

Deep River-Burns Waterway Watershed

County: Lake

Acres: 115,142

Waterway Miles: 213.34

Impaired Waterway Miles:

70.96, 33%

State-listed impairments:

Mercury, PCB's, Ecoli, Biotic Communities, Cyanide, Siltation

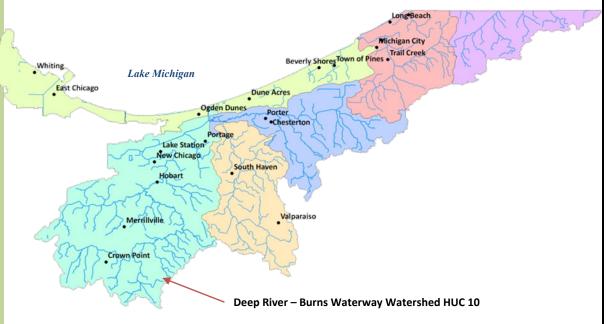
Source: IDEM 2008 303(d)

Major Streams: Porter-Burns Waterway, Deep River, Little Calumet River, Duck Creek, Willow Creek, Deer Creek

Hydrologic Unit Code HUC 10 (shown in map)

0404000105

The Lake Michigan Coastal Program supports coordination and partnerships among local, state, and federal agencies and local organizations for the protection and sustainable use of natural and cultural resources in the Lake Michigan region. The Little Calumet-Galien Watershed, encompassing the entire area below, is the focus of the coastal program's Nonpoint Source Pollution control efforts.



Management Efforts in the Watershed

Deep River/Turkey Creek Watershed Management Plan

Year: 2002

Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Plan completed at the 11-digit level.

04040001040

Plan Coordinator: City of Hobart

Contact Information: 414 Main Street Hobart IN, 46342

Available at:

http://www.city.hobart.in.us/16111065145437387/site/default.asp

Goal 1: Minimize deposition of new sediments into Lake George

Goal 2: Improve water quality upstream of Lake George

Goal 3: Improve water quality education

Goal 4: Eliminate illegal discharges/ failing septic systems

Goal 5: Promote consistency among communities

E. Coli: The Deep River/Burns Waterway watershed has been found to be impaired for E.coli. E.coli is a bacteria associated with the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals. The presence of E.coli in water is a strong indication of the presence of sewage or animal waste contamination. Sources of E. coli can be, but are not limited to, runoff from animal pastures and livestock pens, poorly functioning septic systems, runoff from areas with high concentrations of pet waste, combined sewer systems (a sewer receiving both intercepted surface runoff and municipal sewage), illicit discharges, and natural wildlife.

Biotic Communities: Instream habitat ratings suggest that channel modifications have diminished the ability of the Deep River/Burns Waterway Watershed to support viable biotic communities, leading to a state-listed impairment. Biotic communities are all the interacting organisms living together in the same habitat. Macroinvertebrates, or animals without backbones, make up much of the aquatic biotic community in rivers and streams. They are important indicators of environmental change because they can indicate water quality.

PCBs, Mercury: & Cyanide A Fish Consumption Advisory is in effect for a portion of the Deep River/Burns Waterway Watershed due to PCBs, Mercury, and Cyanide. Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) belongs to a broad family of man-made organic chemicals known as chlorinated hydrocarbons. PCBs were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications until they were banned in 1979. Products from that period still contain PCB's, which can be released into the environment from poorly maintained hazardous waste sites, illegal or improper dumping of PCB wastes, leaks or releases from electrical transformers containing PCBs, and disposal of PCB-containing consumer products into landfills not designed to handle hazardous waste. Mercury is a chemical most often emitted in the production of energy from coal fired power plants. Mercury can settle into our waterways and is a common cause of fish consumption advisories in Indiana. Cyanide is a chemical commonly used in industrial manufacturing that can end up in drinking water if not properly disposed.

