At Ooltewah Ringgold Road					8			
Ecoregion	TN06020002005_0300	Dry Creek	ECO67G12	U/S of Bridge Crossing on Old Chattanooga Pike Sq	2	1		2	2			
Ambient	TN06020002008_1000	Hiwassee River Embayment of Chickamauga Reservoir	HIWAS013.4MM	Below Olin & Bowaters Southeast of B&B Marina North of Lower River Road (Hwy 308)				4	4		4	
Ecoregion	TN06020002018_1210	Unnamed Trib to Turtletown Creek	FECO66J03	Off Three Oaks Dr/ 150 Yards Past 107 Three Oaks Drive	2	1						
Ecoregion	TN06020002018_1220	Negro Creek	FECO66J01	U/S of Bridge Crossing on Hwy 68 Near Stansbury Road From Negro Creek at RM 3.01	2	1		4	4			

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Ecoregion	TN06020002018_1220	Negro Creek	FECO66J02	U/S of Bridge Crossing on Hwy 68 just Before Cedar Spring Road at Negro Creek at RM 1.3	2	1						
Ambient	TN06020002081_0100	Cane Creek	CANE001.5MM	Carlock Road				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN06020002083_1000	Oostanaula Creek	OOSTA005.8MM	Sanford Road Bridge (Matlock Road)					8			
Ambient	TN06020002083_3000	Oostanaula Creek	OOSTA028.4MM	Long Mill Road Bridge				4	4		4	
Impaired	TN06020003001_0100	Fourmile Creek	FOURM001.2PO	At Clemmer St Crossing (town Creek Road)	1	1		12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06020003001_0150	Fourmile Creek	FOURM002.4PO	U/S of Main St Bridge by Hwy 314	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN06020003001_0200	Cloud Branch	CLOUD000.5PO	On Hooker Road off Parksville Road	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06020003001_0300	Cookson Creek	COOKS001.3PO	At Copeland Road off Cookson Creek Road	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN06020003001_0310	Horns Creek	HORNS000.8PO	Sloans Gap Road Bridge					12		12	
Impaired	TN06020003001_0400	Fry Branch	FRY000.1PO	Hildabrand Road			1					
Impaired	TN06020003001_1000	Ocoee River	OCOEE001.0PO	Near Mouth Boat Launch at Two Rivers Campground				4	4		4	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fish Advisory	TN06020003004_1000	Parksville Reservoir	OCOEE012.5PO	Parksville Reservoir Near Dam (Ocoee #1)				12	12		12	
Fish Advisory	TN06020003004_2000	Parksville Reservoir	OCOEE015.6PO					12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06020003004T_0100	Prince Branch			-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06020003004T_0200	Mitchell Branch			-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06020003004T_0300	Tollgate Branch			-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06020003004T_0400	Indian Creek			-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06020003010_1000	Baker Creek	BAKER002.6PO	Forest Service Road 302	-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06020003013.5_1000	Ocoee Number 2 Reservoir	OCOEE024.8PO	D/S of USFS Thunder Rock Campground on LDB	1			12	12		12	
Watershed	TN06020003013.55_0100	Rock Creek	ROCK000.2PO	Hwy 64 Crossing Flows to Ocoee River RM 26.5	1				12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06020003013.55_0200	Laurel Creek	LAURE000.1PO	Hwy 64 Crossing Near Ocoee River RM 26.7	1				12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06020003013.55_0300	Williams Creek	WILLI000.5PO	Hwy 64 Crossing Near Ocoee River RM 27.5	-		1					
SEMN	TN06020003013.55_0400	Rough Creek	ECO66G20	National Forest Road 221 Stream Crossing	2	1		4	4	Temp		

