



State of Mississippi
Water Quality Assessment
2004 Section 305(b) Report
Addendum



State of Mississippi Water Quality Assessment 2004 Section 305(b) Report Addendum



Mississippi Department of
Environmental Quality

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BASIN ASSESSMENTS

Introduction

MDEQ manages its surface water programs on a river basin scale and has established a process that coordinates the water assessment and management activities of numerous state and federal agencies. This process, the Mississippi Basin Management Approach, is responsible for the development of and recurring updates to, basin management plans for Mississippi's major river basins. This section is an addendum to the *State of Mississippi Water Quality Assessment 2004 §305(b) Report*. This addendum provides water quality assessments and general land use and water resources information specific to each of the state's major river basins. There are no new assessments represented in this addendum that are not part of the 2004 §305b report statewide summary presented in the main document. The information in this section is strictly a representation of the statewide §305(b) assessments broken down by river basin.

Hydraulically, the waters of Mississippi are divided into ten major drainage areas or river basins. These ten basins are the Big Black River Basin, Coastal Streams Basin, Mississippi River Basin, North Independent Streams Basin, Pascagoula River Basin, Pearl River Basin, South Independent Streams Basin, Tennessee River Basin, Tombigbee River Basin and Yazoo River Basin. The boundaries for each basin are shown in Figure 1. For MDEQ management purposes, the Mississippi River Basin has been divided into upper and lower portions. The upper portion has been grouped with the Yazoo River Basin and the lower portion has been grouped with the South Independent Streams Basin.

In the following sections, a discussion of each basin's location, water resources, special water body classifications, and water quality monitoring stations used in the §305(b) assessment process is presented. In addition, a brief description of each basin's physiography, population, and land use/land cover distribution are also given. Surface water quality assessment data are presented and discussed including a summary of the basin's water body assessment status and causes and sources of impairment. Maps, tables and other graphical charts are utilized fluently in depiction of the above information. At the end of each basin section is an alphabetical listing of all individual water body assessments made for the 2004 §305(b) report. With each water body entry, pertinent information regarding water body ID number, county, reach location, assessed use, and assessment status are shown. This table also provides the necessary information to cross-reference §305(b) assessments with the 2004 §303(d) list.

