



## **Supporting Documentation**

**Indian Creek, Fayette and Westmoreland Counties**

**Nomination for Critical Water Planning Area**

**Under Pennsylvania State Water Plan**

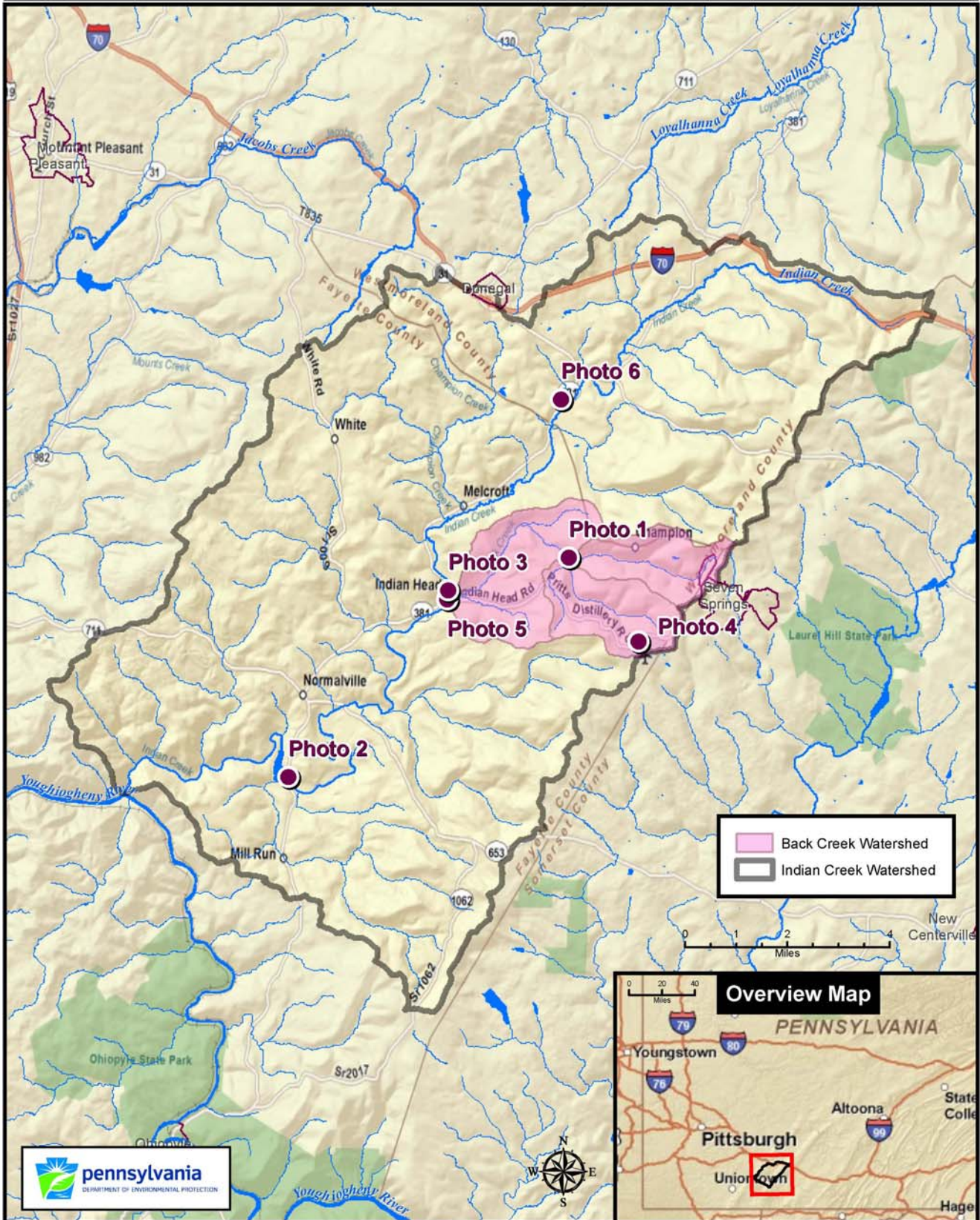
**August 2009**





# Indian Creek Watershed

## Westmoreland & Fayette Counties





# Photos of Watershed



Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6

## Purpose

This document provides a summarization of information supporting the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) findings as to whether a nomination for the Indian Creek (or certain tributaries) would satisfy the Critical Water Planning (CWPA) designation criteria. Attached as part of this document is a report entitled “Verification of Water Analysis Screening Tool Results for the Indian Creek Watershed, Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, Pennsylvania” prepared by the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) as part of the process for identification of critical water planning areas by DEP.