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fully Supporting	TN06020003013.55_1000	Ocoee River	OCOEE026.6PO	USFS Whitewater Center D/S of Footbridge Behind Center	1			12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06020003013.5T_0100	Rogers Branch	ROGER000.1PO	On Hwy 64	-		1					
Watershed	TN06020003013.5T_0200	Gassaway Creek	GASSA000.1PO	Hwy 64 Crossing Near Ocoee River RM 25	1				12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06020003013.5T_0300	Little Gassaway Creek			-		1					
Impaired	TN06020003013.7_1000	Ocoee Number 3 Reservoir	OCOEE029.3PO	Ocoee Lake # 3 Near Dam U/S of Dam # 3				12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06020003013.7T_0100	Brush Creek	BRUSH003.5PO	Off Brush Creek Road	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN06020003013.7T_0300	Grassy Creek	GRASS001.1PO	At Bridge Crossing on Charles Road off Talent Road	1				12		12	
Watershed	TN06020003013.7T_0400	Tumbling Creek	TUMBL000.9PO	Off Grassy Creek Road	1				12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06020003013.7T_0410	Unnamed Trib to Tumbling Creek	TUMBL5.0T0.1PO	U/S of Culvert on Forest Service Road 65	-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06020003013_0200	Little Caney Branch	LCANE000.1PO	Sample Taken U/S of Hwy 64 Culvert	-		1					
Watershed	TN06020003013_0300	Caney Creek	CANEY000.1PO	On Hwy 64	1				12		12	
Watershed	TN06020003013_0400	Goforth Creek	GOFOR000.2PO	U/S of Hwy 64 Bridge	1				12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN06020003013_1000	Ocoee River	OCOEE019.6PO	0.2 Miles Downstream Gaging Station Below Powerhouse #2 at Caney Creek Parking Area	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06020003014_0100	North Potato Creek	NPOTA004.6PO	U/S Stansbury Road.	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06020003014_0100	North Potato Creek	NPOTA003.3PO	U/S Confluence. W/ Burra-Burra Creek 160 Ft U/S Railroad Trestle	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06020003014_0100	North Potato Creek	NPOTA002.8PO	Directly D/S Confluence of Burra Burra Creek	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06020003014_0100	North Potato Creek	NPOTA001.0PO	1050 Feet U/S of South Mine Pit	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06020003014_0110	Burra Burra Creek	BURRA000.3PO	U/S of Hwy 64 Bridge	1			12	12		12	
Landfill	TN06020003014_0130	Unnamed Trib to North Potato Creek	NPOTA5.9T0.3PO	Off Burger Road (Bugertown Road)	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06020003014_0140	Ellis Branch	ELLIS000.1PO	Off Isabella Ave 0.1 mile u/s confluence North Potato Creek				12	12		12	
Watershed	TN06020003014_0150	North Potato Creek	NPOTA006.0PO	At Burgertown Road	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06020003014_0210	Belltown Creek	BELLT000.3PO	Off Green Drive in Coletown	1				12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN06020003014_1000	Ocoee River	OCOEE035.6PO	D/S North Potato Creek. Middle Channel	1			12	12		12	
USGSNUT	TN06020003014_1000	Ocoee River	OCOEE037.6PO	Upstream Fightingtown Creek Copperhill					8			
Watershed	TN06020003014_2000	Ocoee River	OCOEE037.8_GA	Across Hwy 60/Tocoa Ave From Rolling Thunder Tubing Office	1				12		12	
Watershed	TN06020003035_0100	Clear Creek	CLEAR000.1PO	Off of Hwy 30	1				12		12	
Watershed	TN06020003035_0200	Coon Creek	COON000.1PO	U/S of Hwy 30 Bridge Crossing	1				12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06020003035_0300	Long Branch			-		1					
Impaired	TN06020003035_1000	Greasy Creek	GREAS002.9PO	Off Hwy 30 at 4-H Camp Ford and U/S	1				12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06020003045_0100	Penitentiary Branch	PENIT000.9PO	Side Hiking Trail off Wolf Ridge Hiking Trail	-		1					
Watershed	TN06020003045_1000	Big Creek	BIG001.1PO	Powerhouse	1							
Watershed	TN06020003092_1000	Rock Creek	ROCK000.1PO	Sample Taken U/S of Hwy 30 Culvert Near Confluence with Greasy Creek Flows to Ocoee River RM 17	1				12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Watershed	TN06020003376_1000	Sylco Creek	SYLCO002.3PO	D/S of Confluence with Iron Ore Branch @ Sylco Inlet Ford	1							
Ambient	TN06020004001_1000	Sequatchie River	SEQUA006.3MI	Valley (Ebeneezer) Road				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN06020004001_2000	Sequatchie River	SEQUA025.1MI	U/S Teague Road					8			
Ecoregion	TN06020004005_0150	Coops Creek	FECO68C02	Mountain Review Road	2	1						
Ecoregion	TN06020004007_2300	Crystal Creek	ECO68B01	U/S of Lower East Valley Road	2	1						
Ecoregion	TN06020004014_0100	Daniel Creek	FECO68B04	U/S of Old Dunlap Road Bridge @ 5807 Dunlap Road	2	1						
Ambient	TN06030001055_1000	Guntersville Reservoir	TENNE416.5MI	Crossing of Power Lines at State Lines in the Main Channel				4	4		4	
Ecoregion	TN06030001057_2000	Battle Creek	ECO68B10	D/S of Martin Spring Confluence	1	1						
Ecoregion	TN06030001067_0500	Unnamed Trib to Crow Creek	FECO68C01	U/S of Lost Cove Road	2	1						
SEMN	TN06030001067_1000	Crow Creek	ECO68C20	Just off Ford Spring Road U/S Confluence with Unnamed Tributary in Tom Pack Hollow.	2	1		4	4	Temp		
Impaired	TN06030002073_1000	Briar Fork	BFFLI019.5LI	u/s Huckleberry Road	1	1		12	12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fully Supporting	TN06030002089_1000	Limestone Creek	LIMES043.8LI	Stateline Road.	1							
Impaired	TN06030002090_0200	Smith Branch	SMITH000.9LI	d/s County Line/State Line Road	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06030002103_0200	Cotts Creek	COTTS003.4LW	Bonnertown Road.	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06030002103_1000	Second Creek	SECON022.0LW	Williams Road.	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN060300021124_1000	Hester Creek	HESTE007.2LI	U/S Hester Creek Road	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN060300021149_0100	Cottrell Spring Branch	CSPRI000.3LI	U/S Confluence W/ Mason Branch	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN060300021149_0110	Mason Branch	MASON000.1LI	D/S S. Lincoln Road Immediately U/ S of Cottrell Spring Branch	1	1			12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN060300021149_0200	Harbin Branch	HARBI000.4LI	U/S Corders Crossroads Road	-		1					
Impaired	TN060300021149_0300	Trotters Branch	TROTT000.5LI	D/S M. Jones Road.	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN060300021149_0400	Stiles Creek	STILE000.1LI	upstream Mason Rd	1							
Impaired	TN060300021149_0600	Big Huckleberry Creek	BHUCK000.2LI	U/S Mason Road	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN060300021149_0610	Little Huckleberry Creek	LHUCK000.7LI	Elroa Road (Hwy 121)	1	1			12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN060300021149_0800	Donneby Branch	DONNE000.9LI	d/s Oliver Smith Rd	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN060300021149_1000	Flint River	FLINT059.9LI	Walker Road (Walker Ford Road)	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN060300021216_0100	Fowler Creek	FOWLE004.8LI	Rush Road.	1							
Impaired	TN060300021216_0200	Walker Creek	WALKE002.8LI	D/S Fish Hatchery	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN060300021216_0210	Washburn Branch	WASHB003.0LI	Rebecca West Road 50 Yds D/S Rebecca Lake	1	1			12	DO	12	
Impaired	TN060300021216_0210	Washburn Branch	WASHB002.5LI	U/S Childress Road	1	1			12	DO	12	
Impaired	TN060300021216_0210	Washburn Branch	WASHB000.8LI	U/S Belleview Road.	1	1						
Impaired	TN060300021216_0211	Harper Creek	HARPE001.2LI	D/S Highland Rim School Discharge RM 1.3	1	1			12		12	
USGSNUT	TN060300030010_1000	Elk River	ELK093.9LI	Eldad Road Nr U/S Fayetteville WWTP					8			
Ambient	TN060300030015_1000	Elk River	ELK133.0FR	First Bridge Below D/S Tims Ford Dam				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN060300030044_1000	Elk River	ELK194.3GY	US41 (Dixie highway)					8			
USGSNUT	TN060300030051_1000	Bradley Creek	BRADL003.4CE	USGS Gage 3578500					8			
USGSNUT	TN060300040013_1000	Elk River	ELK036.5GS	Prospect (Veto Road)					8			

