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Nevada's 2006 303(d) Impaired Waters List

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

This document presents the State of Nevada's 2006 303(d) List of Impaired Waters (Attachment 1) and provides information about the procedures used by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) to develop the 2006 303(d) List.

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that States develop a list of waterbodies needing additional work beyond existing controls to achieve or maintain water quality standards. This list, referred to as the Section 303(d) List, provides a comprehensive inventory of waterbodies impaired by both point and nonpoint sources of pollution. The 303(d) List is the basis for targeting waterbodies for watershed-based solutions. The total maximum daily load (TMDL) process provides an organized framework to develop these solutions.

1.2 TRANSITION TO AN INTEGRATED REPORT

In July 2005, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the *Guidance for 2006 Assessment, Listing and Reporting Requirements Pursuant to Sections 303(d), 305(b) and 314 of the Clean Water Act.* The document provides a recommended reporting format and suggested content to use in developing a single document that integrates the reporting requirements of the CWA sections 303(d), 305(b) and 314. EPA has established the goal that all states and territories utilize the integrated reporting format by 2008. NDEP is issuing a separate 2006 305(b) Report and 2006 303(d) List and intends to utilize the IR format for the 2008 reporting cycle.

1.3 GENERAL LISTING CRITERIA

In general, a waterbody was included on the 2006 303(d) List when there was adequate documentation that beneficial uses were not supported and/or water quality standards were exceeded more than 10 percent of the time during the five-year period October 1, 2000 through September 30, 2005. Also, a waterbody was included in the 2006 303(d) List if:

- A fish consumption, drinking, or swimming advisory was in effect for the waterbody either during or subsequent to the listing period;
- The waterbody was listed on a prior 303(d) List and insufficient information existed to delist the waterbody.

Specific details and exceptions to these criteria are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

CHAPTER 2
NEVADA'S WATER QUALITY STANDARDS PROGRAM

2.1 BENEFICIAL USE STANDARDS

Nevada's water quality standards as contained in the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A.118 – 445A.225, define the water quality goals for a waterbody, or a portion of a waterbody by designating beneficial uses of the water and setting criteria necessary to protect the beneficial uses. Beneficial uses include, but are not limited to, irrigation, recreation, aquatic life, and drinking water supply.

In many cases, two or more reaches exist for a river or stream system, with each reach possibly having different beneficial uses and numeric criteria. Reaches are established at specific control points pursuant to NAC 445A.145 (often referred to as the "Tributary Rule"). On a given waterbody, the standards apply to that control point and the remainder of the waterbody upstream, all surface waters upstream (in Nevada) or to the next control point upstream, if any. If there are no control points downstream from a particular control point, the standards for that control point apply for the remainder of the waterbody downstream, all surface waters downstream (in Nevada) or to the next waterbody downstream named in the NAC.

Nevada's water quality standards contain both narrative and numeric criteria. The narrative standards contained in NAC 445A.121 apply to all surface waters of the state and require waters to be "free from" various pollutants in sufficient levels so as to not be unsightly, interfere with any beneficial uses, create a public nuisance, be toxic to human, animal, plan or aquatic life or have any adverse effects.

There are two types of numeric standards for conventional pollutants, class and waterbody specific. For the class waters, criteria for various pollutants are designed to protect the beneficial uses of classes of water, from A to D; with class A being the highest quality. The waterbodies included in these classes are named in the regulations. The Tributary Rule provides protection for those surface waters that are not specifically defined as a class or designated water.

Site specific numeric standards have been developed for the major waterbodies in Nevada, often referred to as "designated" waters. The standards for designated waters include criteria designed to protect the beneficial uses (referred to as beneficial use standards) and, in certain cases, antidegradation requirements.

Numeric criteria for toxic materials which apply to class and designated waters are contained in NAC 445A.144. Numeric criteria in NAC 445A.144 are specified for four beneficial uses. For the beneficial uses of protection of aquatic life, irrigation and watering of livestock, numeric standards are based on ambient water quality criteria published by EPA. Numeric criteria contained in 445A.144 for the protection of municipal and domestic water supply are generally based on maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) which have been adopted by the Nevada Board of Health as standards for drinking water.

2.2 ANTIDEGRADATION

Antidegradation requirements are contained in the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS). NRS 445A.565 states:

> "Any surface waters of the state whose quality is higher than the applicable standards of water quality as of the date when those standards became effective must be maintained in their higher quality. No discharges of waste may be made which will result in lowering the quality of these waters unless it has been demonstrated to the commission that the lower quality is justifiable because of economic or social considerations. This subsection does not apply to normal agricultural rotation, improvement or farming practices".

NRS 445A.565 is implemented by establishing requirements to maintain existing higher quality, also known as RMHQs. RMHQs are set when existing water quality for individual parameters is better than the criteria necessary to protect the beneficial uses. This system of directly linking antidegradation to water quality standards provides a manageable means for implementing antidegradation through permits and other programs.

CHAPTER 3
NDEP'S LONG RANGE PLAN FOR WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AND TMDL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 LONG RANGE PLAN

Nevada's TMDL Program is implemented according to the Bureau of Water Quality Planning's (BWQP) 5-Year Plan. Also known as the Long Range Plan (LRP), this document outlines activities that will be conducted through the major BWQP programs including monitoring, assessment, water quality standards, TMDLs, nonpoint source pollution management and public education in order to meet BWQP short and long term goals. The LRP is a dynamic and fluid document that is regularly updated under an adaptive management approach to reflect changing needs, priorities and funding.

BWQP's long term goals as discussed in the LRP include:

- Improve water quality standards through more appropriate beneficial use assignments (such as tiered aquatic life uses) and more appropriate numeric criteria;
- Protect existing water quality through the addition and or revision of RMHQs;
- Provide protection for waters currently without specific standards by adding these waters to the Nevada Administrative Code;
- Develop effective TMDLs which address real problems (based upon appropriate beneficial uses and numeric criteria) and where needed to support local efforts to address the problems;
- Improve assessment tools through the development of biological/physical integrity indices, nutrient and sediment screening protocols and other tools;
- Engage and empower local stakeholders to address water quality problems.

The LRP is implemented on a rotational basin approach that is generally represented by 6 basic steps, with the first 5 steps taking approximately 4 years. The duration of Step 6 will be highly dependent upon the specific needs of the watershed under investigation. The 6 steps include:

1. Select the basin of interest;
2. Obtain input from other local, state and federal agencies or groups such as the Nevada Division of Wildlife (NDOW), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Natural Resources Conservation Service, conservation districts, irrigation districts, etc;
3. Compile and review available information;
4. Develop and implement monitoring strategy;
5. Review and revise water quality standards as appropriate;
6. Perform additional work as needed including TMDL development if deemed appropriate.

The current version of the LRP covers the July 2006 through June 2011 planning period and is available for download at www.ndep.nv.gov/bwqp . Efforts will be focused in the Upper Humboldt River Basin during this period.

Ensuring appropriate water quality standards (both beneficial uses and numeric criteria) for Nevada's surface waters is at the core of the LRP. Many of Nevada's water quality standards were adopted more than thirty years ago with little water quality data, limited guidance from EPA, and little knowledge of the beneficial uses that existed or could exist given land use, flow alterations and other watershed conditions. However, water quality standards are the foundation of all Clean Water Act programs

including discharge permits, watershed management plans and nonpoint source pollution abatement projects. Appropriate water quality standards are necessary to ensure these actions are apposite, cost effective and truly protect or improve water quality and watershed health. Likewise, as the benchmarks for establishing waterbody impairment and the basis for TMDL development, appropriate standards are necessary to ensure that effective TMDLs are developed and implemented. Inappropriate or deficient standards will result in flawed 303(d) listings and flawed TMDLs.

The linkage between physical and biological conditions and waterbody health must also be considered. With few exceptions, Nevada's 303(d) List is developed solely on the basis of water chemistry. However, NDEP recognizes that water column chemistry data alone are not sufficient to assess waterbody health or impairment status. Biological data and other types of information that characterize channel condition, riparian habitat, fisheries, and periphyton (attached algae) are needed. Additionally the diurnal and/or seasonal nature of water quality needs to be better monitored and understood. These types of data and information are necessary to better understand the ways in which waterbodies are impaired and will lead to the development of more meaningful and appropriate TMDLs.

