

rec'd 9/21/04

**FISH AND AQUATIC LIFE DESIGNATED USE FORM**

(Attach supporting data sheets)

WATERBODY NAME: **Clyman Creek**

WBIC# **847700**

REGION: **SCR**

BASIN: **Upper Rock**

COUNTY: **Dodge County**

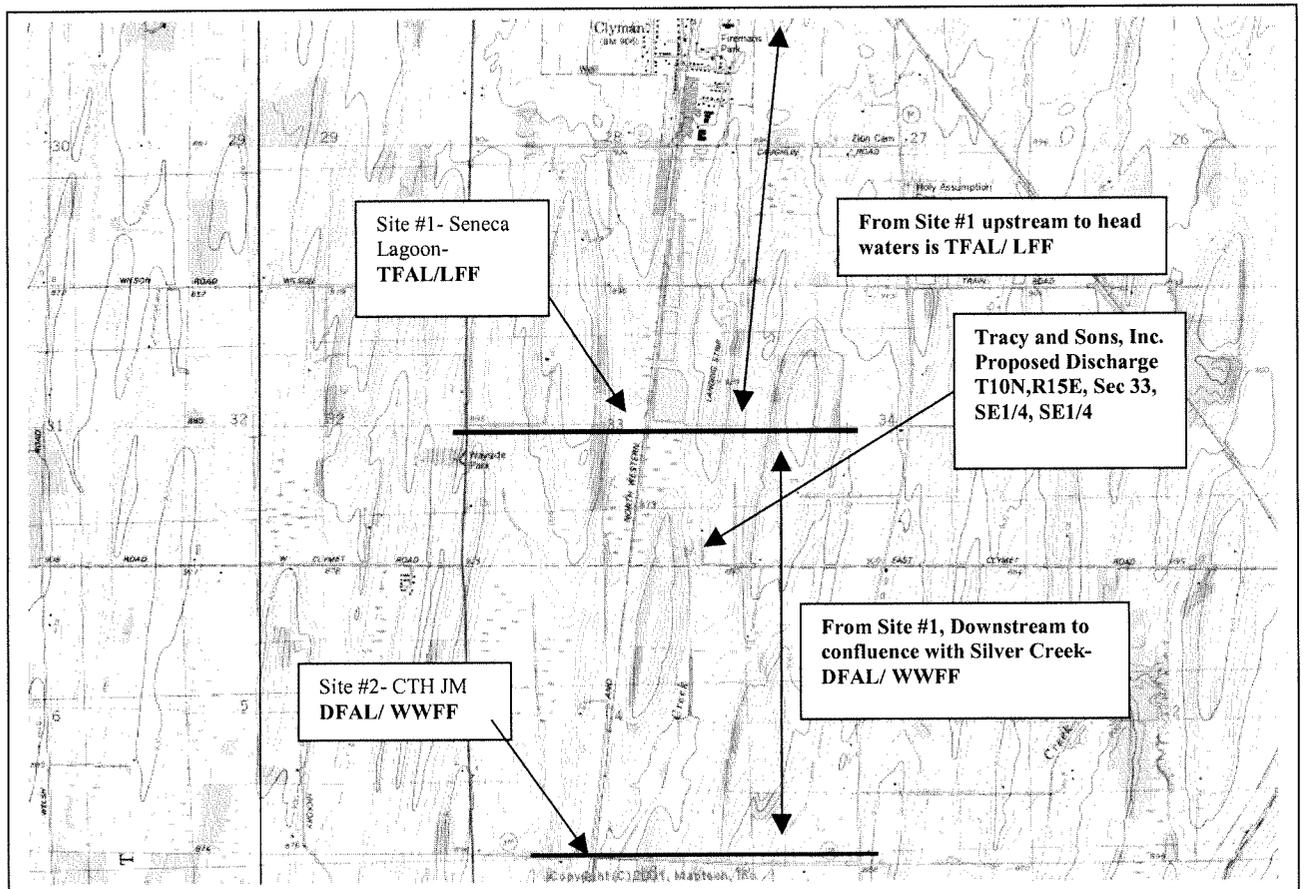
Segment Shown on: **Clyman Quad. Map**

Reference Site(s): **NONE**

**SEGMENT DESCRIPTION** for Segment 1 of 2 (headwater = segment 1)

From: <b>SITE #1- Seneca Foods Lagoon area</b> Start GPS- 43° 17' 32.2", 88°43'21.0" End GPS- 43° 17' 35.1", 88°43'20.5" -SW end of Lagoons- 100m upstream.	lat/long	tn, rng, ¼, ¼, section <b>T10N, R15E, SW,NE, Sec. 33</b>
From: <b>SITE #2- CTH JM</b> Start GPS-43°16'11.9", 88°43'27.9" End GPS- 43°16'14.6", 88°43'25.9" - CTH JM upstream 100meters.	lat/long	tn, rng, ¼, ¼, section <b>T9N, R15E, SW, SE, Sec. 4</b>

Attach site map and photos showing stream segment and discharge point



**DESIGNATED USE INFORMATION:**

New Classification   X  , Standards Review : N/A, Ref. Site : N/A , Date field work conducted/completed   5/4/04  

Current FAL Designated use: **DEF 12/1995 UR WQMP**, Date **12/1995- PUBL-WR-190-95REV**

Existing FAL Use Based on current data : **Site #1= TFAL/ LFF** , **Site #2 DFAL/ WWFF**, Date **5/4/2004**

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**Recommended Attainable Designated use**   Site #1= TFAL/ LFF ,   Site #2 DFAL/ WWFF

**Seasonal Designated use(s)/Dates**           N/A          

**Other Applicable Uses:**   ORW\_N/A   ,   ERW\_N/A   ,   GL\_N/A   ,   GLS\_N/A   ,   Drinking Water Supply\_N/A   ,  
**Recreation N/A** , **Wild Life N/A**

Submitted By: <b>Michael J. Sorge- Water Quality Biologist</b>	Date:
Reviewed By: <b>Laura Stremick- Thompson- Upper Rock River Fisheries Biologist</b>	Date:
Approved Basin Leader: <b>Jim Congdon- Upper Rock River Basin Leader</b>	Date:
WQS Sect. Chief, or Designee: <b>Laura Bub- CO, WQS</b>	Date:

**STAFF PRESENT DURING STREAM CLASSIFICATION:**

- Michael J. Sorge- Water Quality Biologist- SCR/ Fitchburg**