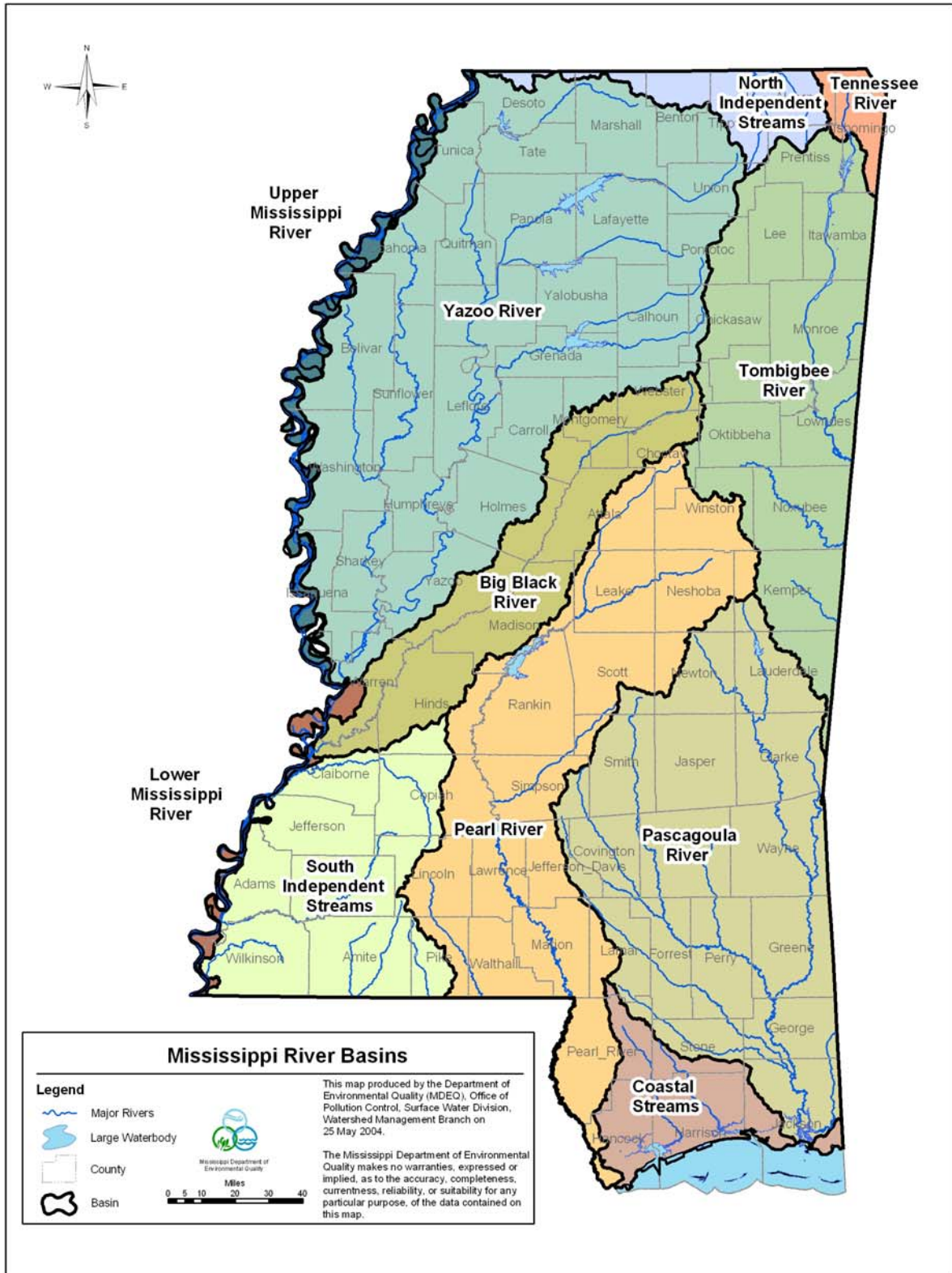
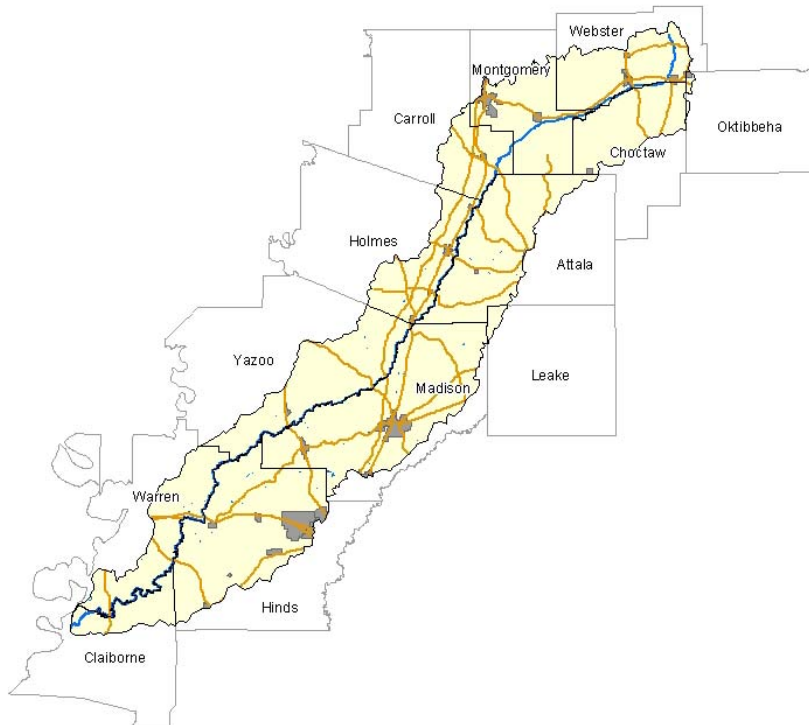


Figure 1: Mississippi's Ten Major Drainage Basins

BIG BLACK RIVER BASIN

Basin Description

The Big Black River Basin is located in the west-central part of Mississippi. The basin is approximately 155 miles in length and averages 22 miles in width. It covers an area of about 3,400 square miles and has 6,638 linear miles of river and streams. The Big Black River, which lies entirely within the boundaries of Mississippi, begins in Webster County, near the town of Eupora in north-central Mississippi and flows southwesterly for approximately 300 miles to its mouth at the Mississippi River 25 miles south of Vicksburg.



approximately 300 miles to its mouth at the Mississippi River 25 miles south of Vicksburg.