## Watershed Characteristics

Thorough descriptions of the Indian Creek Watershed may be found in the studies referred to later in this document.

The watershed is predominately undeveloped with a majority of its area forested with a few areas of agricultural land use with only slight modification due to human activity such as strip and deep mining, forestry and agriculture. However, mining has impacted water resources through water quality degradation (AMD) and siltation. Indian Creek is classified as High Quality Cold Water Fishery (HQ-CWF) with tributaries classified as CWF or HQ-CWF. Camp Run is classified Exceptional Value (EV).

Estimations completed for the watersheds during this planning process project population in the Indian Creek to decrease by over 22% by 2010, over 22% by 2020 and over 23% over year 2000 figures.

Drainage area (mi <sup>2</sup> )	Miles Total Streams	Miles HQ Streams	Total EV Miles	% Forest	% Agriculture	% Other	2000 Population	2030 Population
125	276	112	6	79%	16%	4%	8,057	6,125

Summary Table – Indian Creek Watershed

## Problem Statement

Ninety five percent (95%) of registered water use in the watershed is estimated as coming from public water supply sector with 96% of all registered water use coming from groundwater, 2% from surface water and 2% estimated as either groundwater or surface water.

A Rivers Conservation Plan (RCP) was completed in 2001 for the Mountain Watershed Association. The RCP identified a number of water supply issues within the watershed. Iron, sulfur, manganese, aluminum, pH and conductivity problems associated with mining results in premature failure of copper pipes and hot water tanks. The Indian Creek Valley Water Authority is the main water supplier in the watershed and relies on several springs in the Back Creek Tributary – Grimm Spring and Pritts Spring and a well near the confluence of Neals Run and Trout Run with a backup supply purchases from the Mill Run Reservoir.

The RCP also noted that the use of water for snow making purposes at Seven Springs Mountain Resort has an impact on the seasonal availability of water in the watershed from its withdrawal from the Pritts Spring in the Indian Creek watershed and use in the Laurel Hill Creek Watershed.

Details on the water analysis screening and data verification are provided in the attached report prepared by the United States Geologic Survey (USGS). The USGS verification report indicates three of the four “yellow” pour points, or those having negative Screening Indicator values are located in the Back Creek tributary which are attributed to the combined public water supply withdrawals and commercial (snow making) associated withdrawals. Outside the Back Creek and Laurel Run tributaries, no other water quantity related issues were identified in the verification study.

Therefore, the results of the screening and verification work in combination with non-numerical or “quantitative” factors including previous and ongoing studies indicates there is sufficient evidence presented so far that a nomination for the Back Creek tributary of Indian Creek would meet the designation criteria. Following are a list of factors that may be considered by during the designation process.

### Factors to consider in nomination decision

Category of Factor	Factor	Applied to this watershed
Water Supplies	Documented water supply issues	Water supply infrastructure issues as documented in RCP. Local perceptions of seasonal lower flows in the Back Creek tributary. Indian Creek Valley Water Authority production declines in 2002, increases in population served has Authority purchasing water from Ohiopyle Borough.
Negative Screening Indicators (SI) and/or percentage (SIP) at pour points	Negative SI, SIP numbers at pour points	Three of four negative points in Back Creek tributary
	Relatively high magnitudes of negative SI, SIP	Between -93% up to -826%
	Groupings of negative pour points	Three on Back Creek and one Laurel Run
Population	Population densities	Not high. Concentrations of developed areas at resorts
	High projected population growth	Low, but increase in commercial employees expected to grow through 2030
Development	Projected water demand from industry and other sectors	Water use in the resort sector and may increase water demands.
Watershed Size	Small watersheds <50 mi <sup>2</sup>	<50 mi <sup>2</sup> (Back Creek Trib to Indian Creek)
Stream Designations	Extent of HQ/EV streams	HQ
Existing problems	Existing water resource issues such as flooding, stormwater, drought, water quality	Water quality issues in much of Indian Creek. One resident perceived diminishment of water in Back Creek as compared to years past.