- Laura Stremick-Thompson- Fisheries Biologist- SCR/ Horicon**
- Dan Heim- Wastewater Specialist- SCR/ Horicon**
- Jessica Mathis- Fisheries Tech. -SCR/Horicon**
- Laura Bub- Watershed Specialist- Central Office/ Madison**

Water Body Name Clyman Creek, WBIC# 847700,  
Date 5/4/04

**DISCHARGER INFORMATION:**

Municipality/Company Tracy and Sons, Inc., Permit # : 0061310

Outfall Location T10N, R15E, Section 33, SE ¼, SE 1/4

Contact Person Thomas Stebbins, Contact Date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Did A Representative Observe Field Work? No X, Yes \_\_\_\_\_,

Representative Name N/A, Date(s) N/A

Comments about facility, representative's observations, etc.:  
N/A

**BASIS FOR DESIGNATED USE DECISION (List and briefly discuss key elements for the decision)**

**Send final report to:**

Facility Tracy and Sons Inc Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Basin Wastewater Eng. Doris Thiele Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Limits Calculator: Nasrin Mohajerani Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Watershed Expert Greg Searle Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Fish and Habitat Expert Scot Stewart Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Bureau of Endangered Resources when these species are present N/A Date \_\_\_\_\_

Other interested parties (list) \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Water Body Name Clyman Creek, WIBC# 847700, Date 5/4/2004

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## LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Cite here and attach previous classification reports and designated uses.  
N/A
2. Cite here and attach all previous studies and data associated with the water body that are applicable to use classification.  
N/A
3. If applicable, cite here and attach a copy of the page from *Wisconsin Trout Streams*, and any other publication listing the stream as trout water.  
N/A
4. Cite here and attach any other literature applicable to the fish and aquatic life designated use.

