



**Evaluating Beneficial Use:
Public Drinking Water Supply**

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H1. Background

The 2020 Integrated Report (IR) is the seventh reporting cycle to include assessment of the public drinking water supply (PDWS) beneficial use. Ohio continues to look for connections between Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) activities and leverage the programs to clean up and protect drinking water sources. Acknowledgement of the public water supply use and identification of impaired waters provides an effective issue in which to engage the public and stakeholders in watershed-wide planning and implementation activities. Conversely, the public water systems can be effective partners in these efforts and stand to benefit through reduced treatment costs, reduced risk to human health and credits toward achieving compliance with new SDWA regulations via source water controls in the watershed.

Assessments for each public water system were completed for nitrate, pesticide and algae (cyanotoxin) indicators. Assessments included in this cycle are based on treated and raw water quality compliance data and, to a limited extent, other source water quality data available from Ohio EPA and external sources. Information used to complete assessment determinations include public water system treatment information, intake location, number and type of reservoirs and water quality data. Assessments were completed for stream sources, in-stream impounded reservoir sources and upground reservoirs with active drinking water intakes. Figure H-1 identifies Ohio watershed assessment units (WAUs), large river assessment units (LRAUs) and Lake Erie assessment units (LEAUs) that contain surface waters currently utilized as drinking water sources by a public water system. WAUs correspond to 12-digit hydrologic unit codes. Since the last reporting period, the following public water systems had intakes go inactive: ODNR West Branch (Kirwin Reservoir and West Branch Mahoning River), Fluor-B and W Portsmouth, and McClure. Any WAU associated with these public water systems that is not also associated with active intakes was not assessed.

H2. Evaluation Method

The methodology for assessing the PDWS beneficial use was first presented in the 2006 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report. Updates to the methodology were included in subsequent IRs. The methodology used for this reporting cycle, including the use of an algae indicator, is described in this section. For more detail on how the method was first developed and rationale for indicator selection and exclusion, please refer to the initial methodology at epa.ohio.gov/portals/35/tmdl/2006IntReport/IR06_app_C_PDWSmethodology.pdf.

Beneficial Use Designation

The PDWS use designation is defined in paragraph (B)(3) of Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) rule 3745-1-07. It applies to public waters that, with conventional treatment, will be suitable for human intake and meet federal regulations for drinking water. Although not necessarily included in rules 3745-1-08 to 3745-1-30 of the OAC, the bodies of water with one or more of the following characteristics are designated public water supply by definition:

- All publicly owned lakes and reservoirs, except for Piedmont reservoir;
- All privately owned lakes and reservoirs used as a source of public drinking water;
- All surface waters within 500 yards of an existing public water supply surface water intake; and
- All surface waters used as emergency water supplies.

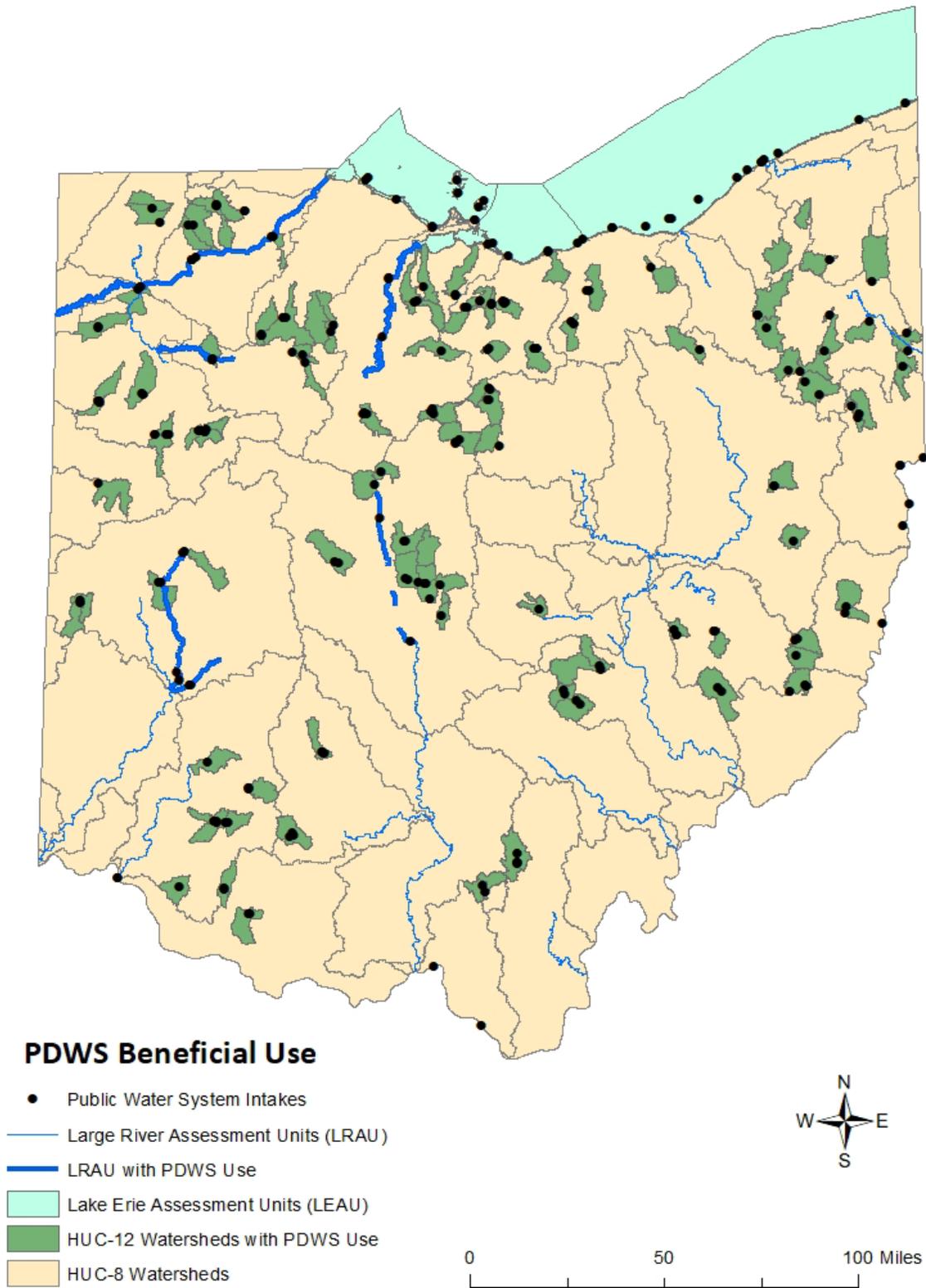


Figure H-1 — Ohio WAUs, LRAUs and LEAUs that contain at least one active surface water drinking water intake.

Ohio EPA is focusing assessment efforts and limited resources on water bodies currently serving as public drinking water sources. Water bodies with inactive drinking water intakes that are being maintained as an emergency source of drinking water will also be assessed. Assessments for waters designated with the PDWS use but not currently used as a drinking water source are considered a lower priority and will be assessed only when water quality data is available.

Attainment determinations will apply to hydrologic assessment units (AUs) as defined by Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water (DSW). For inland rivers the assessment unit is defined as the 12-digit hydrologic unit code (HUC 12) or the large river assessment unit. LEAUs were revised in the 2018 cycle to cover all of Ohio's waters and now include seven units based on geographic location and depth (shoreline: less than or equal to three meters and open water: greater than three meters). There are 30 active public water system intakes located within six of the seven LEAUs. Although this beneficial use designation applies to a 500-yard zone surrounding the intakes, the attainment determination will be associated with the corresponding hydrologic assessment unit and factor into the 303(d) priority listing determination for impaired waters.

Water Quality Standards

Water quality standards are designed to protect source water quality to the extent that public water systems can meet the finished water SDWA standards utilizing only conventional treatment. Source water quality will be assessed through comparison of in-stream and applicable treated water quality data to numeric chemical water quality criteria for the core indicators: nitrate; pesticides and other contaminants; and *Cryptosporidium* (following criteria development). The numeric water quality criteria correspond to the maximum contaminant levels established by the SDWA or were adopted from U.S. EPA's 304(a) recommended water quality criteria. Criteria will apply as average concentrations except for nitrate. At elevated levels, nitrate can cause acute health effects and the SDWA finished water standard applies as a maximum concentration not to be exceeded. Consequently, the water quality criteria for nitrate will be applied as a maximum value. Annual time-weighted mean pesticide concentrations were calculated by taking the annual average of the quarterly averages and comparing to the water quality criteria.