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
USGSNUT	TN06030004017_2000	Richland Creek	RICHL025.7GS	Highway 64 South of Pulaski; U/S TN Valley Recycling					8			
Ecoregion	TN06030005001T_0200	Haw Branch	FECO65J01	U/S Pickwick Embayment	2	1		4	4			
Impaired	TN06030005074_0100	Little Bluewater Creek	LBLUE006.0LW	U/S Old South Military Road	1				12		12	
Probabilistic	TN06030005074_0200	Dixon Branch	DIXON000.4LW	U/s Jackson Lake	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005074_1000	Bluewater Creek	BLUEW020.5LW	U/S Beartown Road	1	1			12			
Impaired	TN06030005078_0200	Clack Branch	CLACK000.4LW	Bluff Road.	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005078_1000	Shoal Creek	SHOAL032.2LW	West Point Bridge (Busby Road)	1			12	12		12	
USGSNUT	TN06030005078_1000	Shoal Creek	SHOAL022.3LW	Bridge At St Hwy 227 (Iron City)					8			
Impaired	TN06030005081_0100	Long Branch	LONG000.3LW	Long Branch Road.	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005081_1000	Shoal Creek	SHOAL046.2LW	D/S Shoal Creek Road	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005082_0100	Tripptown Branch	TTOWN000.6LW	Near 2nd Street - D/S Beuerlein Lane		1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005082_0200	Beeler Fork	BFSHO002.5LW	U/S Gimlet Road	1							
Impaired	TN06030005082_0300	Dry Land Creek	DLAND000.1LW	D/S Edgewood Dr	1							
Impaired	TN06030005082_1000	Shoal Creek	SHOAL054.8LW	D/S STP	1			12	12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN06030005082_2000	Shoal Creek	SHOAL056.1LW	U/S Little Shoal Cr.	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005084_0100	Crawfish Creek	CRAWF001.3LW	U/S Crawfish Road		1			12		12	
Landfill	TN06030005084_1000	Little Shoal Creek	LSHOA001.5LW	David Crockett State Park	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005085_1000	Crowson Creek	CROWS000.4LW	Hwy. 64 Old Waynesboro Hwy	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005086_0200	Piney Branch	PINEY003.2LW	Piney Road.	1	1		12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06030005086_0300	Granddaddy Creek	GRAND000.7LW	D/S Dave Hill Road	1							
Impaired	TN06030005086_0500	Spring Creek	SPRIN001.8LW	Spring Creek. Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005086_1000	Knob Creek	KNOB001.0LW	Hwy. 242	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005087_0200	Reed Patch Creek	RPATC000.1LW	@Key West Road.	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005087_0300	Aaron Branch	AARON001.1LW	Downstream West Hunt Hollow Road near intersection with Hunt Hollow Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Probabilistic	TN06030005087_1000	Chisholm Creek	CHISH015.4LW	Off West Point Road. (Canaan Road) near church	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005089_0100	Shawnette Creek	SHAWN000.9WE	Shawnette Creek. Road.	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06030005089_0400	Sweetwater Branch	SWEET000.5WE	u/s Natchez Trace Parkway	1							

