

**Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)
Miami Creek
Pollutant: Sediment**

Name: Miami Creek

Downstream Location: Bates County

Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 10290102

Water Body Identification (WBID): 1299

Missouri Stream Class: The impaired segment of Miami Creek is a Class P Stream¹.

Beneficial Uses²:

- Livestock and Wildlife Watering
- Protection of Warm Water Aquatic Life
- Human Health Protection (Fish Consumption)
- Whole Body Contact Recreation – Category B

Size of Impaired Segment: 18 miles

Location of Impaired Segment³: From the Mouth to 10, 40N, 32W (refer to Table H 10 CSR 20-7)

Pollutant: Sediment

Pollutant Source: Agricultural Nonpoint Sources

TMDL Priority Ranking: Low

¹ Class P streams maintain permanent flow during drought conditions. See 10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(F)

² For Beneficial Uses see 10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(C) and Table H.

³ See Table H 10 CSR 20-7

1 Introduction

This Miami Creek Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for sediment is being established in accordance with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, because the State of Missouri determined on the 1998 and 2002 303(d) lists of impaired waters that the water quality standards (WQS) for Miami Creek were exceeded due to sediment. To meet the milestones of the 2001 Consent Decree, *American Canoe Association, et al. v. EPA*, No. 98-1195-CV-W in consolidation with No. 98-4282-CV-W, February 27, 2001, EPA is establishing this TMDL.

The purpose of a TMDL is to determine the pollutant loading a waterbody can assimilate without exceeding the WQS for that pollutant. The TMDL also establishes the pollutant load necessary to meet the WQS established for each waterbody based on the relationship between pollutant sources and in-stream water quality conditions. The TMDL consists of a wasteload allocation (WLA), a load allocation (LA), and margin of safety (MOS). The WLA is the fraction of the total pollutant load apportioned to point sources. The LA is the fraction of the total pollutant load apportioned to nonpoint sources. The MOS is a percentage of the TMDL that accounts for the uncertainty associated with the model assumption and data inadequacies.

2 Background and Water Quality Problems

Miami Creek is located in the Upper Osage Marais des Cygnes River Basin in Bates County, Missouri. The primary cause of the sediment impairment to Miami Creek has been identified as pollution caused by agricultural nonpoint sources.

All waters of the State, as per Missouri WQS, must provide suitable conditions for aquatic life. The conditions include both the physical habitat and the quality of the water. TMDLs are not written to address habitat, but are written to correct water quality conditions. Because the water body addressed by this TMDL was assessed as to its biological function, many factors may have contributed to the impairment. The State of Missouri continues to do field evaluation and in the future, may define the role sediment is playing in the potential biological impairment of this waterbody. However, the water quality condition for which Miami Creek is currently listed is sedimentation; therefore, this TMDL addresses sediment. The State of Missouri may submit and EPA may approve another TMDL or a modified 303d listing for this water at a later time to address new information on the impairment.

A combination of natural geology and land use (Table 1 and Figure 1) in the prairie portions of the state (where Miami Creek is located) is believed to have reduced the amount and impaired the quality of habitat for aquatic life. The major problems are excessive rates of sediment deposition due to stream bank erosion and sheet erosion from agricultural lands, loss of stream length and loss of stream channel heterogeneity due to channelization, and changes in basin hydrology that have increased flood flows and prolonged low flow conditions. Loss of tree cover in riparian zones has caused elevated

water temperatures in summer and a reduction in woody debris, a critical aquatic habitat component in prairie streams. The most compelling evidence of loss or impairment of aquatic habitat is the historical changes in the distribution of fishes in Missouri. Many species of fish no longer appear in portions of the state where they once lived (MDNR, 2005).