<b>Category of Factor</b>	<b>Factor</b>	<b>Applied to this watershed</b>
Existing Planning Investment	Presence of Storm Water 167 plans, rivers conservation plans, source water protection plans, etc.	Rivers Conservation Plan Sept 2001.
Solutions to problems	Potential for viable solutions	Opportunities exist for planning to manage resources for competing water uses, public water supply and recreational use

### **Contacts with stakeholders**

As part of the verification process for watersheds across the state, contacts were made with particular stakeholders that resulted in verbal information received about water use in the watershed as well as comments on the verification process. The table below indicates whether any official written comments were received by DEP or the USGS in response to the mailed verification report.

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Date DEP mailed verification report to stakeholders</b>	<b>Written comments on verification report?</b>
Indian Creek Valley Water Authority	January 14, 2009	None
Seven Springs Municipal Authority		None

### **References to recent relevant studies**

<b>Name of Study</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Web Link</b>
Indian Creek River Conservation Plan	Prepared for Mountain Watershed Association	September 2001	<a href="http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/brc/rivers/riversconservation/registry/77indian.aspx">http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/brc/rivers/riversconservation/registry/77indian.aspx</a>

## **Verification of Water Analysis Screening Tool Results for Indian Creek watershed, Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, Pennsylvania**

This summary provides a brief description of verification of water use data, including registered and estimated, any mitigation efforts, and potential aquatic resource influences for the Indian Creek watershed, located in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, Pennsylvania. Water use data from 2003 were compiled and input into a Geographic Information System-based Water Analysis Screening Tool (WAST) to identify potential aquatic resource influences throughout the 125 square mile (mi<sup>2</sup>) Indian Creek watershed. Results from this watershed and others will be used by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PaDEP) and Regional and Statewide Water Resources Committees to help identify Critical Water Planning Areas (CWPA) across the state. If this watershed is chosen to be nominated as a CWPA, a more comprehensive report will be developed.

The WAST uses a mouth-of-watershed or “pour-point” concept to compare net withdrawals (total withdrawals minus total discharges) to predetermined initial screening criteria (ISC). The ISC is a percentage of the 7-day, 10-year low flow (7Q10) which is determined from regression equations (Stuckey, 2006). The results of the WAST is a Screening Indicator (SI) expressed as rates in million gallons per day (Mgal/d), and is equal to  $ISC - (\text{total withdrawals} - \text{total discharges}) \pm \text{any impoundment evaporation or mitigation factors}$ . When the SI is presented as a percentage of the ISC, the result is a dimensionless screening indicator (SIP) useful for comparing different watersheds with varying drainage areas and natural flows. Potential aquatic resource conflicts may occur in watersheds when the SI is negative (Stuckey, 2008).

The ISC used in the analysis for the Indian Creek watershed was 50 percent of the 7Q10 because there are no Class A trout streams in carbonate areas within the watershed (Stuckey, 2008). There are, however, several tributaries and a portion of the mainstem of Indian Creek upstream from the confluence with Champion Creek, designated as special protection ‘High Quality’ (HQ) waters. Camp Run, a tributary to Indian Creek is designated as a special protection water of ‘Exceptional Value’ by the PaDEP. The Indian Creek Dam in the Indian Creek watershed has a conservation release requirement of 1.2 Mgal/d, and the owner of the dam, Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County (MAWC) has never requested a waiver to reduce the conservation release. A release of up to 5.0 Mgal/d is made from the dam as part of a water allocation permit for MAWC. The USGS has two long term streamflow gaging stations in the watershed, Indian Creek at Nebo (03082100) and Poplar Run near Normalville (03082200).

In 2003, withdrawals in the Indian Creek watershed including those from registered users and estimates for unregistered water use points totaled 0.623 Mgal/d (table 1). Unregistered withdrawals are estimated for water use categories with water use known to be underreported using water use factors (Stuckey, 2008). There are 14 registered withdrawals, 7 discharge facilities, and 59 estimated unregistered water use points (some of which, such as self-supplied residential water use points, represent a larger area). Registered withdrawals total 0.614 Mgal/d (98 percent of all withdrawals). Public supply withdrawals total 0.595 Mgal/d (95 percent of all withdrawals). Withdrawals by unregistered users are estimated at 0.010 Mgal/d (2 percent of all withdrawals). There are no electric or agricultural water uses. In 2003, wastewater discharges totaled 0.040 Mgal/d within the Indian Creek watershed.