**Ball, Joseph. 1982. Stream Classification Guidelines for Wisconsin. Technical Bulletin. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.**

**Ball, Joseph. 2002. Guidelines for Designated Fish and Aquatic Life Uses for Wisconsin Surface Waters, Data Collection and Interpretation Procedures. July, 2002 DRAFT. Wisconsin DNR.**

**Hilsenhoff, William L. 1987. An Improved Biotic Index of Organic Stream Pollution. The Great Lakes Entomologist. 20:31-39.**

**Szczytko, Stanely W. 1989. Introduction to Aquatic Macroinvertebrates Used to Calculate the Family Biotic Index 1/17/1989. University of Wisconsin Stevens Point.**

**WDNR, 1995. Upper Rock River Basin Water Quality Management Plan. Publ. No. WR-190-95REV. December 1995. Wisconsin DNR.**

**WDNR, 2001. Wisconsin Administrative Code, Natural Resources Chapter 104, Uses and Designated Standards. Federal Register, June 2001, No: 546.**

**WDNR, 2001a. Lyons, etal. Guidelines for Assessing Fish Communities of Wadable Streams in Wisconsin. Revised March, 2001. Wisconsin DNR, Bureau of Fisheries Management and Habitat Protection.**

Summarize and interpret the literature available and how it relates to and supports the classification and the recommended designated use:

Water Body Name Clyman Creek, WIBC# 847700, Date: 5/4/2004

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**FIELD ASSESSMENT DATA AND OBSERVATIONS**

Assessment dates: 5/4/2004 to 5/4/2004

**PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL DATA**

SEGMENT LENGTH 100 m, DEPTH, AVG. .11m MAX. .29m AVG. WIDTH 1.45m

SEGMENT GRADIENT 10.5 ft./mi., VELOCITY 1.0cfs

SUBSTRATE MATERIAL      %silt 70      %sand 10      %gravel 0  
                                 %rubble 0      %organic 0      %other 20

NATURAL FLOW 1.0 cfs, (MEASURED       , ESTIMATED X).

Flow was high       , normal X, low       , very low       

Q7,2 flow       , Q7,10 flow       , estimated        or measured       

EFFLUENT FLOW:      24 hr. average       , measured       , estimated         
                                 Design flow       

TEMPERATURE 9.9° C, Instantaneous X or 24 hr. max. average       , Date(s)  
      

**DISSOLVED OXYGEN:**

Instantaneous 12.8 mg/L, Time of day 10:30, Date 5/4/2004

Continuous:      Minimum N/T mg/L, Range N/T mg/L to N/T mg/L

Dates / time measured: N/T to N/T, total = N/T hrs.

**CHEMICAL DATA COLLECTED:**

**No water chemistry samples were collected as part of this stream classification**

**BREIF INTERPRETATION/COMMENTS:**

**At Site #1, the instantaneous dissolved oxygen reading collected on 5/4/2004 was 12.8 mg/l, 115.2% saturation, with a water temperature of 9.9° C. At Site #2, the instantaneous dissolved oxygen was 13.7 mg/l, 128.7% saturation, and the water temperature was 11.6° C. Both instantaneous readings were very good and dissolved oxygen was not a limiting factor in the fish and macroinvertebrate community.**

Water Body Name Clyman Creek, WIBC# 847700, Date: 5/4/2004

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**BIOLOGICAL DATA**

**FISH:** Sampling date 5/4/2004, Attach species list and IBI forms if applicable

Survey Location(s) See above Site descriptions for LAT LONG GPS

Distance sampled 100m (2) Sampling Gear Back Pack Stream Shocker

No. of species 4, Total fish 61,

No. of species not listed as tol. to low DO 2, Total fish 24, % not listed 61%

Endangered or other special category species N/A

Warm B species 2, Total no. 37

**MACROINVERTEBRATES:** Sampling date None taken for HBI /FBI, Just visual inspection of dominant species.  
HBI/FBI: N/T