Tributaries to the Big Black River include Big Bywy Ditch, Zilpha Creek, Apookta Creek, Doaks Creek, Bear Creek, Bogue Chitto Creek and Fourteen Mile-Bakers Creek.

Figure 2: Big Black River Basin (MDEQ)

Most of the region is gently rolling land and is largely forested. On the western side of the basin, high bluffs are present as the land nears the Mississippi River.

The Big Black River Basin encompasses all or part of 13 counties, including 24 municipalities. However, Leake and Oktibbeha counties have only a very small part of their total area in the basin. According to the 2000 census, approximately 220,000 people live in the basin which totals out to be approximately 64 people per square mile.

Although the majority of the basin is not densely populated, the largest populations are in Hinds and Madison counties including the northwestern section of the City of Jackson and the cities of Clinton and Canton. Madison County (Canton area) had the largest increase in population among the basin counties due to the resulting economic growth from the opening of the Nissan Automotive Manufacturing Facility near Canton.

Land Use

A depiction of the major land cover in the basin is given in Figure 3. Natural forests are the predominant land cover in the Big Black River Basin. The *forests* are evenly distributed and comprise approximately 36% of the total land area of the basin (Figure 4). *Agricultural* areas including pasture, rangelands and croplands comprise approximately 35% of the total land area. The Big Black River Basin has approximately 176,600 acres of *wetlands* (8% of the basin land area) with about 150,000 being bottomland hardwood forests. Despite growing cities such as Canton, Clinton and the northwest portion of the capital city of Jackson, *urban* areas make up only 1% of the land cover of the basin. *Disturbed areas* (strip mines, gravel pits, sandy areas, barren, and transitional areas) make up 19% of the land use in the basin. *Water sources* (fresh and aquaculture) make up the remaining 1% of land cover.

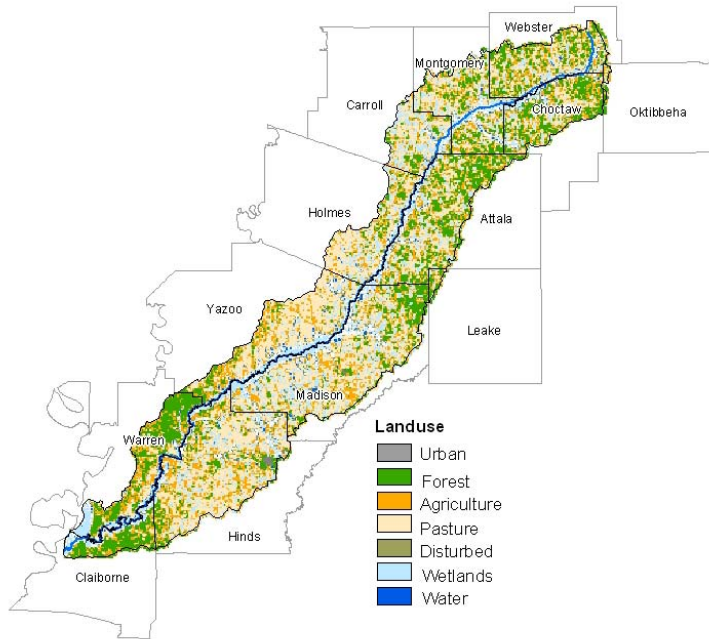


Figure 3: Distribution of Land Cover-Big Black River Basin (MARIS)

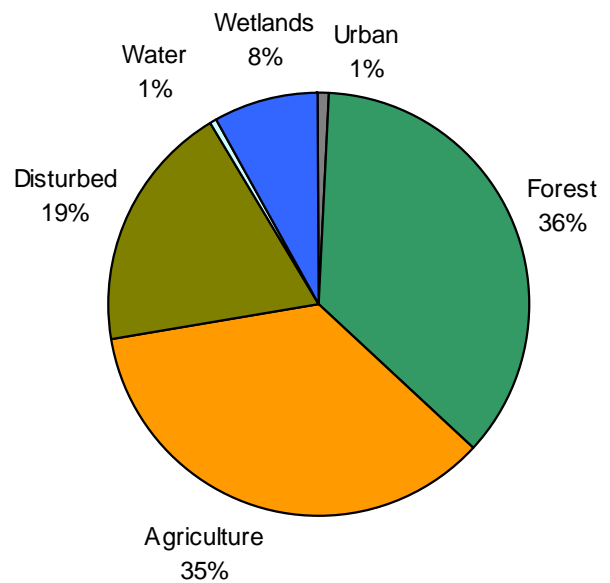


Figure 4: Grouping of Land Cover in the Big Black River Basin (MARIS)

Water Resources

The Big Black River Basin has 6,638 total miles of perennial and intermittent rivers and streams. The Big Black River and its tributaries, according to the state's water quality standards, are classified as Fish and Wildlife streams. Waters in this classification are intended for fishing and for the propagation of fish, aquatic life and wildlife and are also intended for secondary contact recreation. Secondary contact recreation is defined as incidental contact with the water, including wading and occasional swimming.