An additional core indicator based on algae and associated cyanotoxins is based on the aesthetic narrative criteria for algae described in OAC rule 3745-1-07 and uses cyanotoxins as an indicator of algae impairment. The State of Ohio initially developed numeric cyanotoxin drinking water thresholds for microcystins, saxitoxins, anatoxin-a and cylindrospermopsin in 2011 and these thresholds were the initial basis for cyanotoxin indicators of impairment. The numeric cyanotoxin drinking water thresholds were updated in the 2015 State of Ohio Public Water System Harmful Algal Bloom Response Strategy and remain in use through the current version of the strategy. The PDWS beneficial use assessments are now based on comparison to the thresholds identified in the 2019 State of Ohio Public Water System Harmful Algal Bloom Response Strategy. In 2016, Ohio finalized new rules for harmful algal blooms and cyanotoxins at public water systems, including requirements for routine microcystins and cyanobacteria screening monitoring and reporting. For this report, Ohio EPA reevaluated the cyanotoxin indicators and decided to align the cyanotoxin indicators with adult drinking water threshold values for the 2020 reporting cycle. Due to this change in methodology, two WAUs listed as impaired for saxitoxins in the previous assessment cycle are now in full support and watch list for cyanotoxins indicator. Since cyanotoxin thresholds are based on acute or short-term exposures, the criteria are based on a maximum concentration not to be exceeded.

Public Drinking Water Supply Beneficial Use Cyanotoxin Indicators and Thresholds			
Microcystins (µg/L)	Anatoxin-a (µg/L)	Cylindrospermopsin (µg/L)	Saxitoxins (µg/L)
1.6	20	3.0	1.6

Attainment Determination

Each assessment will result in identification of one of three attainment categories: Impaired; Full Attainment; and Not Assessed-Insufficient Data. For AUs with multiple PDWS zones, the attainment statuses of all zones are combined and the lowest attainment status applied to determine the PDWS assessment status for the entire assessment unit. That is, the overall AU status is considered Impaired if any of the PDWS zones have an impaired attainment status. Conversely, the overall assessment status for the AU could be listed as Full Support only if sufficient data for at least the nitrate indicator was available to determine the attainment status for all PDWS zones within the AU.

AUs are further evaluated for water quality conditions placing them on a watch list. Source waters are placed on the watch list when water quality was impacted, but not at a level that indicates impairment. Waters may remain on the watch list based on historical data, if current raw water data or applicable finished water quality data are not available. While these waters are still considered in full attainment of the PDWS use, they will be targeted for additional monitoring and more frequent assessment as resources allow. Table H-1 identifies impaired and watch list water quality conditions.

Table H-1 — PDWS attainment determination.

Applies to ambient and treated water quality data from 2013 through October 2019.

Indicator	Impaired Conditions
Nitrate	<input type="checkbox"/> Two or more excursions ^a above 10.0 mg/L within the 5-year period
Pesticides	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual average exceeds WQ criteria (atrazine = 3.0 µg/L)
Other Contaminants	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual average exceeds WQ criteria
Algae: Cyanotoxins ^b	<input type="checkbox"/> Two or more excursions ^a above the state drinking water thresholds (microcystins = 1.6 µg/L) within the 5-year period
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> ^c	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual average exceeds WQ criterion (1.0 oocysts/L)
Indicator	Full Attainment Conditions
Nitrate	<input type="checkbox"/> No more than one excursion ^a above 10.0 mg/L within the 5-year period
Pesticides	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual average does not exceed the WQ criteria (atrazine = 3.0 µg/L)
Other Contaminants	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual average does not exceed the WQ criteria
Algae: Cyanotoxins	<input type="checkbox"/> No more than one excursion ^a above the state drinking water thresholds (microcystins = 1.6 µg/L, cylindrospermopsin = 3.0 µg/L, and saxitoxins = 1.6 µg/L) within the 5-year period
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual average does not exceed the WQ criterion
Indicator	"Watch List" Conditions
<i>Source waters targeted for additional monitoring and assessment</i>	
Nitrate	<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum instantaneous value > 8 mg/L (80% of WQ criterion)
Pesticides	<input type="checkbox"/> Running quarterly average ≥ WQ criteria <input type="checkbox"/> Maximum instantaneous value ≥ 4x WQ criteria
Other Contaminants	<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum instantaneous value ≥ WQ criteria
Algae: Cyanotoxins	<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum instantaneous value ≥ 50% of the state drinking water thresholds
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual average ≥ 0.075 oocysts/L

^a Excursions must be at least 30 days apart in order to capture separate or extended source water quality events.

^b Impaired conditions based on source water detections at inland public water systems and detections at public water system intakes for Lake Erie source waters. Cyanotoxins include: microcystins, saxitoxins, anatoxin-a and cylindrospermopsin.

^c Impaired conditions for *Cryptosporidium* are based on water quality criteria that Ohio EPA intends to develop.

Data Sources and Requirements

To capture current water quality conditions, the beneficial use will be evaluated using the most recent five years of data. The 2020 PDWS use impairment list was developed using public water system compliance monitoring treated and raw water quality data and ambient (stream and lake) water quality data from January 2013 through October 2019. Water quality data were requested and obtained from the Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. Atrazine Monitoring Program (AMP; 2012-2018). Treated water quality data were obtained from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) database, which contains all SDWA compliance data submitted to the Division of Drinking and Ground Waters (DDAGW) by Ohio public water systems and their certified laboratories. Raw water quality data from samples collected near intakes were obtained from DSW's ambient monitoring database and level 3 credible data collected and submitted by level 3 qualified data collectors. Additional raw water quality data were collected by DDAGW at intake locations and cyanotoxin data were retrieved from Ohio EPA's Harmful Algal Bloom database.

Treated water quality data could only be used for the assessments if the water system did not blend with ground water, selectively pump from the stream source to an upground reservoir to avoid contamination or use a nitrate or pesticide removal treatment process. A significant number of water systems use activated carbon during the water treatment process, which precludes use of the treated pesticide data for PDWS assessments and leads to a significant number of assessments completed with nitrate and algae data only.

The following sampling guidance was followed to ensure that surface water samples are representative of the source water.

- Preferred sampling location was within the 500-yard PDWS zone or directly at the intake. Samples collected at the treatment plant raw water line were also considered representative.
- Data collected upstream from the intake beyond the 500-yard zone were utilized if there were no significant hydrologic or water quality changes between the sample location and the intake. Dams, channel modification, tributaries with significant flow or contaminant sources were assumed to significantly alter in-stream water quality and limit applicability of farther upstream sampling data.
- For PDWS lakes and reservoirs with known stratification or seasonal turnover, the preferred data collection location was either the raw water intake line or in the lake at the same depth or zone as the raw water intake screen(s). Surface sampling data collected at the intake were utilized if no other raw water data were available.

PDWS attainment determinations based on small sample sets present several challenges. The small sample set may fail to identify an exceedance of a water quality standard, resulting in a determination of attainment when in fact an area is impaired. Statistical confidence in the determination decision is also reduced. To address these concerns, the assessment looks at multiple lines of evidence including several sources of water quality data and treatment plant information. The attainment decision target sample size is 20 samples collected within the past five years. This sample count will provide sufficient power to detect exceedances of greater than or equal to 15 percent above the criterion with a Type I error of 0.15. Ohio EPA has limited resources for source water sampling, therefore attainment determinations may be concluded with a minimum of 10 samples if these samples represent the critical period when the contaminant is typically detected. Attainment decisions may also be made with less than the required sample count when there is overwhelming evidence of impairment, such as a large single sample exceedance of nitrate or microcystins (verified with a repeat sample).

Many source water contaminants occur in surface waters seasonally with maximum concentration in early spring through summer. To ensure that sampling for nitrates and pesticides accurately characterizes these seasonal fluxes, at least 50 percent of the samples are collected from March to August with at least two years represented. The critical sampling time for cyanotoxins is late spring through fall (May to November). To minimize dataset seasonal bias, any impairment determination based on exceedance of a mean water quality criterion requires a minimum of 10 samples representing at least two seasons. If a large dataset is available with sample collection skewed toward high flow events (stratified sampling program), it may be necessary to calculate time-weighted seasonal or monthly average values.

Most of the nitrate assessments were completed with sufficient samples and well over the recommended minimum sample counts. Much lower sample counts for pesticides were available and several assessments were completed with fewer than 10 samples. Use of fewer than 10 samples were allowed if the samples were collected from at least two separate years, the samples were all within the spring runoff period (typically March through June), and all results were well below (less than 50 percent) the water quality criteria. Exception to the ten-sample minimum was also allowed if the PDWS zone was in an area with minimal atrazine application, all samples were also below the criteria, and available samples were collected during the spring runoff period when occurrence is most likely.

To provide additional information within the Not Assessed reporting category 3, Insufficient Information was used to note when some water quality data were available but not enough to complete an assessment. A determination was also made to retain all impaired listings until sufficient valid data were obtained to justify delisting.

The impaired status will remain until there are five consecutive years without any excursions and sufficient raw water data are obtained. The same number of samples required to list an AU as impaired due to nitrate, pesticides or algae will be required to delist the AU.

