

**Appendix A:**  
**Metadata and Definitions**

## **DATABASE MANAGER**

Paul McMurray, Technical Environmental Specialist  
Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
Phone: 317-308-3210  
Fax: 317-308-3219  
Email: [pmcmurra@idem.in.gov](mailto:pmcmurra@idem.in.gov)

IDEM uses U.S. EPA's Assessment and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Tracking and Implementation System (ATTAINS) to store and manage its water quality assessment information including its Clean Water Act (CWA) Sections 305(b) assessments, 303(d) listing decisions, and 314 trend and trophic data for Indiana lakes.

This metadata document contains a list of all files included in IDEM's 2026 Integrated Report and the information necessary to understand the cause and source information in the Integrated Report tables and other information provided in the report.

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

Table A-1: Files included with Indiana’s 2026 Integrated Report submittal.

File Name	Description
IN_IR2026_Narrative.pdf	Adobe Acrobat file containing the narrative portion of Indiana's 2026 Integrated Report.
IN_IR2026_Appendix A_Metadata.pdf	Adobe Acrobat file containing filenames of all attachments and appendices and metadata needed to translate information used in ATTAINS.
IN_IR2026_Appendix B_Status of Category 4 Waters.pdf	Adobe Acrobat file containing information regarding impairment status of Category 4 waters.
IN_IR2026_Appendix C_TMDL Priorities.pdf	Adobe Acrobat file containing IDEM's TMDL 2026-2028 development priorities.
IN_IR2026_Appendix D_CALM.pdf	Adobe Acrobat file containing IDEM's Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology for the 2026 cycle.
IN_IR2026_Appendix E_303d NOC Narrative.pdf	Adobe Acrobat file containing the narrative portion of the public notice for the draft 2026 303(d) list (the Notice of Comment (NOC)).
IN_IR2026_Appendix F_Response to Comments.pdf	Adobe Acrobat file containing IDEM's response to U.S. EPA and public comments on the draft 2026 303(d) list and CALM.
IN_IR2026_Appendix G_Trend & Trophic Status.pdf	Adobe Acrobat file containing IDEM's Clean Water Act Section 314 assessments of lake trends and trophic state.
IN_IR2026_Appendix H_Listing Tables.xlsx	MS Excel file containing tables to support Indiana's finalized 303(d) listing, including the finalized 303(d) list, Category 4 waters, and all changes made for the 2026 cycle.
IN_IR2026_Appendix I_Consolidated List.xlsx	MS Excel file containing Indiana's 2026 Consolidated List (Categories 1-5).

Table A-2: Uses in ATTAINS that represent those designated and other uses for which IDEM makes water quality assessments.

ATTAINS Use Name	IDEM Definition
Full Body Contact	Applies to Recreational Use assessments (Human Health or Aesthetics) of all waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-3(a)(1)).
Warm Water Aquatic Life	Applies to Aquatic Life Use assessments of warm waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-3(a)(2)).
Human Health and Wildlife	Applies to Fish Consumption Use assessments of waters outside the Great Lakes Basin conducted pursuant to the water quality goals identified in 327 IAC 2-1-1.5 and 327 IAC 2-1-6(a)(2).
Public Water Supply	Applies to Public Water Supply Use assessments of surface waters outside the Great Lakes Basin used as source waters for public water supply (327 IAC 2-1-3(a)(3)) and surface waters found to have a direct influence on a public water supply well (see IDEM's Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology).
Limited Use	Applies to waters outside the Great Lakes Basin designated for Limited Use (the inability to fully support aquatic life) in 327 IAC 2-1-11(a) and/or designated for CSO wet weather limited use (an amended recreational use designation) in 327 IAC 2-1.1-2(a).
Great Lakes Warm Water Aquatic Life	Applies to Aquatic Life Use assessments of warm waters within the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1.5-5(a)(2)).
Outstanding State Resource Waters	Applies to assessments of waters designated as Outstanding State Resource Waters (OSRW) in 327 IAC 2-1-11(b) (downstate), 327 IAC 2-1.5-9(b) (Great Lakes basin), and 327 IAC 2-1.3-3(d) (antidegradation standards).

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

Table A-3: ATTAINS parameters IDEM may use to describe impairments to Indiana waters and the uses to which they apply (aquatic life use includes warm water aquatic life uses and salmonid waters). Not all of these parameters are currently in use in Indiana’s data set.

ATTAINS Parameter Name	IDEM Definition	Full Body Contact	Warm Water Aquatic Life	Public Water Supply	Human Health & Wildlife
Acrolein	Concentration of Acrolein exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Acrylonitrile	Concentration of Acrylonitrile exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Aldrin	Concentration of Aldrin exceeds Indiana water quality standards for aquatic life use anywhere in the state (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8) and/or for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Ammonia Nitrogen	Concentration of Ammonia Nitrogen exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for aquatic life use (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	No	No
Antimony - Total	Concentration of Total Antimony exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Arsenic, Trivalent - Dissolved (Arsenic III)	Concentration of Dissolved Trivalent Arsenic (also known as Arsenic III) exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for aquatic life use support anywhere in the state (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 2-1.5-8) and/or concentration of Total Trivalent Arsenic (Arsenic III) exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	Yes	Yes	No

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Parameter Name	IDEM Definition	Full Body Contact	Warm Water Aquatic Life	Public Water Supply	Human Health & Wildlife
Barium - Total	Concentration of Total Barium exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Benzene	Concentration of Benzene exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	No	Yes	No
Benzidine	Concentration of Benzidine exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Beryllium - Total	Concentration of Total Beryllium exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-11-6(a)).	No	No	Yes	No
Biological Integrity	The benthic macroinvertebrate and/or fish communities indicate an impairment of aquatic life use based on the assessment methods provided in IDEM's Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM).	No	Yes	No	No
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether (Dichloroethyl Ether)	Concentration of Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether (also known as Dichloroethyl Ether) exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Cadmium - Dissolved	Concentration of Dissolved Cadmium exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for aquatic life use support anywhere in the state (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 2-1.5-8) and/or concentration of Total Cadmium exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-11-6(a)).	No	Yes	Yes	No

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Parameter Name	IDEM Definition	Full Body Contact	Warm Water Aquatic Life	Public Water Supply	Human Health & Wildlife
Carbon Tetrachloride	Concentration of Carbon Tetrachloride exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Chlordane - Total	Concentration of Total Chlordane exceeds Indiana water quality standards for public water supply in source waters anywhere in the state (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8) and/or for aquatic life use in waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Chloride - Total	Concentration of Total Chloride exceeds Indiana water quality standards for aquatic life use and/or public water supply (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Chlorine, Residual (chlorine demand)	Concentration of Intermittent Total Residual Chlorine exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for aquatic life use (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	No	No
Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene))	Concentration of Chlorobenzene (also known as Monochlorobenzene) exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	No	Yes	No
Chloroform	Concentration of Chloroform exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Chlorpyrifos	Concentration of Chlorpyrifos exceeds Indiana water quality standards for aquatic life use in waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	Yes	No	No