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN06030005089_1000	Factory Creek	FACTO005.1LW	Off Collinwood Road (Story Road)	1	1		12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06030005092_1000	Holly Creek	HOLLY000.6WE	U/S Iron City Railroad Bed Road (Holly Creek Road)	1							
Impaired	TN06030005093_0400	First Butler Creek	FBUTL000.3WE	First Butler Creek. Road.	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005093_0600	Last Butler Creek	LBUTL000.8WE	Off Last Butler Creek. Road	1	1			12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN06030005093_0700	Swanegan Branch	SWANE000.5WE	Off Thomas Woodard (Last Butler Creek) Road	-		1					
Impaired	TN06030005093_1000	Butler Creek	BUTLE009.3WE	Bromley Road	1	1			12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005095_0100	Dry Branch	DRY000.5WE	Off Roberson Cemetery Rd at TN/AL state line	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN06030005095_1000	Little Cypress Creek	LCYPR014.6WE	Whitten School Road.	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06030005098_0100	May Branch	MAY002.7WE	U/Smay Branch Road Crossing	-		1					
Impaired	TN06030005098_1000	Middle Cypress Creek	MCYPR007.6WE	U/S Whitten School Road.	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06030005099_0100	Cooper Branch	COOPE000.5WE	u/s Natchez Trace Parkway	-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06030005099_1000	Cypress Creek	CYPRE023.5WE	Arlie Holt Road	-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06030005106_0100	Grassy Creek	GRASS000.4WE	Grassy Creek. Road	1							

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Not assessed	TN06030005106_0200	Right Fork	RFSEC000.2WE	Second Creek. Road.	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06030005106_0300	Talley Branch	TALLY000.2WE	Second Creek. Road.	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06030005106_1000	Second Creek	SECON010.5WE	Hwy. 69	-		1					
Fully Supporting	TN06030005309_1000	Pond Creek	POND000.3LW	U/S Glen Springs Road.	1							
Fully Supporting	TN06030005560_1000	Pompeys Branch	POMPE000.5HD	U/S of Pompeys Branch Road			1					
Ecoregion	TN06040001064_0260	English Creek	FECO65J03	South of Firetower Road Near Seaton Cabin - off Briary Lane and Ross Property Line	2	1						
Ecoregion	TN06040001064_0700	Unnamed Trib to Horse Creek	FECO65J02	Sugar Camp Hollow	2							
USGSNUT	TN06040001064_1000	Horse Creek	HORSE013.6HD	Airport Road					8			
Ecoregion	TN06040001643_0300	Unnamed Trib to Cub Creek	FECO65E04	Natchez Trace State Park off Taylor Trail	2	1						
Ambient	TN06040001802_1000	Beech River Embayment	BEECH010.0DE	Near Parsons TN on Hwy 69 Bridge				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN06040001802_2000	Beech River	BEECH032.8HE	Beech River just downstream Wolf creek					8			
USGSNUT	TN06040002001_1000	Duck River	DUCK156.0MY	at Sowell Mill Pike					8			

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
USGSNUT	TN06040002010_1000	Duck River	DUCK180.0ML	Highway 272 D/S Big Rock Creek					8			
USGSNUT	TN06040002020_1000	Duck River	DUCK216.2BE	Simms Road (D/S Flat Creek)					8			
USGSNUT	TN06040002020_1000	Duck River	DUCK202.3BE	Wheel Road in Halls Mill					8			
USGSNUT	TN06040002027_2000	Duck River	DUCK221.3BE	650 Feet U/S Shelbyville STP					8			
Ambient	TN06040002030_1000	Duck River	DUCK248.0BE	D/S Normandy Dam (Frank Hiles Road)				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN06040002032_1000	Duck River	DUCK265.4CE	At Powers Bridge					8			
USGSNUT	TN06040002033_1000	Wartrace Creek	WARTR002.2BE	Downstream Hwy 69 (Bridgeview Avenue) in Wartrace					8			
Ecoregion	TN06040002049_2000	Flat Creek	ECO71I10	U/S Hazelwood Road	3	1						
Ecoregion	TN06040002053_0100	Unnamed Trib to Riley Creek	FECO71H01	U/S Holland Hill Lane	2	1						
USGSNUT	TN06040003001_2000	Duck River	DUCK026.0HU	USGS Gaging Station D/S Tumbling Creek					8			
USGSNUT	TN06040003009_1000	Duck River	DUCK072.6HI	D/S Hwy 100 @ Gauge					8			
USGSNUT	TN06040003016_1000	Duck River	DUCK098.0HI	Highway 50 near Shady Grove					8			