Survey location(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Sampling Procedure \_\_\_\_\_

< 100 organisms found, list dominant genera, numbers and HBI values:

**Site #1- less than 100 individuals collected. Snag and stream margin habitat was sampled using a D-Frame net, since no riffles were present. The macroinvertebrate samples collected were dominated by the following species: gammarus, assellus, chironomids, and some elmids.**

**Site #2- less than 100 individuals collected, One riffle was sampled upstream of CTH JM, using a D-Frame net. The macroinvertebrate sample collected was dominated by the following species: gammarus, several species of caddis fly(s), elimids, and a small number of chironomids.**

> 100 organisms found, attach taxonomy bench sheet or other analyses:

% individuals with HBI value 5 or less \_\_\_\_\_

**OTHER BIOLOGICAL DATA/OBSERVATIONS:**

Macroinvertebrates at Site #1 were dominated by assellus (Tolerance Value (T\_VAL)8.0) and gammarus (T\_VAL 4.0), species more tolerant of low dissolved oxygen, indicative of poor or limited habitat, and reflective of the TFAL or LFF classification at this site. However, at Site #2 macroinvertebrates were dominated by gammarus and caddis fly(s), both with a tolerance value of 4.0, (Hilsenhoff, 1987).

### INTERPRETATIONS BASED ON EXISTING FISH AND AQUATIC LIFE COMMUNITY:

Fish assembly data was collected at both sites using the standard backpack stream shocking unit. Stream segments were surveyed according to Lyons, 2001 methods for evaluation of wadable streams. Stations were set up and 100 meter sections of stream were shocked. Species were counted and identified.

**Site #1**-A total of six individuals and four different species collected at this site. Other than one Johnny Darter, 83% of the fish were tolerant to degraded habitat and low dissolved oxygen. Low flows and limited habitat are the two major factors impacting fish species, abundance and diversity. This section of stream is impacted by several human and natural factors. The major human impact is historical ditching/ channelization, as this section of stream is a long monotypic "run" habitat that is only 3-4 inches deep and the substrate is dominated by fine silts and clay. The major natural condition impacting the fishery is limited flow and thus ultimately the available habitat. Based on the fish community, habitat, and macroinvertebrates present at this site, this section of stream from this point upstream will be classified as **Limited Forage Fish (LFF) or Tolerant Fish and Aquatic Life (TFAL)**.

**Site #2** - This site contained four species of fish and 55 total individuals. Johnny darters (intolerant) and creek chubs (tolerant) dominated the fish assembly at this site. Habitat at this site is better than Site #1, and the number of individuals was reflective of this increase in habitat. Johnny Darters made up 35% of the total individuals present at this site, and are considered to be intolerant of degraded habitat and low dissolved oxygen. This site contains a diverse "RUN/RIFFLE/POOL" habitat sequence and has a streambed comprised of coarse substrate (gravel, cobble, rubble). Based on the fish community, habitat, and macroinvertebrates present at this site, this will be classified as **Warm Water Forage Fish (WWFF) or Diverse Fish and Aquatic Life (DFAL)**. Therefore, downstream of Site #1 to the confluence with Silver Creek will have the same classification **WWFF/ DFAL**.

#### SITE #1: Seneca Foods Property- GPS- 43°17'32.2; 88°43'21.0"

Date: 5/4/02	Temp: 9.9°C	D.O.: 12.8mg/l	Dist: 100m
Species	Scientific Name	Number	Tolerance
Brook Stickleback	<i>Culaea inconstans</i>	2	Tolerant
Creek Chub	<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i>	2	Tolerant
Central Mudminnow	<i>Umbra limi</i>	1	Tolerant
Johnny Darter	<i>Etheostoma nigrum</i>	1	Intolerant
<b>Total Species: 4</b>	<b>Total Individuals: 6</b>	<b>% TOL to Low DO:</b>	<b>83%</b>