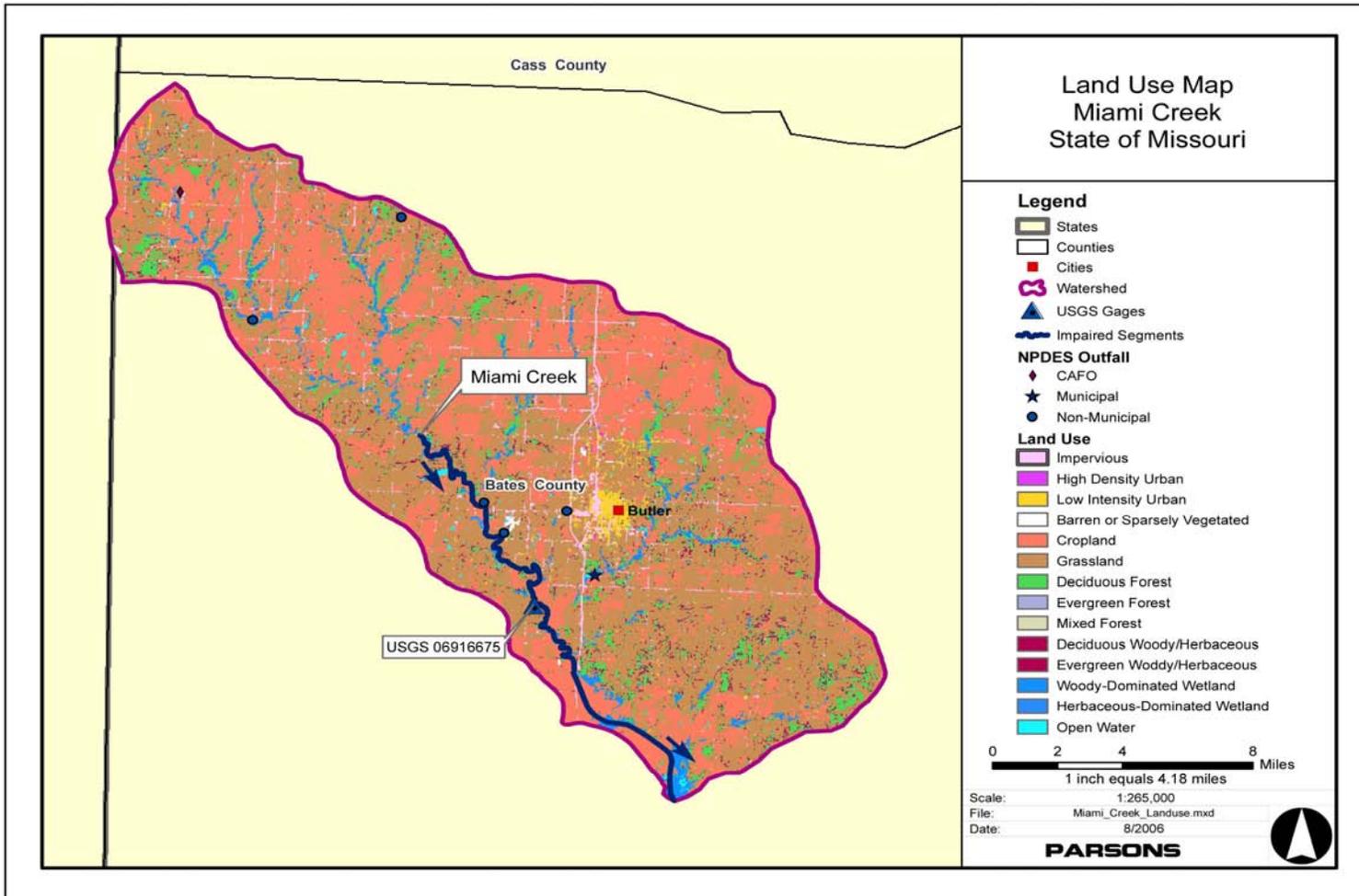
Miami Creek was placed on the 1998 and 2002 Missouri 303(d) list for sediment. This was primarily based on best professional judgment because little sediment data exists to directly document sediment impacts to the stream. General fisheries data and the effect of sediment on fish were the initial data used to consider Miami Creek for 303(d) listing. For this TMDL, sediment targets were derived using generalized information from the ecological drainage unit (EDU).

Since the 303(d) listing, MDNR has developed a sediment protocol to determine if sediment is actually the pollutant in the streams listed and to arrive at a standard way to measure sediment. The first step of that protocol is a biological assessment to see if the biological community is actually impaired. A biological assessment was not available for this waterbody.

Table 1: Land Use Distribution for Miami Creek

Type	Percent
Evergreen Woody/Herbaceous	<0.1
Barren or Sparsely Vegetated	0.1
Cropland	34.0
Deciduous Forest	5.4
Deciduous Woody/Herbaceous	2.0
Evergreen Forest	<0.1
Grassland	50.8
Herbaceous-Dominated Wetland	0.2
High Density Urban	0.1
Impervious	2.6
Low Intensity Urban	1.12
Open Water	0.8
Woody-Dominated Wetland	2.9
Watershed Area = 240 mi²	

Figure 1: Land use map for Miami Creek watershed.



3 Description of Sources

3.1 Point Sources

Eleven NPDES permitted facilities are located within the watershed (Table 2). The City of Butler has one municipal WWTP that discharges treated effluent into Mound Branch and a tributary of Mound Branch, which are tributaries of Miami Creek. The other site specific permitted facility is Albertina’s Resaurant. All other facilities have general permits.

One Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) is registered, certified or permitted within the watershed. CAFOs are animal feeding operations in which animals are confined to areas that are totally roofed. CAFOs typically utilize earthen or concrete structures to contain and store manure prior to land application. All permitted livestock facilities have waste management systems designed to minimize runoff entering their

operations or detaining runoff emanating from their areas. Such systems are designed for the 25-year, 24-hour rainfall/runoff event. NPDES permits, also non-discharging, are issued for facilities with more than 1,000 animal units (AU). Total potential animal population for the facility in the watershed is approximately 900 AU. The actual number of AUs on site is variable, but typically less than potential numbers.

Table 2: Permitted Facilities

Facility - CAFOs	Permit number	County	Design Flow and Notes
Shannon's Circle S Ranch	MO-G010105	Bates	Non discharging
Facility - Construction			
Heiman Agri Services Inc	MO-R240469	Bates	storm water only
Facility - Other			
Butler Wastewater Treatment (Outfall 01)	MO-0096229	Bates	1.5 (MGD)
Butler Wastewater Treatment (Outfalls 02, and 03)	MO-0096229	Bates	25.7 (MGD) storm water
Albertina's Restaurant	MO-0115444	Bates	0.001 (MGD)
Butler Quarry #71	MO-G490107	Bates	stormwater and dewatering
Adrian Quarry, LLC	MO-G490820	Bates	stormwater and dewatering
Leo Journagan Bates Count	MO-G490991	Bates	stormwater and dewatering
Butler WTP	MO-G640151	Bates	filter backwash
H.T. Smith Park - City LK	MO-G690038	Bates	storm water and dredge return flow
Lewis Septic Tank Service	MO-G821001	Bates	Non discharging
Bates County RediMix Inc	MO-G490528	Bates	stormwater and dewatering

3.2 Nonpoint Sources

Most of the watershed is grassland (52%), cropland (32%), or deciduous forest (6%). Much of the impaired segment is near or adjacent to cropland. Cropland that is adjacent to and drains into Miami Creek could contribute to the sediment impairment. Livestock in the watershed include many horses, cattle, and hogs held in pastures and feedlots in addition to the NPDES-permitted CAFO in the watershed (Table 3).