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Ambient	TN06040003019_2000	Big Bigby Creek	BBIGB008.5MY	D/S of Confluence with Sugar Fork Creek Canaan Bridge				4	4		4	
Ambient	TN06040003024_1000	Duck River	DUCK113.9MY	Hwy 50 @ Williamsport				4	4		4	
Continuous DO	TN06040003026_1000	Duck River	DUCK127.2MY	400 Feet U/S Columbia STP						DO		
Continuous DO	TN06040003026_1000	Duck River	DUCK125.2MY	U/S Knob Creek @ Cherokee Park						DO		
Continuous DO	TN06040003026_1000	Duck River	DUCK123.0MY	Roberts Bend Road (0.7 miles upstream) and upstream Greenlick Creek.						DO		
Continuous DO	TN06040003026_1000	Duck River	DUCK122.0MY	0.2Mi D/S Hughes Bridge (Robert Bend Road)						DO		
USGSNUT	TN06040003026_2000	Duck River	DUCK133.1MY	East 5th street in Columbia					8			
USGSNUT	TN06040003050_1000	Piney River	PINEY008.4HI	Highway 230					8			
Ecoregion	TN06040003060_0610	Ethridge Hollow	FECO71F03	U/S Hwy 230		1						
USGSNUT	TN06040004001_1000	Buffalo River	BUFFA019.2PE	State Highway 13					8			
Ambient	TN06040004002_1000	Buffalo River	BUFFA073.1WE	Hwy 13 @ Flatwoods				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN06040004002_1000	Buffalo River	BUFFA058.5PE	USGS gaging station off Old Hwy 13 (Armstrong Road)					8			

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Ecoregion	TN06040004013_0300	Wolfpen Branch	FECO71F02	U/S Confluence Little Buffalo River (Laurel Hill WMA)	2	1						
SEMN	TN06040004013_0600	Brush Creek	ECO71F19	Paul Reed Road just D/S Little Brush Creek	2	1		4	4	Temp		
Ambient	TN06040005020_1000	Kentucky Reservoir	TENNE066.3HN	Ky Reservoir at Paris Landing/Highway 79				4	4		4	
Ambient	TN06040005027_1000	Big Sandy River	BSAND015.3BN	Big Sandy River Hwy 69A Crossing (in dewatering area)				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN06040005027_1000	Big Sandy River	BSAND031.5CR	Above Bruceton STP Outfall at USGS Gauge.					8			
Ecoregion	TN06040005032_0410	Unnamed Trib to Dabbs Creek	FECO65E03	Natchez Trace State Forest off todd Trail	2	1						
USGSNUT	TN06040005870_1000	Cypress Creek	CYPRE012.8BN	U/S Camden Lagoon					8			
Ecoregion	TN08010100001_0300	Middle Fork Forked Deer River	ECO73A02	0.5 Miles U/S Bridge on Watkins Road. Dyersburg WWTP RM 2.8.	1	1						
Ecoregion	TN08010100001_0400	Cold Creek	ECO73A03	1.4 Miles U/S Crutcher Lake Road Br Crossing and U/S Adams Bayou.	1	1						

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Ecoregion	TN08010100001_0600	Sugar Creek	ECO74A06	U/S Copper Road		1						
Ecoregion	TN08010100001_0700	Bear Creek	FECO74A06	Off Bluff Road 0.2 mile SW of Pryor Road intersection	2	1						
Ecoregion	TN08010100001_0810	Barnishee Bayou	FECO74A04	U/S of Riddick Road in Meeman-Shelby State Park	2	1						
USGSNUT	TN08010100001_1000	Mississippi River	MISSI734.5SH	D/S Frisco Bridge/Hwy 55					8			
USGSNUT	TN08010202001_3000	Obion River	OBION060.8OB	US Highway 51 (Jere B Ford Memorial Highway)					8			
Ecoregion	TN08010202009_0600	Powell Creek	ECO74B04	At McLains Levee Road		1						
Ecoregion	TN08010202009_0800	Terrapin Creek	FECO74B03	U/S Terrapin Road	2	1						
Ambient	TN08010202009_1000	North Fork Obion River	NFOBI005.9OB	Mt. Pelia Road (Hwy 216 Near Rives)				4	4		4	
Ambient	TN08010202009_2000	North Fork Obion River	NFOBI010.7OB	Hwy 22				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN08010202009_2000	North Fork Obion River	NFOBI018.0WY	Hwy 45E					8			
USGSNUT	TN08010202029_1000	Running Reelfoot Bayou	RREEL019.4LA	Running Reelfoot Bayou					8			
Ecoregion	TN08010202036_0500	Unnamed Trib to Reelfoot Creek	FECO74A05	U/S Hwy 22	2	1						