#### Site #2: CTH JM-GPS-43°16'11.9"; 88° 43'27.9"

Date: 5/4/02	Temp: 11.6°C	D.O.: 13.7mg/l	Dist: 100m
Species	Scientific Name	Number	Tolerance
Brook Stickleback	<i>Culaea inconstans</i>	2	Tolerant
Creek Chub	<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i>	22	Tolerant
White Sucker	<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>	12	Tolerant
Johnny Darter	<i>Etheostoma nigrum</i>	19	Intolerant
<b>Total Species: 4</b>	<b>Total Individuals: 55</b>	<b>% TOL to Low DO:</b>	<b>66%</b>

Water Body Name Clyman Creek, WIBC# 847700, Date 5/4/2004

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## HABITAT

Procedure Joe Ball Habitat Survey, Modified Lyons HI

Habitat rating 146 (Site #2) -199 (Site#1) (FAIR), attach habitat rating forms

Significant problems affecting use attainment:

low flow : sedimentation:  bank erosion:  ditching:  fish cover:  depth:

Other \_\_\_\_\_

### Observations About Habitat Quality:

**Habitat Station Site #1:** Site #1 has limited available habitat for fish and macroinvertebrates. The substrate is dominated by soft fine materials (silt 70%, sand 10%, clay 10%, detritus 10%). The lack of coarse substrate limits the stream's potential to support biotic diversity. This site is a long monotypic "run" and lacks any "riffles" or "pool" habitat. Water depth and flow are also limiting factors impacting the biotic communities. Water depth is very shallow (0.04m-0.29m), with a mean depth of 0.11m. A Ball Stream Classification habitat survey was conducted and scored 201 (POOR).

**Habitat Station Site #2:** Site #2 has better habitat than Site #1. This section of stream contains several "run-riffle-pool" sequences that provide better habitat for fish and macroinvertebrates. Substrates are dominated by coarse materials (50% gravel, 20% cobble, 30% sand). Fish and macroinvertebrates were found in higher numbers at this site as a result of better habitat and more suitable substrates. This site has higher gradient and has several severe eroding banks that are contributing to the sediment load in the stream. A Ball Stream Classification habitat survey was conducted and scored 146 (FAIR).

## WATERSHED DATA AND OBSERVATIONS

### AREA

Approximate size 3.28 sq. miles \_\_\_\_\_ acres / sq. miles

Land use: % crop land 70, % pasture 10, % forest 5,

% grass land 5, % urban \_\_\_\_\_, % wetland 10,

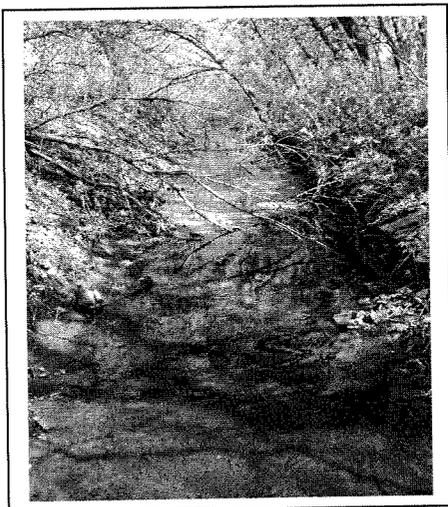
No. feedlots/barn yards near stream 2

Other NPS - Intense Row cropping and some pasturing.

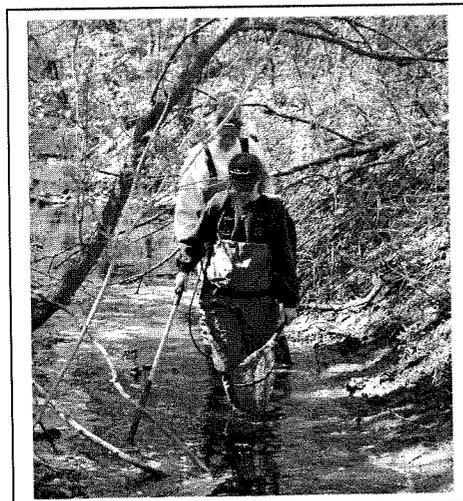
Is this watershed currently or proposed to receive NPS management under a State, Federal or local organization?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_, No . List dates and explain:

Discuss NPS impacts and controllability, and NPS relationship to fish and aquatic life existing and attainable uses. Include factors such as bank erosion, land cover/use near stream, gully erosion, barn yards, etc. (attach additional sheets if required):

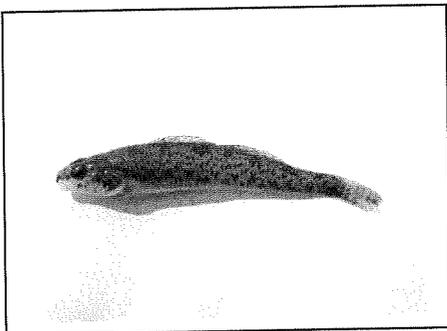
**NPS Discussion- NPS is a limiting factor on Clyman Creek. Factors such as stream bank erosion, cropland erosion, failed waterways, gully erosion, and barn yard runoff have impacted the stream. Nutrients associated with NPS have caused large growths of filamentous algae. Sediment delivery to the stream as a result of NPS contribution is also visible with some areas containing 1.0 meters of fine sediments on the stream bed. Wetlands have also been hydrologically modified, tile lines and drainage ditches were utilized to drain wetlands and alter the wetland hydrology. Some of the factors are moderately controllable however it would have a high dollar figure associated with it.**



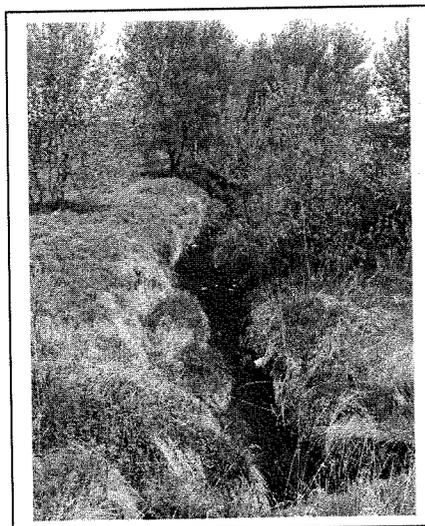
**Clyman Creek, Site #1, 5/4/2004,  
near the Seneca Foods Property**



**Stream Shocking Site#1, 5/4/2004,  
Laura Stremick-Thompson and  
Jessica Mathis**



**Clyman Creek, 5/4/2004, Johnny  
Darter, Intolerant species. 19  
present at CTH JM.**



**Clyman Creek, Site #2,  
5/4/2004, Run/Riffle/Pool  
Sequence**

Water Body Name Clyman Creek, WIBC# 847700, Date 5/4/2004

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**THIS PAGE MUST BE COMPLETED WHEN THE RECOMMENDED DESIGNATED USE IS TOLERANT FISH AND AQUATIC LIFE OR VERY TOLERANT AQUATIC LIFE.**

**RECOMMENDED DESIGNATED USE:** Site #1, TFAL

**Tolerant and Very Tolerant Designated uses**

Tolerant Fish and Aquatic Life and Very Tolerant Aquatic Life designated uses are not defined as full fish and aquatic life uses. In most cases an TFAL or VTAL use is the best that can be attained by these resources due to natural habitat or water quality limitations. A designated use recommendation into one of these sub-categories must be based on one or more of the following factors (s. 283.15(4), Stats.). Check all that apply to this designated use and provide a brief description of the situation:

- a. Naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of a full fish and aquatic life community.
- b. Natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of a full fish and aquatic life community, unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating water conservation requirements.
- c. Human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of a full fish and aquatic life community and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place.
- d. Dams, diversions or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of a full fish and aquatic life community, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of a full fish and aquatic life community.
- e. Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of a full fish and aquatic life community.