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Parameter Name	IDEM Definition	Full Body Contact	Warm Water Aquatic Life	Public Water Supply	Human Health & Wildlife
Chromium, Hexavalent - Dissolved (Chromium VI)	Concentration of Dissolved Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium VI) exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for aquatic life use support (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Chromium, Trivalent - Dissolved (Chromium III)	Concentration of Dissolved Trivalent Chromium (Chromium III) exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for aquatic life use support (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Copper - Dissolved	Concentration of Dissolved Copper exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for aquatic life use support (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Cyanide - Total	Concentration of Total Cyanide exceeds Indiana water quality standards for public water supply (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8) and/or concentration of either or both Chlorine Amenable Cyanide and Free Cyanide (also known as Weak Acid Dissociable) exceed Indiana's water quality standards for aquatic life use (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	Yes	No
DDT (Dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane)	Concentration of DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) exceeds Indiana water quality standards for public water supply in source waters (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8) and Indiana's water quality standards for aquatic life use support in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Dibutyl Phthalate	Concentration of Dibutyl Phthalate exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Parameter Name	IDEM Definition	Full Body Contact	Warm Water Aquatic Life	Public Water Supply	Human Health & Wildlife
Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers)	Concentration of Dichlorobenzenes (all isomers) exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Dieldrin	Concentration of Dieldrin exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for aquatic life use support and/or for public water supply (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Dimethyl Phthalate	Concentration of Dimethyl Phthalate exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Dioxin (including 2,3,7,8-TCDD)	Concentration of Dioxin (including 2,3,7,8-TCDD) exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8) or the concentration exceeds the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) Pollution Control Standards (PCS) for fish consumption for the Ohio River.	No	No	Yes	Yes
Dissolved Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen concentration exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for aquatic life use (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8) or the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) Pollution Control Standards (PCS) for aquatic life use in the Ohio River.	No	Yes	No	No
Endosulfan (Hexachlorocyclopentadiene)	Concentration of Endosulfan (also known as Hexachlorocyclopentadiene) (sum of all isomers) exceeds Indiana water quality standards for public water supply and/or aquatic life use in waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	Yes	Yes	No

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Parameter Name	IDEM Definition	Full Body Contact	Warm Water Aquatic Life	Public Water Supply	Human Health & Wildlife
Endrin	Concentration of Endrin exceeds Indiana water quality standards for aquatic life use anywhere in the state (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8) and/or for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	Yes	Yes	No
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ( <i>E. coli</i> )	Concentration of <i>Escherichia coli</i> ( <i>E. coli</i> ) bacteria exceed the levels identified in IDEM's Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM) for recreational use assessments.	Yes	No	No	No
Ethylbenzene	Concentration of Ethylbenzene exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Fluoranthene	Concentration of Fluoranthene exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Fluoride	Concentration of Fluoride exceeds Indiana water quality standards for aquatic life use anywhere in the state (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8) and/or for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Harmful Algal Blooms	Concentration of Cylindrospermopsis and/or Microcystin-LR in source waters exceed the benchmarks provided in Indiana's Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM) for water quality assessments of public water supply.	No	No	Yes	No

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Parameter Name	IDEM Definition	Full Body Contact	Warm Water Aquatic Life	Public Water Supply	Human Health & Wildlife
Heptachlor	Concentration of Heptachlor exceeds Indiana water quality standards for aquatic life use and/or for public water supply in waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Hexachlorobenzene	Concentration of Hexachlorobenzene exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	No	Yes	No
Hexachlorobutadiene	Concentration of Hexachlorobutadiene exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Hexachloroethane	Concentration of Hexachloroethane exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	No	Yes	No
Isophorone	Concentration of Isophorone exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Lead - Dissolved	Concentration of Dissolved Lead exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for aquatic life use support (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Mercury in Fish Tissue	The trophic level-weighted geometric mean concentration of total and/or methylmercury exceeds the benchmark criterion specified in IDEM's Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM) for fish consumption assessments.	No	No	No	Yes

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Parameter Name	IDEM Definition	Full Body Contact	Warm Water Aquatic Life	Public Water Supply	Human Health & Wildlife
Mercury - Dissolved	The concentration of Dissolved Mercury exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for aquatic life use in waters within the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1.5-8). Does not apply to waters outside the Great Lakes Basin.	No	Yes	No	No
Mercury - Total	The concentration of Total Mercury exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for aquatic life use in waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6) and/or the concentration of Total Mercury exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	Concentration of Methylene Chloride (also known as Dichloromethane) exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters within the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	No	Yes	No
Methylmercury - Total	Total Methylmercury exceeds Indiana water quality standards for public water supply in source waters within the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1.5-8(b))	No	No	Yes	No
Nickel - Dissolved	Concentration of Dissolved Nickel exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for aquatic life use support (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8) and/or concentration of Total Nickel exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Nitrate/Nitrite (Nitrite + Nitrate as N)	Concentration of Nitrogen (Nitrate + Nitrite) exceeds Indiana water quality standards for public water supply (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	No	Yes	No

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Parameter Name	IDEM Definition	Full Body Contact	Warm Water Aquatic Life	Public Water Supply	Human Health & Wildlife
Nitrobenzene	Concentration of Nitrobenzene exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Nitrogen (Nitrite)	Concentration of Nitrogen (Nitrite) exceeds Indiana water quality standards for public water supply (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	No	Yes	No
Nutrients	Two or more of the nutrient benchmarks identified in IDEM’s Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM) for aquatic life use are exceeded on the same day.	No	Yes	No	No
Parathion	Concentration of Parathion exceeds Indiana water quality standards for aquatic life use (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	No	No
PCBs in Fish Tissue	Concentration of PCBs in Fish Tissue exceeds the benchmark criterion specified in IDEM’s Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM) for fish consumption assessments.	No	No	No	Yes
Pentachlorobenzene	Concentration of Pentachlorobenzene exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	Concentration of Pentachlorophenol (PCP) exceeds Indiana water quality standards for aquatic life use (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8) and Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Ph	pH value exceeds Indiana water quality standards for aquatic life use (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	No	No

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Parameter Name	IDEM Definition	Full Body Contact	Warm Water Aquatic Life	Public Water Supply	Human Health & Wildlife
Phenol	Concentration of Phenol exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Phosphorus - Total	Total Phosphorus concentration combined with Chlorophyll a results exceed the benchmarks for recreational use support (aesthetics) provided in IDEM’s Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology.	Yes	No	No	No
Polychlorinated Biphenyls - Total (PCBs)	Concentration of Total Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) (sum of all congeners) exceed Indiana water quality standards for public water supply in source waters anywhere in the state (327 IAC 2-11-6(a) or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8) and/or for aquatic life use in waters outside of the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Concentration of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) exceed Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6); includes Benzo(a)pyrene.	No	No	Yes	No
Selenium - Dissolved	Concentration of Dissolved Selenium exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for aquatic life use support (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	No	No
Selenium - Total	Concentration of Total Selenium exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Parameter Name	IDEM Definition	Full Body Contact	Warm Water Aquatic Life	Public Water Supply	Human Health & Wildlife
Silver - Dissolved	Concentration of Dissolved Silver exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for aquatic life use support and/or concentration of Total Silver exceeds Indiana water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6); Not applicable to waters within the Great Lakes Basin.	No	Yes	Yes	No
Sulfate	Sulfate concentration exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for aquatic life use and/or for public water supply (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Temperature	Temperature exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for aquatic life use (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8) or the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) Pollution Control Standards (PCS) for aquatic life use in the Ohio River.	No	Yes	No	No
Tetrachloroethylene	Concentration of Tetrachloroethylene exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Thallium - Total	Concentration of Total Thallium exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6(a)).	No	No	Yes	No
Toluene	Concentration of Toluene exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	No	Yes	No
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Concentration of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	No	Yes	No