There is little base flow in many of the streams in the Big Black River Basin. The Big Black River and many of its tributaries in the northern part of the basin carry large amounts of suspended sediments and are normally very turbid. A number of the streams in the basin are muddy and slow flowing, while others are characterized by clear water and are swift with sandy bottoms. The Big Black River is one of the last remaining undammed river systems east of the Mississippi River. Near the Mississippi River, the lower end of the Big Black River becomes flatter and is subject to the Mississippi River's rise and fall which greatly affects the dynamics of this water body.

There are no major public reservoirs or lakes within the Big Black River Basin. There is a small public state-owned lake near Durant, Holmes County State Park Lake.

The Big Black River Basin does not have large-scale development and most of its tributaries are wild and undeveloped, and are, therefore, in a relatively natural condition. This "natural state" provides for wildlife and plant populations that are very diverse. A 50-mile stretch of the Big Black River in Warren and Yazoo counties provides habitat for the rare blue suckerfish. The Big Black River Basin has 5 federally threatened and two federally endangered species. Additionally, approximately 27 animal species and 22 plant species are listed as "special concern" in the Natural Heritage Inventory. Several of the small tributaries in the headwaters of the Big Black River contain a diverse community of fishes and benthic macroinvertebrates (e.g., worms, crayfish, and fresh water shrimp). The Big Black River is recognized for its outstanding catfish fishery. The Big Black is a bountiful host to recreational fisherman, who take crappie, bream and buffalo fish in addition to catfish from its waters. As such, it has been proposed for review as a potential Mississippi Natural and Scenic Waterway.

Surface Water Assessment

Designated Use Support

The assessments for the Big Black River Basin were based on data from a total of 70 sampling locations in streams and rivers across the basin sampled by MDEQ as part of the §303(d)/IBI wadeable streams project (M-BISQ) and the §303(d) fecal coliform monitoring project (Figure 5). The perennial streams where the monitoring stations were located represented the mainstem drainage for each 11-digit watershed in the basin. Use support status for the basin is presented and summarized with causes and sources of impairment.