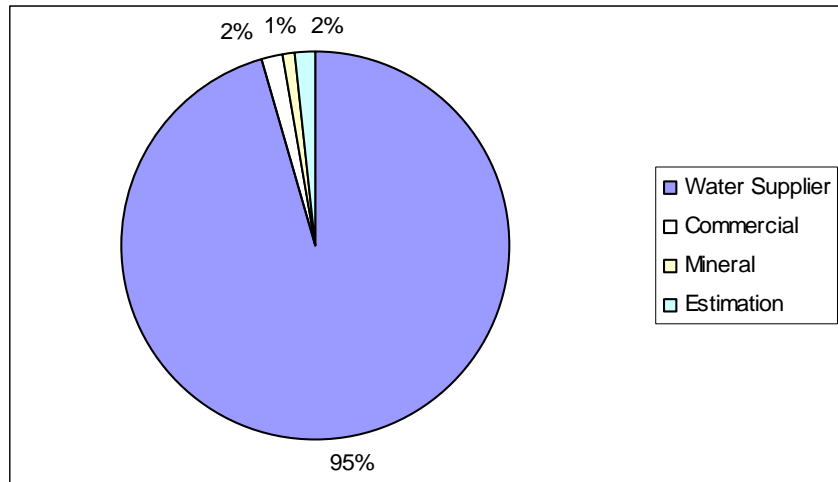
**Table 1.** Summary of water discharges and withdrawals within Indian Creek watershed, Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, 2003.

Water Use	Number of water use points	Number of values >= 0.01 Mgal/d	Water use, in Mgal/d				Percent of total water use
			Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Total	
DISCHARGES							
ALL DISCHARGES	7	2	0.006	0.001	0.016	0.040	--
WITHDRAWALS							
ALL WITHDRAWALS	73	6	--	--	--	0.623	--
SUMMARY OF WITHDRAWALS BY SOURCE							
Ground water <sup>1</sup>	12	6	0.050	0.000	0.145	0.601	96
Surface water <sup>1</sup>	2	0	0.006	0.004	0.009	0.013	2
Other <sup>2</sup>	59	0	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.010	2
SUMMARY OF WITHDRAWALS BY WATER-USE CATEGORY							
REGISTRATION							
Water supplier	7	6	0.085	0.000	0.145	0.595	95
Commercial	3	0	0.004	0.000	0.009	0.011	2
Mineral	4	0	0.002	0.000	0.004	0.008	1
ESTIMATION							
Self-supplied residential	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.004	1
Commercial	11	0	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.006	1

<sup>1</sup> as described in registration data; does not include estimated water use

<sup>2</sup> estimated water use not identified as ground water or surface water





**Figure 1.** Water withdrawn by selected categories within Indian Creek watershed, Fayette and Westmoreland Counties Pennsylvania, 2003.

Verification of water use in the watershed included corrections to the database to remove registered water use at a trout farm. Water used at fish farms and fish hatcheries have been excluded from the analysis because water use at these facilities generally flows directly through without diminishing the quantity of water available for immediate re-use. Other corrections include the reduction of estimated use for an unregistered golf course based on information supplied by the facility, and an additional withdrawal provided by a mineral facility. A commercial facility in neighboring watershed exports water from a pond in the Back Creek watershed. At this time, an estimated use from the pond is unknown. An estimated use for an unregistered 18-hole golf course was removed because the facility exists outside of the Indian Creek watershed.

In 2003 there were two public suppliers, or Community Water Systems (CWS), in the watershed. One CWS is defined in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) as a “Small” system serving a population between 501 and 3,300. The other CWS is defined as a “Medium” system with 3,301 to 10,000 population served. Both CWS utilize groundwater, although one CWS maintains an interconnection to purchase surface water if necessary and has a surface water intake used as a supplementary source.

Operators of dams may be subject to conservation releases and pass-by flows. Conservation releases and pass-bys are determined for different purposes, but both are intended to provide a specific minimum stream flow downstream from a dam or intake structure. In the Indian Creek watershed, Indian Creek Dam has a conservation release of 1.2 Mgal/d. Approximately 4.8 of the 5.0 Mgal/d permitted allocation is routinely released to meet a withdrawal on the Youghioghny River by MAWC. To date (2008), MAWC has never requested relief from meeting the conservation release, which might occur during extended or severe droughts (table 2).