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
USGSNUT	TN08010202036_1000	Reelfoot Creek	REELF004.2OB	Highway 22					8			
Ecoregion	TN08010202041_1000	Bayou Du Chien	ECO73A04	1.5 Miles U/S Boat Ramp on Walnut Log Road and 0.75 Miles U/S Last Cabin. Lat/long corrected dha 09-25-2025 to match desctiption		1						
Ambient	TN08010203001_1000	South Fork Obion River	SFOBI005.8OB	Hwy 89				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN08010203001_1000	South Fork Obion River	SFOBI019.7WY	Hwy 45E					8			
Ambient	TN08010203015_1000	Middle Fork Obion River	MFOBI004.5WY	Etherage Levee Road Near Sharon				4	4		4	
Ambient	TN08010204001_1000	North Fork Forked Deer River	NFFDE005.3DY	Hwy 211				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN08010204010_2000	Middle Fork Forked Deer River	MFFDE030.5MN	Highway 45 bypass, upstream Jackson Middle Fork WWTP outfall RM 29.1					8			
Impaired	TN08010205001_0200	Mill Creek	MILL001.1LE	Poplar Grove Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205001_0300	Chambers Branch	CHAMB002.4LE	D/S Chamber Creek Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205001_1000	South Fork Forked Deer River	SFFDE008.2LE	Hwy 210	1			12	12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN08010205003_0100	Unnamed Trib to South Fork Forked Deer River	SFFDE19.8T0.2HY	Off Highway 188	1							
Impaired	TN08010205003_1000	South Fork Forked Deer River	SFFDE013.5LE	Espy Park Road	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205005_0100	Little Nixon Creek	LNIXO002.9HY	Allen King Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205005_0200	Meridian Creek	MERID001.7HY	Thomas Road	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205005_0210	Briar Creek	BRIAR001.2HY	Bobby Mann Road.	1							
Impaired	TN08010205005_0300	Pond Creek	POND002.5HY	Tibbs Forked Deer Road. D/S	1							
Impaired	TN08010205005_0310	Unnamed Trib to Pond Creek	POND4.2T0.5HY	0.8 Miles off Five Mile Road (Field Road) on Field Road	1							
Impaired	TN08010205005_0400	Lost Creek	LOST002.1HY	Off Bond Tie Road	1							
Impaired	TN08010205005_1000	Nixon Creek	NIXON002.2HY	Rudolph Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205010_0100	Kail Creek	KAIL001.7HY	Cherryville Road	1							
Impaired	TN08010205010_0200	Jacobs Creek	JACOB004.1HY	Hwy 79 (Highway 76)	1							
Impaired	TN08010205010_1000	South Fork Forked Deer River	SFFDE027.7HY	Hwy 54	1	1		4	4		4	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
USGSNUT	TN08010205010_1000	South Fork Forked Deer River	SFFDE027.7HY	Hwy 54					8			
Impaired	TN08010205011_1000	Mud Creek	MUD001.3HY	Highway 79	1							
Impaired	TN08010205012_0100	Pearsons Creek	PEARS001.5CK	D/S Lower Jackson Road	1							
Impaired	TN08010205012_0200	Conneley Creek	CONNE002.4MN	Upstream Highway 412	1							
Impaired	TN08010205012_0300	Adair Branch	ADAIR001.1MN	U/S Hwy 412 Nears Bells Hwy			1					
Impaired	TN08010205012_0400	Sandy Creek	SANDY000.5MN	Airways Blvd (Hwy 70)	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205012_0500	Central Creek	CENTR000.5MN	State Street	1							
Impaired	TN08010205012_0600	Anderson Branch	ANDER000.5MN	Jackson Fairgrounds		1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205012_0700	Bond Creek	BOND001.0MN	Perry Switch Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205012_0800	Cane Creek	CANE002.0MN	Steam Mill Ferry Road.	1							
Landfill	TN08010205012_0900	Hicks Creek	HICKS000.8MN	D/S Mine Company TN0070939		1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205012_1000	South Fork Forked Deer River	SFFDE040.2MN	Roberts Station Road. D/s Jackson Energy Authority Miller Ave STP outfall approx. RM 49	1	1		12	12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN08010205012_1000	South Fork Forked Deer River	SFFDE049.8MN	Westover Road. Downstream Jackson WWTP outfalls RMs 50.8 and 51.1.	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205012_1100	Johnson Creek	JOHNS001.4MN	Lower Brownsville Road	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205012_1200	Cub Creek	CUB002.0MN	Lower Brownsville Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205012_1300	Cypress Creek					1					
Impaired	TN08010205012_1400	Panther Creek	PANTH001.9MN	Lower Brownsville Road		1		12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN08010205017_1000	Meridian Creek	MERID001.0MN	Perry Switch Road			1					
Impaired	TN08010205017_2000	Meridian Creek					1					
Impaired	TN08010205017_3000	Meridian Creek	MERID007.5MN	Off Hwy. 18, u/s impoundment #1	1							
Landfill	TN08010205018_0100	Jones Creek	JONES002.0MN	U/S Hwy 198	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205018_0200	Moore Branch	MOORE001.3MN	Wilde Road	1							
Probabilistic	TN08010205018_0300	Finger Creek	FINGE000.8CS	300 yards U/S Frank Latham Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Landfill	TN08010205018_0400	Jones Creek	JONES001.4CS	D/S Needmore Road	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205018_0500	Clarks Creek	CLARK001.5CS	U/S Rabbit Ranch Road	1	1		12	12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN08010205018_0600	Turkey Creek	TURKE001.0CS	Old Jackson Road. U/S	1	1		12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN08010205018_0900	Bear Creek			-		1					
Impaired	TN08010205018_0910	Allen Creek	ALLEN001.0MN	U/S Bear Creek Road	1							
Impaired	TN08010205018_1000	South Fork Forked Deer River	SFFDE062.9MN	(Highway 197) Ozier Road Pinson, TN. Upstream Jackson WWTP outfalls RMs 50.8 and 51.1.	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205018_1100	Hunters Creek	HUNTE001.8MN	Old Pinson Road.	1	1		12	12		12	
Probabilistic	TN08010205018_1200	Unnamed Trib to South Fork Forked Deer	SFFDE54.1T0.7MN	200 yards U/S Perry Switch Road.	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205018_2000	South Fork Forked Deer River	SFFDE066.6CS	Garland Road Bridge	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205022_0100	Webb Branch	WEBB002.0CS	Field Road off Old Friendship Road	1							
Impaired	TN08010205022_0300	Melton Branch	MELTO001.3CS	D/S Sunshine Road	1							
Impaired	TN08010205022_1000	Sugar Creek	SUGAR001.8CS	Church Street		1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205023_0100	Jacks Creek	JACKS001.4CS	Talley Road			1					
Impaired	TN08010205023_0110	Dry Branch	DRY000.8CS	D/S Sweet Lips/ Enville Road	1							

