

Date 12/13/2001

Facility Name Alorin Chemical

Receiving Water WEBBENS CREEK, SHERBOYON C (WIBC = 50800)

Evaluated by AMITA, TOM

This stream classification is not included in the revised code because (select one):

The discharger is no longer at this location.

A new classification has resulted in a full fish and aquatic life designation.  
New survey date 3/39 Please provide copy of new classification report.

This receiving water should be added to the database and to the code. Specify information, as it should be included in code.

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Other (please explain)

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CORRESPONDENCE/MEMORANDUM

Reclass  
Marginal  
To FAL-F-D  
JOE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

August 18, 1989

File Code: 3200

TO: Duane Schuettpelz WR/2

FROM: Tom Aartila WR/SED

SUBJECT: Stream Reclassification For Weedens Creek.

In accordance with the Sheboygan River Basin Monitoring Plan (1988) and previously work planned triannual standards review for the Sheboygan basin Weedens Creek has been reclassified. This was completed in conjunction with the Sheboygan River watershed water resource appraisal process (Wilson subwatershed).

Weedens Creek was previously classified in two segments, the first, stream miles 0.0 to 2.3 as FAL-B and the second, stream miles 2.3 to 5.9 as MAR-E. After completion of the Wilson subwatershed appraisal we feel that the creek should be reclassified as FAL-C it's entire length.

I have enclosed a copy of the Wilson subwatershed appraisal that contains the physical, chemical and biological attributes of the stream system. If you have any questions please contact me.

cc: Dave Meyer WR/SEH

WATER RESOURCE APPRAISAL AND STREAM CLASSIFICATIONS FOR THE  
SHEBOYGAN RIVER WATERSHED

Aug. 89

Wilson Subwatershed

I. Description of the Subwatershed

The Wilson subwatershed is located in eastcentral Sheboygan County, south of the Town of Kohler and contains Weedens Creek and its tributaries. Weedens Creek consists of 2.3 miles of perennial and 3.6 miles of intermittent stream. In addition, Weedens Creek has numerous (6) intermittent tributaries, totalling approximately 5.2 miles.

The stream has an approximate gradient of 13.7 ft/mile for its full length (5.9 miles) and had been originally listed as 9.1 ft/mile but that was only for the perennial 1.7 miles (WCD 1968). There is no recorded low flow ( $Q_{7,10}$  or  $Q_{2,10}$ ) data available for Weedens Creek but during the stream survey, flow was estimated at less than 1 cfs.

Weedens Creek originates in a large wetland located at T14N, R23E, S.19 and 20 and flows north through predominantly agricultural land interspersed with a few small woodlots. There is only one industry on Weedens Creek, the Aldrich Chemical Co. located near the streams origin. No surface water discharge is associated with this facility.

A stream classification was previously conducted for Weedens Creek (WDNR 1980). As such, this report also serves as a Triannual Standards Review for the Sheboygan River Basin as recommended in the Sheboygan River Basin Plan (WDNR 1988).

II. Water Resource Conditions

A. Perennial Streams

Weedens Creek (Sheboygan R. to CTH EE)

Weedens Creeks perennial water is capable of supporting a full fish and aquatic life, warm water forage fish community (FAL-C). This community could potentially contain a diverse and valuable population of forage fish, intolerant forage fish and intolerant macroinvertebrates. However, at the present time the creek is only partially meeting its full potential. The biotic community consists primarily of tolerant fish and macroinvertebrates. There are some warm water sport fish present but they're limited in size and number. This creek also supports seasonal runs of salmon, trout and northern pike from the Sheboygan River (Schultz 1980).

Factors limiting the creeks potential include loss of wildlife habitat, loss of fish and invertebrate habitat, sedimentation, and nutrients. The pollutants and/or sources responsible are channelization, drainage of wetlands, cropland runoff, streambank erosion, drain tiles, bioturbation, and low flow (Table 1, Appendix 1).

The streams recreational use is limited by natural factors and is designated as partial body contact (PBC). At this time the creek is only partially meeting it's potential use classification. The limiting factors include insufficient depth, width, water volume, and possible bacterial contamination from existing barnyards/feedlots on the streams tributaries. Malfunctioning septic systems may also be contributing bacteria to the system (Table 1, Appendix 1). The existing and potential recreational activities are fishing, trapping, hunting, and wading.