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Parameter Name	IDEM Definition	Full Body Contact	Warm Water Aquatic Life	Public Water Supply	Human Health & Wildlife
Toxaphene	Concentration of Toxaphene exceeds Indiana water quality standards for public water supply in source waters (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8) and/or for aquatic life use in waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	Yes	Yes	No
Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene, TCE)	Concentration of Tetrachloroethylene (also known as Trichloroethene or TCE) exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	No	Yes	No
Vinyl Chloride	Concentration of Vinyl Chloride exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
Zinc - Dissolved	Concentration of Dissolved Zinc exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for aquatic life use support (327 IAC 2-1-6 or 327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	Yes	Yes	No
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Concentration of 1,1,1-Trichloroethane exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Concentration of 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1- 6).	No	No	Yes	No
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Concentration of 1,2-Trichloroethane exceeds Indiana’s water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Parameter Name	IDEM Definition	Full Body Contact	Warm Water Aquatic Life	Public Water Supply	Human Health & Wildlife
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Concentration of 1,1-Dichloroethylene exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	Concentration of 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
1,2-Dichloroethane	Concentration of 1,2-Dichloroethane exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	Concentration of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Concentration of 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Concentration of 2,4-Dichlorophenol exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Concentration of 2,4-Dimethylphenol exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters within the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	No	Yes	No
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Concentration of 2,4-Dinitrophenol exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters within the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1.5-8).	No	No	Yes	No

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Parameter Name	IDEM Definition	Full Body Contact	Warm Water Aquatic Life	Public Water Supply	Human Health & Wildlife
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Concentration of 2,4-Dinitrotoluene exceeds Indiana's water quality standards for public water supply in source waters outside the Great Lakes Basin (327 IAC 2-1-6).	No	No	Yes	No

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

Table A-4: ATTAINS sources that IDEM may use to describe the sources and/or activities suspected of driving water quality impairments. Not all of these sources are currently in use in Indiana’s data set. Rather, this list represents the subset of all potential sources available in ATTAINS that Indiana might use.

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
<b>Agriculture (Livestock and Animal Specialties)</b>	
Agriculture *	Impacts resulting from multiple potential agricultural-related sources. <b>Agriculture</b> is used when either land-use analysis or the impairment itself indicates some form of agricultural production, but a specific activity could not be identified.
Livestock (Grazing or Feeding Operations) *	Insufficient information exists to identify a specific type of animal feeding operation. Includes grazing and unpermitted animal feeding operations. May also include confined feeding operations (CFOs) unless a permitted facility is identified. If the suspected source is land application of wastes from a permitted CFO, <b>Confined Animal Feeding Operations (NPS)</b> applies. In Indiana, CFOs are zero-discharge permits; if suspected source is a runoff or a direct discharge from a permitted feeding operation, <b>Confined Animal Feeding Operations - CAFOS (Point Source)</b> applies.
Confined Animal Feeding Operations (NPS) *	Impacts resulting from inappropriate land application of manure from permitted confined feeding operations.
Confined Animal Feeding Operations - CAFOS (Point Source) *	Impacts resulting from runoff or direct discharge from a permitted feeding operation in violation of the permit.
Animal Shows and Racetracks	Impacts resulting from livestock being held for animal shows or other recreational activities (e.g. rodeos, horse racing).
Auction Barns	Impacts resulting from livestock being held in auction barns or other off-farm animal holding/management areas.
Grazing in Riparian or Shoreline Zones	Impacts resulting from restricted livestock (cattle, swine, horses, domesticated waterfowl, etc.) grazing in the riparian zone adjacent to a waterbody. Includes pathogen-related impairments and impacts to aquatic communities such as streambank instability and erosion. Similar impacts resulting from direct unrestricted livestock access to a waterbody should be listed as <b>Unrestricted Cattle Access</b> .
Unrestricted Cattle Access *	Impacts resulting from direct unrestricted livestock (cattle, swine, horses, domesticated waterfowl, etc.) access to a waterbody. Includes pathogen-related impairments and impacts to aquatic communities such as

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
	destruction of aquatic habitat, streambank instability and erosion. Similar impacts resulting from restricted livestock grazing in the riparian zone should be listed as <b>Grazing in Riparian or Shoreline Zones</b> .
Managed Pasture Grazing	Impacts resulting from managing grasslands that are usually mown for hay used in livestock production. <b>Livestock (Grazing or Feeding Operations)</b> should be used when livestock are grazing in areas that are not part of a riparian zone.
Aquaculture (Not Permitted)	Impacts resulting from aquaculture activities, specifically those not requiring an IDNR permit and producing fish and shellfish for personal consumption. Includes impacts resulting from "lake fertilization" practices in which nutrients are introduced to a waterbody to encourage algal growth.
Aquaculture (Permitted)	Impacts resulting from aquaculture activities, specifically those requiring an IDNR permit and producing fish and shellfish for commercial sale. Includes impacts resulting from "lake fertilization" practices in which nutrients are introduced to a waterbody to encourage algal growth.
<b>Agriculture (Production Crops)</b>	
Agriculture *	Impacts resulting from multiple potential agricultural-related sources. <b>Agriculture</b> is used when either land-use analysis or the impairment itself indicates some form of agricultural production, but a specific activity could not be identified.
Crop Production (Crop Land or Dry Land)	Insufficient information exists to identify a particular type of crop production. Can include any type of farming area planted in cropland.
Impacts from Land Application of Wastes	Impacts resulting from inappropriate management of land application systems that may involve mixtures of municipal, industrial (toxic), and agricultural wastes.
Agricultural Return Flows	Impacts resulting from pollutants (e.g. nutrients and agrichemicals) entering surface waters through subsurface groundwater flow.
Crop Production with Subsurface Drainage *	Impacts resulting from pollutants (e.g. nutrients and agrichemicals) entering surface waters through agricultural tiles or pipes draining cropland.
Pesticide Application	Impacts resulting from pollutants (e.g. pesticides, insecticides, herbicides) entering surface waters through runoff or direct application.

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
Specialty Crop Production	Impacts resulting from specialty crop (e.g. fresh fruits and vegetables or ornamental plants) production.
<b>Silviculture</b>	
Silviculture Activities *	Impacts resulting from forest harvesting aspects including both registered and non-registered operations.
Silviculture Harvesting	Impacts resulting from the removal of trees through large-scale logging operations including clear-cutting, shelterwood, and selection harvesting of forests or harvesting of tree plantations.
Woodlot Site Clearance	Impacts resulting from small-scale forestry operations (e.g. clearcutting of all trees) on private land holdings. Where plots are very small, such practices may be hard to distinguish from site clearance for commercial land development.
Woodlot Site Management	Impacts resulting from small-scale forestry operations (e.g. clearance of dead trees or select trees for firewood) on private land holdings. Where plots are very small, such practices may be hard to distinguish from site clearance for commercial land development.
Forest Roads (Road Construction and Use)	Impacts resulting from the construction and use of unpaved roads in forested areas. These roads may be used for access by loggers or forest management services.
Pesticide Application	Impacts resulting from pollutants (e.g. pesticides, insecticides, herbicides) entering surface waters through runoff or direct application.
Silviculture, Fire Suppression	Impacts resulting from the suppression of fire on forested lands. <b>Watershed Runoff following Forest Fire</b> should be used for sediment runoff after a forest fire.
<b>Resource Extraction</b>	
Mining	Impacts resulting from multiple potential industrial mining-related sources. <b>Mining</b> is used when the impairment indicates a source related to industrial mining, but a specific activity could not be identified.
Sand/Gravel/Rock Mining or Quarries	Impacts resulting from quarry operations producing a variety of "aggregates" mainly used for construction materials. Mining activities may be in upland settings or floodplains or even within river channels (but does not include substrate removal for navigation, see <b>Dredging (e.g., for Navigation Channels)</b> ). Also refers to abandoned quarries, which have often attracted dumping of wastes, including toxins.