**Table 2.** Mitigation summary for Indian Creek watershed, Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, Pennsylvania, 2003.

[Mgal, million gallons; Mgal/d, million gallons per day; --, not applicable]

Dam and Reservoirs				Conservation Release <sup>2</sup>							Associated Withdrawal (Mgal/d)			Note
Name	Permittee	Stream Name	Use	Initial Screening Criteria <sup>1</sup> (Mgal/d)	Normal Storage (Mgal)	50-yr safe yield (Mgal/d)	Amount (Mgal/d)	Waiver requested <sup>3</sup>	Reduced Release Due to Requested Waiver (Mgal/d)	Additional Discharge to Adjust for Conservation Release <sup>4</sup> (Mgal/d)	From Pool	Water Supply (or other) Release	Withdrawal plus any Conservation Release times 180 days <sup>5</sup>	
Indian Creek Reservoir	Westmoreland County Municipal Authority	Indian Creek	Public Water Supply	1.16	251	--	1.20	No	--	0.04	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Initial Screening Criteria is 50 percent of the 7-day, 10-year low flow as determined from regression equations, unless otherwise noted.

<sup>2</sup> Conservation release refers to a release made at the dam to supplement flow.

<sup>3</sup> A facility may request a waiver or reduction from their conservation release or pass-by requirements; information compiled from facility and PaDEP.

<sup>4</sup> A discharge may be added to the analysis equal to the conservation release or pass-by requirement minus the initial screening criteria to account for storage or minimum flow requirement.

<sup>5</sup> To determine if storage is sufficient to maintain the withdrawal and associated conservation release for half a year, the sum is multiplied by 180 days.

<sup>6</sup> If storage is sufficient, a discharge equal to the withdrawal amount will be added to the analysis.

<sup>7</sup> Pass-by requirement is a required minimum flow past a point on a stream, usually at an intake or streamflow gaging station; withdrawals may be reduced or suspended to maintain required minimum flow.

Indian Creek Valley Water Authority and Seven Springs Municipal Authority make withdrawals within Indian Creek watershed. Indian Creek Valley Water Authority also purchases water from a CWS outside of the watershed. Seven Springs withdrawals about 45 percent of the Authority's water from Indian Creek watershed and the balance from Laurel Hill Creek watershed to the east. Through contract agreement with MAWC, Indian Creek Valley Water Authority may withdrawal up to 1.0 Mgal/d from Indian Creek Reservoir, but the withdrawal from the reservoir is supplementary to their groundwater sources and was not used in 2003. Normal storage for the Indian Creek reservoir is 251 million gallons (Mgal/) (table 2). For screening purposes, a discharge was added that was equal to the conservation release minus the ISC for the reservoir.