**DESCRIPTION:**

**D:** Site 1 has had significant sections of stream that have been hydrologically modified. Large sections of stream have been historically channelized for agricultural benefits in the 1950-60's. With this the habitat has been altered and there is very little cover for fish of any size. Habitat ratings according to BALL, 1982 scored 201 (POOR) at Site #1. The overall depth is

also a limiting factor, the lack of depth is limiting the amount of available habitat. Water depths range from .06m to 0.29m, with a mean of 0.15m. With the historical channelization the substrate is dominated by soft fine sediments, mainly silt and some sand. It is unrealistic to think that this section (Site #1) of stream would be remeandered. Therefore, the habitat will remain impacted, and the available cover/ habitat for fish is limited. Site #1 has no riffle or pool habitats, thus providing very little available habitat for fish or macroinvertebrates.

**E.** Overall, this section is impacted by a wide variety of human impacts. Channelization has altered overall water depth, available cover, habitat, and substrate. Habitat components are lacking and suitable cover and substrates do not exist. The stream at Site #1 is highly degraded and severe stream bank erosion is present throughout the box elder corridor. Substrate is dominated by fine silts and clay, there is very little substrate suitable for macroinvertebrates and fish. Water depth is very shallow, an average of 0.15m, limiting the biotic diversity and fishery. Flow is also a limiting factor, the flows were estimated to be less than or equal to 1 cubic foot per second (cfs). Shallow water and low velocity prohibited the collection of stream flow data using a Swoffer flow meter.

## Bub, Laura A

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**From:** Searle, Greg S  
**Sent:** Monday, February 02, 2004 1:22 PM  
**To:** Heim, Dan; Masnado, Robert; Bub, Laura A; Stremick, Laura L.; Congdon, James C  
**Cc:** Sorge, Michael J.  
**Subject:** RE: Clyman Creek designated use

Thursday 2/12 at 2:00 is a go for our conference call.

Mike will not be able to participate, due to attending a meeting. Laura will participate after returning to Horicon from the "Jobs Creation Act" meeting, provided she gets back in time.

I will call participants at Bob's phone (267-7662) and at Jim's phone (~~920/387-7872~~).

Thanks,  
Greg

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Searle, Greg S  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 29, 2004 11:05 AM  
**To:** Heim, Dan; Masnado, Robert; Bub, Laura A; Stremick, Laura L.; Sorge, Michael J.; Congdon, James C  
**Cc:** Devereaux, Marjorie  
**Subject:** Clyman Creek designated use

**Background for Laura, Mike, and Jim:** I got a call from Bob Masnado, Laura Bub, and Jim Schmidt this morning asking about the designated use for Clyman Creek (CC). MSA has a client that is considering siting a treatment plant and discharging to CC. The client is Tracy and Sons or United and they would treat industrial waste. Based on a WQBEL memo, that was written using the UR 1989 Water Quality Management Plan, they (MSA) believed CC to be designated as limited forage fish. CC is not designated (not promulgated in NR 104) so it is actually a default FAL stream.

**All:** Dan is going to see what information we have in the files for CC that could be used for determining a use designation. We can then make a decision about a possible field assessment to CC and where this work fits in with other Basin/Regional priorities.

Dan, Bob, Laura B., and I are available for a **conference call on Thursday, 2/12 at 2:00**. I ask that Laura S., Mike, and Jim participate, if available (please let me know if you are available).

I will call participants at Bob's phone (267-7662) and at Horicon (let me know what number to call).

Thanks,  
Greg

DATE: January 29, 2004

FILE REF: [Click here and type file ref.]

TO: File

FROM: Laura Bub

SUBJECT: Clyman Creek

On Thursday, January 29 2004, a conference call was held to discuss issues with Clyman Creek in Dodge County. Participating in the call was Bob Masnado, Jim Schmidt and Laura Bub, all of DNR, as well as Pat Morrow and Gil Hantzsch of MSA Professional Services. The primary goal of the call was to determine where MSA's client was proposing to discharge waste, and what the use designation of that water body is or is proposed to be.

Gil and Pat said that the discharge that they are referring to is a new industrial discharge that is a septage hauler. They also articulated the stream that this industry is planning to discharge to is the Clyman Creek (proper) that flows south of the Village of Clyman.