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
Coal Mining Discharges (Permitted) *	Impacts resulting from coal mining activities subject to NPDES industrial permitting. Applies only to active mining operations in new or previously mined areas, not from inactive and/or abandoned mines (see <b>Impacts from Abandoned Mine Lands (Inactive)</b> ).
Impacts from Abandoned Mine Lands (Inactive) *	Legacy impacts resulting from inadequately reclaimed surface or underground mines (including strip mines). May be applied to historic coal or other mineral mining operations which resulted in releases of cyanide, heavy metals, and acid generated from mine waste (also known as acid mine drainage).
Petroleum/Natural Gas Production Activities (Permitted)	Impacts resulting from petroleum and natural gas exploration/production activities subject to NPDES industrial permitting; applies only to active operations in new or previously extracted areas, not from inactive and/or abandoned wells (see <b>Petroleum/Natural Gas Activities</b> ).
Petroleum/Natural Gas Activities	Legacy impacts resulting from pollution related to petroleum and natural gas (e.g. oil spills) extraction, brines, or excessive erosion caused by damage to soils and vegetation in areas with significant historic oil or gas production. Impacts often most noticeable in areas with shallow stripper wells.
UIC Wells (Underground Injection Control Wells)	<p>Impacts resulting from the use of Underground Injection Control (UIC) wells. Four of the six classes of UIC Wells regulated under provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act are used in Indiana:</p> <p>Class I - used to inject hazardous and non-hazardous wastes into deep, isolated rock formations.</p> <p>Class II - used to inject fluids associated with oil and natural gas production (includes brine disposal, enhanced recovery (fracking) and hydrocarbon storage wells.</p> <p>Class V - wells that inject non-hazardous fluids (not included in Classes I-IV or VI) into or above USDWs. Includes cesspools, agricultural drainage wells and septic system leach fields.</p> <p>Class VI - geologic sequestration wells (e.g. carbon dioxide sequestration wells).</p>
<b>Construction Sites</b>	
Construction	Impacts resulting from multiple potential construction-related sources. <b>Construction</b> is used when the impairment indicates a source related to construction, but a specific activity could not be identified.
Site Clearance (Land Development or Redevelopment) *	Impacts resulting from the process of preparing land for development by removing vegetation, debris, or other obstacles. Includes site clearance activities for new residential, commercial, and/or industrial construction activities within or outside municipal boundaries as well as redevelopment (infilling) of existing urbanized

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
	areas. Does not include construction of highways, roads, bridges, or other infrastructure (see <b>Highways, Roads, Bridges, Infrastructure (New Construction)</b> ).
Construction Stormwater Discharge (Permitted)	Impacts resulting from rain washing sediment and construction materials (e.g. debris, construction chemicals, solid and sanitary wastes) into storm sewers or directly into streams or lakes. Generally occurs during the construction process.
Post-Development Erosion and Sedimentation	Impacts resulting from post-construction erosion and sedimentation following land development in cities or urbanized areas. May be used when post-construction soil erosion controls are inadequate.
<b>Residential</b>	
Residential Districts	Impacts resulting from areas where zoning laws may limit high density building or commercial centers, but where residential housing can still create a significant amount of impervious surfaces.
Pesticide Application	Impacts resulting from pollutants (e.g. pesticides, insecticides, herbicides) entering surface waters through runoff or direct application.
Wastes From Pets *	Impacts resulting from pet wastes in urbanized areas where contaminants can enter storm sewers or otherwise introduce pollutants into receiving waters.
Yard Maintenance *	Impacts resulting from the maintenance of lawns, gardens, and other plantings on private residences or other areas with horticultural plantings.
Urban Development in Riparian Buffer	Impacts resulting from the post-construction removal of riparian vegetation in residential, commercial or industrial settings.
<b>Commercial</b>	
Impervious Surface/Parking Lot Runoff	Impacts resulting from paved or impervious surface runoff.
Commercial Districts (Industrial Parks)	Impacts resulting from appreciable levels of impervious surfaces associated with large warehouses, freight terminals or manufacturing plants.

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
Commercial Districts (Shopping/Office Complexes)	Impacts resulting from appreciable levels of impervious surfaces related to shopping malls or office parks, often in suburbs.
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	Impacts resulting from gasoline leaks from filling station storage tanks with older single-lined tanks.
Urban Development in Riparian Buffer	Impacts resulting from the post-construction removal of riparian vegetation in residential, commercial, or industrial settings.
<b>Industrial</b>	
Industrial Point Source Discharge *	Impacts resulting from end-of-pipe discharges from National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted industrial facilities. Does not apply to thermal impacts from NPDES facilities (see <b>Industrial Thermal Discharges</b> ).
Above Ground Storage Tank Leaks (Tank Farms)	Impacts resulting from facilities that store and manage petroleum, hazardous substances, and hazardous waste in aboveground storage tanks (tank farms or tank batteries). This includes some facilities regulated under RCRA or with bulk storage reporting requirements under the Toxic Release Inventory. Facilities can differ appreciably in size, ranging from small holding facilities similar to the "gas stations" that are the focus of EPA's Underground Storage Tank (UST) program up to the larger tank batteries found at oil refineries or other petrochemical plants.
Pipeline Breaks	Impacts resulting from damaged or leaking oil and gas transportation pipelines.
Cooling Water Intake Structures (Impingement or Entrainment)	Impacts resulting from removal of water for industrial cooling purposes; primarily impingement or entrainment of aquatic life. Does not apply to other types of impacts resulting from water withdrawal (see sources listed under <b>Hydrologic Alteration (Water Quantity/Withdrawal)</b> ).
Industrial Thermal Discharges *	Impacts resulting from end-of-pipe discharges from NPDES-permitted industrial facilities. Primarily thermal impacts to aquatic life. Does not apply to other types of impacts from industrial NPDES-permitted discharge (see <b>Industrial Point Source Discharge</b> ).
NPS Pollution from Military Base Facilities (Other than Port Facilities)	Impacts resulting from military base facility (other than ports) non-point source pollution.

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
<b>Municipal Discharges/Sewage</b>	
Municipal Point Source Impacts from Inadequate Industrial/Commercial Pretreatment *	Impacts resulting from inadequate pretreatment of industrial/commercial wastes before they are introduced into sanitary sewer systems connected to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs). Impacts can include Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) upsets, line blockages and other symptoms associated with sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs).
Sanitary Sewer Overflows (Collection System Failures) *	Impacts resulting from overflows/breaks in sanitary sewer lines or major upsets at wastewater treatment plants which may be related to poor maintenance in collection system interceptor lines (infiltration and inflow or line clogging), equipment failures at lift stations, or to inadequate pretreatment programs.
Wet Weather Discharges (Point Source and Combination of Stormwater, SSO or CSO)	Impacts resulting from combinations of receiving water impacts from point source end-of-pipe discharges with wet weather contributions from Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs), Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) or storm sewer inputs, combined with other diffuse (non-point source) wet weather pollutants.
Unspecified Urban Stormwater *	Impacts resulting in aquatic life use impairments due to stormwater in urban areas. Recreational use impairments driven by stormwater in urban areas with no upstream CSOs are keyed to <b>Wet Weather Discharges (Non-Point Source)</b> while recreational use impairments with upstream CSOs are keyed to <b>Combined Sewer Overflows</b> .
Wet Weather Discharges (Non-Point Source) *	Impacts resulting in recreational use impairments in urban areas during or after wet weather events where a specific point source could not be identified. Does not apply to recreational use impairments (see <b>Combined Sewer Overflows</b> ) or aquatic life use impairments (see <b>Unspecified Urban Stormwater</b> ) downstream of CSOs.
Industrial/Commercial Site Stormwater Discharge (Permitted)	Impacts resulting from discharges of stormwater that has been exposed to manufacturing and processing activities, raw materials, or intermediate products storage at a permitted industrial/commercial facility.
Unpermitted Discharge (Industrial/Commercial Wastes)	Impacts resulting from discharges of stormwater that has been exposed to manufacturing and processing activities, raw materials, or intermediate products storage at an industrial/commercial facility which does not have a permit.
Unpermitted Discharge (Domestic Wastes)	Impacts resulting from discharges of stormwater that has been exposed to domestic wastes such as motor vehicle fluids, household hazardous wastes, paint, grass clippings, leaf litter, or animal wastes.
Combined Sewer Overflows *	Impacts from CSOs; applies only to recreational or aquatic life use impairments downstream of CSOs.