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Fully Supporting	TN08010205023_0120	Sandy Creek	SANDY000.5CS	Hwy 22A D/S			1					
Fully Supporting	TN08010205023_0130	Spring Creek	SPRIN001.4CS	Kelly Road.	1							
Fully Supporting	TN08010205023_0140	Sweet Lips Creek	SLIPS000.6CS	U/S Gatley Road	1							
Probabilistic	TN08010205023_0200	Tar Creek	TAR003.0CS	U/S Braund Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205023_0300	Huggins Creek	HUGGI003.3MC	Finger Leapwood Road (Highway 199)	1							
Impaired	TN08010205023_0310	Bushel Branch	BUSHE000.2MC	Center Hill Road.	1							
Fully Supporting	TN08010205023_0320	Billies Creek	BILLI000.3MC	Litt Wilson Road	1							
Impaired	TN08010205023_0330	Hogwallow Creek	HOGWA001.8MC	Wooder (Clayton) Road - 0.7 Mile D/S	1							
Impaired	TN08010205023_0400	Horse Creek	HORSE001.5CS	U/S Old Harmony Road	1			12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN08010205028_0200	Harris Creek					1					
Impaired	TN08010205028_0210	Cotton Grove Creek	CGROV001.6MN	U/S Cotton Grove Road	1							
Impaired	TN08010205028_0220	Trace Creek	TRACE001.3MN	U/S Liberty Road	1							
Impaired	TN08010205028_0230	Jones Creek	JONES001.1MN	U/S Liberty Road	1							
Fully Supporting	TN08010205028_0300	Bear Creek					1					

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN08010205028_0400	Spencer Creek	SPENC001.2HE	U/S Luray Road (Spence Creek Road)			1					
Impaired	TN08010205028_0410	McHaney Branch	MCHAN001.5HE	U/S Fern Road	1							
Impaired	TN08010205028_0420	Unnamed Trib to Spencer Creek	SPENC00.1T1.3T0.7HE	D/S Spencer Creek Road			1					
Impaired	TN08010205028_0500	Bell Branch	BELL002.0HE	D/S John Pope Road	1							
Probabilistic	TN08010205028_0600	Unnamed Trib to the North Fork of the South Fork Forked Deer	NFFDE17.9T1.8T0.3HE	200 Yds Upstream Mccaney Mill Road	1	1		12	12		12	
Fully Supporting	TN08010205028_0700	Middle Fork Creek	MFORK001.7HE	Garnertown Road (Highway 200)	1							
Impaired	TN08010205028_0800	Marlin Creek	MARLI002.1MN	Upstream Mifflin Road	1							
Impaired	TN08010205028_1000	North Fork of the South Fork Forked Deer River	NFFDE001.4MN	Miflin Road	1							
Impaired	TN08010205031_0100	Lick Creek	LICK001.5CK	U/S Spence Road	1							
Impaired	TN08010205031_0200	Bear Creek	BEAR000.7CK	South of King Road and Hwy 88	1							
Impaired	TN08010205031_1000	Black Creek	BLACK001.6CK	Spence Road	1	1		12	12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN08010205036_0100	Tisdale Creek	TISDA001.0LE	Dr. Parks Road. D/S	1							
Impaired	TN08010205036_0110	Halls Creek	HALLS008.0LE	Off John White Road 300 Yds D/S Curve-Concord Road.	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010205036_0200	Sumrow Creek	SUMRO001.2LE	Old Hwy 51/ Hwy 210	1							
Probabilistic	TN08010205036_1000	Halls Creek	SUMRO000.2LE	200 Yards D/S Lawrence Road Near Halls	1	1		12	12		12	
Ecoregion	TN08010207044_0100	Unnamed Trib to Tuscumbia River	FECO65E05	Big Hill State Park @ Footbridge on Tuscambia Bend Trail	2	1						
Ambient	TN08010208001_1000	Hatchie River	HATCH009.1TI	Club Road				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN08010208001_2000	Hatchie River	HATCH038.6TI	Hwy 51 North of Covington					8			
Ambient	TN08010208001_3000	Hatchie River	HATCH126.9HR	Hwy 100 Br Near Toone D/S From Bolivar				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN08010208001_3000	Hatchie River	HATCH139.5HR	SR 18/125 near Boliver					8			
Ambient	TN08010209001_1000	Loosahatchie River	LOOSA005.0SH	First Br on Loosahatchie River at North Watkins Road Crossing				4	4		4	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Ambient	TN08010209004_1000	Loosahatchie River	LOOSA1C28.6SH	At Collierville-Arlington Road (Highway 205) Crossing				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN08010209004_1000	Loosahatchie River	LOOSA1C30.2SH	Hwy 70 Br					8			
Ambient	TN08010209011_2000	Loosahatchie River	LOOSA1C53.6FA	Highway 64 Crossing				4	4		4	
Ecoregion	TN08010209021_0500	Bull Branch	FECO74B04	U/S Bethel Road	1							
Ambient	TN08010210001_1000	Wolf River	WOLF000.7SH	Second Street				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN08010210001_1000	Wolf River	WOLF005.8SH	North Hollywood Street					8			
USGSNUT	TN08010210002_2000	Wolf River	WOLF019.3SH	South Germantown Rd (TN 177)					8			
Ambient	TN08010210003_1000	Wolf River	WOLF031.4SH	At County Road Bridge on Arlington-Collierville Road (Hwy 205). Upstream Collierville Northwest WWTP RM 25.3 and upstream Collierville WWTP outfall 30.9.				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN08010210004_1000	Wolf River	WOLF044.4FA	Hwy 194 Bridge North of Rossville TN					8			