*[There was previous confusion that the proposed discharge segment was actually the tributary to Dead Creek flowing from the Village of Clyman WWTP. If this was the case, there would have been 303(d) issues related to the flow into Lake Sinissippi.]*

DNR told MSA that the classification of Clyman Creek is currently, by default, FAL. There is no recommendation on the books for the use designation of this segment to be changed. HOWEVER, the Upper Rock River Basin plan does suggest that Clyman Creek could possibly be classified as LFF. This appears to be a mistake, as there is no formal report stating that such a change would be appropriate.

MSA was surprised to hear this, as they had assumed that eventually this stream would likely be classified as LFF, and had told their client this and spent time planning with such a classification in mind.

Bob Masnado said that an LFF classification is not a proposed change. However, the Department does have the option of doing an assessment of the site, depending on staff and time availability.

Bob and Laura contacted SCR Watershed Expert, Greg Searle. Greg agreed to assemble a group of SCR folks to discuss this issue, and to determine 1) whether there is documentation to support a classification of Clyman Creek other than LFF; 2) whether it would be worthwhile to do an assessment of Clyman Creek, and 3) if an assessment is appropriate, what the plan would be to bring forth a use designation recommendation.

A conference call is scheduled for Thursday February 12 with SCR and Central Office Staff to discuss these issues. MSA has been briefed on the plan of action, as well as the fact that we can't make any guarantees that an effort to look at the classification of the stream will take place.

1/29/04

B. Masnado

J. Schmidt

P. Morrow

G. Hantzsch

L. Bubs

PREPARED BY

Conference  
call

Cuyman Creek -

→ new industrial discharge - septage hauler

• discharge downstream - Cuyman Creek

- default FAL - no dilution 5/10 BOD

- LFF class'n does not apply

- Dept CAN go out & re-assess site (pending time & staff.)

- full assimilative capacity

- ammonia standards would be diff't (effective March 1<sup>st</sup>)

DATE: January 26, 2004

FILE REF: [Click [here](#) and type file ref.]

TO: File

FROM: Laura Bub

SUBJECT: Classification of Clyman Creek – Dodge Co

After a discussion with Bob Masnado re: the proposed classification of Clyman Creek, I called Pat Morrow of MSA Professional Services. I relayed the following points to Pat:

- The Department will recommend that Clyman Creek be classified as LFF. We can not guarantee that this will be the eventual classification of Clyman Creek, as the LFF recommendation is subject to public comment.
- The recommendation to classify Clyman Creek will go forward with the first round of NR 104 revisions. We hope that these revisions can be completed this year, but no promises can be made.
- Clyman Creek is a tributary to Lake Sinissippi. This waterbody is listed on the 303(d) list for nutrients. For any new discharger with effluent going to L. Sinissippi, nutrient loading will be a concern. For more details on this subject, I suggested that we set up a conference call including Bob and Jim Baumann. Pat was going to touch base with Gil Hantzsch (project manager) and get back to me.

DATE: November 4, 2003

TO: File

FROM: Bob Masnado

RE: Classification of Clyman Creek – Dodge Co.

I spoke with Pat Morrow (MSA) by telephone about the classification of Clyman Creek in Dodge Co. Pat asked what classification would apply to effluent limits for a possible hook-up between the Village of Clyman WWTP and Tracy & Sons (a septage hauler). He pointed out the April 2002 Rock River Basin Plan lists the Existing and Potential Use as LFF. He further recognized that the DEFAULT FAL classification was mentioned in the Basin Plan as the codified use to reflect the fact that the LFF classification had not been promulgated.

I reviewed the Basin Report, Stream Class file, and the WQBEL file and told Pat that the DEFAULT FAL did indeed apply at this time because the LFF was not formally promulgated. I suggested that it may be late Spring 2004 before the LFF classification is finalized, but offered no guarantee due to the possibility of challenges to the Department's proposal for Clyman Creek. I further stated that upon formal classification to LFF, the recommendation for limits would be revised appropriately.