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
Illicit Connections/Hook-Ups to Storm Sewers *	Impacts resulting from illicit connections to storm sewers in urban or semi-urban areas served by sanitary sewers; source generally applied to impairments in urban areas; does not include straight pipes or tie-ins to agricultural drainage tiles (see <b>Sewage Discharges in Unsewered Areas</b> ).
Municipal Point Source Discharges *	Impacts resulting from end-of-pipe discharges from POTWs. Impacts resulting from inadequate pretreatment of industrial/commercial waste before it is introduced into sanitary sewer systems connected to POTWs. Impacts can include wastewater treatment plant upsets, line blockages and other symptoms associated with sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs).
Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4)	Impacts resulting from discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s).
Discharges from Biosolids (Sludge) Storage, Application or Disposal *	Impacts resulting from inadequate handling or land application of biosolids (sludge) derived from POTW wastewater treatment systems as soil conditioners, especially where biosolids are applied to agricultural land growing crops for human consumption. May also include pollution resulting from inappropriate management of land application systems using municipal wastewater in reclaimed water recycling systems or in constructed wetlands.
Impacts from Land Application of Wastes	Impacts resulting from inappropriate management of land application systems that may involve mixtures of municipal, industrial (toxic), and agricultural wastes.
<b>Rural Discharges/Sewage</b>	
Package Plant or other Permitted Small Flows Discharges *	Impacts resulting from NPDES-permitted semi-public facilities including treatment systems for small communities or rural schools that often operate only intermittently. Treatment systems for small communities or rural schools that often operate only intermittently and often come as "kits" or "package plants" that can be easily installed and operated without trained supervision, but, over time, may show poor treatment efficiency if not maintained properly.
On-Site Treatment Systems (Septic Systems and similar Decentralized Systems)	Impacts (e.g. E. coli impairment) resulting from poorly installed or maintained on-site domestic waste treatment systems (septic tank systems or other small flows decentralized systems). Source indicates point source pollution related to leaking septic tanks and is applicable only in rural, unsewered areas.
Total Retention Domestic Sewage Lagoons	Impacts resulting from application of stabilization lagoons for domestic waste no-discharge systems and used as an alternative to septic systems.

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
Septage Disposal *	Impacts resulting from spills or other inappropriate handling of septage hauled from domestic or other on-site treatment systems.
Sewage Discharges in Unsewered Areas *	Impacts resulting from failing septic systems, straight pipes and domestic wastewater system tie-ins to agricultural tiles. If an illicit connection to a sanitary sewer is suspected, use <b>Illicit Connections/Hook-Ups to Storm Sewers</b> .
Landfills	Impacts resulting from leachates or other releases from permitted landfills.
<b>Illegal or Inappropriate Waste Disposal</b>	
Illegal Dumps or Other Inappropriate Waste Disposal *	Impacts resulting from illegal dumping and other inappropriate disposal of solid wastes or other wastes that may contain conventional or hazardous pollutants that can degrade aquatic habitats or otherwise impair aesthetic amenities.
Impacts from Land Application of Wastes	Impacts resulting from inappropriate management of land application systems that may involve mixtures of municipal, industrial (toxic), and agricultural wastes.
Illicit Connections/Hook-Ups to Storm Sewers	Impacts resulting from illicit connections to storm sewers in urban or semi-urban areas served by sanitary sewers; source generally applied to impairments in urban areas; does not include straight pipes or tie-ins to agricultural drainage tiles (see <b>Sewage Discharges in Unsewered Areas</b> ).
Sewage Discharges in Unsewered Areas	Impacts resulting from failing septic systems, straight pipes and domestic wastewater system tie-ins to agricultural tiles. If an illicit connection to a sanitary sewer is suspected, use <b>Illicit Connections/Hook-Ups to Storm Sewers</b> .
Unpermitted Discharge (Industrial/Commercial Wastes)	Impacts resulting from discharges of stormwater that has been exposed to manufacturing and processing activities, raw materials, or intermediate products storage at an industrial/commercial facility which does not have a permit.
Unpermitted Discharge (Domestic Wastes)	Impacts resulting from discharges of stormwater that has been exposed to domestic wastes such as motor vehicle fluids, household hazardous wastes, paint, grass clippings, leaf litter, or animal wastes.

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
<b>Legacy/Historical Pollutants</b>	
Legacy/Historical Pollutants	Impacts resulting from multiple potential legacy or historical pollutant-related sources. <b>Legacy/Historical Pollutants</b> is used when the impairment indicates a source related to a legacy or historical pollutant, but a specific pollutant could not be identified.
Brownfield (Non-NPL) Sites	Impacts resulting from pollution from abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial and commercial facilities (brownfields) that may not be covered under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).
CERCLA NPL (Superfund) Sites *	Impacts resulting from releases or discharges from waste sites on the federal National Priority List (NPL) developed under CERCLA (commonly known as Superfund).
RCRA Hazardous Waste Sites	Impacts resulting from pollution releases to receiving water from RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs).
Historic Bottom Deposits (not sediment)	Impacts resulting from legacy pollution effects not related to clean sediment (e.g. paper pulp) and involving a variety of "free from" factors related to a range of pollution issues.
Contaminated Sediments *	Impacts resulting from elevated levels of pollutants (e.g. PCBs) in sediments.
Impacts from Abandoned Mine Lands (Inactive) *	Legacy impacts resulting from inadequately reclaimed surface or underground mines (including strip mines). May be applied to historic coal or other mineral mining operations which resulted in releases of cyanide, heavy metals, and acid generated from mine waste (also known as acid mine drainage).
Petroleum/Natural Gas Activities	Legacy impacts resulting from pollution related to petroleum and natural gas (e.g. oil spills) extraction, brines, or excessive erosion caused by damage to soils and vegetation in areas with significant historic oil or gas production. Impacts often most noticeable in areas with shallow stripper wells.
<b>Transportation (Non-Ship Related)</b>	
Highway/Road/Bridge Runoff (Non-Construction Related)	Impacts resulting from established infrastructures such as highways and bridges (e.g. roads adding to impervious surface area; bridges altering in-stream geofluvial processes).