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Ambient	TN08010210009_2000	Wolf River	WOLF072.6FA	Yager Road				4	4		4	
USGSNUT	TN08010210009_2000	Wolf River	WOLF072.6FA	Yager Road					8			
Ecoregion	TN08010210020_0300	Unnamed Trib to North Fork Wolf River	FECO74B01	Ames Plantation	1	1						
USGSNUT	TN08010210023_1000	Fletcher Creek	FLETC001.4SH	Sycamore View Road					8			
Probabilistic	TN08010211007 11_0200	Cane Creek	CANE001.4SH	U/S Mallory Ave in Pine Hills Municipal Golf Course Memphis	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010211007 11_0300	Black Bayou	BLACK000.2SH	Getwell Service Road	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010211007 11_0400	Tenmile Creek	TENMI001.0SH	Knight Arnold Road	1	1		12	12	pH / DO / Temp	12	
Impaired	TN08010211007 11_0500	Hurricane Creek	HURRI003.8SH	Shelby Drive U/S of Airport	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010211007 11_0500	Hurricane Creek	HURRI000.4SH	Democrat Road	1			12	12	DO	12	
Impaired	TN08010211007 11_0600	Days Creek	DAYS000.5SH	Directors Row	1	1		12	12		12	
Fish Advisory	TN08010211007 11_1000	Nonconnah Creek	NONCO001.8SH	Rivergate Road	1			12	12	DO	12	
Impaired	TN08010211007 11_2000	Nonconnah Creek	NONCO006.9SH	Nonconnah Blvd.	1			12	12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
Impaired	TN08010211007 11_3000	Nonconnah Creek	NONCO012.1SH	Thousand Oaks North of American Way	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010211007 20_0100	Unnamed Trib to Nonconnah Creek	NONCO15.3T0.5SH	Quince Road West of Kirby	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010211007 20_0200	Unnamed Trib to Nonconnah Creek	NONCO17.7T0.1SH	Quince Road North of Winchester	1				12		12	
Impaired	TN08010211007 20_0300	Unnamed Trib to Nonconnah Creek	NONCO27.2T0.4SH	0.1 mile u/s E. Shelby Drive on Collierville High School campus		1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010211007 20_0400	Unnamed Trib to Nonconnah Creek	NONCO23.2T0.4SH	Shelby Drive East of Reynolds Roads	1	1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010211007 20_0410	Unnamed Trib to Unnamed Trib to Nonconnah Creek	NONCO23.2T0.1T0.3SH	Shelby Drive just West of Reynolds Road		1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010211007 20_0500	Unnamed Trib to Nonconnah Creek	NONCO18.3T0.9SH	Barnstable Road (Lowrance Road)		1		12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010211007 20_1000	Nonconnah Creek	NONCO017.0SH	Winchester Road	1			12	12		12	

Project	Assessment Unit/WBID	Waterbody	Station	Location	SQSH	Diatom	Evaluate	Metals	Nutrients	DO	E. coli	PCB
USGSNUT	TN08010211007 20_1000	Nonconnah Creek	NONCO017.0SH	Winchester Road					8			
Impaired	TN08010211007 20_2000	Nonconnah Creek	NONCO020.9SH	Forest Hill-Irene Road	1	1		12	12	DO	12	
Impaired	TN08010211007 20_3000	Nonconnah Creek	NONCO023.2SH	South Houston Levee Road	1	1		12	12	DO	12	
Fully Supporting	TN08010211176_ 0100	Unnamed Trib. to Johns Creek	JOHNS3.9T0.8SH	Upstream East Shelby Drive/ Hwy. 175	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010211176_ 1000	Johns Creek	JOHNS006.6SH	Holmes Road	1			12	12		12	
Impaired	TN08010211176_ 1000	Johns Creek	JOHNS000.5SH	At American Way Road Crossing	1			12	12		12	

*Horton Rule for E coli, geomean collected first quarter, followed by monthly sampling if levels pass criteria.

**No samples collected, waterbodies will be evaluated following guidelines in the Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (TDEC, 202