The predominant, natural substrate in Weedens Creek is rubble, gravel, and other stable materials. These substrates, however, have been severely limited by excessive sedimentation, with substrate embeddedness averaging 25-75% over those stream sections surveyed. This interstitial deposition and the formation of lateral, point, and midstream bars may be having detrimental effects on the streams biota, in terms of available and suitable habitat for the macroinvertebrates and fish species. The most probable source of these sediments is from channelization, streambank erosion and cropland runoff.

Macroinvertebrate collections were made during October of 1987 and April of 1988 upstream of CTH PP (T15N, R23E, S.32). Two semi-qualitative samples (kick net) were collected on each date and the resulting Hilsenhoff Biotic Indexes (HBI) ranged from fairly "poor" to "good": October 1987 (5.383, 6.387) and April 1988 (5.483, 5.798). These values indicate that the stream is being impacted by a moderate amount of organic pollution (Hilsenhoff 1982).

The dominant invertebrates collected were the beetles Optioservus sp. and Stenelmis sp., the isopod Asellus intermedius and the caddisfly Cheumatopsyche sp. The species composition was similar for both sampling periods.

Fish surveys from Weedens Creek have documented the population as one composed primarily of tolerant forage species. In 1978, fish collected at the bridge on CTH PP consisted of intolerant, tolerant, and sport fishes. The overwhelming majority, in terms of numbers were tolerant species. The two sport fish collected were one northern pike and one green sunfish (Fago 1984). During October of 1988 samples were collected from the same location and also from CTH EE (upstream). The sample collected at CTH PP consisted of both tolerant and sport fish

species. The dominant fish collected were the common shiner (tolerant) and the green sunfish (sport). Also collected were ten young-of-the-year smallmouth bass, indicating that Weedens Creek may be an important nursery for this game fish species. The fish species collected at CTH EE consisted largely of very tolerant and tolerant species but the dominant fish in numbers was a tolerant sport species, the green sunfish (102 total).

In addition to the biotic evaluations of Weedens Creek (fish and macroinvertebrates), physical (habitat) evaluations were also conducted. These evaluations were used to measure or describe the instream and riparian habitat in terms of its suitability for the existence of aquatic life. Ideally, Weedens Creek's habitat should be capable of supporting a diverse aquatic community composed of tolerant and intolerant fish and macroinvertebrates. These habitat evaluations were conducted at two locations, CTH PP and CTH EE, and the resulting ratings from both were considered "poor". The major problems or pollutants responsible were the moderate erosion of banks and watershed (areas above high water marks), nonpoint sources of pollution in the form of tiles and cropland runoff, resulting in instream deposition and bar formation which in turn resulted in shallow water in the riffles, runs, and pools (Ball 1982).

There is no bacteriological data available for Weedens Creek but the possibility does exist for high bacteria levels due to the presence of barnyards and manure piles adjacent to some of the streams intermittent tributaries.

## B. Intermittent Streams

### Weedens Creek (CTH EE to headwaters)

The intermittent section of Weedens Creek is 3.6 miles long and originates in a wetlands south of the Aldrich Chemical Co. (T14N, R23E, S.19 and 30) and ends at CTH EE. The instream and riparian habitat consist primarily of grassed banks and embedded bottom substrates (75-100% embedded with fine sediments). This section of Weedens Creek is capable of supporting a tolerant but diverse assemblage of fish and macroinvertebrates (INT-D) but at the present time is only partially meeting its potential biological uses. This section of the creek may also provide spawning habitat for migrant northern pike.

Naturally limiting to this section of Weedens Creek is its low flow (intermittent USGS) and may or may not contain water through out the year. Other observed and potential problems include; loss of wildlife habitat, loss of fish and invertebrate habitat, sedimentation, nutrients, and toxicity. Pollutants and/or other factors that may be responsible include

cropland runoff, streambank erosion, channelization, drain tiles, and the Aldrich Chemical Co (Table 1, Appendix 1).

This portion of Weedens Creek has been extensively channelized (as much as two miles) and recently, the Aldrich Chemical Co. ditched the creek near its headwaters. This channelization project was permitted with habitat mitigation measures included in the permit but these measures were never implemented. This "new" channelization has produced headcutting upstream of their service road and should be monitored to document any effect it may have on the surface and ground water level in the wetland headwaters. This company also produces approximately 350 fine organic chemicals and is thus a potential source of toxic contamination to the stream. They previously applied for a discharge permit (1980) but were denied do to the lethality of the proposed discharge, their lagoons failed a 30-day fish bioassay (WDNR 1980).