Table 3: Livestock Estimates for Bates County⁴

	Animal Units
Cattle	
Beef	38,788
Milk	1,389
Cow/Calf	81,384
Hogs/Pigs	11,090
Sheep/Lambs	1,217
Poultry	
Layers	1,361
Broilers	330

Overland runoff can easily carry sediment into the stream. Soil from exposed land runs into the creek, increasing the turbidity and concentration of total suspended solids (TSS) and decreasing the transparency. Background levels of TSS come from natural fluvial processes. Sediment becomes suspended during high flow events as soil along the banks is eroded and bed sediment is resuspended. Sediment loading comes predominantly from nonpoint source pollution.

4 Description of the Applicable WQS and Water Quality Targets

4.1 Beneficial Uses

Miami Creek has the following beneficial uses:

- Livestock and Wildlife Watering
- Protection of Warm Water Aquatic Life
- Human Health Protection (Fish Consumption)
- Whole Body Contact Recreation – Category B

The stream classifications and designated uses may be found at 10 CSR20-7.031(1)(C) and (F) and Table H.

Use that is impaired:

- Protection of Warm Water Aquatic Life

4.2 Antidegradation Policy

Missouri’s WQS include the EPA “three-tiered” approach to antidegradation, and may be found at 10 CSR 20-7.031(2).

Tier 1 – Protects existing uses and provides the absolute floor of water quality for all waters of the United States. Existing instream water uses are those uses that were attained on or after November 29, 1975, the date of EPA’s first WQS Regulation, or uses

⁴ USDA- NASS Quick Stats (Livestock) 2002 Census of Agriculture, Volume 1 Chapter 2: Missouri County Level Data http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/volume1/mo/st29_2_001_001.pdf

for which existing water quality is suitable unless prevented by physical problems such as substrate or flow.

Tier 2 – Protects the level of water quality necessary to support the propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water in waters that are currently of higher quality than required to support these uses. Before water quality in Tier 2 waters can be lowered, there must be an antidegradation review consisting of: (1) a finding that it is necessary to accommodate important economical or social development in the area where the waters are located; (2) full satisfaction of all intergovernmental coordination and public participation provisions; and (3) assurance that the highest statutory and regulatory requirements for point sources and best management practices (BMPs) for non-point sources are achieved. Furthermore, water quality may not be lowered to less than the level necessary to fully protect the “fishable/swimmable” uses and other existing uses.

Tier 3 – Protects the quality of outstanding national resources, such as waters of national and state parks, wildlife refuges and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance. There may be no new or increased discharges to these waters and no new or increased discharges to tributaries of these waters that would result in lower water quality (with the exception of some limited activities that result in temporary and short-term changes in water quality).

4.3 Narrative Criteria

General or narrative criteria contained in Missouri’s WQS 10 CSR 20-7.030 (3)(A)(C) and (G). These criteria state:

- (A) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause the formation of putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
- (C) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
- (G) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community.

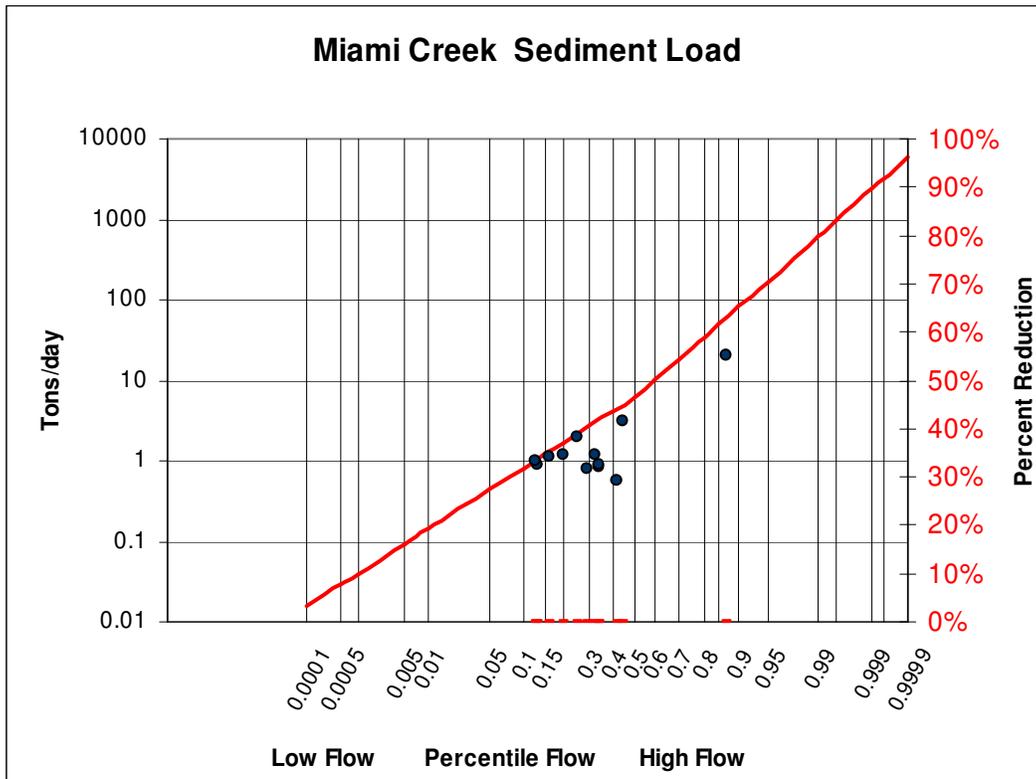
When the WQS is expressed as a narrative value, a measurable indicator of the pollutant may be selected to express the narrative as a numeric value. There are many quantitative indicators of sediment, such as, TSS, turbidity, and bedload sediment, which are appropriate to describe sediment in rivers and streams.⁵ TSS was selected as the numeric target for this TMDL because it enables the use of the highest quality data available, including permit conditions and monitoring data.