For the 2020 assessment cycle, only the nitrate, pesticide and algae (cyanotoxin) indicators were evaluated in-depth. Other contaminants monitored by the public water systems for SDWA compliance and reported in the SDWIS database were also reviewed but no in-stream raw water data were evaluated for these contaminants. All available *Cryptosporidium* data from SDWA compliance monitoring were reviewed for this assessment cycle, but the water quality criteria have not yet been established and no impairment determinations could be made based on this parameter.

Ohio River Assessments

The Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) evaluates the PDWS use for Ohio River intakes and presents assessments in the Biennial Assessment of Ohio River Water Quality Conditions Report. ORSANCO is an interstate agency that was created in 1948 to control and abate pollution in the Ohio River Basin. ORSANCO operates programs to monitor, assess and improve water quality within the basin. Consequently, Ohio EPA will not assess the PDWS use for intakes located on the Ohio River. ORSANCO's water quality standards are available at the commission's website: orsanco.org.

H3. Results

Using the PDWS assessment methodology and available water quality data, results for the PDWS beneficial use are presented here for all WAUs, LRAUs and LEAUs where the PDWS use applies. Applicable water quality data were evaluated to determine an impairment status for each key indicator in each AU. To be considered assessed, sufficient data were required for only the nitrate indicator. There are 103 public water systems using surface water (excluding Ohio River intakes, purchased water systems, and multiple

facilities at a water system) in 118 separate AUs. The 118 AUs with the PDWS beneficial use include the following: 103 WAUs; nine LRAUs; and six LEAUs. A summary of the nitrate, pesticide and algae (cyanotoxin) indicators for each public water system are presented in Section H4. Table H-2 provides supporting information for each of the 47 AUs listed as impaired for the PDWS beneficial use.

Nitrate Indicator. Sufficient data were available to complete nitrate evaluations for 62 (53 percent) of the 118 AUs using data primarily from Ohio EPA's compliance database and Ohio EPA watershed surveys. Of all 118 AUs, eight (seven percent) were identified as impaired and 54 (46 percent) were in full support. There was one new assessment unit identified as impaired due to nitrates this reporting cycle. Impairments included five of the nine LRAUs. Three Maumee River, one Sandusky River, and one Scioto River LRAUs remain impaired. Most of the 33 waters placed on the nitrate watch list (single detection greater than 8 mg/L) are in northwestern Ohio (Figure H-2).

Pesticide Indicator. Sufficient data were available to complete atrazine evaluations for 35 (30 percent) of the 118 PDWS AUs using data from Ohio EPA's compliance database (treated water), Ohio EPA water quality surveys and Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc.'s AMP. Five of the WAUs were impaired while the remaining 30 were in full support. There were no new assessment units identified as impaired due to pesticides. For LRAUs, five remained on the watch list from the previous report cycle and one Sandusky River LRAU was added to the watch list. A total of 24 waters were placed on the pesticide watch list because of elevated atrazine [single exceedance of four times the water quality criteria (WQC) or quarterly average greater than WQC]. These areas of elevated atrazine coincide with the predominantly agricultural land use in western and northwestern Ohio (Figure H-3).

Algae (cyanotoxin) Indicator. Starting June 1, 2016, Ohio public water systems are required to conduct routine monitoring for microcystins and cyanobacteria, greatly increasing the data available to assess the algae indicator. Sufficient data were available to list 39 AUs (33 percent) as impaired due to algae. The impairment listing includes all AUs in Lake Erie with drinking water intakes, including: Western Basin shoreline and open water; Sandusky Basin shoreline and open water; Central Basin open waters; and Island shoreline AUs. In addition, 30 WAUs and three LRAUs are assessed as impaired. An additional 24 AUs were placed on the algae watch list and one Sandusky River LRAU was added to the watch list. Microcystins are the predominant cyanotoxin impacting attainment determinations. The change in methodology described in section H2.2 resulted in removing impairment for saxitoxins at two WAUs. WAUs that are impaired or on the watch list for cyanotoxins were found distributed across Ohio virtually in every geographic region (Figure H-4).

Cryptosporidium Indicator. Since Ohio EPA has not yet formalized water criteria for *Cryptosporidium*, assessment of this indicator could not be included in this report nor used for Ohio's 2016 and 2018 303(d) listings. Ohio EPA requested all available *Cryptosporidium* data from U.S. EPA and summarized the results to demonstrate how the data would be evaluated using the PDWS assessment methodology. The highest average (in oocysts/L) in any 12 consecutive months is compared to SDWA Bin classifications 1 through 4. Ohio EPA's proposed water quality criteria and watch list condition for *Cryptosporidium* correlate to these trigger concentrations for the Bins.

Cryptosporidium data are available for 115 public water systems. This dataset included samples collected to fulfill SDWA regulations that require the water systems to submit samples over a two-year period. Water systems collected between 24 to 47 samples in Round 1 of data collection which started in 2006 and was completed in 2012. Round 2 of sampling began in 2015, and all except for five public water systems have completed Round 2.

A review of available data indicates that no water systems have exceeded the 1.0 oocysts/L 12-month average. Following Round 2 monitoring, six public water systems had average concentrations between 0.075 oocysts/L and 1.0 oocysts/L. These systems are: City of Delaware (had an average less than 0.075 oocysts, but officially chose to stay in Bin 1), Newark, Greenville, Campbell, Salem, and Columbus Dublin Plant.

H4. Supplemental Information

Table H-3 provides a summary of PDWS assessment results for the nitrate, pesticide and algae indicators and is organized by assessment unit. A description of the PDWS use zone is also included.

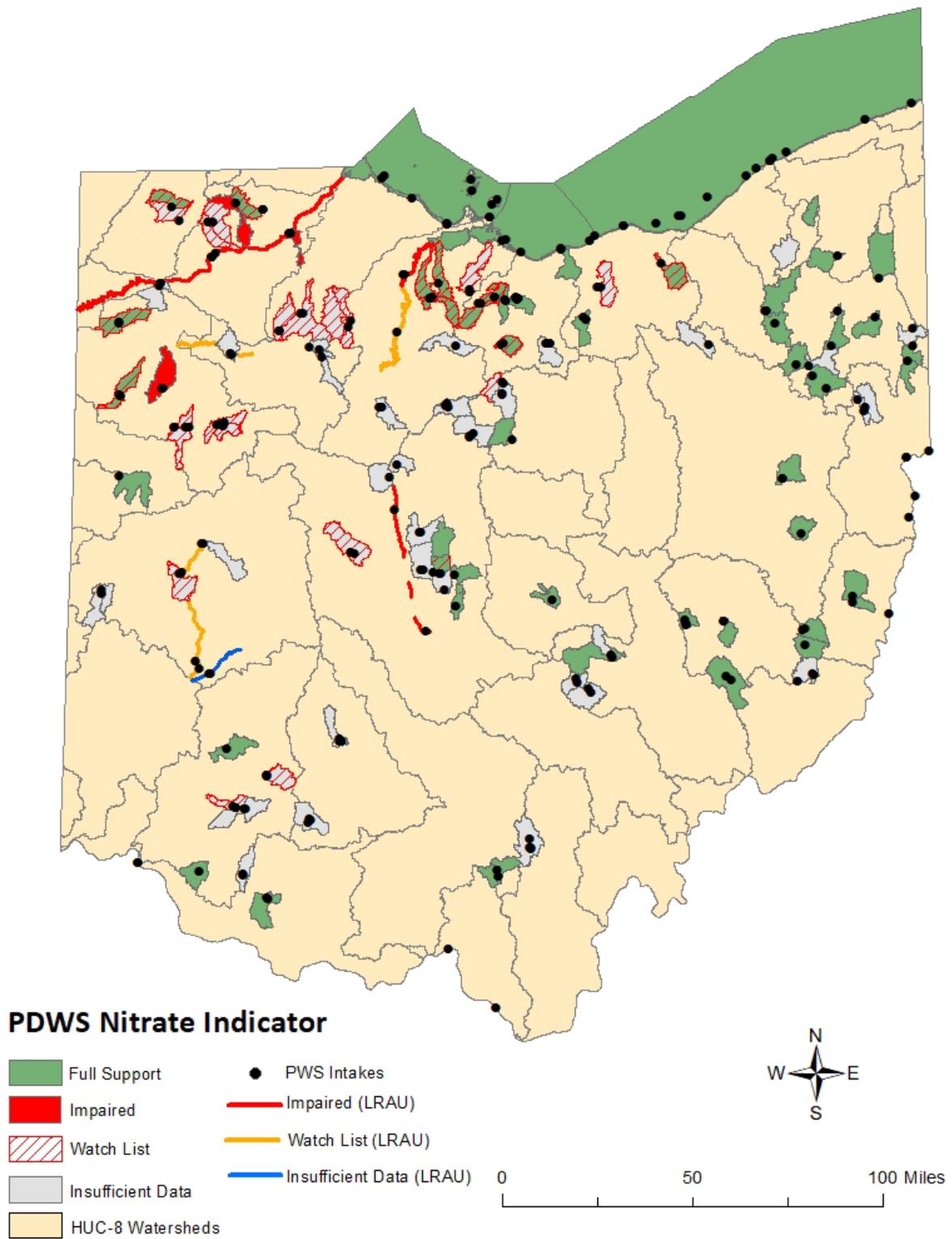


Figure H-2 — AUs with nitrate indicator results.