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
Highways, Roads, Bridges, Infrastructure (New Construction) *	Impacts resulting from new infrastructure construction (e.g. roads, bridges, pipelines); does not include construction of residential development or construction of other types of buildings (see <b>Site Clearance (Land Development or Redevelopment)</b> ).
Unspecified Unpaved Road or Trail	Impacts related to runoff or development of unpaved roads or trails.
Salt Storage Sites *	Impacts resulting from runoff from salt/sand mixture storage facilities; also includes impacts from the use of sand/salt mixtures in urban areas for winter ice removal on roads and bridges.
Spills from Trucks or Trains	Impacts resulting from truck/train leaks (e.g. diesel fuel) or spills (e.g. accidents releasing hazardous solid or liquid cargo).
Airports	Impacts resulting from airport operation (e.g. spilled fuel, deicing agents).
<b>Transportation (Ship Related)</b>	
Commercial Harbor and Port Activities	Impacts resulting from multiple potential commercial harbor and port-related sources. <b>Commercial Harbor and Port Activities</b> is used when the impairment indicates a source related to commercial shipping, but a specific activity could not be identified.
Other Shipping Releases (Wastes and Detritus)	Impacts resulting from the dumping of wastes and detritus from commercial ships.
Dredging (e.g., for Navigation Channels)	Impacts resulting from alterations in river or harbor channels, usually to improve system for navigation. Where dredge materials contains pollutants (contaminated sediments), this may be used in conjunction with Sources listed under <b>Legacy/Historical Pollutants</b> . If dredging involves wetland destruction, <b>Loss of Wetlands</b> may also be used.
Ballast Water Releases	Impacts resulting from the release of pollution and introduction of invasive species from ship ballast water.
Cargo Loading/Unloading	Impacts resulting from pollution (often spills) related to commercial cargo loading/unloading at harbors and ports.

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
<b>Ground Water</b>	
Contaminated Groundwater *	Impacts resulting from contaminants leaching into surface waters from the underlying groundwater.
Agricultural Return Flows	Impacts resulting from pollutants (e.g. nutrients and agrichemicals) entering surface waters through subsurface groundwater flow.
<b>Riparian Habitat Alterations</b>	
Loss of Riparian Habitat *	Impacts resulting from removal of riparian habitat (including bushes, trees, snags, undercut banks, etc.) and/or planting of row crops to the bank edge. May include legal drain maintenance when such maintenance results in the removal of riparian habitat.
Littoral/Shore Area Modifications (Non-Riverine)	Impacts resulting from modifications to littoral/shoreline areas around lakes, estuaries and other nonriverine waterbody types.
Site Clearance (Land Development or Redevelopment)	Impacts from the process of preparing land for construction or development by removing vegetation, debris, or other obstacles. Includes site clearance activities for new residential, commercial, and/or industrial construction activities within or outside municipal boundaries as well as redevelopment (infilling) of existing urbanized areas. Does not include construction of highways, roads, bridges, or other infrastructure (see <b>Highways, Roads, Bridges, Infrastructure (New Construction)</b> ).
Urban Development in Riparian Buffer	Impacts resulting from the post-construction removal of riparian vegetation in residential, commercial, or industrial settings.
Grazing in Riparian or Shoreline Zones	Impacts resulting from restricted livestock (cattle, swine, horses, domesticated waterfowl, etc.) grazing in the riparian or shoreline zones adjacent to a waterbody. Includes pathogen-related impairments and impacts to aquatic communities such as streambank instability and erosion. Similar impacts resulting from unrestricted livestock access to a waterbody should be listed as <b>Unrestricted Cattle Access</b> .

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
<b>Hydrologic Alteration (Habitat Modification)</b>	
Habitat Modification - other than Hydromodification *	Impacts resulting from habitat modification have taken place, but a more specific type of habitat modification could not be identified. This code should not be used in combination with <b>Loss of Riparian Habitat</b> , which identifies more specifically the type of habitat modifications driving impairment.
Dam or Impoundment *	Impacts resulting from existing structures located upstream or downstream of an impairment which create impoundments that impact dissolved oxygen and/or biological communities. Includes fish community impacts related to structures such as culverts or dams that limit fish passage. If impacts are related to construction of a dam, use <b>Dam Construction (other than Upstream Flood Control Projects)</b> .
Dam Construction (other than Upstream Flood Control Projects)	Impacts resulting from flood pulses patterns, channel incision trends, water temperature changes, or changes in substrate particle size related to construction of dams on mainstems or larger tributaries.
Low Head Dams	Impacts resulting from the presence of an existing low head dam located upstream or downstream of an impairment which create impoundments that impact dissolved oxygen and/or biological communities.
Impacts from Hydrostructure Flow Regulation/Modification	Impacts resulting from flow regime alterations (e.g. decrease in flood pulses due to hydrostructures).
Low Water Crossing	Impacts resulting from dirt roads directly crossing through the streambed, typically located in rural areas with usually no planning or engineering designs involved. Concrete crossings with culverts may be keyed to <b>Highway/Road/Bridge Runoff (Non-Construction Related)</b> .
Channel Erosion/Incision from Upstream Hydromodifications	Impacts resulting from channel incision/erosion related to the presence of upstream dams or channelization increasing downstream water velocity.
Channelization *	Impacts resulting from modifications to the channel width, depth, or shape of natural river systems (including straightening, dredging, and entrenchment within levees) which destroy instream habitat. May include legal drain maintenance where maintenance activities alter the stream channel width, depth or shape.
Dredging (e.g., for Navigation Channels)	Impacts resulting from alterations in river or harbor channels, usually to improve system for navigation. Where dredge materials contain pollutants (contaminated sediments), this may be used in conjunction with Sources listed under <b>Legacy/Historical Pollutants</b> . If dredging involves wetland destruction, <b>Loss of Wetlands</b> may also be used.

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
Streambank Modifications/Destabilization	Impacts resulting from human activities on or around the stream bank that directly result in bank erosion and/or undercutting. May include impacts from legal drain maintenance or modifications with rip-rap, concrete slabs, or gabion baskets.
Streambank Erosion	Impacts resulting from the erosion of streambanks which deposits sediments into the water column. Can be used in conjunction with sources in the <b>Riparian Habitat Alterations</b> category.
Erosion and Sedimentation	Impacts resulting from the erosion of streambanks which deposits sediments into the water column. Can be used in conjunction with sources in the <b>Riparian Habitat Alterations</b> category. Should be used when it is not known if the sediments are "clean" or contaminated.
Clean Sediments	Impacts resulting from excessive "clean" sediments in the streambed.
Sediment Resuspension (Clean Sediment)	Impacts resulting from the resuspension of excessive "clean" sediments from the streambed into the water column through stream disturbance.
Contaminated Sediments *	Impacts resulting from elevated levels of pollutants (e.g. PCBs) in sediments in the streambed.
Sediment Resuspension (Contaminated Sediment)	Impacts resulting from the resuspension of pollutant contaminated sediments (e.g. PCBs) from the streambed into the water column through stream disturbance.
Watershed Runoff following Forest Fire	Impacts resulting from lands that have been deforested due to catastrophic fire, resulting in higher levels of erosion and sediment runoff.
<b>Hydrologic Alteration (Water Quantity/Withdrawal)</b>	
Reduced Freshwater Flows	Impacts resulting from a reduction in surface water volume due to anthropogenic uses, but a more specific type of flow reduction could not be identified.
Loss of Wetlands	Impacts resulting from the loss of wetlands through natural filling or drying.
Wetland Drainage	Impacts resulting from the loss of wetlands through drainage for agricultural or land development purposes.
Reduction in Baseflow	Impacts resulting from a reduction in baseflow due to natural causes (e.g. drought).