⁵ Framework for Developing Suspended and Bedded Sediments (SABS) Water Quality Criteria, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-822-R-06-001, May 2006.

5 Calculation of Load Capacity

Load capacity (LC) is defined as the maximum pollutant load that a waterbody can assimilate and still attain WQS. This total load is then divided among a WLA for point sources, a LA for nonpoint sources and a MOS. The LC for this TMDL has been defined as a curve over the range of flows for Miami Creek, see Figure 2, where the dashed (black) curve is the current condition, and the solid (red) curve is the TMDL. Measurements are shown in Figure 2, where round (black) points are loads calculated from TSS concentrations in Miami Creek and any corresponding horizontal bars (red) would be the percent reduction required to meet the TMDL.

Figure 2: TMDL and Percentage of Reduction for Miami Creek



5.1 Modeling Approach

In cases where sufficient pollutant data for the impaired stream is not available, like Miami Creek, a reference approach is used. In this approach, the target for pollutant loading is the 25th percentile of the current EDU condition calculated from all data available within the EDU in which the waterbody is located. Therefore, the 25th percentile is targeted as the TMDL load duration curve (LDC). For a full description of the development of suspended sediment targets using reference LDCs refer to Appendix B. Specific data sources for this TMDL's flow and EDU-wide TSS data are listed in Appendix C. Table 4 shows estimates of discharge at flow percentiles.

Table 4: Estimated Flow for Range of Percentiles at the Impaired Segment Outlet

Flow Estimate for Miami Creek Based on Drainage Area and Synthetic Ecological Drainage Unit Flow	Percent of Flow	Discharge (cubic feet per second)
	10	4.67
	30	15.8
	50	36.0
	70	79.1
	90	241

6 Waste Load Allocation (Point Source Loads)

WLA is the allowable amount of the pollutant that can be assigned to point sources. The WLA is set to the lesser of current permit limits or technology based effluent limits (TBELs). TBELs are defined in a permit based on facility type. Mechanical WWTFs’ permit limits are a weekly average TSS concentration of 45 mg/L and a monthly average TSS concentration of 30 mg/L. Secondary equivalent WWTFs’ permit limits are a weekly average TSS concentration of 60 mg/L and a monthly average TSS concentration of 45 mg/L. Waste water treatment lagoon facilities’ permit limits are up to a weekly average TSS concentration of 80 mg/L and a monthly average TSS concentration of 120 mg/L. Additionally, permits can be written to target lower limits if the specific facility is capable of performance exceeding TBELs. Table 5 lists the permitted point sources in the watershed and WLAs based on their current permit limits and permitted design flows. In addition any general permits need further evaluation to determine if a site specific permit is needed to address sediment loading. The WLAs listed in this TMDL do not preclude the establishment of future point sources of sediment loading in the watershed. Any future point sources should be evaluated in light of the TMDL established and the range of flows into which any additional load will impact.

Table 5: Waste Load Allocations for point sources of sediment in Miami Creek’s watershed.

Facility	NPDES Permit	WLA (tons/day) d/w/m*
Facility - CAFO		
Shannon’s Circle S Ranch	MO-G010105	0/0/0
Facility - Construction		
Heiman Agri Services Inc	MO-R240469	
Facility – Other		
Butler Wastewater Treatment (Outfall 01)	MO-0096229	NA/0.09/0.09
Butler Wastewater Treatment (Outfalls 02, and 03)	MO-0096229	NA/4.8/NA storm water
Albertina’s Restaurant	MO-0115444	NA/0.0003/0.0004
Butler Quarry #71	MO-G490107	site specific BMPs
Bates County RediMix Inc	MO-G490528	site specific BMPs

Adrian Quarry, LLC	MO-G490820	site specific BMPs
Leo Journagan Bates Count	MO-G490991	site specific BMPs
Butler WTP	MO-G640151	site specific BMPs
H.T. Smith Park – City LK	MO-G690038	site specific BMPs
Lewis Septic Tank Service	MO-G821001	0/0/0

*Permit limits based on current design loads where d=daily, w=weekly average, m=monthly average.

Stormwater runoff from all permitted facilities, also discharge to the stream. Compliance with the Missouri Storm Water Permit will ensure construction sites meet the TMDL area weighted loadings. The permittee will develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP ensures the design, implementation, and maintenance of Best Management Practices (BMPs). EPA assumes that construction activities in the watershed will be conducted in compliance with Missouri’s Storm Water Permit including monitoring and discharge limitations. Compliance with this permit should lead to sediment loadings from the construction site at or below applicable targets.

There are seven general permitted facilities in the Miami Creek watershed (Table 2). These operations are not expected to contribute to the sediment impairment if they are following a well conceived sediment control plan. BMPs should clearly be implemented as part of the permit conditions. The existing state “General Permit” requires sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent pollution to waters of the state and comply with the effluent limitations and other permit conditions. This may require the construction of properly designed sediment basins or other treatment structures. However, site-specific BMPs are not currently defined; future permits should reflect BMPs to achieve the general permit requirements. Therefore, the WLAs for general permits are set to current conditions plus inclusion of site-specific BMPs.