The recreational classification for this section of Weedens Creek is for partial body contact (PBC) and is fully meeting this classification.

#### Unnamed Intermittent Stream A (WI014)

This tributary discharges to Weedens Creek approximately one mile upstream of its confluence with the Sheboygan River (T14N, R23E, S.5, NW, SE). It is approximately .75 miles long, originates as agricultural drainage and consists primarily of a grassed waterway with embedded sediments. Naturally limiting to this stream are its inconsistent low flows and small size, creating very marginal aquatic habitat consisting of seasonal inundation and possible perennial standing water. Only very tolerant aquatic organisms would be able to inhabit this stream under these conditions (MAR-E). At the present time this tributary is only partially meeting its full biological use potential.

Observed and potential problems limiting this tributary are sedimentation and nutrients with the factors responsible for these problems including cropland runoff and drain tiles (Table 1, Appendix 1).

Recreational use is limited to partial body contact due to its small size and limited water supply and at this time the tributary is fully meeting it's recreational use potential.

No biological or chemical data has been collected for this tributary.

#### Unnamed Intermittent Stream B (WI016)

This tributary is not identified on the USGS topographical maps but is approximately .3 miles long and discharges to Weedens Creek just north of CTH EE (T14N, R23E, S.5, SW, SW). It is a grass lined waterway originating in a barnyard (near CTH EE) and drains cultivated fields before reaching the creek. This tributary is limited by irregular flows and is probably dry throughout most of the year, thus only the most tolerant of aquatic organisms would be able to utilize it (MAR-E).

Observed and potential problems affecting this tributary are sedimentation and nutrients and the factors responsible for these problems include cropland runoff, drain tiles, and a barnyard manure pile (Table 1, Appendix 1). This tributary is fully meeting its biological potential.

Recreational use is limited to partial body contact which it is also fully meeting.

No biological or chemical data has been collected for this intermittent stream.

#### Unnamed Intermittent Stream C (WI013)

This tributary is approximately .75 miles long and discharges to Weedens Creek (intermittent section) south of CTH EE (T14N, R23E, S.8, NW, NE). It originates near the WPL Edgewater Fly Ash Basin facility draining agricultural land and passing through a small wooded corridor before reaching the creek. It consists primarily of a grassed waterway with very marginal aquatic habitat consisting of seasonal flowing water and possible year round standing water. Again only the most tolerant aquatic organisms could inhabit this tributary (MAR-E).

Observed or potential problems affecting this stream are sedimentation, nutrients, and possible toxic contamination. Factors responsible for these problems include cropland runoff, drain tiles and the Edgewater Fly Ash Basin facility (Table 1, Appendix 1). This tributary is only partially meeting it's biological potential.

The small amount of water available for recreational uses, limits this tributary to partial body contact (PBC) which it is fully meeting at this time.

#### Unnamed Intermittent Stream D (WI011)

This tributary is approximately .7 miles long and discharges to Weedens Creek (intermittent section) east of CTH A (T14N, R23E, S.8, SW, SW). It originates and flows through croplands that have very little to no grass buffering. This tributary is

limited by its small size and intermittent flow and only very tolerant aquatic organisms could inhabit it (MAR-E).

Observed and potential problems associated with this tributary are sedimentation and nutrients and the factors responsible include cropland runoff and drain tiles (Table 1, Appendix 1). Recreational use is limited to partial body contact due to insufficient width, depth and water volume. This tributary is meeting its full potential recreationally but only partially meeting it's biological classification.

#### Unnamed Intermittent Stream E (WI009)

This tributary is approximately 2.8 miles long, consists of 3 distinct branches, and discharges to Weedens Creek (intermittent section) south of Stahl Road (T14N, R23E, S.17, NW, NW). Two branches originate in cultivated land (WI007 and WI006) and the other (WI005) from a wetland located south of CTH V (T14N, R23E, S.20, NW). The majority of this tributary's aquatic habitat is probably temporary but pockets of standing water may occur through out the year. The aquatic habitat is considered only marginal with only very tolerant aquatic organisms potentially capable of inhabiting this tributary (MAR-E).