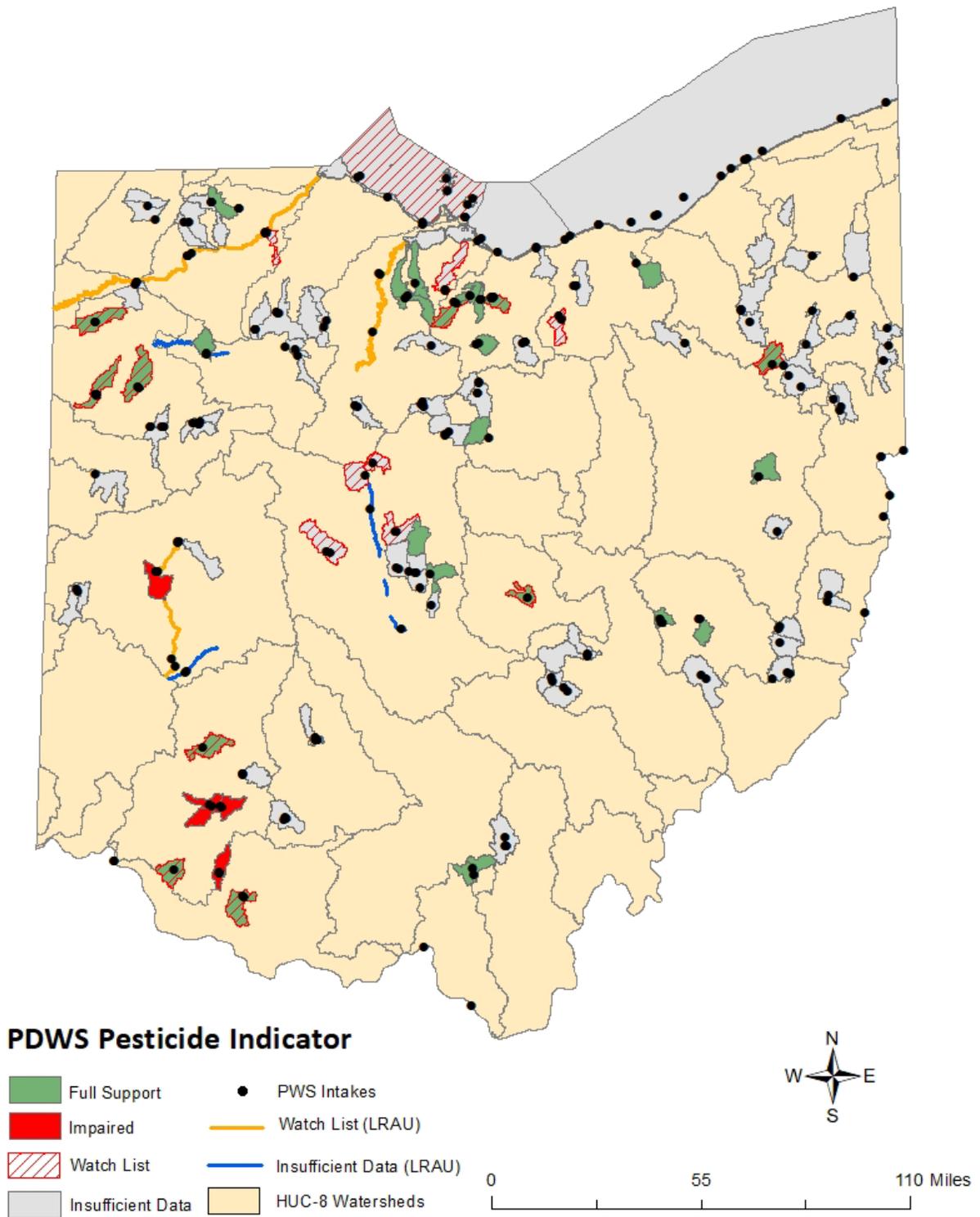


Figure H-3 — AUs with pesticide indicator results.

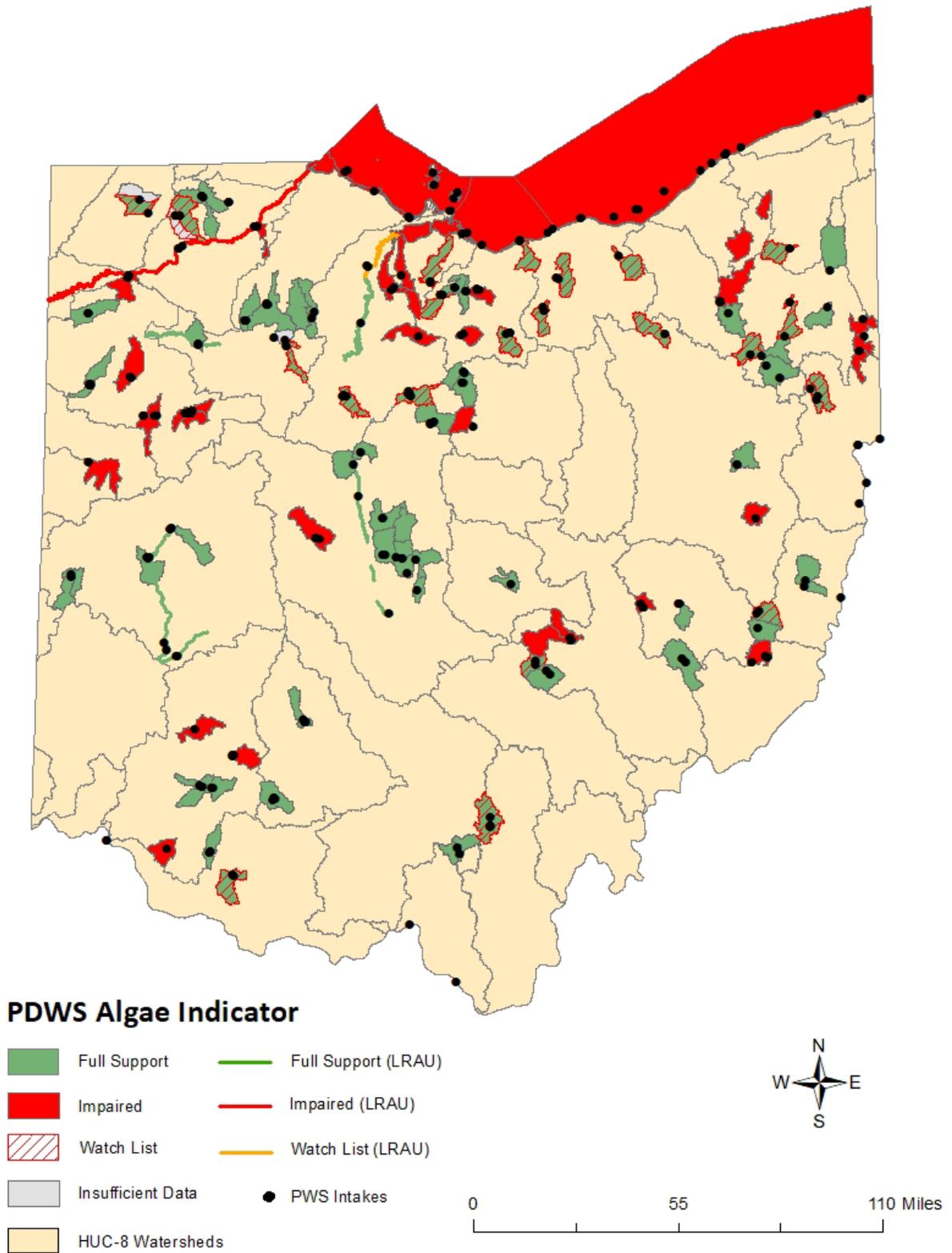


Figure H-4 — AUs with algal toxin indicator results.

Table H-2 — Waters designated as impaired for (not supporting) the PDWS beneficial use.