7 Load Allocation (Non-point Source Loads)

LA is the allowable amount of the pollutant that can be assigned to non-point sources. The LA is set to 90% of the TMDL.

8 Margin of Safety

A MOS is usually added to a TMDL, if a TMDL is necessary, to account for the uncertainties inherent in the calculations and data gathering. The MOS is intended to account for such uncertainties in a conservative manner. Based on EPA guidance, the MOS can be achieved through one of two approaches:

- (1) Explicit – Reserve a numeric portion of the LC as a separate term in the TMDL.
- (2) Implicit – Incorporate the MOS as part of the critical conditions for the WLA and the LA calculations by making conservative assumptions in the analysis.

A biological assessment has found Miami Creek to be impaired. Therefore, the

MOS in this case is explicit (10%). For example, at the flow probability of 0.5 (median flow), the TMDL is approximately 6.3 tons/day. The MOS would be 0.63 tons/day.

9 Seasonal Variation

The TMDL curve represents flow under all seasonal conditions. The LA and TMDL are applicable at all flow conditions, hence all seasons. The advantage of a LDC approach is to avoid the constraints associated with using a single-flow critical condition during the development of a TMDL. Therefore, all flow conditions including seasonal variation are taken into account for TMDL calculations.

10 Monitoring Plans for Miami Creek

Miami Creek was assessed as biologically impaired in 2004 and 2005. The MDNR TMDL sediment methodology document states that the next step in assessment is stressor identification. Since other potential stressors were identified during the biological assessment the streams will be re-assessed biologically and benthic sediment and dissolved oxygen will be further studied. Missouri Environmental Services Program has written study plans for these studies and the dissolved oxygen study will be contained within the 2007 Wasteload Allocation QAPP.

The department will routinely examine physical habitat, water quality, invertebrate community, and fish community data collected by the Missouri Department of Conservation under its Resource Assessment and Monitoring (RAM) Program. This program randomly samples streams across Missouri on a five to six year rotating schedule.

11 Public Participation

EPA regulations require that TMDLs be subject to public review (40 CFR 130.7). EPA is providing public notice of this TMDL for Miami Creek on the EPA, Region 7, TMDL website: http://www.epa.gov/region07/water/tmdl_public_notice.htm. The response to comments and final TMDL will be available at: <http://www.epa.gov/region07/water/apprtmdl.htm#Missouri>.

This water quality limited segment of Miami Creek in Bates County, Missouri, is included on the EPA approved 1998 and 2002 303(d) lists for Missouri. This TMDL is being produced by EPA to meet the requirements of the 2001 Consent Decree, *American Canoe Association, et al. v. EPA*, No. 98-1195-CV-W in consolidation with No. 98-4282-CV-W, February 27, 2001. EPA is developing this TMDL in cooperation with the State of Missouri, and EPA is establishing this TMDL at this time to fulfill the *American Canoe* consent decree obligations. Missouri may submit and EPA may approve another TMDL for this water at a later time.

As part of the public notice process, MDNR assists EPA by providing a distribution list of interested persons to which EPA will provide an announcement of the Miami Creek TMDL. Groups that receive the public notice announcement include the Missouri Clean Water Commission, the Missouri Water Quality Coordinating Committee, Stream Team Volunteers in the county, county legislators, and potentially impacted cities, towns and facilities. The EPA public noticed this TMDL from September 29, 2006, to October 29, 2006, and the Summary of Response to Comments is posted on the EPA website: <http://www.epa.gov/region07/water/apprtmdl.htm#Missouri>.

12 References

Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) (2005). Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Information Sheet For Streams with Aquatic Habitat Loss that are Listed for Sediment, <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/tmdl/info/habitat-info.pdf>

Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) (2007). Quality Assurance Project Plan for Wasteload Allocations/Special Studies

Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) (2000). Upper Wakarusa River TMDL (Sediment Impact on Aquatic Life), <http://www.kdheks.gov/tmdl/klr/UpWakaTSS.pdf> and Little Arkansas River TMDL (Sediment Impact on Aquatic Life), <http://www.kdheks.gov/tmdl/la/LittleArkSed.pdf>

USDA (2002). NASS Quick Stats (Livestock) Census of Agriculture, Volume 1 Chapter 2: Missouri County Level Data
http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/volume1/mo/st29_2_001_001.pdf