Observed and potential problems to this tributary include sedimentation and nutrients while the factors potentially responsible include cropland runoff, barnyard runoff (manure pile), channelization, drain tiles, and septage (potential) (Table 1, Appendix 1). This tributary is only partially meeting it's biological classification.

Recreational use is limited to partial body contact due to insufficient depth, width, and water volume, and potential sewer septage. It is only partially meeting it's recreational use designation.

#### Unnamed Intermittent Stream F (WI001)

This tributary is approximately .5 miles long and originates from drainage of agricultural land west of the Aldrich Chemical Co. and joins Weedens Creek at T14N, R23E, S.19, SE, NW. This tributary is provides very marginal aquatic habitat and only the most tolerant of aquatic life could possibly inhabit it (MARG-E).

Observed and potential problems are sedimentation and nutrients and the factors responsible for these problems include cropland runoff, drain tiles and channelization (Table 1, Appendix 1). This tributary is only partially meeting it's biological use potential.

Recreational use is limited to partial body contact due to insufficient depth, width and water volume. It is only partially meeting its full recreational potential.

### III. Water Resource Management Objectives

The preliminary water resource management objectives for the streams contained in the Wilson subwatershed are listed below.

#### A. Perennial Streams

##### **Weedens Creek (segment 1)**

1. Enhance the forage fish and macroinvertebrate community to allow it to contain a more diverse and intolerant population.
  - A. Improve instream habitat by reducing NPS sedimentation by \_\_\_\_\_%, including cropland runoff and bank erosion.
  - B. Prohibit future channelization.
2. Protect human health and recreational uses of the Sheboygan River, Weedens Creek, and all tributaries.
  - A. Reduce or eliminate potential bacterial sources (manure piles/feedlots and failing septic systems).

#### B. Intermittent streams

##### **Weedens Creek (segment 2)**

1. Protect and to the highest degree possible enhance the forage fish and macroinvertebrate communities.
  - A. Improve instream habitat by reducing NPS sedimentation by 50-75%.
  - B. Prohibit future channelization.
2. Protect human health and recreational uses of the Sheboygan River, Weedens Creek, and all tributaries.
  - A. Reduce or eliminate potential bacterial sources (manure piles/feedlots and failing septic systems).

##### **Unnamed Intermittent Streams A-F**

1. Protect, or to the highest degree possible enhance existing fish and/or macroinvertebrate communities.
  - A. Improve instream habitat by reducing NPS sedimentation.
2. Protect human health and recreational uses of the Sheboygan River, Weedens Creek, and all Tributaries.
  - A. Reduce or eliminate bacterial sources, consisting of manure piles/feedlots and possible failing septic systems.

- B. Identify possible discharge from WPL Edgewater Fly Ash facility. If present, regulate discharge quality to protect from possible toxic contamination.

Table 1. Waterbodies of the Sheboygan River Watershed, Sheboygan County.

SUBWATERSHED WATERBODY	LENGTH MILES	CURRENT USES USE/MILES	POTENTIAL USES USE/MILES	POTENTIAL USES			PROBLEMS OR THREATS TO POTENTIAL USES	POLLUTANTS OR LIMITING FACTORS CAUSING PROBLEMS OR THREATS	OBSERVED OR POTENTIAL SOURCES	PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT RECOMENDATIONS
				FULL	PART	NOT				
Wilson Subwatershed										
Weedens Creek Segment 1 (T15N,R23E,S.32,SW,SW)	2.3	FAL-B/2.3a	FAL-C/2.3		2.3		Loss of fish and invertebrate habitat	Channelization Draining of wetlands Turbidity  Low flow Sediment	Agricultural use  Bioturbation Cropland runoff Natural Agricultural use (cropland runoff) Streambank erosion Nonpoint sources (unsp) Drain tiles Barnyard/feedlot runoff	Prohibit channelization (WZ)  Reduce NPS sediment by __% None/natural Reduce NPS sediment by __%
		PBC/2.3	PBC/2.3		2.3	Trophic/community imbalance				
Weedens Creek Segment 2 (T14N,R23E,S.8,NW,NE)	3.6	MAR-E/3.6a	FAL-C/3.6		3.6		Loss of fish and invertebrate habitat	Channelization Low flow Sediment	Agricultural use Natural Agricultural use (cropland runoff) Streambank erosion Nonpoint sources (unsp) Drain tiles Barnyards/feedlots	Prohibit channelization (WZ) None/natural Reduce NPS sediment by % Potential for construction erosion w/ sewer and urban development Control/reduce runoff
		PBC/3.6	PBC/3.6		3.6	Trophic/community imbalance				
							Size and depth Bacteria (potential)	Low flow Manure	Natural Barnyard/feedlot runoff	None/natural Control/reduce runoff
							Size and Depth	Low flow	Natural	None/natural