The LRP provides a broad, more encompassing approach for assessing beneficial uses and 303 (d) listed impairments and outlines a basic methodology for re-evaluating water quality standards prior to TMDL development. The LRP also discusses statewide strategies for addressing key 303(d) listings including nutrients, total suspended solids and turbidity, iron, temperature and total dissolved solids.

3.2 Methodology Used to Prioritize Listed Waters for TMDL Development

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) requires that TMDLs be developed for waterbodies on the 303(d) List; and that the 303(d) List contains a prioritized schedule for establishing TMDLs for these waters (see 40 CFR Part 130). Prioritizing waterbodies enables the state to make efficient use of available resources to meet the objectives of the Clean Water Act. Priority ranking takes into account the severity of the pollution and the uses to be made of such waters. Key drivers for TMDL development include existing or proposed point source discharges or watersheds where local interests exist to address water quality impairments and TMDLs are needed to support appropriate best management practices.

Under the umbrella of the LRP, the 303(d) List serves as a primary planning document and tool for guiding NDEP water quality management efforts that include beneficial use and numeric criteria reviews and/or revisions and TMDL development. As discussed above, an in-depth assessment of the causes of impairments and evaluation of the applicable water quality standards will be conducted prior to developing TMDLs. Therefore, with two exceptions, all TMDLs are designated as low priority for development over the next two years. The exceptions include Lake Tahoe with high priority (a TMDL is currently being developed) and the Truckee River. NDEP is currently working with the Cities of Reno and Sparks and Washoe County to review the existing Truckee River TMDLs; however, a timeline for completion of the review has not yet been established.

NDEP is committed to developing appropriate TMDLs for waters where the impairment has been verified with a detailed physical, chemical and biological assessment and where TMDL implementation is supported by local landowners and resources management agencies. Without interest at the local level, TMDLs become just another paper exercise that consumes resources but does little to foster protection or recovery of water quality.

CHAPTER 4
SOURCES OF DATA USED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE 2006 303(D) LIST

As required by the CWA section 303(d) and CFR 130.7(B)(5), NDEP compiled and considered "all existing and readily available water quality related data and information" such as chemical and physical water column data, sediment, fish tissue, biological information, toxicity testing results and narrative and qualitative information to identify waters eligible for listing.

Existing and readily available data and information include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Most recent 303(d) List;
- Most recent 305(b) Report;
- NDEP monitoring data;
- Data, information, and water quality problems reported from local, State, Territorial, or Federal agencies (especially the USGS National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) and National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN)), Tribal governments, the public, and academic institutions;
- Clean Water Act section 319 nonpoint source assessments;
- Safe Drinking Water Act section 1453 source water assessments;
- Dilution calculations, trend analyses, or predictive models for determining the physical, chemical or biological integrity of streams, rivers, lakes and estuaries;
- Fish consumption or other health advisories issued by the Nevada Division of Health or other public agencies.

For most waterbodies, the most comprehensive readily available water quality related data or information are physical and chemical water column monitoring data, and widely distributed scientifically defensible special studies (including chemical and biological information). Other types of data such as sediment, fish tissue, narrative information, etc., are generally not as common for waterbodies throughout Nevada. While NDEP examined all types of data, a majority of the listing decisions were based upon numeric data primarily because these types of data are most available.

While it is relatively straightforward to define methods for evaluating numeric data for numeric standard compliance, it is much more challenging to define how other types of data and information will be used in the listing process. In general, with the exception of fish tissue data, these other types of data or information were not used as the sole basis for listing a waterbody.

Regardless of the data source, it is imperative that the decision to list a waterbody be based on credible data. NDEP evaluated all data submitted by outside entities to ensure that the data was collected according to basic quality assurance/quality control procedures. NDEP data was aggregated with outside agency data whenever possible.

4.1 NDEP MONITORING DATA

Ambient water quality data collected through NDEP's statewide monitoring program was the primary data source for development of the 2006 303(d) List. This data set is mostly comprised of grab samples collected at varying frequencies. The data is available on the NDEP website at www.ndep.nv.gov/bwqp.

NDEP implements a monitoring program which encompasses the State's 110,000 square miles and 14 hydrographic regions (Figure 1). More than 100 sites are regularly monitored for physical and chemical quality. In addition to the fixed monitoring stations, several water quality intensive field studies are conducted on select waterbodies on a progressive cycle. Qualitative information to evaluate the narrative standards is also collected by NDEP at all monitoring sites. Staff note whether or not the water contains substances attributable to domestic or industrial waste or other controllable sources including settleable solids that form bottom or sludge deposits, floating debris, oil, grease, scum and other floating materials, odor, and color, turbidity or other conditions.

A subset of lakes and reservoirs is monitored on a rotating biennial basis. Whenever possible, depth integrated samples at several sites within a particular waterbody are collected; however, at times, the sampling points may be limited to one point that is easily accessible to the monitoring crew.

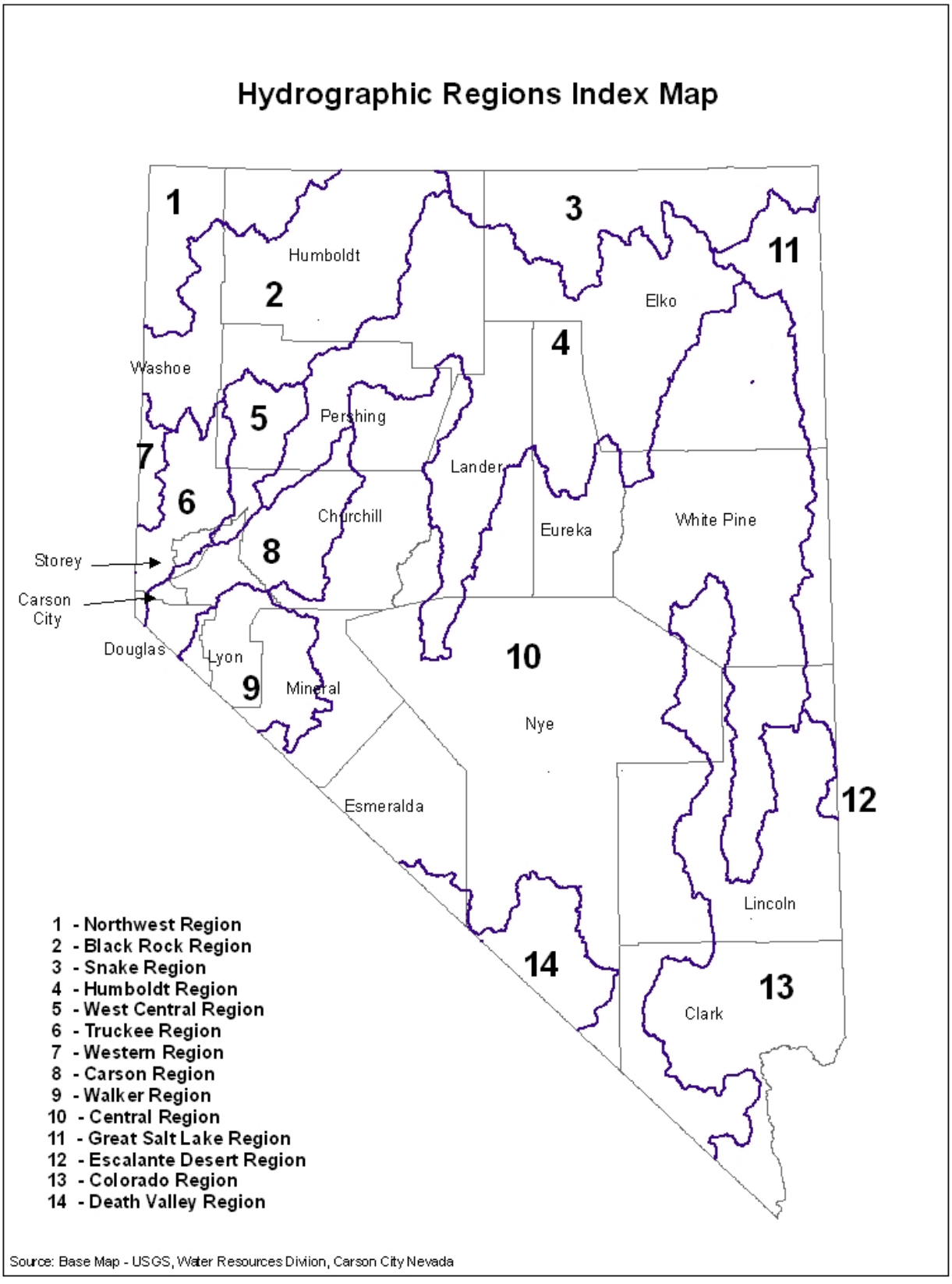
In 2000, NDEP initiated a biological assessment program with the overall goal of developing three to five years of baseline data within each watershed and then alternating the sampling frequency to every other year. To date more than 250 sites have been established throughout the state. Macroinvertebrate, periphyton, sediment and fish samples are collected and physical habitat assessments are conducted at each site. As yet, reference sites and conditions have not been fully identified and established.