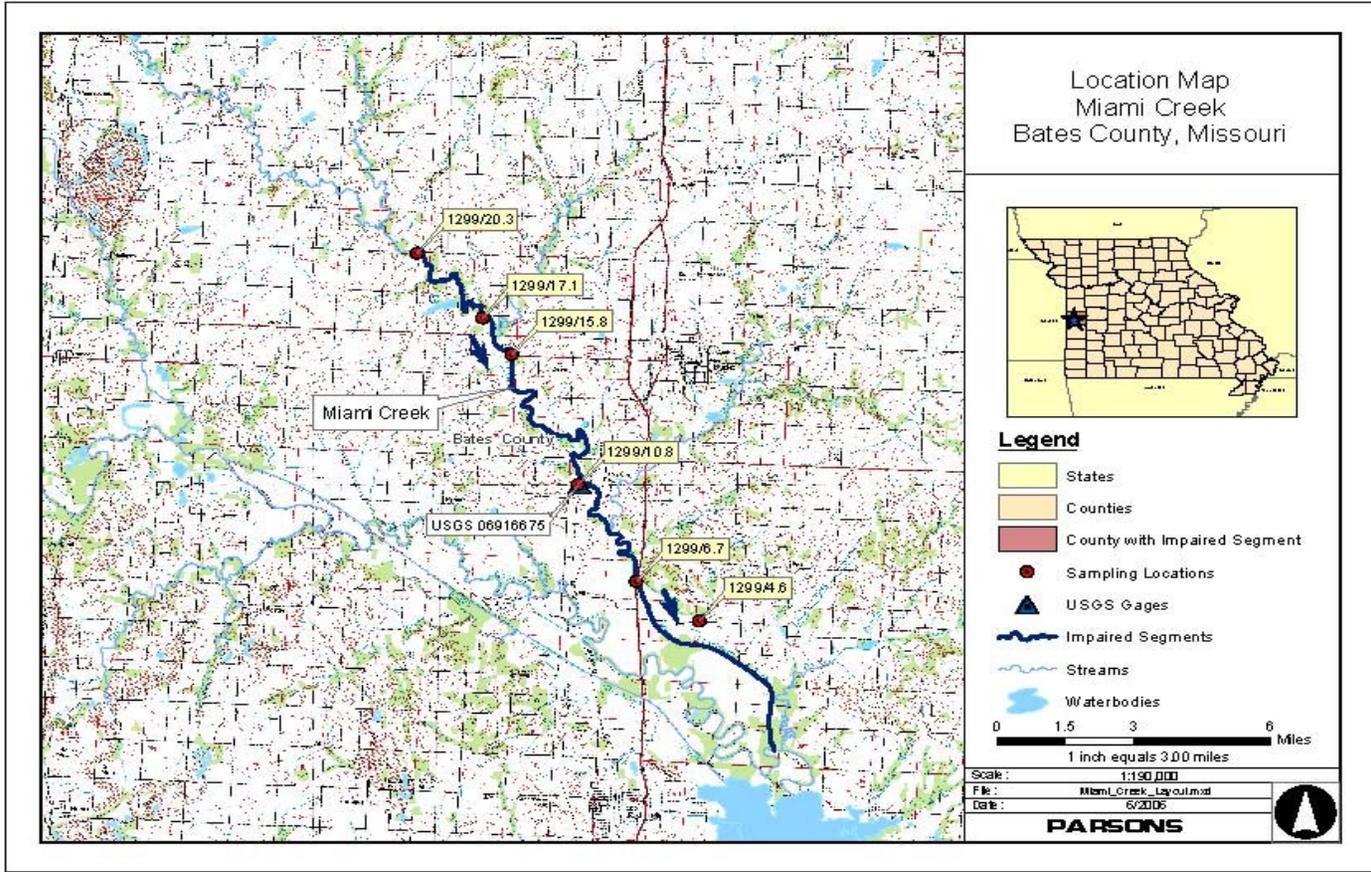
Framework for Developing Suspended and Bedded Sediments (SABS) Water Quality Criteria, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-822-R-06-001, May 2006.

13 Appendices

Appendix A: Location Map for Miami Creek

Appendix B: Development of Suspended Sediment Targets using Reference Load Duration Curves

Appendix C: Data sources Used to Develop TMDL



Appendix A: Location Map for Miami Creek

Appendix B

Development of Suspended Sediment Targets using Reference Load Duration Curves

Overview

This procedure is used when a lotic system is placed on the 303(d) impaired waterbody list for a pollutant and the designated use being addressed is aquatic life. In cases where pollutant data for the impaired stream is not available a reference approach is used. The target for pollutant loading is the 25th percentile calculated from all data available within the ecological drainage unit (EDU) in which the waterbody is located. Additionally, it is also unlikely that a flow record for the impaired stream is available. If this is the case a synthetic flow record is needed. In order to develop a synthetic flow record calculate an average of the log discharge per square mile of USGS gaged rivers for which the drainage area is entirely contained within the EDU. From this synthetic record develop a flow duration from which to build a load duration curve for the pollutant within the EDU.

From this population of load durations follow the reference method used in setting nutrient targets in lakes and reservoirs. In this methodology the average concentration of either the 75th percentile of reference lakes or the 25th percentile of all lakes in the region is targeted in the TMDL. For most cases available pollutant data for reference streams is also not likely to be available. Therefore follow the alternative method and target the 25th percentile of load duration of the available data within the EDU as the TMDL load duration curve. During periods of low flow the actual pollutant concentration may be more important than load. To account for this during periods of low flow the load duration curve uses the 25th percentile of EDU concentration at flows where surface runoff is less than 1% of the stream flow. This results in an inflection point in the curve below which the TMDL is calculated using this reference concentration.