Assessment Unit	Cause of Impairment	Summary of Key Water Quality Data
04100005 90 01 Maumee River Mainstem (IN border to Tiffin River)	<i>Nitrate</i> One public water system had at least one excursion above the nitrate WQC and finished nitrate levels above the WQC. Original impairment listed in 2008. <i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two source water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	The City of Defiance exceeded the nitrate WQC in finished water during three events (12/24/02-1/28/03; 6/17/03-6/19/03; and 5/15/06-5/16/06). None of the excursions occurred during the reporting period, but the impairment will remain until raw water is collected that supports delisting the assessment unit. A watch list level exceedance occurred on 1/14/13 (8.73 mg/L) and there were seven samples collected by the public water system at their intake that exceeded the WQC (>10 mg/L), indicating more data is needed to delist. The source water for the City of Defiance exceeded the microcystins threshold in 2014, 2016, and 2019 (maximum concentration 19 µg/L at Maumee River intake).
04100007 02 03 Sims Run-Auglaize River 04100007 03 05 Lost Creek 04100007 03 06 Lima Reservoir- Ottawa River 04100007 04 03 Honey Run	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two source water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	The City of Lima's Metzger Reservoir exceeded the microcystins threshold two times in 2010 and once in 2012 (maximum concentration 5.3 µg/L). The City of Lima's raw water sources, including Williams Reservoir and Bresler Reservoir, had raw water microcystins detections that exceeded the threshold in 2012, 2015, and 2018. Maximum microcystins concentrations were 1400 µg/L (Williams) and 39 µg/L (Bresler).
04100007 06 04 Dry Fork-Little Auglaize River	<i>Nitrate</i> One public water system had two excursions above the Nitrate 10.0 mg/L WQC. <i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two source water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	Nitrate samples collected from the source water for City of Delphos public water system exceeded the WQC in 2015 and 2017. Included were 15.9 mg/L on 6/10/15 and 15.6 mg/L on 12/2/17. The City of Delphos' raw water had microcystins exceeding the threshold in 2016, 2018, and 2019 (maximum concentration 19 µg/L).
04100007 12 09 Eagle Creek – Auglaize River	<i>Algae (New Impairment)</i> One public water system had at least two source water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	The City of Defiance had raw water microcystins exceeding the threshold during June and July 2019 (maximum concentration 5 µg/L at plant and 17 µg/L in Defiance WTP Reservoir).
04100009 03 02 Lower Bad Creek	<i>Nitrate</i> One public water system had two excursions above the Nitrate 10.0 mg/L WQC.	Nitrate samples collected from source water for Delta public water system exceeded WQC in 2015. Included were 17.6 mg/L on 6/11/15 and 13.4 mg/L on 7/14/15.

Assessment Unit	Cause of Impairment	Summary of Key Water Quality Data
04100009 90 01 Maumee River Mainstem (Tiffin River to Beaver Creek)	<p><i>Nitrate</i></p> <p>One public water system had several excursions above the nitrate WQC during the 5-year period. The public water system had <u>finished</u> nitrate levels above the WQC and received SDWA violations.</p> <p><i>Algae</i></p> <p>Two public water systems had at least two raw water samples above the threshold for microcystins.</p>	<p>Finished water nitrate excursions occurred at Campbell's Soup in 2012 (11.3 - 12.5 mg/L), 2014 (10.6 mg/L), 2016 (10.6 – 11.3 mg/L), and 2018 (12.4 – 14.9 mg/L). Finished water sample results exceeded the 8.0 mg/L watch list threshold at Napoleon in 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.</p> <p>Campbell's Soup's Maumee River intake exceeded the microcystins threshold in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (maximum concentration 3.9 µg/L) and Napoleon exceeded the threshold in 2015, 2016, and 2018 (maximum concentration 4.0 µg/L).</p>
04100009 90 02 Maumee River Mainstem (Beaver Creek to Maumee Bay) 04100009 06 03 Haskins Ditch – Maumee River	<p><i>Nitrate</i></p> <p>One public water system had at least one excursion above the nitrate WQC during the 5-year period.</p> <p><i>Algae</i></p> <p>One public water system had at least two raw water samples above the threshold for microcystins.</p>	<p>Numerous Maumee River samples from 2012 to 2015 exceeded the Nitrate WQC. In addition, raw water from Bowling Green exceeded the nitrate WQC during three events in 2011 and 2012.</p> <p>The source water for Bowling Green public water system had microcystins detections that exceeded the threshold in 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2018 (maximum concentration in plant raw water was 2.3 µg/L in 2018, maximum concentration in Bowling Green Reservoir was 20,000 µg/L in 2014).</p>
04100011 02 04 Raccoon Creek 04100011 12 02 Beaver Creek 04100011 12 03 Green Creek	<p><i>Algae</i></p> <p>One public water system had numerous microcystins concentrations above the threshold.</p>	<p>For the City of Clyde public water system, Beaver Creek Reservoir raw water sample results for microcystins routinely exceeded the threshold in 2014 and 2015. Included was a maximum of 300 µg/L in July 2015 on Beaver Reservoir.</p>
04100011 08 05 Middle Honey Creek	<p><i>Algae (New Impairment)</i></p> <p>One public water system had numerous microcystins concentrations above the threshold.</p>	<p>Attica Village public water system had raw water microcystins detections that exceeded the threshold in 2018 and 2019 (maximum 30 µg/L).</p>
04100011 90 02 Sandusky River Mainstem (Wolf Creek to Sandusky Bay)	<p><i>Nitrate</i></p> <p>One public water system had an excursion above the nitrate WQC during the 5-year period in both raw and <u>finished</u> water. This public water system also received SDWA violations.</p>	<p>The City of Fremont exceeded the nitrate WQC in May 2010 (13 mg/L). In addition, Sandusky River samples exceeded the nitrate WQ criteria numerous times from 2010-2015.</p>

Assessment Unit	Cause of Impairment	Summary of Key Water Quality Data
04100012 04 03 Walnut Creek - West Branch Huron River	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two source water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	The City of Willard's raw water had microcystins exceeding the threshold on one occasion in 2015 and on multiple occasions in October and November of 2017 (maximum detection greater than 5 µg/L).
04100012 06 03 Norwalk Creek	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two raw water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	The source water for Norwalk public water system, Memorial Reservoir, had microcystins detections that exceeded threshold in 2014 and 2015 (maximum concentration 22.7 µg/L in August 2014 and results greater than 5.0 µg/L in June and July 2015).
04110002 01 01 East Branch Reservoir- East Branch Cuyahoga River 04110002 01 04 Ladue Reservoir-Bridge Creek 04110002 02 03 Lake Rockwell-Cuyahoga River	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two raw water samples in each assessment unit with microcystins concentrations above the threshold.	Source waters for the City of Akron had microcystins levels that exceeded the drinking water threshold in 2010, 2016, and 2017. In 2010, maximum raw water microcystins concentrations were 43 µg/L in LaDue reservoir, 3.6 µg/L in East Branch reservoir and 3.2 µg/L in Lake Rockwell. Maximum microcystins concentrations at Akron's Lake Rockwell intake were 1.3 µg/L in 2016 and 2.2 µg/L in 2017.
05030103 08 05 Headwater Yellow Creek	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two source water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	Aqua Ohio Struthers source water from Lake Evans had microcystins exceeding the threshold in 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 (maximum concentration greater than 10 µg/L).
05030103 08 06 Burgess Run – Yellow Creek 05030103 08 07 Dry Run – Mahoning River	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two source water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	The City of Campbell had source water microcystins threshold exceedances in 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019 (maximum 4.8 µg/L).
05030201 01 01 Upper Sunfish Creek	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two raw water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	Raw water sampling for the Village of Woodsfield source water from Ruble Lake and Witten Lake exceeded the microcystins threshold in 2010 and 2015. Maximum microcystins concentration on Rubel Lake in 2010 was 360 µg/L. Maximum microcystins concentration on Witten Lake in 2015 was 2.1 µg/L.

Assessment Unit	Cause of Impairment	Summary of Key Water Quality Data
05040001 15 03 Upper Little Stillwater Creek	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two raw water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	The Village of Cadiz raw water sampling from Tappan Lake exceeded the microcystins threshold in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2019. There were 94 results greater than the 1.6 µg/L threshold (maximum concentration 12 µg/L).
05040002 03 01 Headwaters Clear Fork Mohican River	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two source water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	The City of Mansfield's source water from Clear Fork reservoir had microcystins exceeding the threshold in 2016 and 2018 (maximum concentration 5.6 µg/L).
05040004 04 05 Kent Run 05040004 04 07 Painter Creek-Jonathon Creek	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two source water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	The City of Maysville's source water had microcystins exceeding the threshold in 2016 and 2019 (maximum concentration 1.9 µg/L).
05040005 05 01 North Crooked Creek	<i>Algae (New Impairment)</i> One public water system had at least two source water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	Source water for New Concord public water system had microcystins exceeding the threshold in 2014 and 2018 (maximum concentration 5.6 µg/L).
05060001 06 02 Middle Mill Creek	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two source water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	The City of Marysville's source water had microcystins exceeding the threshold in September, October, and December 2017 (maximum concentration 3.1 µg/L).
05060001 90 01 Scioto River Mainstem (L. Scioto R. to Olentangy R.); excluding O'Shaughnessy and Griggs reservoirs	<i>Nitrate</i> One public water system had an excursion above the nitrate WQC during the 5-year period in both raw and <u>finished</u> water. This public water system also received SDWA violations.	The City of Columbus exceeded the nitrate WQC in finished drinking water from 6/8/15 through 6/17/15 (maximum 12.5 mg/L) and again from 6/17/16 through 7/1/16 (maximum 10.7 mg/L).
05080001 07 05 Garbry Creek-Great Miami River	<i>Pesticides</i> One public water system had the pesticide atrazine in source water where the annual average exceeded the WQC.	The City of Piqua uses several surface water sources and participates in Syngenta Crop Protection's AMP ¹ . Swift Run Lake (impounded section of Swift Run) is one of the three drinking water sources and the atrazine annual average ² was 3.62 µg/L in 2008. In recent years, atrazine results remained at levels of concern with several lake samples exceeding 12.0 µg/L (4x WQC; maximum concentrations include 38.5 µg/L in 2011, 17.1 µg/L in 2014, 16.1 µg/L in 2017, and 36.5 in 2018).