4.2 OTHER SOURCES OF MONITORING DATA

Data from other entities was solicited for development of the 2006 303(d) List. Also, the public notice and comment period for the draft list provides the opportunity for individuals and groups to present any additional monitoring data, ongoing research or other publications for consideration. Data was submitted by NDOW, BLM, U.S. Geological Survey, Southern Nevada Water Authority, Truckee Meadows Water Reclamation Facility (TMWRF), Idaho Department Environmental Quality and the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Many of the new listings for temperature were based on continuous monitoring data provided by NDOW and BLM.

In 2005 NDOW, in cooperation with NDEP and EPA Region 9, initiated a sampling program to determine mercury concentrations in fish species found in waterbodies throughout the state. NDOW collected 193 fish samples representing 12 species from 15 waterbodies during July through November 2005; and 339 fish samples representing 20 species from 23 waterbodies during 2006. All samples were analyzed at the U.S. EPA Region IX laboratory in Richmond, California. Complete reports are available on the NDOW website at www.ndow.org.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Source: Base Map - USGS, Water Resources Division, Carson City Nevada

CHAPTER 5
METHODOLOGY USED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE 2006 303(D) LIST

5.1 GENERAL LISTING CRITERIA

In general, a waterbody was included on the 2006 303(d) List when there was adequate documentation that a water quality standard was exceeded more than ten (10) percent of the time during the five-year period October 1, 2000 through September 30, 2005.

In cases where only 10 or fewer data points were available for a particular reach, the waterbody was listed when there were 2 or more exceedances of any beneficial use standard.

Waterbodies were also included if:

- A fish consumption, drinking, or swimming advisory was in effect for the waterbody either during or subsequent to the listing period;
- The waterbody was listed on a prior 303(d) List and insufficient information existed to delist the waterbody.

All waters listed on the 2004 303(d) List were included on the 2006 303(d) List unless delisting was justified pursuant to section 5.3 Delisting Criteria. Waterbodies not meeting standards, but for which TMDLs have been developed, are not required to be included on the 303(d) List. However, as these waters are still impaired, NDEP has chosen to include them on the List for tracking and planning purposes.

5.2 SPECIFIC LISTING CRITERIA

Biological Data

As NDEP is still in the process of establishing reference sites and conditions, biological data collected by NDEP or other entities was considered but not solely used to list a waterbody. The exception was the listing for 6 waterbodies based on fish tissue data collected by NDOW and for which fish consumption advisories had been issued by the Nevada Division of Health.

Continuous Monitoring Data

Due to resource constraints, most of the data on which the 303(d) List is developed consists of grab sample data that represent quality conditions for a specific point in time. However, NDEP and other agencies have collected continuous monitoring data for select parameters such as temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen and specific conductance in some waterbodies, In most cases the continuous monitoring data did not have a complete record set for the five-year listing period These data were evaluated as follows for inclusion on the 303(d) List:

- Data for each day was examined to determine a violation. Standard violations for any length of time for a given day were considered one violation.
- A reach was listed if the standard violations occurred for more than 10% of the total days monitored.

Control Points and the Tributary Rule

As previously discussed, NDEP maintains an extensive water quality monitoring network throughout Nevada. In many cases, the associated sampling locations are at control points. If the standards were exceeded at the control point (in accordance with the criteria described herein), the entire reach associated with that control point was listed unless there was available information to divide the reach into subreaches. In cases where two or more monitoring stations are located on a reach, the data from each monitoring station was compared to the reach standard to determine whether or not to list the entire reach or only subreaches.

Pursuant to the Tributary Rule, the water quality criteria for the nearest control point or classified water (upstream or downstream) was applied to evaluate unclassified or undesignated waters.

Detection Limits

Toxics concentrations in waterbodies throughout Nevada are frequently less than the detection limit of the applicable laboratory procedure. According to NAC 445A.144 Footnote (3), if the water quality standard "…is less than the detection limit of a method that is acceptable to the division, laboratory results which show that the substance was not detected [below detection limit] will be deemed to show compliance with the standard unless other information indicates that the substance may be present."

Of particular concern are parameters for which the standards are based on the hardness of the water including cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc. The standards for these parameters become more restrictive as hardness levels decrease. Some waterbodies in Nevada have low hardness levels around 30 mg/l. It is difficult for the laboratory to detect concentrations at or below the standard for samples from these waterbodies.

For purposes of developing the 2006 303(d) List, samples with toxic concentrations reported "as less than the detection limit" were assumed to comply with the water quality standards if the certified laboratory method is acceptable to NDEP, and no other information indicated that the substance in question existed in levels detrimental to the beneficial uses.

Dissolved Oxygen

As previously discussed, grab sample data collected by NDEP were primarily used to develop the 2006 303(d) List. This type of instantaneous data is not adequate to determine if waterbodies are truly meeting dissolve oxygen (DO) standards, as this parameter varies over a 24-hour period. However, since continuous monitoring data is not available for most waterbodies, most DO listings were based on grab sample data.

Extreme Events

Drought and floods are considered to be natural processes. NAC 445A.121(8) states:

> "The specified standards are not considered violated when the natural conditions of the receiving water are outside the established limits, including periods of extreme high or low flow ....". $7Q10_{high}$ and $7Q10_{low}$ values as developed by USGS were used to establish the extreme flow conditions. The 7Q10 flows are developed from historic streamflow data and are defined as a predicted high or low flow for a consecutive seven day period with an expected recurrence interval of ten years. Data associated with extreme high and low flow events were excluded from the data set used to determine listing.

Fecal Coliform

For many waterbodies, the fecal coliform criteria reads:

> "Based on a minimum of not less than 5 samples taken over a 30-day period, the fecal coliform bacterial level may not exceed a geometric mean of 200 per 100 ml nor may more than 10 percent of the total samples taken during any 30-day period exceed 400 per 100 ml."

There were no instances where the available data were of adequate frequency (at least 5 samples per month) to appropriately evaluate compliance with this standard. For 303 (d) listing purposes the 200/100 ml standard was evaluated as an annual geometric mean, and the 400/100 ml standard was evaluated as a single value.

Field verses Laboratory pH Data

Many of the available datasets include both field and laboratory pH values. Field pH is considered to be the more accurate measure since pH can change over time before the sample arrives at the laboratory. Therefore, field pH values were used whenever possible to determine compliance. Laboratory pH was utilized in cases where field pH was not available.

Fish Tissue Data

Waterbodies were included on the 2006 303(d) List if a fish consumption, drinking, or swimming advisory was in effect for the waterbody either during or subsequent to the listing period. The Nevada Division of Health (NDH) is responsible for issuing fish consumption advisories. NDH advisories are based on the Federal Drug Administration (FDA) fish tissue mercury action level of 1.0 mg/kg wet weight (ww).

In January 2006, NDH issued fish consumption advisories for the Carson River below Dayton, Big and Little Washoe Lakes, Rye Patch Reservoir, Chimney Dam Reservoir and Comins Lake. These waterbodies were all included on the 2006 303(d) List.