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
Agricultural Water Diversion	Impacts resulting from a reduction in baseflow due to removal of groundwater for agricultural use (e.g. irrigation).
Baseflow Depletion from Groundwater Withdrawals	Impacts resulting from a reduction in baseflow due to removal of groundwater for non-agricultural use (e.g. drinking water, cooling water).
Surface Water Diversions	Impacts resulting from a reduction in surface water levels due to removal of water for agricultural use (e.g. irrigation).
Surface Water Withdrawals	Impacts resulting from a reduction in surface water levels due to removal of water for non-agricultural use (e.g. drinking water, cooling water).
Transfer of Water from an Outside Watershed	Impacts resulting from the removal and transfer of water from one location to another, changing the dynamic of the receiving stream or lake. May also include transfers of groundwater which increase the flow volume of the receiving surface water.
<b>Recreation and Tourism (Boating)</b>	
Marinas and Recreational Boating	Impacts resulting from multiple potential marina and recreational boating-related sources. <b>Marinas and Recreational Boating</b> is used when the impairment indicates a source related to recreational boating, but a specific activity could not be identified.
Other Marina/Boating On-Vessel Discharges	Impacts resulting from various pollution releases (e.g. debris and plastic container wastes, sewage, pumpout wastes) related to the operation of marinas and recreational boats.
Marina Boat Construction	Impacts resulting from pollution related to the construction of recreational boats.
Marina Boat Maintenance	Impacts resulting from pollution related to the maintenance of recreational boats.
Marina Dredging Operations	Impacts resulting from pollution related to erosion due to dredging operations around marina facilities.
Marina Fueling Operations	Impacts resulting from pollution related to leakage or spills of boat fuel from marina facilities.
Marina Related Shoreline Habitat Degradation	Impacts resulting from erosion or habitat degradation related to marina facilities in shoreline areas.

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
Marina/Boating Pumpout Releases	Impacts resulting from pollution related to leakage or spills of sewage at marina pumpout facilities.
Marina/Boating Sanitary On-Vessel Discharges	Impacts resulting from pollution related to leakage, spills or discharge of sewage from recreational boats directly into open water.
<b>Recreation and Tourism (Non-Boating)</b>	
Recreation and Tourism (Non-Boating)	Impacts resulting from multiple potential non-boating recreational and tourism-related sources. <b>Recreation and Tourism (Non-Boating)</b> is used when the impairment indicates a source related to recreation and tourism, but a specific activity could not be identified.
Other Recreational Pollution Sources	Impacts resulting from pollution related to other recreational-related activities not covered under resorts or public bathing areas (e.g. pollution from human activities on hiking trails, sport fields).
Golf Courses *	Impacts resulting from pollution effects from operation of golf course facilities.
Impacts from Resort Areas	Impacts resulting from pollution from resort development or operations (e.g. resort cabins) ranging from increased erosion to habitat alterations to impacts similar to those in urbanized areas.
Off-Road Vehicles	Impacts resulting from pollution effects of off-road vehicles (ORVs), either magnifying erosion in watersheds or habitat damage when ORVs are allowed in riparian areas or waterbodies.
Other Turf Management	Impacts resulting from pollution effects of lawns and similar horticultural plantings in public areas or commercial open space landscape areas (e.g. parks, greenways, open spaces).
Pollutants from Public Bathing Areas	Impacts resulting from pollution related to non-boating recreational use of public bathing areas. Often refers to concerns over pathogen exposure risks related to inadequate control of domestic wastes (e.g. from on-site septic systems).
Runoff from Forest/Grassland/Parkland	Impacts resulting from runoff from forests, fields, and/or parks maintained for public use.

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
<b>Natural Sources/Wildlife</b>	
Natural Sources *	Impacts resulting from one or a combination of factors that are natural occurring, and no other potential sources can be identified; applies to impairments suspected to be driven entirely by naturally occurring factors and does not apply in combination with other source codes.
Natural Conditions - Water Quality Standards Use Attainability Analyses Needed	Due to natural conditions, a waterbody cannot meet its assigned criteria. A use attainability analysis may be required to modify the criteria for this waterbody to account for these natural conditions.
Drought-Related Impacts *	Impacts resulting from drought episodes which, in some cases, can last several years and can deplete water supplies and accentuate pollution problems affecting human and ecological health.
Freshets or Major Flooding	Impacts resulting from snowmelt or seasonal flooding which can lead to streambank erosion, substrate removal and reduced ecological health.
Introduction of Non-Native Organisms (Accidental or Intentional)	Impacts resulting from the introduction of non-native organisms, either accidentally (e.g. ballast water or aquarium releases) or intentionally (e.g. livestock or ornamental plants). If the organisms are likely to have been released from ship ballast water, this Source should be used in conjunction with <b>Ballast Water Releases</b> .
Naturally Occurring Organic Acids	Impacts resulting from naturally occurring organic acids contained in the surrounding soils or substrate that affect a waterbodies pH. Also includes effects seen through increased leaf tannin concentrations which can lower dissolved oxygen and pH.
Changes in Ordinary Stratification and Bottom Water Hypoxia/Anoxia	Impacts related to seasonal turnover which can result in the depletion of oxygen in bottom waters of inland lakes and reservoirs.
Natural-Beaver Dams/Log Jams	Impacts related to the construction of beaver dams or log jams. These structures may impede fish passage, provide mosquito breeding grounds, and result in short-term flooding if breached.
Waterfowl	Impacts resulting from the presence of wild waterfowl (e.g. ducks, geese, swans). If the impact is determined to be a result of domesticated waterfowl, use <b>Grazing in Riparian or Shoreline Zones or Unrestricted Cattle Access</b> .
Wildlife other than Waterfowl	Impacts resulting from wildlife other than wild waterfowl (e.g. deer, rodents).

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Source Name	IDEM Definition
<b>Other</b>	
Non-Point Source *	Source is unknown, but there are no permitted point sources upstream. When used without point source codes, this source indicates that there are no permitted facilities upstream and that a no-point source is the most likely reason for the impairment.
Source Unknown *	Applied when insufficient data exists at the time of assessment to identify a source; associated primarily with fish tissue, biological community, and chemistry impairments not typically associated with non-point sources.
Unknown Point Source	The source is unknown and there are no known or permitted point sources upstream, but pollution type indicates that it is likely derived from a point source.
Upstream Source *	Applies to impairments where the source is attributable in part or whole to sources upstream of the boundaries of the assessment unit.
Other Spill Related Impacts	Impacts resulting from pollution from spills that cannot be clearly tied to releases from waste sites, pipeline breaks, spills from trucks or trains, or illegal ("midnight") dumping.
Atmospheric Deposition - Acidity	Impacts resulting from pollution related to wet and dry atmospheric deposition containing acids (related to SO <sub>3</sub> or NO <sub>x</sub> air pollutants).
Atmospheric Deposition - Nitrogen	Impacts resulting from pollution involving ammonia or other nitrogen-containing contaminants from wet or dry atmospheric deposition.
Atmospheric Deposition - Toxics	Impacts resulting from pollution involving toxics from wet or dry atmospheric deposition.
Internal Nutrient Recycling	Impacts resulting from persistent pollution problems related to reintroduction of nutrients such as phosphorus from sediments within a waterbody. Often related to history of pollution loadings. Found in eutrophic lakes that show seasonal "turnover" and may contribute to Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs).
Sources Outside State Jurisdiction or Borders *	The source of the impairment is beyond the borders of the State. Therefore, the state has no jurisdiction over the management of that source.

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

Table A-5: ATTAINS method codes that IDEM may use to describe the nature of the data used in assessments.