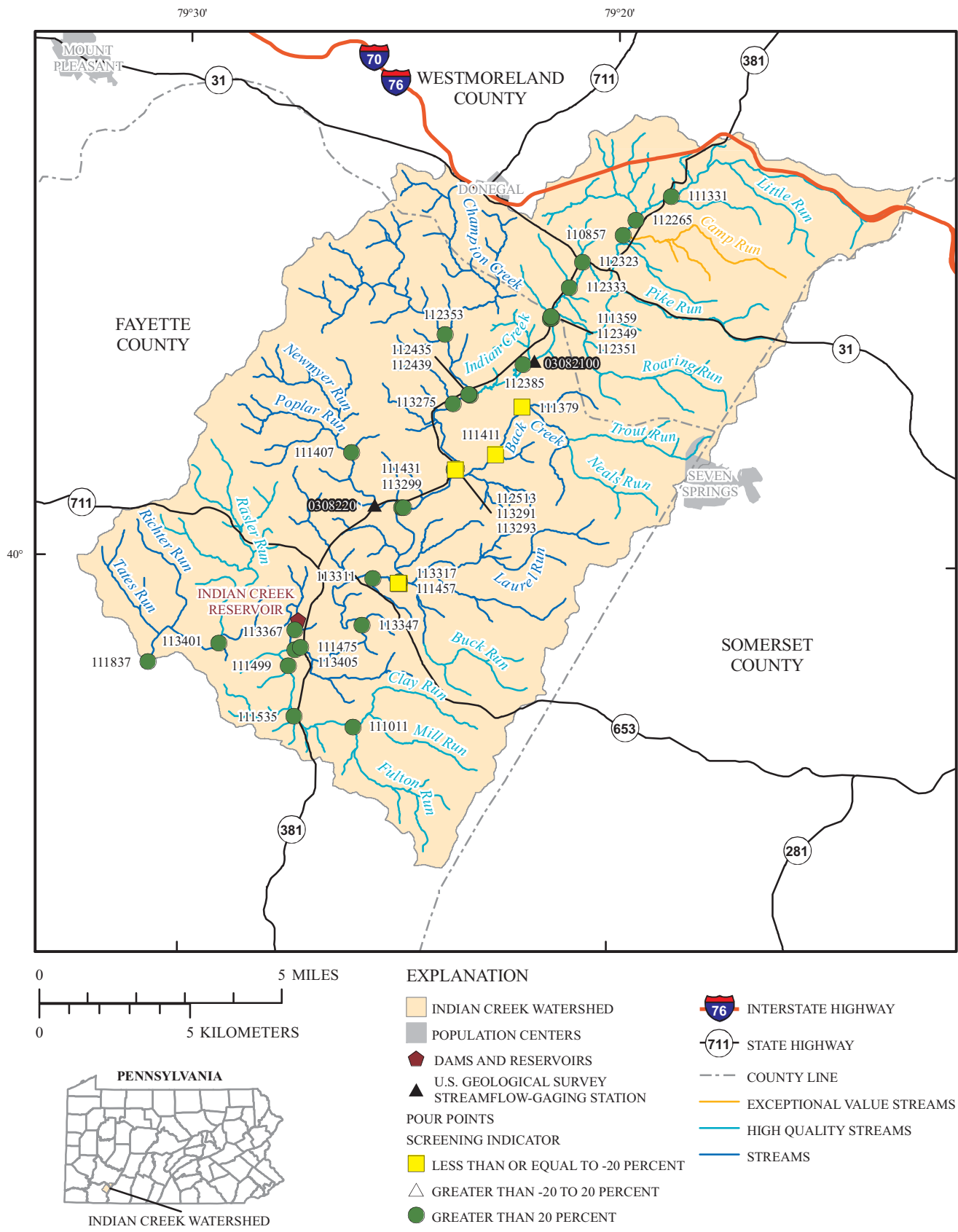
There are no public (municipal) wastewater treatment systems that serve communities in the Indian Creek watershed. There are several wastewater discharges related to commercial and school facilities. The combined discharge from the facilities was about 0.04 Mgal/d in 2003.

The results of the WAST after verification of water use are listed in Appendix 1. The SIP was estimated at 33 pour points within the Indian Creek watershed, representing sub-watersheds with drainage areas between 7.81 and 124.99 mi<sup>2</sup>. Of those points, 4 are colored yellow, representing sub-watersheds with a SIP balance of less than or equal to -20 percent, indicating watersheds that may have potential for conflicts with aquatic resources. There are no points colored white, which would represent a sub-watershed with a SIP balance of -20 to 20 percent. The remaining 29 points are colored green, representing sub-watersheds with a SIP balance greater than 20 percent. A positive balance represents a watershed where net withdrawals do not exceed the ISC, and do not currently show a potential for conflicts with aquatic resource uses. The lowest SIP value was -826.43 percent at pour point 111379 and the highest SIP value was 119.88 percent at pour point 112353.

Groundwater withdrawals by the two CWS and an unregistered commercial use exist in the Back Creek sub-watershed, a tributary to Indian Creek. Tributaries to Back Creek are Trout Run and Neal's Run, both designated as "High Quality" streams. Three of the four yellow points in the Indian Creek watershed occur in the Back Creek sub-watershed (111379, 111411, and 112513). Negative SIP points less than -20 percent (yellow) on Back Creek are partly due to public supply withdrawals from groundwater sources which totaled 0.449 Mgal/d. There is also an unregistered commercial use in the headwaters of Neal's Run with unknown withdrawal quantities. The manager of the unregistered commercial site intends to provide an estimated use the week of April 5, 2009. The unregistered commercial use, not yet included in the WAST, will contribute to the negative values for points 111379, 111411, and 112513. No other registered or estimated withdrawals occur in the Back Creek drainage.