Methodology

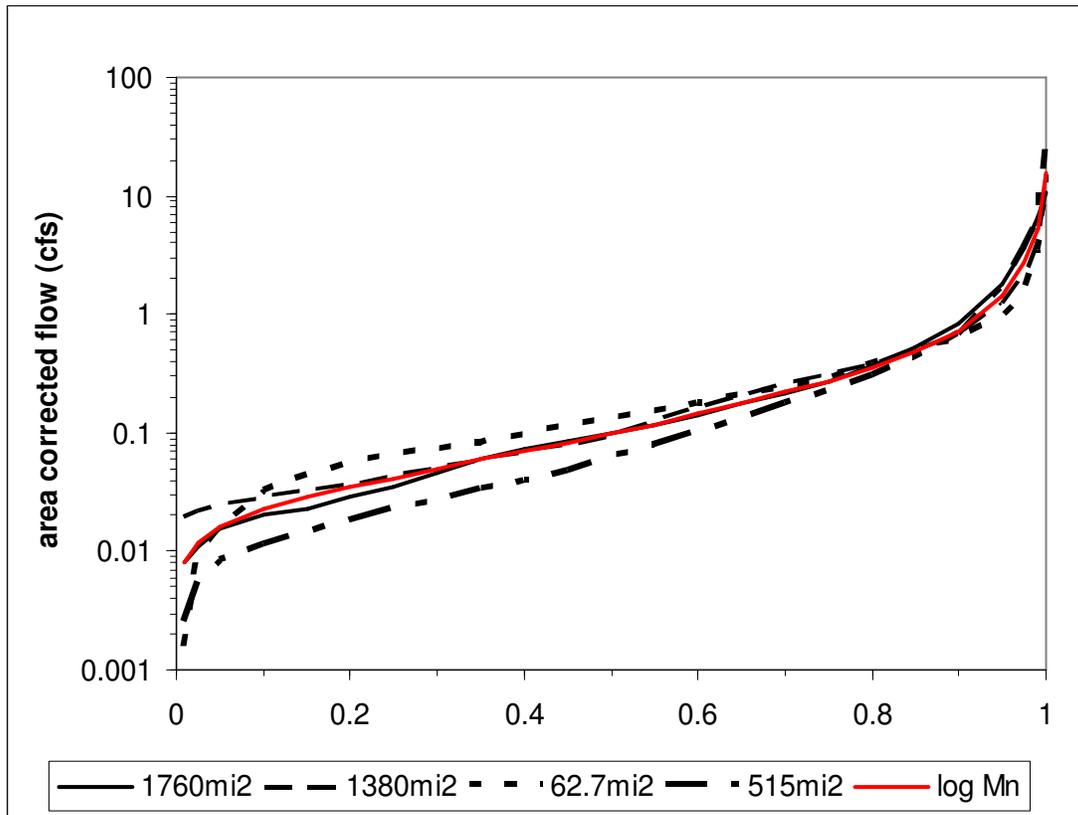
The first step in this procedure is to locate available pollutant data within the EDU of interest. These data along with the instantaneous flow measurement taken at the time of sample collection for the specific date are recorded to create the population from which to develop the load duration. Both the date and pollutant concentration are needed in order to match the measured data to the synthetic EDU flow record.

Secondly, collect average daily flow data for gages with a variety of drainage areas for a period of time to cover the pollutant record. From these flow records normalize the flow to a per square mile basis. Average the log transformations of the average daily discharge for each day in the period of record. For each gage record used to build this synthetic flow record calculate the Nash-Sutcliffe statistic to determine if the

relationship is valid for each record. This relationship must be valid in order to use this methodology. This new synthetic record of flow per square mile is used to develop the load duration for the EDU. The flow record should be of sufficient length to be able to calculate percentiles of flow.

The following examples show the application of the approach to one Missouri EDU.

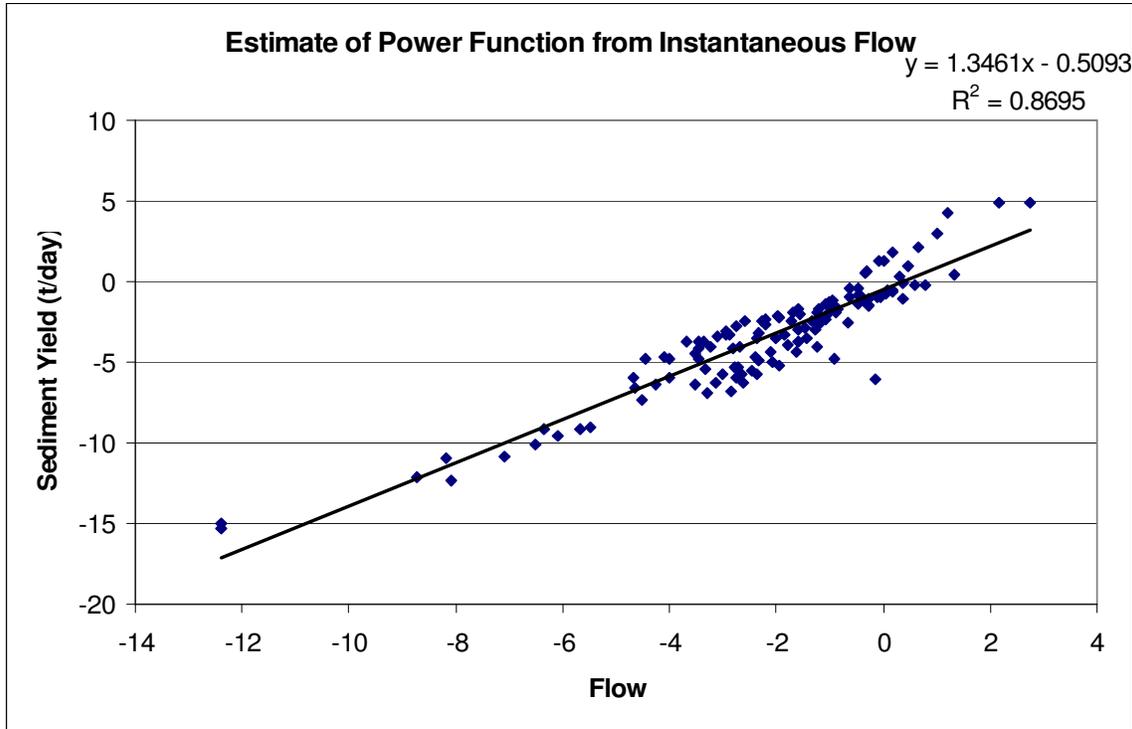
The watershed-size normalized data for the individual gages in the EDU were calculated and compared to a pooled data set including all of the gages. The result of this analysis is displayed in the following figure and table:



Gage	gage	area (mi ²)	normal Nash-Sutcliffe	lognormal Nash-Sutcliffe
Platte River	06820500	1760	80%	99%
Nodaway River	06817700	1380	90%	96%
Squaw Creek	06815575	62.7	86%	95%
102 River	06819500	515	99%	96%

This demonstrates the pooled data set can confidently be used as a surrogate for the EDU analyses.