ATTAINS Method Code	ATTAINS Method Name	IDEM Definition
150	Monitoring Data More Than 5 Years Old	Applies to fish tissue assessments, which are based on data spanning an index period of 12 years.
210	Fixed Station Physical/Chemical Monitoring (Conventional Pollutants Only)	Used for aquatic life use assessments based on physical/chemistry data that <b>does not</b> include results for toxicants (e.g. dissolved metals, free cyanide, and ammonia) collected by IDEM at its fixed station monitoring sites. If the data set includes toxicants, Code 230 applies.
220	Non-Fixed Station Physical/Chemical Monitoring (Conventional Pollutant Only)	Used for aquatic life use assessments based on physical/chemistry data that <b>does not</b> include results for toxicants (e.g. dissolved metals, free cyanide, ammonia) collected by IDEM at its probabilistic or targeted monitoring sites. If the data set includes toxicants, Code 240 applies.
230	Fixed Station Physical/Chemical (Conventional plus Toxic Pollutants)	Used for aquatic life use assessments based on physical/chemistry data that includes results for toxicants (e.g. dissolved metals, free cyanide, and ammonia) collected by IDEM at its fixed station sites. If the data set does not include toxicants, Code 210 applies.
240	Non-Fixed Station Physical/Chemical (Conventional + Toxicants)	Used for aquatic life use assessments based on physical/chemistry data that includes results for toxicants (e.g. dissolved metals, free cyanide, ammonia) collected by IDEM at its probabilistic or targeted monitoring sites. If the data set does not include toxicants, Code 220 applies.
260	Fish Tissue Analysis	Used for fish consumption assessments based on fish tissue data collected by IDEM.
270	PWS Chemical Monitoring (Ambient Water)	Used for assessments of public water supply (PWS) based on chemistry results from ambient water sample(s) collected at a facility's intake and/or from the raw water tap within the facility. Code applies to such data collected by IDEM and/or data provided to IDEM by the facility and quality assured by IDEM through its External Data Framework (EDF).
320	Benthic Macroinvertebrate Surveys	Used for aquatic life use assessments based on the results of benthic macroinvertebrate community surveys conducted by IDEM with or without corresponding fish community and/or primary producer survey results.

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Method Code	ATTAINS Method Name	IDEM Definition
330	Fish Surveys	Used for aquatic life use assessments based on the results of fish community surveys conducted by IDEM with or without corresponding macroinvertebrate community and/or primary producer survey results.
340	Primary Producer Surveys (Phytoplankton/Periphyton/Macro Phyton)	Used for aquatic life use assessments based on the results of primary producer surveys conducted by IDEM with or without corresponding fish and/or macroinvertebrate community survey results.
360	Habitat Assessment	Used for aquatic life use assessments in which habitat surveys were used to augment assessments. All biological monitoring conducted by IDEM includes habitat assessments. However, assessments are never based solely on habitat results.
420	Water column surveys (e.g., Fecal coliform)	Used for assessments of recreational use (human health) based on <i>E. coli</i> data collected by IDEM at its probabilistic or targeted monitoring sites. For assessments based on external data submitted through the External Data Framework (EDF), use Code 830 if those data were provided by volunteers and Code 860 if provided by an external agency/organization (e.g. a municipality).
450	PWS Pathogen Monitoring (Finished Water)	Used for assessment of public water supply (PWS) based on the results of a facility's Level 1 and/or Level 2 assessments performed in accordance with the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR), which are triggered based on results from finished water samples.
720	Biosurveys of Multiple Taxonomic Groups (e.g., fish/ invertebrates/algae)	Used in addition to codes 320, 330 and 340 to indicate that two or more taxonomic groups were collected on a single visit to a site.
830	Bacteriological water column sampling by quality-assured volunteers	Used for stream assessments based on <i>E. coli</i> bacteriological data provided by individuals/organizations and quality assured through IDEM's External Data Framework (EDF). Includes data provided by Hoosier Riverwatch Program volunteers.
850	(Ambt.) Discharger self-monitoring data	Used for assessments based on ambient monitoring data provided by permittees and quality-assured through IDEM's External Data Framework (EDF).

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

ATTAINS Method Code	ATTAINS Method Name	IDEM Definition
860	Other Agencies/Organizations Provided Monitoring Data	Used for all Ohio River mainstem assessments based on data and information collected by ORSANCO but not submitted through the External Data Framework (EDF). Assessments made with ORSANCO data are conducted in collaboration with Compact member states.
910	Physical/Chemical ALUS (Discrepancy Among Different Data Types)	Used for aquatic life use assessments in which the physical/chemical data indicates impairment <b>but</b> biological data for one/more assemblages indicates full support.
915	Biological Community ALUS (Discrepancy Among Different Assemblages)	Used for aquatic life use assessments in which the biological data for one assemblage indicates impairment <b>but</b> results for another indicate full support.
920	Biological ALUS (Discrepancy Among Different Data Types)	Used for aquatic life use assessments in which the biological data for one/more assemblages indicates impairment <b>but</b> chemistry data indicates full support.
925	Habitat ALUS (Discrepancy Among Different Data Types)	Used for aquatic life use assessments in which the biological data for one/more assemblages indicates impairment <b>but</b> their corresponding Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (QHEI) scores are greater than or equal to 51 indicating good habitat conditions.

2026 Indiana Integrated Water Monitoring and Assessment Report – Appendix A

Table A-6: User-defined fields in ATTAINS.

Flag	Description
IIFA – PCB	Used to indicate where data are available but insufficient for assessment; applied only to fish tissue data.
IIFA – HG	Used to indicate where data are available but insufficient for assessment; applied only to fish tissue data.
AESTHETICS	Used to distinguish recreational use for aesthetics (chlorophyll a, phosphorus, etc.) versus recreational use for human health (E. coli).
NOT ATTAINABLE	Applies to aquatic life use assessments on limited use waters.
PARTIAL	A relict impairment transferred from the ADBv1; flag will be eliminated when questionable assessment is resolved through database QAQC.
QAQC-RI	Need to map verify that this reach exists. May have been reindexed and not properly retired.
QAQC	QAQC needed for one/more assessments related to this AUID

Table A-7: Common abbreviations used in comment fields in ATTAINS.

Abbreviation	Definition
ALUS	Aquatic Life Use Support
BM	Benchmarks
BMP	Best Management Practice
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
CAFO	Confined Animal Feeding Operation
CFO	Confined Feeding Operation
CFU	Colony Forming Units
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
D/S	Downstream
DW	Drinking Water or Dry Weight
EPA or U.S. EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FCA	Fish Consumption Advisory
FISH	Fish consumption
FS	Fully Supporting
FWS or USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GM	Geometric Mean
HD	Hester-Dendy sampling method (macroinvertebrates)
HG	Mercury
HW	Headwater
IBI	Fish community Index of Biotic Integrity
IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
KICK	Kick sampling method (macroinvertebrates)
mHAB	Multi-habitat sampling method (macroinvertebrates)
mIBI	Macroinvertebrate Index of Biotic Integrity
MS	Mainstem

Abbreviation	Definition
N or N+N	Nitrogen or Nitrogen as N+N
NA	Not Assessed or Not Applicable
NH <sub>3</sub>	Ammonia
NPS	Nonpoint Source
NS	Not Supporting (impaired)
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PWS	Public Water Supply
QHEI	Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index
RECR	Recreational use
RSD	Regional Sewer District
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow
TP	Total Phosphorus
U/S	Upstream
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WAA	Weighted Arithmetic Average
WS	Watershed
WTP or WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
WW	Wet Weight