Assessment Unit	Cause of Impairment	Summary of Key Water Quality Data
05090201 10 01 Sterling Run	<i>Pesticides</i> One public water system had the pesticide atrazine in source water where the annual average exceeded the WQC.	The Village of Mt. Orab draws surface water from Sterling Run and participates in Syngenta Crop Protection's AMP ¹ . The 2011 annual average ² (6.2 µg/L) exceeded the WQC. In addition, single sample maximum atrazine detections were over four times the WQC in June 2011 (121 µg/L) and April 2012 (18.05 µg/L).
05090202 04 06 Lower Caesar Creek 05090202 06 04 Headwaters Cowan Creek	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two source water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	The City of Wilmington's source water had microcystins exceeding the threshold in 2017 (maximum 12.8 µg/L at Caesar Creek Lake intake) and 2019 (maximum 8.1 µg/L at Caesar Creek State Park, South Beach).
05090202 07 02 Second Creek 05090202 10 05 West Fork East Fork Little Miami River 05090202 13 01 Headwaters Stonelick Creek	<i>Pesticides</i> One public water system had the pesticide atrazine in source water where the annual average exceeded the WQC.	The Village of Blanchester draws surface water from Whitacre Run, Stonelick Creek and the West Fork of the East Fork Little Miami River and participates in Syngenta Crop Protection's AMP ¹ . The raw and finished water sampling locations for this monitoring program do not differentiate between the three separate source waters. In 2005, the annual average of the AMP samples was 4.63 µg/L and exceeded the WQC for atrazine in finished water. Ohio EPA conducted two sampling runs in 2008 at the three separate sources and measured elevated atrazine levels ranging between 23 µg/L and 70 µg/L. Considering the 2008 atrazine levels, Ohio EPA conservatively applied the impairment listing to all three AUs. In 2012, atrazine concentrations were greater than four times the WQC in samples collected at Stonelick Creek (102.0 µg/L) and the West Fork of the East Fork Little Miami River (89.5 µg/L) and resulting annual averages for atrazine exceeded the WQC in the source water. Finished water result of 21.7 µg/L in May 2014. The impairment listings will remain until adequate source water sampling is conducted to confirm the water source is no longer impaired.
05090202 12 03 Lucy Run-East Fork Little Miami River	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two source raw water samples with microcystins concentrations above the threshold.	Multiple raw water samples collected from Clermont County public water system source water locations on Harsha Lake (East Fork Lake State Park) from 2012 to 2017 exceeded the microcystins threshold. Maximum concentration observed was 190 µg/L in June 2014.
05120101 02 04 Grand Lake-St Marys	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two raw water samples with microcystins concentrations above the threshold.	The Grand Lake Saint Marys public water system intake for the City of Celina continues to be heavily impacted by microcystins. Threshold exceedances have occurred every year since the lake was first sampled in 2009, with exceedances occurring year-round in recent years. Microcystins concentrations routinely exceed 100 µg/L in the early and late summer months, with a maximum detection of 185 µg/L on 9/21/15.

Assessment Unit	Cause of Impairment	Summary of Key Water Quality Data
041202000201 Lake Erie Western Basin Shoreline (≤ 3 m)	<i>Algae</i> Two public water systems had at least two raw water samples with microcystins concentrations above the threshold.	Carroll Township and Ottawa County had raw water samples that exceeded the microcystins threshold in 2010, 2011, 2013-2015, and 2017-2019.
041202000301 Lake Erie Western Basin Open Water (>3 m)	<i>Algae</i> Four public water systems had at least two raw water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	Oregon had raw water samples that exceeded the microcystins threshold in 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014, and 2015-2019. Toledo had raw water samples that exceeded the microcystins threshold in 2010, 2011, 2013-2015, and 2017-2019. Marblehead had raw water samples that exceed the microcystins threshold in 2015 and 2017. Kelleys Island had results above the threshold from 2015, 2017, and 2018.
041202000101 Lake Erie Islands Shoreline (≤ 3 m)	<i>Algae</i> Three public water systems had at least two raw water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	Put-In-Bay had sample results above the threshold in 2010, 2013-2015, and 2017-2019. Camp Patmos had results above the threshold in 2010, 2013-2015, and 2017-2019. Lake Erie Utilities had results above the threshold in 2014, 2015, 2018 and 2019.
041202000202 Lake Erie Sandusky Basin Shoreline (≤ 3 m)	<i>Algae</i> One public water system had at least two raw water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	Sandusky had raw water samples that exceeded the microcystins threshold in 2015, 2017 and 2018.
041202000302 Lake Erie Sandusky Basin Open Water (>3 m)	<i>Algae</i> Two public water systems had at least two raw water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	Huron had raw water microcystins above the threshold in 2013, 2015, 2017 and 2018. Sandusky had raw water samples that exceeded the microcystins threshold in 2015, 2017 and 2018.
041202000303 Lake Erie Central Basin Open Water (>3 m)	<i>Algae</i> Three public water systems had at least two raw water samples above the threshold for microcystins.	Lake County West, Mentor, and Painesville public water systems all had raw water microcystins threshold exceedances in 2015 and 2017. Mentor and had additional detections in 2016. Ashtabula and Fairport Harbor had their first threshold exceedances in 2017.

¹ The January 2003 Atrazine Interim Reregistration Eligibility Decision and subsequent Memorandum of Agreement between U.S. EPA and the atrazine registrants, including Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc., initiated an atrazine monitoring program at select community water systems.

² Annual average calculated as average of the quarterly means for calendar year.

Table H-3 — Summary of PDWS assessment results for the nitrate, pesticide and algae indicators.

Assessment Unit ID	Assessment Unit Name	PDWS Zone [Public Water System(s)]	Use Support	Nitrate Indicator	Pesticide Indicator	Algae Indicator
04100005 90 01	Maumee River Mainstem (IN border to Tiffin River)	Maumee River @ RM 65.84 [Defiance]	No	Impaired	Full Support; Watch List	Impaired
04100006 03 01	Bates Creek-Tiffin River	Tiffin River @ RM 47.54 [Archbold]	Yes	Full Support; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
04100006 03 03	Flat Run-Tiffin River	Archbold Upground Reservoirs [Archbold]	Unknown	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List
04100007 02 03	Sims Run-Auglaize River	Auglaize River @ RM 64.58 (Agerter Rd), Williams and Bresler Reservoirs [Lima]	No	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Impaired
04100007 03 05	Lost Creek	Lima Metzger, Ferguson, and Lost Creek Reservoirs [Lima]	No	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Impaired
04100007 03 06	Lima Reservoir-Ottawa River	Ottawa River @ RMs 42.60 (Roush Rd) and 43.45 (upstream of low-head dam at Metzger Rd) [Lima]	No	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Impaired
04100007 04 03	Honey Run	Williams and Bresler Reservoirs [Lima]	No	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Impaired
04100007 06 04	Dry Fork-Little Auglaize River	Little Auglaize River @ RM 23.40 [Delphos]	No	Impaired	Full Support; Watch List	Impaired
04100007 08 04	Lower Town Creek	Town Creek @ RM 18.35 [Van Wert]	Yes	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support
04100007 12 06	Big Run-Flatrock Creek	Flat Rock Creek @ RM 14.13 [Paulding]	Yes	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support
04100007 12 09	Eagle Creek-Auglaize River	Defiance Upground Reservoir [Defiance]	No	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Impaired
04100008 02 03	Findlay Upground Reservoirs-Blanchard River	Findlay Upground Reservoirs [Findlay]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List
04100008 02 05	City of Findlay Riverside Park-Blanchard River	Blanchard River @ RMs 58.72, 62.43 and 65.20 [Findlay]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data
04100008 06 02	Pike Run-Blanchard River	Ottawa Upground Reservoirs [Ottawa Village]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Full Support	Full Support