a - A formal stream classification has been completed. As such, the stream class noted in the Sheboygan River Basin Areawide Water Quality Plan (August 1988) previously indicated the use objectives as FAL-B and MAR-E. Based on the latest assessment, it is recommended that the stream be reclassified as FAL-C as it's entirety so that management objectives can be set to protect the highest obtainable use classification.

Table 1. (continued)

SUBWATERSHED WATERBODY	LENGTH MILES	CURRENT USES USE/MILES	POTENTIAL USES USE/MILES	POTENTIAL USES			PROBLEMS OR THREATS TO POTENTIAL USES	POLLUTANTS OR LIMITING FACTORS CAUSING PROBLEMS OR THREATS	OBSERVED OR POTENTIAL SOURCES	PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT RECOMENDATIONS
				FULL	PART	NOT				
				MILES	MILES	MILES				
Intermittent A (WI014) (T14N,R23E,S.5,NW,SE)	.75	MAR-E/.75	MAR-E/.75		.75		Loss of fish and invertebrate habitat	Low flow Sediment	Natural Agricultural use (cropland runoff) Nonpoint sources (unsp) Drain tiles	None/natural Reduce NPS sediment by __%
		PBC/.75	PBC/.75		.75		Trophic/community imbalance  Size and depth	Nutrients  Low flow	  Natural	  None/natural
Intermittent B (WI015) (T14N,R23E,S.5,SW,SW)	.30	MAR-E/.30	MAR-E/.30		.30		Loss of fish and invertebrate habitat	Low flow Sediment	Natural Agricultural use (cropland runoff) Nonpoint sources (unsp) Drain tiles Barnyard/feedlots	None/natural Reduce NPS sediment by __%
		PBC/.30	PBC/.30		.30		Trophic/community imbalance  Size and depth Bacteria (potential)	Nutrients  Low flow Manure	  Natural Barnyard/feedlot	  None/natural Control/reduce runoff
Intermittent C (WI013) (T14N,R23E,S.8,NW,NE)	.75	MAR-E/.75	MAR-E/.75		.75		Loss of fish and invertebrate habitat	Low flow Sediment	Natural Agricultural use (cropland runoff) Nonpoint sources (unsp)	None/natural Reduce NPS sediment by __%
							Trophic/community imbalance	Nutrients	Drain tiles	
							Toxic contamination (potential)	Toxics (unsp)	WPL Edgewater Fly Ash Basin	Prohibit or regulate discharge
		PBC/.75	PBC/.75		.75		Size and depth	Low flow	Natural	None/natural

Table 1. (continued)