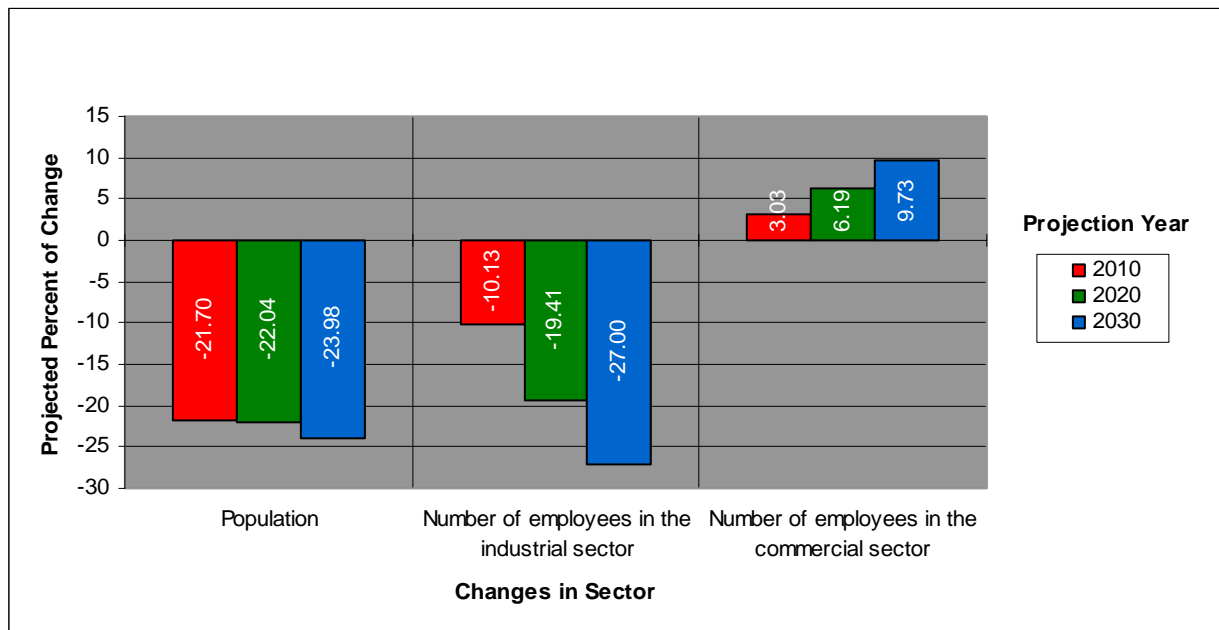
A similar situation exists in the Laurel Run sub-watershed. One of the two CWS also makes a groundwater withdrawal in the Laurel Run sub-watershed. A yellow point (111457) at the mouth of Laurel Run is partly due to a public supply withdrawal of 0.145 Mgal/d in the uppermost reaches of the drainage. An unregistered mineral facility provided estimated use in the Buck Run watershed, a tributary to Laurel Run. No other registered or estimated withdrawals occur in the Laurel Run drainage. Laurel Run is designated as 'Cold Water Fishes' (CWF) habitat, but is not assigned the special protection designation of 'High Quality' or 'Exceptional Value'. Positive SIP points above 20 percent characterize the balance of Indian Creek watershed.





**Figure 2.** Tributaries, dams, and pour-points within Indian Creek watershed, Fayette and Westmoreland Counties Pennsylvania, 2003.

Population projections were determined by Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PaDEP) on the basis of municipalities through 2030 (PaDEP, 2006). Population in the Indian Creek watershed is projected to decrease about 22 percent from 2000 to 2010, remain relatively constant to 2020, and lose an additional 2 percent by 2030 (figure 3). Long term industry employment projections were determined from Workforce Investment Area data (Center for Workforce Information and Analysis, 2004). From 2002, the number of employees in the industrial category is projected to decrease about 10 percent in 2010, 19 percent by 2020, and 27 percent by 2030 (figure 3). Also from 2002, the number of employees in the commercial category is projected to increase by about 3 percent in 2010, 6 percent in 2020, and about 10 percent by 2030 (figure 3). Projected changes in water use by these categories are assumed to follow the same patterns.



**Figure 3.** Projected percent of change in population, number of employees in the industrial category, and number of employees in the commercial category from baseline year<sup>1</sup> to projection year within Indian Creek watershed, Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, Pennsylvania.