Assessment Unit ID	Assessment Unit Name	PDWS Zone [Public Water System(s)]	Use Support	Nitrate Indicator	Pesticide Indicator	Algae Indicator
04100008 90 01	Blanchard River Mainstem (Dukes Run to mouth)	Blanchard River @ RM 28.50 [Ottawa Village]	Unknown	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Full Support
04100009 03 02	Lower Bad Creek	Bad Creek @ RM 17.0 [Delta]	No	Impaired	Insufficient Data	Full Support
04100009 04 01	Konzen Ditch	Unnamed trib segments immediately adjacent to Wauseon Reservoir, Big Ditch Intake [Wauseon]	Unknown	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data; Watch List
04100009 04 02	North Turkeyfoot Creek	Stucky Ditch Intake and Reservoir [Wauseon]	Unknown	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List
04100009 06 03	Haskins Road Ditch – Maumee River	Bowling Green Upground Reservoir [Bowling Green]	No	Impaired	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Impaired
04100009 07 02	Fewless Creek-Swan Creek	Swan Creek @ RM 30.84 [Swanton]	Yes	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support	Full Support
04100009 90 01	Maumee River Mainstem (Tiffin River to Beaver Creek)	Maumee River @ RMs 45.88 and 47.10 [Campbell Soup], 47.13 [Napoleon and Wauseon]	No	Impaired	Full Support; Watch List	Impaired
04100009 90 02	Maumee River Mainstem (Beaver Creek to Maumee Bay)	Maumee River @ RMs 23.16 [Bowling Green]	No	Impaired	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Impaired
04100010 01 01	Rader Creek	Rader Creek @ RM 13.57 and Upground Reservoirs [McComb]	Unknown	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Full Support
04100010 01 03	Rocky Ford	Rocky Ford Creek @ RMs 10.66 and 11.10 and Upground Reservoirs [North Baltimore]	Unknown	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Full Support
04100010 02 02	East Branch Portage River	East Branch Portage River @ RMs 13.84 and 16.15 and Upground Reservoirs [Fostoria]	Unknown	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Full Support
04100010 02 03	South Branch Portage River	Veterans Memorial Reservoir [Fostoria]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support
04100011 01 03	Mills Creek	Snyders Ditch @ RMs 5.0 and 5.5 and Upground Reservoirs [Bellevue]	Unknown	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Full Support; Watch List
04100011 02 04	Raccoon Creek	Raccoon Creek Upground Reservoir [Clyde]	No	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support	Impaired

Assessment Unit ID	Assessment Unit Name	PDWS Zone [Public Water System(s)]	Use Support	Nitrate Indicator	Pesticide Indicator	Algae Indicator
04100011 04 03	Headwaters Middle Sandusky River	Sandusky River @ RM 115.4 and Upground Reservoirs [Bucyrus]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List
04100011 07 02	Town of Upper Sandusky-Sandusky River	Sandusky River @ RMs 82.9 and 83.15 and Upground Reservoirs [Upper Sandusky]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support
04100011 08 05	Middle Honey Creek	Honey Creek @ RM 28.35 and Upground Reservoirs [Attica]	No	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Impaired
04100011 12 02	Beaver Creek	Beaver Creek @ RM 2.88 and Upground Reservoirs [Clyde]	No	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support	Impaired
04100011 12 03	Green Creek	Beaver Creek Upground Reservoir [Clyde]	No	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support	Impaired
04100011 90 01	Sandusky River Mainstem (Tymochtee Creek to Wolf Creek)	Sandusky River @ RM 41.08 [Tiffin-Ohio American Water]	Unknown	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Full Support
04100011 90 02	Sandusky River Mainstem (Wolf Creek to Sandusky Bay)	Sandusky River @ RM 18.02 [Fremont]	No	Impaired	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Full Support; Watch List
04100012 01 04	New London Upground Reservoir-Vermilion River	Vermilion River @ RM 52.24 and Upground Reservoirs [New London]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List
04100012 02 04	Mouth Vermilion River	Vermilion River @ RM 0.2 [Vermilion]	Yes	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List
04100012 04 03	Walnut Creek-West Branch Huron River	West Branch Huron River @ RM 33.8 and Upground Reservoirs [Willard]	No	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support	Impaired
04100012 05 03	Frink Run	Frink Run @ RM 4.83 and Upground Reservoir #5 [Bellevue]	Yes	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support; Watch List
04100012 05 06	Mouth West Branch Huron River	W. Branch Huron River @ RM 8.52 and Upground Reservoirs [Monroeville]	Yes	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support	Full Support
04100012 06 03	Norwalk Creek	Norwalk Creek @ RMs 0.11 and 4.02 [Norwalk]	No	Full Support	Full Support	Impaired
04100012 06 04	Mouth East Branch Huron River	East Branch Huron River @ RM 6.16 [Norwalk]	Yes	Full Support	Full Support	Full Support
04110001 02 02	Baldwin Creek-East Branch Rocky River	E. Branch Rocky River @ RM 5.06, Baldwin Creek @ RM 0.48, upstream boundaries of Rocky River reservation (RM 15.15) to West Branch [Berea]	Yes	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support	Full Support; Watch List

Assessment Unit ID	Assessment Unit Name	PDWS Zone [Public Water System(s)]	Use Support	Nitrate Indicator	Pesticide Indicator	Algae Indicator
04110001 05 01	Charlemont Creek	Charlemont Creek @ RM 2.97 and Upground Reservoir [Wellington]	Yes	Full Support	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Full Support; Watch List
04110001 05 06	Lower West Branch Black River	West Branch Black River @ RM 14.42 [Oberlin]	Unknown	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List
04110002 01 01	East Branch Reservoir – East Branch Cuyahoga River	East Branch Reservoir [Akron]	No	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Impaired
04110002 01 04	LaDue Reservoir-Bridge Creek	LaDue Reservoir [Akron]	No	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Impaired
04110002 02 02	Feeder Canal-Breakneck Creek	Lake Hodgson (Breakneck Creek) [Ravenna]	Yes	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Full Support
04110002 02 03	Lake Rockwell-Cuyahoga River	Lake Rockwell (Cuyahoga River RM 62.0 to 57.97) [Akron]	No	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Impaired
04110004 01 02	Headwaters Grand River	Grand River @ RM 89.12 [West Farmington]	Yes	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List ¹
05030101 04 03	Stone Mill Run-Middle Fork Little Beaver Creek	Salem Reservoir [Salem]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List
05030101 05 01	Cold Run	Cold Run @ RM 4.96, Salem Reservoir, Unnamed Tributary (Cold Run RM 4.97) @ RM 1.42 [Salem]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List
05030103 01 03	Fish Creek-Mahoning River	Mahoning River @ RMs 83.55 [Alliance] and 91.50 [Sebring]	Yes	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05030103 02 01	Deer Creek	Deer Creek @ RM 0.54 (Walborn Reservoir) [Alliance]	Yes	Full Support	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support; Watch List
05030103 02 04	Island Creek-Mahoning River	Berlin Lake [Mahoning Valley S.D.]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05030103 03 06	Charley Run Creek-Mahoning River	Mahoning River @ RMs 56.47 [Newton Falls]	Yes	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List
05030103 05 02	Middle Mosquito Creek	Mosquito Creek @ RM 12.49 (Reservoir) [Warren]	Yes	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05030103 07 03	Lower Meander Creek	Meander Creek @ RM 2.96 (Meander Cr Reservoir) [Mahoning Valley S.D.]	Yes	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05030103 08 05	Headwaters Yellow Creek	Yellow Creek @ RM 8.40 (Lake Evans) [Struthers- Aqua Ohio]	No	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Impaired

¹ Algae Indicator updated from impaired to full support, watch list due to change in methodology (see section H2.2).

Assessment Unit ID	Assessment Unit Name	PDWS Zone [Public Water System(s)]	Use Support	Nitrate Indicator	Pesticide Indicator	Algae Indicator
05030103 08 06	Burgess Run-Yellow Creek	Yellow Creek @ RM 2.0 (Lake Hamilton) [Campbell]	No	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Impaired
05030103 08 07	Dry Run-Mahoning River	Dry Run @ RM 2.86 (Lake McKelvey) [Campbell]	No	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Impaired
05030106 03 03	Cox Run-Wheeling Creek	Jug Run @ RM 3.18 (Provident Reservoir) [St. Clairesville]	Yes	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05030106 07 03	Little McMahan Creek	Little McMahan Creek @ RM 6.6 (St. Clairesville Reservoir) [St. Clairesville]	Yes	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05030106 09 01	North Fork Captina Creek	Unnamed trib (North Fork RM 10.0) @ RM 0.55 (Res #1 and #3) [Barnesville]	Yes	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List
05030106 09 02	South Fork Captina Creek	Slope Creek @ RM 1.85 Slope Creek Res) [Barnesville]	Yes	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05030201 01 01	Upper Sunfish Creek	Sunfish Creek @ RM 25.50, Unnamed trib (Sunfish Creek RM 24.55) @ RM 0.15 and 0.80 [Woodsfield]	No	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Impaired
05030201 09 01	Headwaters West Fork Duck Creek	Wolf Run @ RM 0.7 (Wolf Run Lake), Dog Run @ RM 1.35 (Caldwell Lake) [Caldwell]	Yes	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05030204 01 01	Center Branch	Center Branch Rush Creek @ RM 5.45, Unnamed Tributary (Somerset Creek RM 1.84) @ RM 0.89 [Somerset]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List
05030204 01 02	Headwaters Rush Creek	Yeager Creek (Rush Creek RM 28.46) @ RM 1.0; New Lexington Reservoir [New Lexington]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05040001 01 04	Wolf Creek	Wolf Creek @ RM 5.12 (Reservoir) [Barberton]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List ¹
05040001 08 02	Pleasant Valley Run-Indian Fork	Indian Fork @ RM 3.0 and 3.7 (Atwood Lake) [MWCD Atwood Park]	Yes	Full Support	Full Support	Full Support
05040001 15 03	Upper Little Stillwater Creek	Tappan Lake [Cadiz]	No	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Impaired
05040002 01 01	Marsh Run	Marsh Run Creek @ RM 0.05 [Shelby]	Unknown	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05040002 01 02	Headwaters Black Fork Mohican River	Black Fork River @ RMs 50.82, 53.88 [Shelby]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support

¹Algae Indicator updated from impaired to full support, watch list due to change in methodology (see section H2.2).