SUBWATERSHED WATERBODY	LENGTH MILES	CURRENT USES USE/MILES	POTENTIAL USES USE/MILES	POTENTIAL USES			PROBLEMS OR THREATS TO POTENTIAL USES	POLLUTANTS OR LIMITING FACTORS CAUSING PROBLEMS OR THREATS	OBSERVED OR POTENTIAL SOURCES	PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT RECOMENDATIONS
				FULL	PART	NOT				
				MILES	MILES	MILES				
Intermittent D (W1011) (T14N,R23E,S.8,SW,SW)	.70	MAR-E/.70	MAR-E/.70		.70		Loss of fish and invertebrate habitat	Low flow Sediment	Natural Agricultural use (cropland runoff) Nonpoint sources (unsp) Drain tiles	None/natural Reduce NPS sediment by __%
		PBC/.70	PBC/.70		.70		Trophic/community imbalance  Size and depth	Nutrients  Low flow	  Natural	  None/natural
Intermittent E (W1009) (T14N,R23E,S.17,NW,NW)	2.8	MAR-E/2.8	MAR-E/2.8		2.8		Loss of fish and invertebrate habitat	Low flow Channelization Sediment	Natural Channelization Agricultural use (cropland runoff) Nonpoint sources (unsp) Drain tiles	None/natural Prohibit future channelization (WZ) Reduce NPS sediment by __%
							Trophic/community imbalance	Nutrients	Barnyard/feedlot Failing septic system (pos)	Control/reduce runoff Eliminate septic runoff (County)
							Algae	Nutrients	Barnyard/feedlot Failing septic system (pos)	Control/reduce runoff Eliminate septic runoff (County)
		Bacteria (potential)	Manure	Barnyard/feedlot Failing septic system (pos)	Control/reduce runoff Eliminate septic runoff (County)					
		PBC/2.8	PBC/2.8		2.8		Size and depth Bacteria (potential)	Low flow Septage (potential)	Natural Barnyard/feedlot Failing septic system (pos)	None/natural Control/reduce runoff Eliminate septic runoff (County)
Intermittent F (W1001) (T14N,R23E,S.19,NE,SW)	.50	MAR-E/.50	MAR-E/.50		.50		Loss of fish and invertebrate habitat	Low flow Channelization Sediment	Natural Channelization Agricultural use (cropland runoff) Nonpoint sources (unsp) Drain tiles	None/natural Prohibit future channelization (WZ) Reduce NPS sediment by __%
							Trophic/community imbalance	Nutrients		
		PBC/.50	PBC/.50		.50		Size and depth	Low flow	Natural	None/natural

## References

- Ball, Joe, 1982. Stream Classification Guidelines for Wisconsin. Technical Bulletin. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison, Wi.
- Fago, Don. 1984. Distribution and Relative Abundance of Fishes in Wisconsin. Sheboygan River Basin. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison, Wi.
- Hilsenhoff, William. 1982. Using a Biotic Index to Evaluate Water Quality in Streams. Technical Bulletin No. 132, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison, Wi.
- Schultz, Paul. 1980. Personal Communication. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Fish Management, Plymouth, Wi.
- Wisconsin Conservation Department. 1968. Surface Waters of Sheboygan County, Madison, Wi.
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. 1979. Sheboygan River Basin Areawide Water Quality Management Plan. Appendix A - Water Quality Information. Southeast District, Milwaukee.
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. 1988. Sheboygan River Basin Areawide Water Quality Management Plan - Water Quality Information. Milwaukee, Wi.
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. 1980. Stream Classification for Weedens Creek, Sheboygan County. Southeast District, Water Resource Management File, Milwaukee, Wi.

## Appendix I

### OBSERVED OR POTENTIAL PROBLEMS AND SOURCES IN THE WILSON SUBWATERSHED

#### **Channelization/snagging**

Weedens Creek (CTH EE to headwaters) has been extensively channelized as much as two miles. The Aldrich Chemical Co. channelized a section near it's plant (unpermitted) and may be causing damage to the headwater wetlands - headcutting is appearing above this section. The channelized sections are located in T14N, R23E, Sections 8, 18, and 19.

Unnamed Stream E (WI009) - one of it's branches, WI005 has been channelized along the Chicago Northwestern Railroad tracks (T14N, R23E, S. 17, SW).

Intermittent Tributaries - 100% of the intermittent tributaries have previously been channelized.

#### **Barnyard/feedlots**

Unnamed Stream B (WI015) - has a barnyard/feedlot located at it's headwaters (near CTH EE) (T14N, R23E, S. 6, SE, SE).