The next step is to calculate pollutant-discharge relationships for the EDU, these are log transformed data for the yield (tons/mi²/day) and the instantaneous flow (cfs/mi².) The following graph shows the EDU relationship:



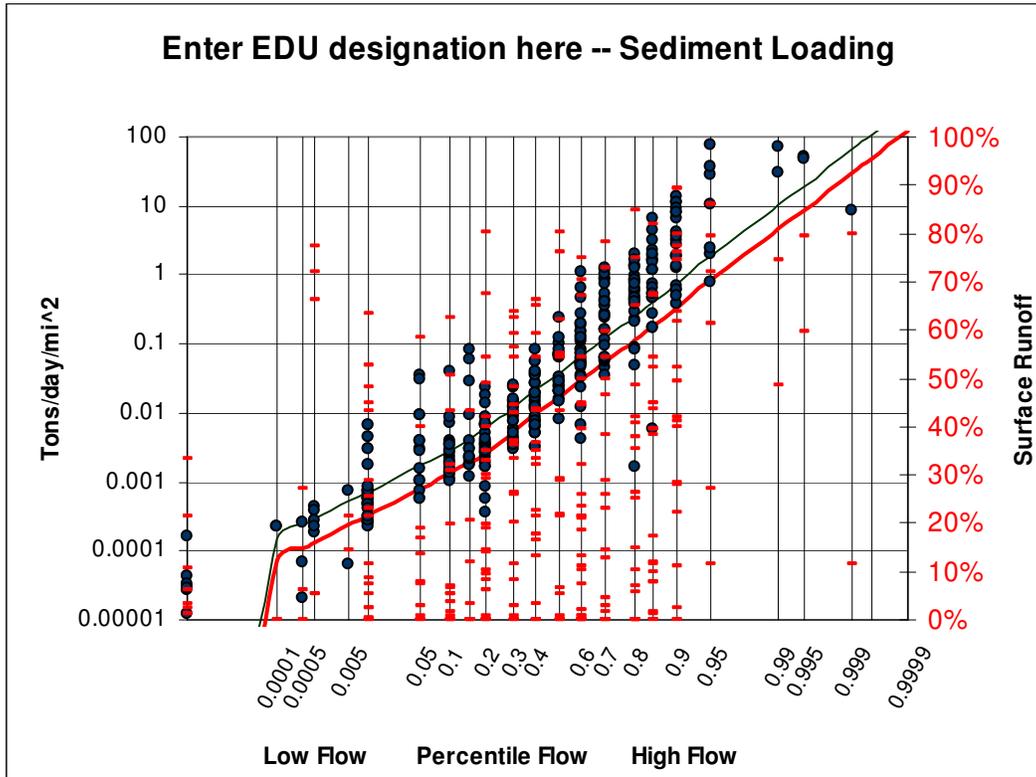
Further statistical analyses on this relationship are included in the following Table:

m	1.34608498	b	-0.509320019
Standard Error (m)	0.04721684	Standard Error (b)	0.152201589
r ²	0.86948229	Standard Error (y)	1.269553159
F	812.739077	DF	122
SSreg	1309.94458	SSres	196.6353573

The standard error of y was used to estimate the 25%ile level for the TMDL line. This was done by adjusting the intercept (b) by subtracting the product of the one-sided Z₇₅ statistic times the standard error of (y). The resulting TMDL Equation is the following:

$$\text{Sediment yield (t/day/mi}^2\text{)} = \exp(1.34608498 * \ln(\text{flow}) - 1.36627)$$

A resulting pooled TMDL of all data in the watershed is shown in the following graph:



To apply this process to a specific watershed would entail using the individual watershed data compared to the above TMDL curve that has been multiplied by the watershed area. Data from the impaired segment is then plotted as a load (tons/day) for the y-axis and as the percentile of flow for the EDU on the day the sample was taken for the x-axis.

For more information contact:
 Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7
 Water, Wetlands, and Pesticides Division
 Total Maximum Daily Load Program
 901 North 5th Street
 Kansas City, Kansas 66101
 Website: <http://www.epa.gov/region07/water/tmdl.htm>

Appendix C

Data sources Used to Develop TMDL

USGS stream gages used to generate synthetic flow

Big Bull nr Hillsdale KS	06915000
Osage River abv Schell City	06918070
Turnback Creek abv Greenfield	06918460
Cedar Creek nr Pleasant View	06919500
South Grand River at Archie	06921590
South Grand River nr Clinton	06921760

USGS stream sample sites used to generate EDU TMDL

South Grand River nr Clinton	06921760
Osage River abv Schell City	06918070
Marais des Cygnes R nr KS-MO State Line	06916600
L Osage River at Fulton KS	06917000
Dry Wood Creek nr Deerfield MO	06917680
South Grand River below Freeman MO	06921582
South Grand River at Urich MO	06921600