Assessment Unit ID	Assessment Unit Name	PDWS Zone [Public Water System(s)]	Use Support	Nitrate Indicator	Pesticide Indicator	Algae Indicator
05040002 03 01	Headwaters Clear Fork Mohican River	Clear Fork River @ RM 30.6 (Clear Fork Reservoir) [Mansfield]	No	Full Support	Full Support	Impaired
05040004 04 05	Kent Run	Kent Run @ RM 1.3 [Maysville]	No	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Impaired
05040004 04 07	Painter Creek-Jonathon Creek	Frazier's Run (Fraziers Quarry) [Maysville]	No	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Impaired
05040005 02 07	Trail Run-Wills Creek	Wills Creek (Cambridge Reservoir) [Cambridge]	Yes	Full Support	Full Support	Full Support
05040005 05 01	North Crooked Creek	North Crooked Creek [New Concord]	No	Full Support	Full Support	Impaired
05040006 02 05	Log Pond Run-North Fork Licking River	North Fork Licking River @ RM 3.0 [Newark]	Yes	Full Support	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support
05060001 03 03	City of Marion-Little Scioto River	Little Scioto River @ RM 7.1 [Marion-Ohio American Water]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Full Support
05060001 04 06	Glade Run-Scioto River	Scioto River @ RM 180.04 [Marion-Ohio American Water]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Full Support
05060001 06 02	Middle Mill Creek	Mill Creek @ RM 19.45 [Marysville]	No	Full Support; Watch List	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Impaired
05060001 08 01	Headwaters Olentangy River	Rocky Fork (Olentangy River RM 84.84) @ RM 0.6 [Galion]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05060001 10 07	Delaware Run-Olentangy River	Olentangy River @ RMs 31.23 and 31.02 [Delaware]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Full Support
05060001 11 01	Deep Run-Olentangy River	Olentangy River @ RM 18.19 [Del-Co]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05060001 13 08	Hoover Reservoir-Big Walnut Creek	Hoover Reservoir, Duncan Run @ RM 0.68 [Columbus]	Yes	Full Support	Full Support	Full Support
05060001 14 03	Big Run-Alum Creek	Alum Creek Reservoir [Del-Co]	Yes	Full Support	Full Support	Full Support
05060001 14 04	Alum Creek Dam-Alum Creek	Alum Creek Reservoir and Alum Creek @ RM 26.74 [Del-Co]	Yes	Full Support Watch list	Full Support	Full Support
05060001 15 02	City of Gahanna-Big Walnut Creek	Big Walnut Creek @ RM 32.64 [Columbus]	Yes	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05060001 16 01	Westerville Reservoir-Alum Creek	Alum Creek @ RM 21.20 (@ low-head dam) [Westerville]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05060001 90 01	Scioto River Mainstem (L. Scioto R. to Olentangy R.); excluding O'Shaughnessy and Griggs reservoirs	Scioto River at O'Shaughnessy dam (RM 148.8) to Dublin Road WTP dam [Columbus]	No	Impaired	Insufficient Data	Full Support

Assessment Unit ID	Assessment Unit Name	PDWS Zone [Public Water System(s)]	Use Support	Nitrate Indicator	Pesticide Indicator	Algae Indicator
05060002 08 02	Buckeye Creek	Buckeye Creek/Hammertown Lake [Jackson]	Yes	Full Support	Full Support	Full Support
05060002 08 03	Horse Creek-Little Salt Creek	Jisco Lake [Jackson]	Yes	Full Support	Full Support	Full Support
05060003 01 03	Town of Washington Court House-Paint Creek	Paint Creek @ RM 71.4 [Washington Court House]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05060003 05 02	Clear Creek	Clear Creek (Rocky Fork) @ RM 7.4 [Hillsboro]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05080001 07 02	Mosquito Creek	Tawawa Creek @ RM 0.14 [Sidney]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05080001 07 05	Garbry Creek-Great Miami River	Piqua Hydraulic System (Swift Run Lake) and Ernst Gravel Pit [Piqua]	No	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Impaired	Full Support
05080001 11 01	Mud Creek	Mud Creek @ RM 0.88 [Greenville]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05080001 11 02	Bridge Creek-Greenville Creek	Greenville Creek @ RM 22.3 [Greenville]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05080001 90 01	Great Miami River Mainstem (Tawawa Creek to Mad River)	Great Miami River @ RMs 86.6 and 90.3 [Dayton], 118.3 [Piqua] and 130.2 [Sidney]	Unknown	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Full Support
05080001 90 03	Mad River Mainstem (Donnels Creek to mouth)	Mad River @ RMs 5.2 and 5.6 [Dayton]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support
05090101 04 01	Headwaters Little Raccoon Creek	Little Raccoon Creek @ RM 30, Lake Rupert, Alma Lake [Wellston]	Unknown	Insufficient Data	Insufficient Data	Full Support; Watch List
05090201 08 02	Headwaters Straight Creek	Sycamore Run @ RM 0.97 (Reservoir) and Straight Creek (Lake Waynoka) [Waynoka Regional]	Yes	Full Support	Full Support; Watch List	Full Support; Watch List
05090201 10 01	Sterling Run	Sterling Run @ RM 6.47 [Mt. Orab]	No	Insufficient Data	Impaired	Full Support
05090202 04 06	Lower Caesar Creek	Caesar Creek Lake [Wilmington]	No	Full Support	Full Support; Watch List	Impaired
05090202 06 04	Headwaters Cowan Creek	Cowan Creek @ RM 11.7 [Wilmington]	No	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Insufficient Data	Impaired

Assessment Unit ID	Assessment Unit Name	PDWS Zone [Public Water System(s)]	Use Support	Nitrate Indicator	Pesticide Indicator	Algae Indicator
05090202 07 02	Second Creek	Whitacre Run @ RM 1.4 [Blanchester]	No	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Impaired	Full Support
05090202 10 05	West Fork East Fork Little Miami River	West Branch of the East Fork LMR @ RM 4.6 and Westboro Reservoir [Blanchester]	No	Insufficient Data	Impaired	Full Support
05090202 12 03	Lucy Run-East Fork Little Miami River	Harsha Lake - Impounded E. Fork LMR [Clermont County]	No	Full Support	Full Support; Watch List	Impaired
05090202 13 01	Headwaters Stonelick Creek	Stonelick Creek @ RM 23.4 [Blanchester]	No	Insufficient Data	Impaired	Full Support
05120101 02 04	Grand Lake-St Marys	Grand Lake St. Marys [Celina]	No	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Impaired
04120200 01 01	Lake Erie Islands Shoreline ($\leq 3m$)	[Camp Patmos, Lake Erie Utility Co., Put-in-Bay]	No	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Impaired
04120200 02 01	Lake Erie Western Basin Shoreline ($\leq 3m$)	[Ottawa County Regional, Carrol Water & Sewer]	No	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Impaired
04120200 02 02	Lake Erie Sandusky Basin Shoreline ($\leq 3m$)	[Sandusky, Vermillion]	No	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Impaired
04120200 03 01	Lake Erie Western Basin Open Water ($>3m$)	[Toledo, Oregon, Kelleys Island, Marblehead]	No	Full Support	Insufficient Data; Watch List	Impaired
04120200 03 02	Lake Erie Sandusky Basin Open Water ($>3m$)	[Sandusky, Huron, Vermillion, Elyria, Lorain]	No	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Impaired
04120200 03 03	Lake Erie Central Basin Open Water ($>3m$)	[Conneaut, Ashtabula-Ohio American Water, Lake County East, Lake County West, Painesville, Fairport Harbor, Mentor-Aqua Ohio, Cleveland, Avon Lake]	No	Full Support	Insufficient Data	Impaired