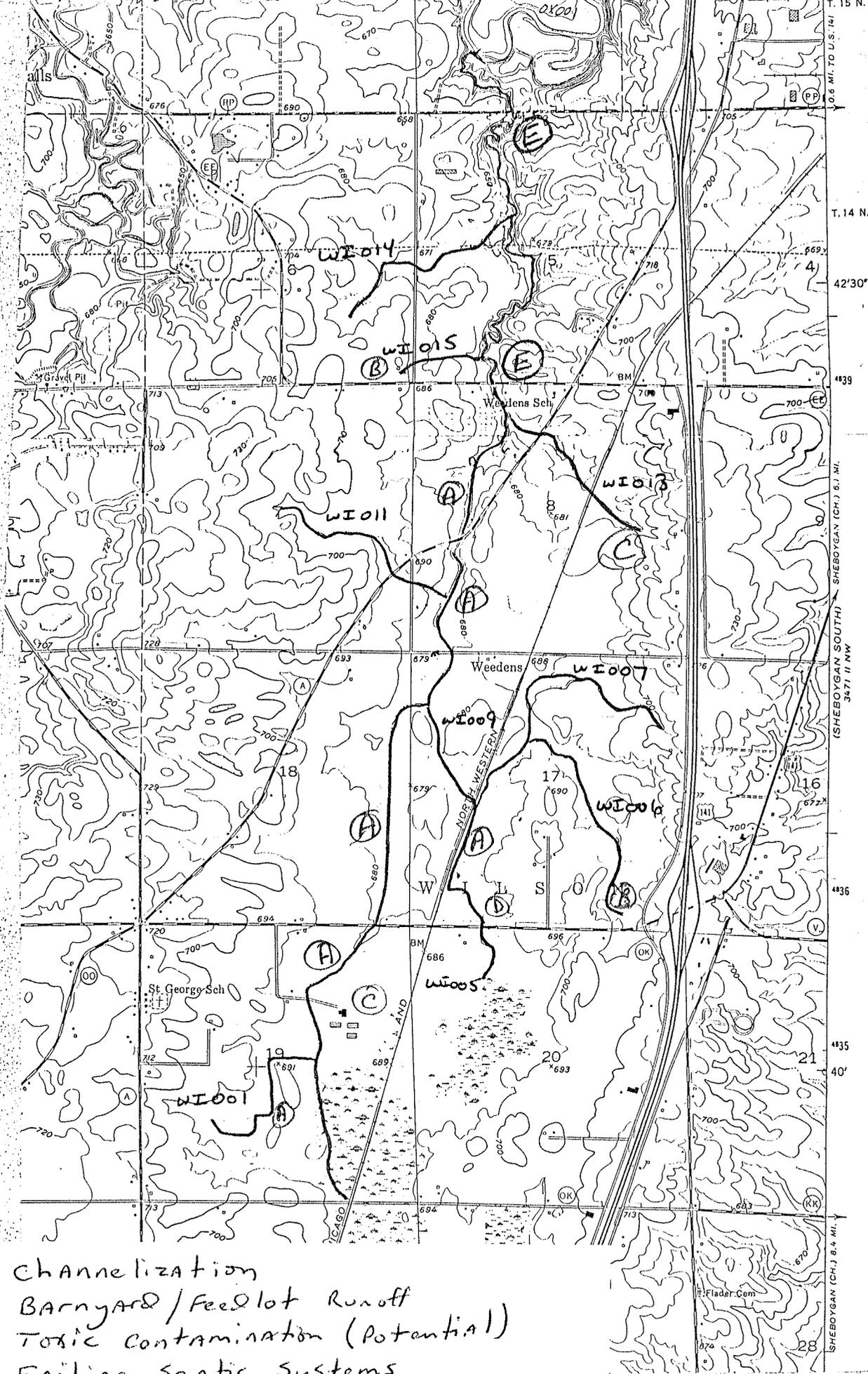
Unnamed Stream E (WI009) - has a manure pile located at the beginning of WI006 (T14N, R23E, S. 17, SE, SE).

#### **Failing Septic Systems**

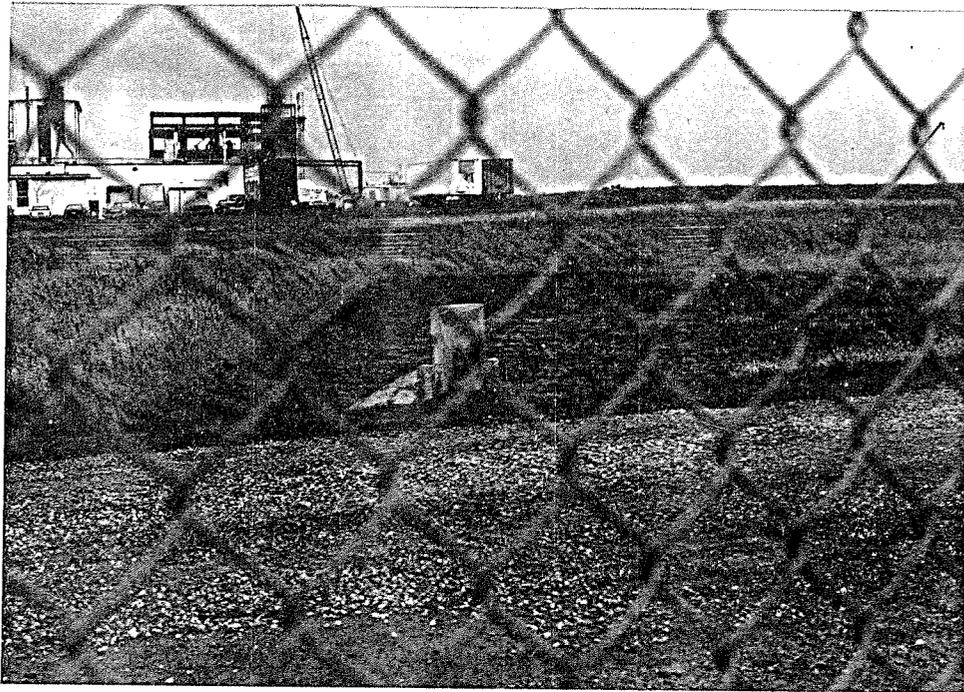
There is a failing (potential) septic system located near CTH N (T14N, R23E, S. 17, SW, SE)