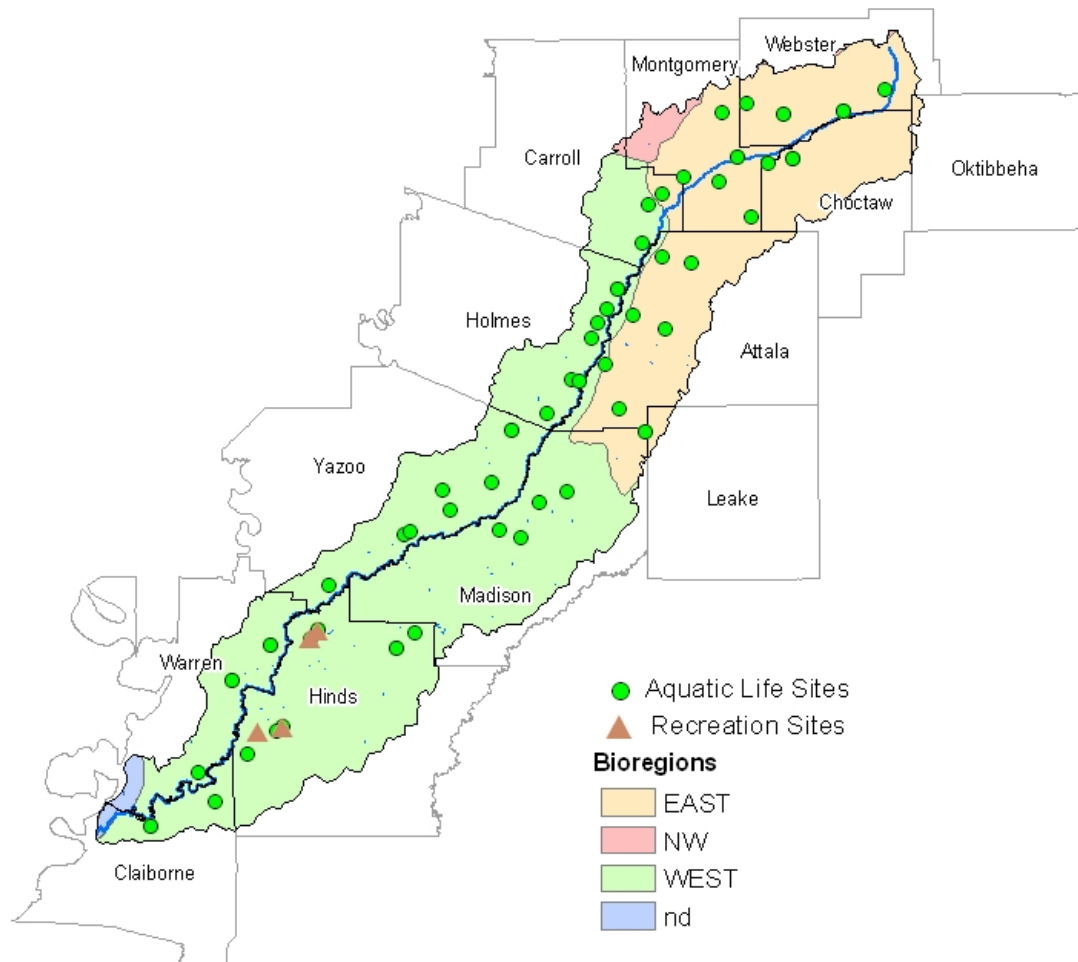


Figure 5: Big Black River Basin Monitoring Stations and M-BISQ Bioregions

MDEQ assessed approximately 33% (549 miles) of the total 1,668 perennial miles of streams and rivers in the Big Black River Basin. The status of water quality on the remaining 67% (1,119 miles) of the basin's perennial rivers and streams is unknown. The majority of stream miles (76%) in the Big Black River Basin is composed of intermittent streams and therefore is not readily assessable. A summary of use support for the basin's assessed rivers and streams is found in Table 1 and Figure 6. For water bodies with multiple assessed uses, the EPA Assessment Database (ADB) summary under represents the actual amount of attaining mileage assessed. For water bodies with multiple uses assessed, the ADB automatically assigns the water body mileages according to the Integrated Reporting category system. This categorization system assigns a water body to only one of five categories:

Category 1: Attaining all uses

Category 2: Attaining some uses but insufficient information for assessment of other uses

Category 3: Insufficient information to assess any use

Category 4: Not attaining a use but a TMDL is not necessary

Category 5: Not attaining a use and a TMDL is needed

EPA defines a Category 1 water as having sufficient data to prove there is no impairment for any potential designated use of that water body. Due to EPA requirements for Category 1 that all uses are assessed, Mississippi currently has no water bodies assigned to Category 1. If a water body is attaining one use but is not attaining another use, it is assigned to one of the not attaining categories (Category 4 or 5). Therefore, the amounts of waters attaining a designated use are under represented in the following table.

Of the assessed stream and river miles in the Big Black River Basin, approximately 4% are in category 2 for attaining some uses but unknown for remaining water body uses, and 1% are in category 4 as not attaining one or more designated uses but a TMDL is not necessary. Waters in category 5 as not attaining and needing a TMDL make up 6% of the assessed water bodies. The status of the remaining 89% of water bodies in the Big Black River Basin is unknown and these waters are reflected in category 3. Of the 312 miles of waters in category 5, 95% (296 miles) are assessed as being biologically impaired. Stressor Identification studies will be conducted to determine the actual cause and source of the impairment for these waters. Waters in category 5 can be found listed in Section A (Water Bodies with Monitoring Data) in the Big Black River Basin section of the 2004 §303(d) list. Please refer to Table 5 at the end of the Big Black River Basin section for a tabular listing of all assessments. This table also provides the necessary information to cross-reference §305(b) assessments with the §303(d) list.