Lakes and Reservoirs

The only available chemistry data for some lakes and reservoirs were samples collected at the shoreline. As these types of waterbodies are rarely homogeneous, the samples are likely not representative of the entire waterbody. However, the entire waterbody was included on the 2006 303(d) list if a standard was exceeded at one site unless the standard specifies discrete portions of a particular waterbody.

Narrative Water Quality Standards

Qualitative information related to the narrative standards was not used as the sole basis for any waterbody listings; however this type of information was used as additional supporting evidence for some listings. Narrative data for waterbodies without specific numeric criteria and that are not tributary to waterbodies with criteria was considered insufficient evidence to list the waterbodies as impaired.

Natural Background Considerations

Pursuant to NAC 445A.120(2) and NAC 445A.121(8), in cases where a water quality standard is exceeded solely due to naturally occurring conditions the exceedance is not considered a violation of the water quality standard.

One or more of the following conditions must be met to designate a waterbody as impaired by natural conditions:

- Human activities (for example, urbanization, grazing or mining) within the affected waterbody are not significant sources of pollutant in question.
- The pollutant in question is known to occur naturally in the form found in the waterbody.
- A probable natural source (for example, hot springs or mineralized outcropping) is located within the watershed.

NDEP examined available information and applied best professional judgment to determine that no waterbodies in Nevada qualified as being impaired solely due to natural causes.

Natural Condition-Based Water Quality Standards

"Natural conditions" are the water quality characteristics that would exist in a waterbody without the impacts of modern human development. The Nevada Administrative Code does not define "natural conditions", but does define "natural waters" as those which have not been degraded or enhanced by actions attributable to man.

The standards for some parameters such as alkalinity, color, turbidity, fecal coliform (for Class C waters only) and total dissolved solids (for Class A, B and C waters only) are usually defined as a certain level above or below the "natural conditions". As the vast majority of water quality data has been collected after human impacts have occurred, the natural condition-based standards were not evaluated for impairment.

Requirements to Maintain Existing Higher Quality (RMHQs)

RMHQs were not used to determine waterbody impairment. Only beneficial use standards were considered.

Single Value and Annual Average/Median Standards

The water quality standards for some reaches and parameters are defined in terms of a maximum annual average or annual median concentration. Reaches were included on the 2006 303(d) List if the annual average or median values exceeded the beneficial use standard at least once during the five-year listing period.

Some reaches have both single value standards and annual average standards for certain parameters. If either the single value standard was exceeded more than 10% of the time or the annual average standard was exceeded at least once, the reach was listed for that particular parameter.

Temperature

As previously stated, many of the 2006 303(d) listings were based upon grab sample data collected by NDEP. However, this type of instantaneous data is not adequate to determine if waterbodies are truly meeting temperature standards, as this parameter varies over a 24-hour period. Nevertheless for some waters, grab temperature data are all that exist and have been the basis for some listings. In recent years, more and more continuous temperature data has been collected by NDEP and other agencies such as NDOW, BLM, and TMWRF. Evaluation of these continuous datasets has provided a more accurate assessment of temperature standards compliance.

Toxics
NAC 445A.144 defines water quality standards for various toxic materials that are applicable to the waters specified in NAC 445A.124 to 127 and NAC 445A.145 to 225, inclusive. Some of the toxic parameters have 1-hour average (acute) and 96-hour average (chronic) maximum acceptable concentrations, with the 96-hour criteria being the most restrictive. The acute and chronic concentration limits may be exceeded only once every 3 years.

To determine exceedance of the acute and chronic standards, the data were valuated in three year blocks over the five year listing period. For example, block one included years 1, 2 and 3; block two included years 2, 3, and 4; and block three included years 3, 4 and 5. Waterbodies were listed if the acute or chronic water quality standards were exceeded two or more times during any 3 year block. The toxic parameters that do not have acute or chronic standards were evaluated according to the general listing criteria described herein.

Waters Located on Tribal Lands
The 2006 303(d) List does not include any impaired waterbodies on tribal lands as the State of Nevada has no authority to address these waterbodies.

Zinc
Exceedances of the dissolved zinc criteria were identified for a number of waterbodies. However, in many cases the dissolved zinc concentrations were found to be significantly greater than the total recoverable concentrations. Studies conducted by NDEP and the Nevada State Health Laboratory indicated that the filters used during sample collection were contaminated. Beginning in January 2006, NDEP began using a different brand of filter. A review of recent data shows an improvement in the quality of the data and it is expected that many of the waterbodies included on the 2006 303(d) List for zinc will be delisted in future years.

5.3 DELISTING CRITERIA
As a general approach, similar data is needed to delist a waterbody as to list. If the procedures described above indicated a waterbody was not impaired, the waterbody was delisted. For the 2006 303(d) List, waterbodies were delisted if:

- Ten (10) or more data points indicated less than ten percent exceedance of the beneficial use standard;
- A standard was no longer exceeded due to a change of the water quality standard;
- The waterbody was previously listed in error due to faulty data, information or analysis.

The lack of data is never justification for delisting a waterbody.

Glossary

Geometric Mean. The value obtained by taking the "nth" root of the product of "n" numbers. Example: For the dataset (10, 15, 12, 11), the geometric mean = $(10 \times 15 \times 12 \times 11)^{1/4}$

Impaired waterbody. A water that does not attain/maintain the water quality standards throughout the waterbody due to individual or multiple pollutants or other causes of pollution.

Median. For a given set of numbers, the median is the value which has an equal number of values greater and less than it.

Narrative standards. Nonquantitative guidelines that describe the desired water quality goals.

Nonpoint sources. Pollution that is discharged over a wide land area and not from one specific location.

Point sources. Pollutant loads discharge at a specific location from pipes, outfalls, and conveyance channels from either municipal wastewater treatment plants or industrial waste treatment facilities. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agriculture storm water runoff.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). A TMDL is a written, quantitative plan and analysis for attaining and maintaining water quality standards in all seasons for a specific waterbody and pollutant. Total maximum daily loads or TMDLs are an assessment of the maximum amount of pollutant a waterbody can receive without violating water quality standards. TMDLs take into account pollution from all sources, including discharges from sewage treatment facilities and industry; runoff from farms, forests and urban areas; and natural sources. TMDLs provide a way to integrate the management of both point and nonpoint sources of pollution through the establishment of wasteload allocations (WLA) for point source discharges and load allocations (LA) for nonpoint sources of pollution. The TMDL Program is designed to help bring waterbodies into compliance with the water quality standards as needed to support their designated uses such as irrigation, aquatic life, municipal or domestic supply, and water contact recreation.

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ATTACHMENT 1
Nevada's 2006 303(d) List of Impaired Waters

Nevada's 2006 303(d) List is organized with the following columns:

- **Column 1 is the Waterbody Identification (ID) number.**
- **Column 2 is the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A reference for the water quality standard.**
- **Column 3 is the size of the waterbody or reach in mile(s) or acre(s).**
- **Column 4 is the waterbody name.**
- **Column 5 is the extent of the waterbody or reach.**
- **Column 6 is the parameter identified as impaired.**
- **Column 7 indicates if the waterbody/parameter was on the 2004 List or if it is a new 2006 listing.**
- **Column 8 indicates the year a TMDL was developed.**
- **Column 9 indicates the priority ranking for TMDL development.**

Attachment 1 - Nevada's 2006 303(d) List of Impaired Waters

HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Northwest*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV01-NW-01-A_00	124	6 A	Boulder Reservoir	The entire reservoir.				
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
NV01-NW-04-B_00	125	72 A	Wall Canyon Reservoir	The entire reservoir.				
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low

HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Black Rock Desert*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV02-BL-01_00	180	14.4 M	Smoke Creek	Approximately 30 Miles east of Susanville.				
					pH	YES		Low
NV02-BL-09-B_00	125	38 A	Bilk Creek Reservoir	The entire reservoir.				
					Copper	YES		Low
					Oxygen, Dissolved			Low
					pH			Low
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
NV02-BL-11-A_00	124	21.6 M	Quinn River, East Fork	From its origin to the confluence of the east fork and south fork.				
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
NV02-BL-26_00	127	6.25 M	Soldier Meadows Hot Springs (Creek).	From its origins at the springs to Mud Meadow Reservoir.				
					Molybdenum	YES		Low

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4. Although not required, waters for which TMDLs have been developed are included for tracking and planning purposes.

HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Snake River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV03-BR-16_00	221	49.16 M	Bruneau River, West Fork	Control Point at Diamond "A" Road.				
					Turbidity	YES		Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV03-JR-12_00	218	18.6 M	EF Jarbidge River	Control Point at the Nevada-Idaho state line.				
					Temperature, water			Low
NV03-JR-13_00	219	7.44 M	Jarbidge River	Jarbidge River above the town of Jarbidge to source.				
					Copper	YES		Low
					Zinc			Low
NV03-JR-14_00	220	8.98 M	Jarbidge River	Jarbidge River below the town of Jarbidge to the Idaho stateline.				
					Zinc			Low
					Temperature, water			Low
NV03-JR-64_00	220	5.2 M	Jack Creek	From its origin to the Jarbidge River.				
					Zinc	YES		Low
NV03-OW-18_00	222	13.75 M	Owyhee River	Owyhee River from Wildhorse Reservoir to Mill Creek.				
					Manganese	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)		2005	High
					Temperature, water		2005	High
					Turbidity		2005	High
					Copper	YES		Low
NV03-OW-19_00	223	14.71 M	Owyhee River	Owyhee River from Mill Creek to China Dam.				
					Iron		2005	High
					Turbidity		2005	High
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		2005	High
					Phosphorus (Total)		2005	High
					Copper		2005	High
					Temperature, water		2005	High
NV03-OW-25-B_00	125	2264 A	Wildhorse Reservoir.	The entire reservoir.				
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
					Zinc			Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
					Copper			Low
					Manganese	YES		Low
					Fluoride	YES		Low
					Iron	YES		Low
					pH			Low

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3. If Add is blank then the parameter is on 2006 list and was on the 2004 List, if Yes then was not on the 2004 List.
4. Although not required, waters for which TMDLs have been developed are included for tracking and planning purposes.

HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Snake River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV03-OW-27_00	225	75 M	Owyhee River: South Fork	Control Point at the Nevada-Idaho state line.				
					Temperature, water			Low
NV03-OW-28-A_00	124	8.84 M	Jack Creek	From its origin to its confluence with Harrington Creek.				
					Zinc	YES		Low
NV03-OW-34_00	223	1.44 M	Mill Creek	From Rio Tinto Mine to the Owyhee River.				
					pH		2005	High
					Zinc			Low
					Turbidity		2005	High
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		2005	High
					Temperature, water		2005	High
					Nickel	YES		Low
					Manganese	YES		Low
					Iron		2005	High
					Fluoride	YES		Low
					Copper		2005	High
					Cadmium		2005	High
					Total Dissolved Solids		2005	High
NV03-OW-50_00	225	6.1 M	Jerritt Creek	From its origin to the national forest boundary.				
					Total Dissolved Solids			Low
NV03-OW-51_00	225	6 M	Snow Canyon Creek	From its origin to the national forest boundary.				
					Total Dissolved Solids			Low
NV03-OW-52_00	222	8.6 M	Badger Creek	From its origin to the Owyhee River.				
					Arsenic	YES		Low
NV03-OW-68_00	222	1.2 M	Tomasina Gulch	From its origin to Badger Creek.				
					Arsenic	YES		Low
NV03-SR-01_00	215	27.3 M	Big Goose Creek	Control Point at Ranch.				
					Escherichia coli	YES		Low
NV03-SR-02_00	216	37.2 M	Salmon Falls Creek	Control Point at Highway 93 south of Jackpot.				
					Iron			Low
					Turbidity			Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)			Low
					Temperature, water			Low
					Copper	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low

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4. Although not required, waters for which TMDLs have been developed are included for tracking and planning purposes.

HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Snake River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL Year [4]	TMDL Priority
NV03-SR-03_00	217	11.51 M	Shoshone Creek	Control Point: Jackpot to Delaplain Road.				
					Iron			Low
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
					Temperature, water			Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)			Low
					Turbidity			Low
					Zinc			Low
NV03-SR-05-B_00	125	13.9 M	Salmon Falls Creek, South Fork	From the national forest boundary to its confluence with the north fork of Salmon Falls Creek.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV03-SR-09-B_00	125	7.97 M	Cottonwood Creek	From the national forest boundary to its confluence with the south fork of Salmon Falls Creek.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV03-SR-38_00	216	10.1 M	Trout Creek, East Fork	From its origin to its confluence with the West Fork of Trout Creek.				
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES		Low
					Turbidity	YES		Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
NV03-SR-39_00	216	10.1 M	Trout Creek	From the confluence of the East and West fork of Trout Creek to its confluence with Willow Creek.				
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES		Low
					Turbidity	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
NV03-SR-45_00	215	7.9 M	Trout Creek	From the Nevada Oregon state line to Goose Creek.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV03-SR-47_00	216	9.16 M	Trout Creek, West Fork	From its origin to its confluence with the east fork of Trout Creek				
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES		Low
					Turbidity	YES		Low
NV03-SR-54_00	216	3.2 M	Jakes Creek, North Fork	From its origin to its confluence with the middle fork of Jakes Creek.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES		Low
					Turbidity	YES		Low
NV03-SR-55_00	216	7.5 M	Jake Creek, South Fork	From its origin to its confluence with Jakes Creek.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
					Turbidity	YES		Low

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4. Although not required, waters for which TMDLs have been developed are included for tracking and planning purposes.

HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Snake River*								
Waterbody ID	**WQS [1]**	**Size [2]**	**Water Name**	**Location**	**Parameter**	**Add [3]**	**TMDL [4] Year**	**TMDL Priority**
NV03-SR-57_00	125	7.3 M	Cottonwood Creek, North Fork	From its origin to its confluence with Cottonwood Creek.	Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV03-SR-59_00	125	3.5 M	Shack Creek	From the Nevada Idaho state line to its confluence with Bear Creek.	Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV03-SR-62_00	125	3.3 M	Deer Creek, West Fork	From its origin to its confluence with the Deer Creek.	Temperature, water	YES		Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Humboldt River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV04-HR-02_00	204	64.39 M	Humboldt River	Humboldt River from Osino to Palisade.				
					Iron			Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES	1993	High
NV04-HR-03_00	205	76.5 M	Humboldt River	Humboldt River from Palisade to Battle Mountain.				
					Iron			Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		1993	High
					Turbidity			Low
NV04-HR-04_00	206	81.36 M	Humboldt River	Humboldt River from Battle Mountain to Comus.				
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		1993	High
					Turbidity			Low
					Total Dissolved Solids		1993	High
					Phosphorus (Total)		1993	High
					Iron			Low
					Fluoride	YES		Low
					Boron			Low
					Molybdenum	YES		Low
NV04-HR-05_00	207	114.09 M	Humboldt River	Humboldt River from Comus to Imlay.				
					Selenium	YES		Low
					Turbidity			Low
					Iron			Low
					Total Dissolved Solids		1993	High
					Phosphorus (Total)		1993	High
					Molybdenum			Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		1993	High
NV04-HR-06_00	208	1 M	Humboldt River	Humboldt River from Imlay to Woosley.				
					Iron	YES		Low
					Molybdenum			Low
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
NV04-HR-07-C_00	126	13.22 M	Humboldt River	Humboldt River from Woosley to Rodgers Dam (Class C).				
					Total Dissolved Solids			Low
					Iron			Low
NV04-HR-08-D_01	127	20.5 M	Humboldt River	Humboldt River from Rodgers Dam to the Humboldt Sink (Class D).				
					Molybdenum			Low
					Iron			Low
					Boron			Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Humboldt River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL Year [4]	TMDL Priority
NV04-HR-100_00	124	10.6 M	Nelson Creek	From its origin to its confluence with Willow Creek.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV04-HR-122_00	124	13.4 M	Beaver Creek	From its origin to Maggie Creek				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV04-HR-26-B_00	125	28.07 M	Maggie Creek	From where it is formed by tributaries to its confluence with Jack Creek.				
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
NV04-HR-34-A_00	124	16.21 M	Willow Creek	From its origin to Willow Creek Reservoir.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV04-HR-58_00	205	26.24 M	Pine Creek	From its confluence with Dry Creek to the Humboldt River.				
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)			Low
					Turbidity			Low
					Total Dissolved Solids			Low
					Selenium	YES		Low
					pH	YES		Low
					Iron			Low
					Fecal Coliform	YES		Low
					Escherichia coli	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
NV04-HR-59-C_00	126	14.3 M	Maggie Creek	From its confluence with Soap Creek to its confluence with the Humboldt River.				
					pH			Low
NV04-HR-81_00	208	16170 A	Rye Patch Reservoir	Rye Patch Reservoir.				
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory	YES		Low
NV04-HR-83_00	125	15 M	Willow Creek	From its origin to Pine Creek. There are two Willow Creeks draining into Pine Creek, this is the upper				
					Mercury			Low
					Cyanide	YES		Low
NV04-HR-89_00	205	8.3 M	Trout Creek	From its origin to Pine Creek.				
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
NV04-HR-92_00	126	9.1 M	Simon Creek	From its origin to Maggie Creek				
					Total Dissolved Solids			Low
NV04-HR-95_00	204	8.2 M	Woodruff Creek	From its origin to the Humboldt River.				
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES		Low
					Turbidity	YES		Low
NV04-HR-96_00	205	5.4 M	Cole Creek	From its origin to Pine Creek.				
					pH	YES		Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Humboldt River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV04-LH-101_00	124	4.3 M	Sheep Creek	From its origin to the S. F. Little Humboldt River.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV04-LH-46-B_00	125	41.01 M	Little Humboldt River, North Fork	From the National Forest boundary to its confluence with the south fork of the Little Humboldt River.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV04-LH-47-C_00	126	53.52 M	Little Humboldt River	Its entire length				
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
NV04-LH-48-A_00	124	26.03 M	Little Humboldt River, South Fork	From its origin to the Elko-Humboldt county line.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV04-LH-49-B_00	125	14.5 M	Little Humboldt River, South Fork	From the Elko-Humboldt county line to its confluence with the north fork of the Little Humboldt River.				
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
					Copper	YES		Low
					Iron			Low
NV04-LH-61_00	124	5.7 M	Cabin Creek	Its entire length.				
					Fecal Coliform	YES		Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV04-LH-95-B_00	125	2177 A	Chimney Reservoir	The entire reservoir				
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory	YES		Low
NV04-LH-99_00	125	3.4 M	Secret Creek	From its origin to its confluence with the south fork of the little Humboldt River.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV04-MR-104_00	125	6.4 M	Conners Creek	From its origin to the S.F. of Hanks Creek.				
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
NV04-MR-10-B_00	125	53.2 M	Mary's River	Mary's River from T42N, R59E to the Humboldt River (Class B).				
					Oxygen, Dissolved			Low
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV04-MR-98_00	125	15.9 M	Hanks Creek	From its origin to its confluence with the Marys River.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV04-NF-125_00	124	1.1 M	Water Canyon Creek	From its origin to the North Fork Humboldt River.				
					Total Dissolved Solids			Low
					Selenium			Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Humboldt River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL Year [4]	TMDL Priority
NV04-NF-126_00	124	1.3 M	Sammy Creek	From its origin to the N. F. Humboldt River.				
					Total Dissolved Solids			Low
					Arsenic			Low
					Selenium			Low
NV04-NF-127_00	124	1.2 M	Dry Creek	From its origin to the N. F. Humboldt River.				
					Selenium			Low
					Total Dissolved Solids			Low
NV04-NF-16-A_00	124	6.1 M	Humboldt River, North Fork and Tributaries	From its origin to the national forest boundary.				
					Selenium			Low
NV04-NF-17-B_00	125	40.56 M	Humboldt River, North Fork	NF Humboldt River from the National Forest Boundary to its confluence with Beaver Creek.				
					Oxygen, Dissolved	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
NV04-NF-56-B_00	125	44.02 M	Humboldt River, North Fork	From its confluence with Beaver Creek to its confluence with the Humboldt River.				
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
NV04-NF-93_00	125	9.9 M	Sheep Creek	From its origin to the N. F. Humboldt River.				
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
NV04-NF-97_00	125	10.6 M	Indian Creek	From its origin to its confluence with the north fork of the Humboldt River.				
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
NV04-RR-38-B_00	125	62.69 M	Reese River B	From its confluence with Indian Creek to State Route 722 (old U.S. Highway 50).				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
					pH	YES		Low
NV04-RR-40-A_00	124	6.23 M	San Juan Creek	From its origin to the national forest boundary.				
					Fecal Coliform	YES		Low
NV04-SF-57-B_00	125	12.81 M	Huntington Creek	From its confluence with Smith Creek to its confluence with the South Fork of the Humboldt River.				
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
NV04-SF-62_00	125	23.9 M	Dixie Creek	From its origin to its confluence with the south fork of the Humboldt River.				
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Humboldt River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV04-SF-82_00	125	1650 A	South Fork Reservoir	South Fork Reservoir.				
					Oxygen, Dissolved	YES		Low
					pH			Low
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Truckee River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV06-SC-40-C_00	126	6100 A	Washoe Lakes	The entire lakes.				
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory	YES		Low
NV06-SC-41-C_00	126	5.41 M	Steamboat Creek	From Little Washoe Lakes to gaging station number 10-349300 located in the S 1/2 of Sec 33, T18N, R20E M.D.B. & M.				
					Mercury			Low
NV06-SC-42-D_00	127	12.5 M	Steamboat Creek	From gaging station numbrt 10-349300, located in the S 1/2 of section 33, T. 18 N., R. 20 E., M.D.B. & M., to its confluence with the Truckee River (Class D).				
					Boron			Low
					Zinc	YES		Low
					Mercury			Low
					Copper	YES		Low
					Arsenic			Low
					Iron			Low
NV06-SC-45-B_00	125	9.07 M	Franktown Creek	From the first irrigation diversion near the west line of section 9, T. 16 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B. & M. to Washoe Lake.				
					Iron	YES		Low
					Oxygen, Dissolved			Low
					Zinc			Low
NV06-SC-49-B_00	125	3 A	Davis Lake	The entire lake.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV06-SC-55-A_00	127	4.34 M	Thomas Creek	Thomas Creek from source to National Forest Boundary.				
					Copper	YES		Low
					Zinc			Low
NV06-SC-63-B_00	126	4.6 M	White's Creek	Below Steamboat Ditch.				
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
					Total Dissolved Solids			Low
					Zinc			Low
					Boron			Low
					Arsenic			Low
					Fecal Coliform	YES		Low
NV06-SC-64_00	127	4 M	Thomas Creek	Below Steamboat Ditch.				
					Iron	YES		Low
NV06-SC-66_00	127	0.7 M	Alexander Ditch	From Alexander Lake to Steamboat Creek.				
					Arsenic	YES		Low
					Boron	YES		Low
					Iron	YES		Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Truckee River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV06-SC-67_00	127	2.1 M	Boynton Slough	From its origin to Steamboat Creek.				
					Copper	YES		Low
NV06-SC-73_00	127	24.9 M	Steamboat Ditch	Its entire length.				
					Iron	YES		Low
NV06-SC-79_00	127	19.8 A	Virginia Lake	The entire lake.				
					Copper	YES		Low
NV06-TB-08_00	191	122800 A	Lake Tahoe	The entire Lake				
					Clarity			High
NV06-TB-10_00	1915	1.7 M	Second Creek	From its origin to Second Creek Drive.				
					Zinc	YES		Low
NV06-TB-11_00	1915	1.24 M	Wood Creek	From its origin to Lake Tahoe				
					Escherichia coli	YES		Low
					Zinc			Low
NV06-TB-12_00	1915	0.31 M	Third Creek	From its origin to Lake Tahoe				
					Zinc			Low
NV06-TB-14_00	1915	3.11 M	Incline Creek, West Fork	From its origin to Incline Creek.				
					Zinc			Low
NV06-TB-15_00	1915	4.66 M	Incline Creek, East Fork	From its origin to Incline Creek.				
					Zinc	YES		Low
NV06-TB-16_00	1915	0.2 M	Incline Creek	From the confluence of the east and west forks to Lake Tahoe.				
					Iron			Low
NV06-TB-26_00	1915	3.83 M	Glenbrook Creek	From its origin to Lake Tahoe				
					Iron			Low
NV06-TB-84_00	1915	0.5 M	First Creek	From Knotty Creek Drive to Lake Tahoe.				
					Zinc	YES		Low
NV06-TR-02_00	185	15.2 M	Truckee River	Truckee River from CA stateline to Idlewild.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV06-TR-03_00	186	6.25 M	Truckee River	Truckee River from Idlewild to East McCarran Blvd.				
					Temperature, water			Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES		Low
NV06-TR-04_00	187	5.85 M	Truckee River	Truckee River from East McCarran Blvd to Lockwood..				
					Phosphorus (Total)		1994	High

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4. Although not required, waters for which TMDLs have been developed are included for tracking and planning purposes.

HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Truckee River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV06-TR-05_00	188	15.15 M	Truckee River	Truckee River from Lockwood to Derby Dam.				
					Phosphorus (Total)		1994	High
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
					Turbidity			Low
NV06-TR-06_00	189	11.22 M	Truckee River	Truckee River from Derby Dam to Wadsworth.				
					Turbidity			Low
					Phosphorus (Total)		1994	High
					Temperature, water			Low
NV06-TR-58-C_00	126	30 A	Tracy Pond	The entire area.				
					Copper	YES		Low
					pH			Low
NV06-TR-65_00	187	77 A	Sparks Marina	The entire reservoir.				
					Nitrogen (Total)	YES		Low
					Oxygen, Dissolved	YES		Low
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
NV06-TR-76_00	185	5.3 M	Alum Creek	From its origin to the Truckee River.				
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES		Low
					Turbidity	YES		Low
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
					Phosphorus Ortho	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
					Escherichia coli	YES		Low
					Iron	YES		Low
					Sulfates	YES		Low
NV06-TR-77_00	185	4.1 M	Chalk Creek	From its origin to the Truckee River.				
					Sulfates	YES		Low
					Phosphorus Ortho	YES		Low
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
					Selenium	YES		Low
NV06-TR-78_00	187	6 M	North Truckee Drain	From its origin to the Truckee River.				
					Turbidity	YES		Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES		Low

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4. Although not required, waters for which TMDLs have been developed are included for tracking and planning purposes.

HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Carson River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV08-CR-01_00	147	0.1 M	Carson River, West Fork	West Fork Carson River at the state line.				
					Copper	YES		Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES	2007	High
					Zinc			Low
NV08-CR-02_00	148	3.79 M	Bryant Creek	Near the state line.				
					Temperature, water			Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		2003	High
					Turbidity		2003	High
					Color	YES		Low
					Iron		2003	High
					Nickel		2003	High
NV08-CR-03_00	149	0.1 M	Carson River, East Fork	East Fork Carson River at state line.				
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES	2007	High
					Turbidity	YES	2007	High
NV08-CR-04_00	150	10.48 M	Carson River, East Fork	EF Carson River from Stateline to Riverview Mobile Home Park.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES	2007	High
					Turbidity		2007	High
					Zinc	YES		Low
NV08-CR-05_01	151	6.4 M	Carson River, East Fork	EF Carson River at Riverview Mobile Home Park to Highwat 88.				
					Copper	YES		Low
					Temperature, water			Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES	2007	High
					Turbidity		2007	High
NV08-CR-05_02	151	2.8 M	Carson River, East Fork	EF Carson River from Highway 88 to Muller Lane				
					Temperature, water			Low
					Turbidity		2007	High
					Copper	YES		Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Carson River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV08-CR-06_01	152	11.4 M	Carson River, East & West Fork	Carson River, the East and West Forks from Muller Lane to the confluence and the main stem Carson River to Genoa Lane.				
					Fecal Coliform			Low
					Iron			Low
					Oxygen, Dissolved	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)		2005	High
					Temperature, water			Low
					Turbidity		2007	High
					Escherichia coli			Low
NV08-CR-06_02	152	4.1 M	Carson River, East & West Fork	Carson River, the West Fork from the state line to Muller Lane.				
					Phosphorus (Total)		2005	High
					Temperature, water			Low
					Turbidity		2007	High
NV08-CR-07_00	153	5.88 M	Carson River	Genoa Lane to Cradlebaugh Bridge.				
					Phosphorus (Total)		2005	High
					Temperature, water			Low
					Turbidity		2007	High
NV08-CR-08_00	154	6.34 M	Carson River	Cradlebaugh Bridge to Mexican Ditch Gage.				
					Turbidity		2007	High
					Phosphorus (Total)		2005	High
					Temperature, water			Low
NV08-CR-09_00	155	7.82 M	Carson River	Mexican Ditch Gage to New Empire.				
					Oxygen, Dissolved	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)		2005	High
					Temperature, water			Low
					Turbidity		2007	High
NV08-CR-10_00	156	16.82 M	Carson River	New Empire to Dayton Bridge.				
					Iron			Low
					Mercury in Sediment			Low
					Phosphorus (Total)		2005	High
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		2007	High
NV08-CR-11_00	157	25.5 M	Carson River	Dayton Bridge to Weeks Bridge at Highway 95.				
					Mercury in Sediment			Low
					Iron			Low
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory			Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Carson River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV08-CR-12_00	158	6.8 M	Carson River	Weeks Bridge at Highway 95 to Lahontan Reservoir.				
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory			Low
					Mercury in Sediment			Low
NV08-CR-13-C_00	126	40.46 M	Carson River, Lower	From Lahontan Res. to Carson Sink (the natural channel).				
					Boron	YES		Low
					Copper	YES		Low
					Iron			Low
					Manganese	YES		Low
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory			Low
					Mercury in Sediment			Low
					Molybdenum	YES		Low
NV08-CR-14-A_00	124	2.96 M	Daggett Creek	From its origin to the Carson River.				
					Iron	YES		Low
					Zinc	YES		Low
NV08-CR-18-B_00	125	4.2 M	Clear Creek	From gaging station number 10-3105, located in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of section 1, T. 14 N., R. 19 E., M. D. B. & M., to the Cartson River.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
					Oxygen, Dissolved	YES		Low
					Iron	YES		Low
					Fecal Coliform	YES		Low
NV08-CR-21-C_00	126	10.05 M	V-Line Canal	From the Carson diversion dam to its division into the S & L Canals.				
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory			Low
NV08-CR-22-C_00	126	500 A	Rattlesnake Reservoir	Also known as S-Line Reservoir. The entire reservoir				
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory			Low
NV08-CR-23-C_00	126	3500 A	Indian Lakes	All the lakes, including Upper Lake, Likes Lake, Papoose Lake, Big Indian Lake, Little Cottonwood Lake, Big Cottonwood Lake, and East Lake.				
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory			Low
					Molybdenum	YES		Low
					pH	YES		Low
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Carson River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV08-CR-24-C_00	126	22.57 M	Diagonal Drain	Its entire length.				
					Molybdenum	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory			Low
					Iron	YES		Low
					Boron	YES		Low
					Arsenic	YES		Low
					Manganese	YES		Low
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
NV08-CR-25-C_00	126	2000 A	South Carson Lake	Also known as Government Pasture, and Greenhead Gun Club - The entire lake.				
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory			Low
NV08-CR-26-C_00	126	200 A	Harmon Reservoir	The entire reservoir.				
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory			Low
					Iron	YES		Low
NV08-CR-27-C_00	126	19326 A	Stillwater Marsh	All that area of Stillwater Marsh east of Westside Road and north of the community of Stillwater.				
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory			Low
					Arsenic			Low
					Boron			Low
NV08-CR-28-D_00	127	1920 A	Stillwater Marsh	All that area of Stillwater Marsh not designated as class C.				
					Boron	YES		Low
					Iron			Low
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory			Low
NV08-CR-29_00	153	8.4 M	Brockliss Slough	Its entire length.				
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
					Turbidity			Low
					Temperature, water			Low
					Fecal Coliform	YES		Low
					Escherichia coli	YES		Low
					Copper	YES		Low
					Iron			Low
					Zinc	YES		Low
NV08-CR-32_00	151	9 M	Indian Creek	From the state line to the east fork of the Carson River.				
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV08-CR-33_00	151	3.7 M	Martin Slough	The entire slough.				
					Fecal Coliform	YES		Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Carson River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV08-CR-34_00	153	0.23 M	Ambrosetti Creek	From Ambrosetti Pond to the Carson River.				
					Turbidity	YES		Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
					Color	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
NV08-CR-35_00	151	4.6 M	Cottonwood Slough	Its entire length.				
					Turbidity	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV08-CR-36_00	158	30.8 M	Truckee Canal	Its entire length.				
					Zinc	YES		Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES		Low
					pH	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
NV08-CR-37_00	126	11.5 M	L Line Canal	From the V Line Canal to the Diagonal Drain.				
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory			Low
NV08-CR-38_00	152	5.3 M	Rocky Ditch	Its entire length.				
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	YES		Low
					Turbidity	YES		Low
NV08-CR-41_00	153	2.9 M	Big Ditch Slough	Its entire length.				
					Color	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV08-CR-44_00	126	10.8 M	Stillwater Slough	Its entire length.				
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory			Low
NV08-CR-46_00	158	14180 A	Lahontan Reservoir	The entire reservoir.				
					Manganese	YES		Low
					Turbidity			Low
					Total Suspended Solids (TSS)			Low
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
					Oxygen, Dissolved	YES		Low
					Mercury in Sediment			Low
					Iron			Low
					Copper	YES		Low
					Cadmium	YES		Low
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory			Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Walker River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV09-WR-01_00	160	0.1 M	Walker River, West Fork	At the state line.				
					Zinc	YES		Low
NV09-WR-02_00	161	987.54 A	Topaz Lake	Topaz Lake (Nevada portion)				
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
					Temperature, water			Low
NV09-WR-03_00	162	16.9 M	Walker River, West Fork	West Walker River from CA stateline to Wellington.				
					Temperature, water			Low
NV09-WR-04_00	163	31.1 M	Walker River, West Fork	West Walker River from Wellington to the confluence with the E. Walker.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV09-WR-06_00	165	0.1 M	Walker River, East Fork	East Fork Walker River at the state line.				
					pH			Low
					Temperature, water			Low
NV09-WR-07_00	1655	22.94 M	Walker River, East Fork	East Walker River at Bridge B-1475 to the East Walker River at the state line.				
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
					pH			Low
NV09-WR-08_00	166	41.6 M	Walker River, East Fork	East Walker River above the confluence with the West Walker to Bridge B-1475.				
					Temperature, water			Low
					Iron			Low
NV09-WR-09_00	167	39.2 M	Walker River	From the confluence of the West and East Walker River to the inlet of Weber Reservoir.				
					Iron			Low
NV09-WR-10_00	168	25.7 M	Walker River	Walker River from the outlet of Weber Reservoir to the inlet of Walker Lake.				
					pH	YES		Low
NV09-WR-11_00	1696	35490 A	Walker Lake	The entire lake.				
					Arsenic	YES		Low
					Cadmium	YES		Low
					Molybdenum	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
					Selenium	YES		Low
					Total Dissolved Solids		2005	High
NV09-WR-12_00	169	23.39 M	Desert Creek	Desert Creek from the CA stateline to the West Walker River.				
					Temperature, water			Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Walker River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL Year [4]	TMDL Priority
NV09-WR-13-C_01	126	183 A	Mason Valley Wildlife Area (North Pond)	The Entire Pond				
					Arsenic	YES		Low
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
					pH	YES		Low
					Boron	YES		Low
					Oxygen, Dissolved	YES		Low
					Copper	YES		Low
NV09-WR-18-A_00	124	8.33 M	Corey Creek	From its origin to the point of diversion of the town of Hawthorne near the west line of section 3, T. 7 N., R. 29 E., M. D. B. & M.				
					Total Dissolved Solids			Low

HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Central*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL Year [4]	TMDL Priority
NV10-CE-33-C_00	126	136 A	Comins Reservoir	The entire reservoir.				
					Mercury Fish Consumption Advisory	YES		Low
					pH			Low

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4. Although not required, waters for which TMDLs have been developed are included for tracking and planning purposes.

HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Colorado River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV13-CL-01_00	192	18.5 M	Colorado River	Colorado River from Lake Mojave inlet to CA stateline.				
					Temperature, water			Low
NV13-CL-02_00	193	31.27 M	Colorado River	Colorado River from Hoover Dam to Lake Mojave inlet.				
					Oxygen, Dissolved	YES		Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV13-CL-06_00	201	5.12 M	Las Vegas Wash	From the confluence of Las Vegas Wash with Lake Mead to Telephone Line Rd.				
					Iron			Low
					Molybdenum	YES		Low
					Selenium			Low
NV13-CL-07_00	175	4.5 M	Virgin River	Virgin River from Arizona stateline to Mesquite.				
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
					Temperature, water			Low
					Iron			Low
					Boron		2003	High
NV13-CL-09_00	177	25.75 M	Virgin River	Virgin River from Mesquite to river mouth at Lake Mead.				
					Iron			Low
					Manganese	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
					Temperature, water			Low
					Boron		2002	High
NV13-CL-10_00	178	0.81 M	Beaver Dam Wash	Above Schroeder Reservior.				
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV13-CL-11_00	210	13.63 M	Muddy River	Muddy River from river source to Glendale.				
					Temperature, water			Low
					Phosphorus (Total)			Low
					Iron			Low
					Oxygen, Dissolved	YES		Low
NV13-CL-12_01	211	5.6 M	Muddy River	Muddy River from Glendale to Wells Siding Diversion				
					Iron			Low
NV13-CL-12_02	211	10.8 M	Muddy River	Muddy River from Wells Siding Diversion to river mouth at Lake Mead.				
					Boron			Low
					Temperature, water			Low
					Molybdenum	YES		Low
					Manganese	YES		Low
					Iron			Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Colorado River*

Waterbody ID	WQS [1]	Size [2]	Water Name	Location	Parameter	Add [3]	TMDL [4] Year	TMDL Priority
NV13-CL-20-B_00	125	126 A	Hay Meadow Reservoir	The entire reservoir.				
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
NV13-CL-21-C_00	126	202 A	Nesbitt Lake	The entire lake.				
					Arsenic	YES		Low
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
NV13-CL-25-C_00	126	58 A	Echo Canyon Reservoir	The entire reservoir.				
					Iron			Low
					pH			Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV13-CL-32_00	212	63.9 M	Meadow Valley Wash	From Caliente to Rox.				
					Boron	YES		Low
					Phosphorus (Total)	YES		Low
					Temperature, water	YES		Low
NV13-CL-34_00	125	176.7 A	Tule Meadows Reservoir	The entire reservoir.				
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
NV13-CL-35_00	125	275 A	Cold Springs Reservoir	The entire reservoir.				
					pH	YES		Low
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
NV13-CL-39_00	199	18.8 M	Flamingo Wash	Above Las Vegas Wash.				
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
					Selenium	YES		Low
NV13-CL-40_00	199	7.8 M	Sloan Channel	From its origin to Las Vegas Wash				
					pH	YES		Low
					Selenium	YES		Low
NV13-CL-41_00	199	2.7 M	Monson Channel	From its origin to Las Vegas Wash				
					Selenium	YES		Low
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
NV13-CL-42_00	199	21.2 M	Duck Creek	From its origin to Las Vegas Wash.				
					Selenium	YES		Low
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
NV13-CL-44_00	199	7.4 M	Las Vegas Creek	From its origin to Las Vegas Wash				
					pH	YES		Low
					Selenium	YES		Low

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HYDROGRAPHIC REGION *Colorado River*								
Waterbody ID	**WQS [1]**	**Size [2]**	**Water Name**	**Location**	**Parameter**	**Add [3]**	**TMDL [4] Year**	**TMDL Priority**
NV13-CL-45_00	199	11.1 M	Las Vegas Wash above treatment Plants	Las Vegas Wash above treatment Plants				
					Total Dissolved Solids	YES		Low
					Iron	YES		Low
					Selenium	YES		Low

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