<sup>1</sup>Baseline year for population is 2000. Baseline year for both number of employees in the industrial category and number of employees in the commercial category is 2002.

## References

- Center for Workforce Information and Analysis, 2004, Long term industry employment projections: accessed July 21, 2008, at <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us/gsipub/index.asp?docid=399>.
- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, 2006, Population projection methodology for Act 220 State Water Plan: accessed July 21, 2008, at [http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/watershedmgmt/lib/watershedmgmt/state\\_water\\_plan/data/population\\_projections2000/2006\\_07\\_24\\_pop\\_proj\\_procedure.pdf](http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/watershedmgmt/lib/watershedmgmt/state_water_plan/data/population_projections2000/2006_07_24_pop_proj_procedure.pdf)
- Stuckey, M.H., 2006, Low flow, base flow, and mean flow regression equations for Pennsylvania streams: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2006-5130, 84 p.
- Stuckey, M.H., 2008, Development of the Water Analysis Screening Tool used in the initial screening for the Pennsylvania State Water Plan update of 2008: U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 2008-1106, 9p.

**Appendix 1.** Summary of water use and screening indicator in areas draining to pour points in the Indian Creek watershed, Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, Pennsylvania, 2003.

[All flows and water use in million gallons per day; ISC, initial screening criteria (50 percent of 7Q10); COMM, commercial; AG, Agriculture; SI, screening indicator [(ISC - (Total Withdrawals - Total Discharges))]; SIP, screening indicator as a percent[(SI/ISC)\*100)]; Rows shaded grey, SIP less than or equal to -20%]

POINT NUMBER	STREAM NAME	DRAINAGE AREA (SQUARE MILES)	ISC	REGISTERED WITHDRAWALS			ESTIMATED WITHDRAWALS		TOTAL ESTIMATED WITHDRAWALS	TOTAL WITHDRAWALS	MITIGATION	TOTAL DISCHARGES	SI	SIP (%)
				PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY	COMM	MINING	RESIDENTIAL	COMM						
111379	Back Creek	7.81	0.05	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-826.43
111411	Back Creek	9.15	0.06	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.39	-676.87
112513	Back Creek	11.39	0.07	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.38	-505.94
110857	Camp Run	16.06	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	95.72
112435	Champion Creek	14.58	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.11	117.10
111011	Fulton Run	8.30	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	99.73
111331	Indian Creek	8.16	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	97.90
112265	Indian Creek	12.44	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	94.34
111475	Indian Creek	12.56	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	99.83
112323	Indian Creek	18.28	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.12	94.42
112333	Indian Creek	20.09	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.14	94.95
112349	Indian Creek	21.49	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.15	95.31
112351	Indian Creek	30.98	0.25	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.23	92.02
112385	Indian Creek	33.22	0.27	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.27	98.52
112439	Indian Creek	34.30	0.28	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.29	100.78
113275	Indian Creek	49.16	0.43	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.45	104.12
113291	Indian Creek	52.30	0.46	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.48	103.84
113293	Indian Creek	63.70	0.60	0.45	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.47	0.00	0.04	0.17	27.74
113299	Indian Creek	64.83	0.61	0.45	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.47	0.00	0.04	0.18	29.14
113317	Indian Creek	77.93	0.76	0.45	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.47	0.00	0.04	0.33	43.07
113311	Indian Creek	90.03	0.91	0.59	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.62	0.00	0.04	0.33	35.95
113347	Indian Creek	93.60	0.95	0.59	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.62	0.00	0.04	0.37	38.70
113405	Indian Creek	97.05	0.99	0.59	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.62	0.00	0.04	0.41	41.14
113367	Indian Creek	109.87	1.16	0.59	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.62	0.04	0.04	0.61	52.99
113401	Indian Creek	119.71	1.28	0.59	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.62	0.04	0.04	0.74	57.65
111837	Indian Creek	124.99	1.35	0.59	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.62	0.04	0.04	0.81	59.76
111457	Laurel Run	11.88	0.08	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-93.15
112353	Little Champion Creek	12.87	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09	119.88
111535	Mill Run	9.60	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	99.77
111499	Mill Run	11.51	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	99.81
111407	Poplar Run	7.85	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	100.00
111431	Poplar Run	10.11	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	100.00
111359	Roaring Run	9.49	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	79.42