#### **Toxic Contamination**

Potential surface water runoff from the WPL Edgewater fly ash disposal site.



- A. Channelization
- B. Barnyard / Feedlot Runoff
- C. Toxic Contamination (Potential)
- D. Failing Septic Systems
- E. HBI, Habitat or Fish Site



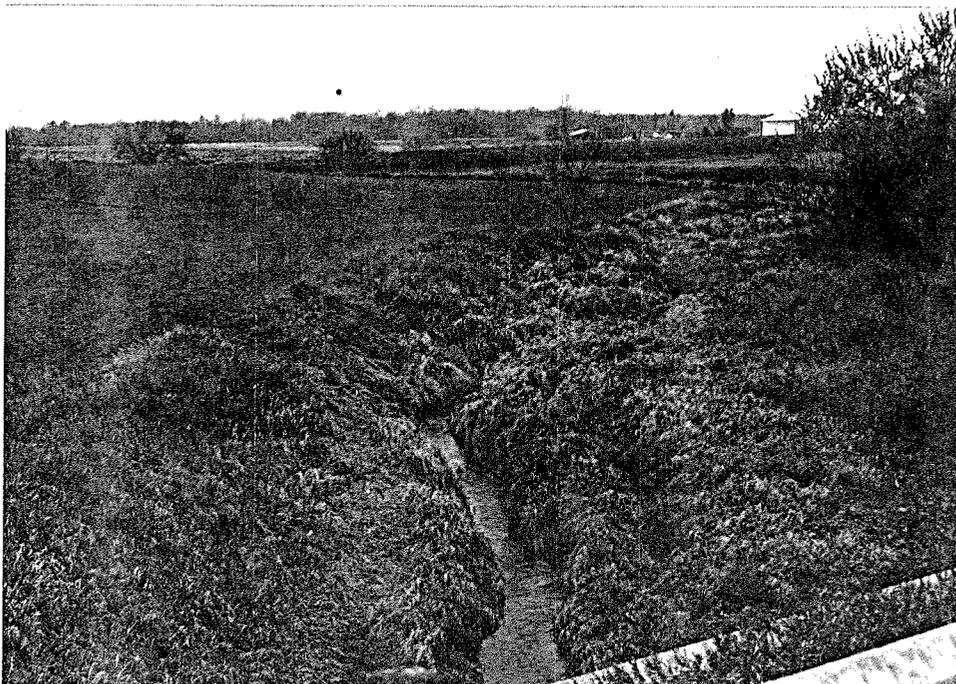
Weedens Creek (WI003) - T14N, R23E, S. 19, NE, SW - Looking at a pond constructed for fire control at the Aldrich Chemical company. Pond appears to have been drained - outlet flows to Weedens Creek.

Weedens Creek (WI003) - T14, R23E, S. 19, NE, SW - Looking upstream of access road to Aldrich Chemical company and just upstream of a channel change - note the severe channel headcutting due to this channelization.





Weedens Creek (WI003) - T14N, R23E, S. 19, NE, SW - Looking downstream of access road to Aldrich Chemical company. Note the in-stream deposition, most likely due to upstream headcutting.



Weedens Creek (WI010) - T14N, R23E, S. 8, SW, NW - Looking upstream of CTH A.