Table 1: Summary of Big Black River Basin Use Support Assessments – Rivers and Streams

Degree of Use Support	Total Size in Miles
Category 1: Attaining All Uses	
Category 2: Attaining Some Uses but Unknown for Other Uses	201
Category 3: Unknown/Insufficient Data for Assessment	6,089
Intermittent Miles	4,970
Perennial Miles	1,119
Category 4: Not Attaining – No TMDL Needed	36
A. TMDL Completed	36
B. Impairment Caused by Pollution	0
C. Expected to Attain Use before Next Assessment	0
Category 5: Not Attaining – TMDL Needed	312
A. Pollutant Identified	16
B. Biological Impairment- Cause Unknown	296
Total Miles	6,638

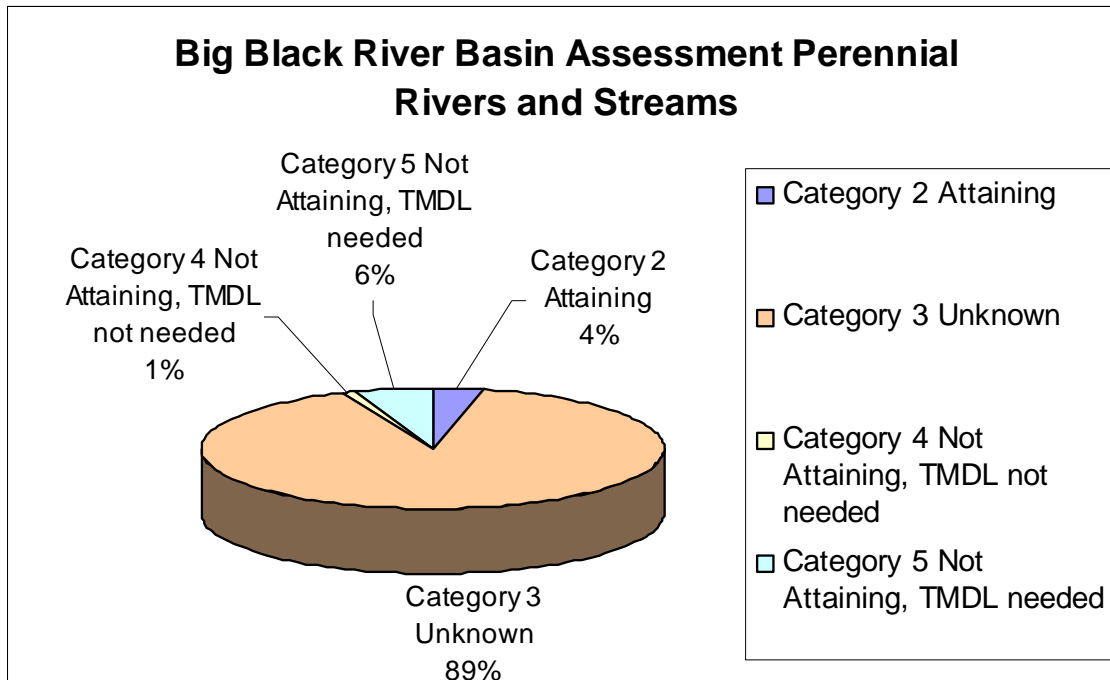


Figure 6: Big Black River Basin Assessment of Perennial River and Stream Miles

Causes and Sources of Impairment of Designated Uses

Causes and sources of impairment were determined for streams and rivers having one or more uses impaired. Total assessed sizes of streams and rivers affected by various cause categories are given in Table 2 and Figure 7. For the majority of miles of assessed rivers not meeting their designated uses, impairment is caused by unknown pollutants or other factors contributing to biological impairment. In these cases, actual monitoring has detected biological impairment but the exact pollutant cause has yet to be determined. For these impaired waters, the next step in the state's water quality management process will be to conduct stressor identification analyses to identify the stressor(s) causing the impairment. Once the stressor(s) are identified, the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) process where applicable can proceed. For stressors identified that are not applicable to the TMDL process, other water quality management actions will be needed. Other causes of impairment noted in the basin are from pathogens. The source of impairments for waters assessed in the Big Black River Basin is unknown. As above, the majority of impairment was determined to be biological and therefore sources of the impairment are yet to be determined.

Table 2: Summary of Impairment Causes-Big Black River Basin

Cause Categories	Total Miles
Biological Impairment*	339
Pathogens	16
Total	355

* Note: Definitive cause identification is not possible at the time of assessment. Category applies to waters where biological indicators (macroinvertebrates) were used and impairment was indicated but further investigation needed to quantify pollutant.

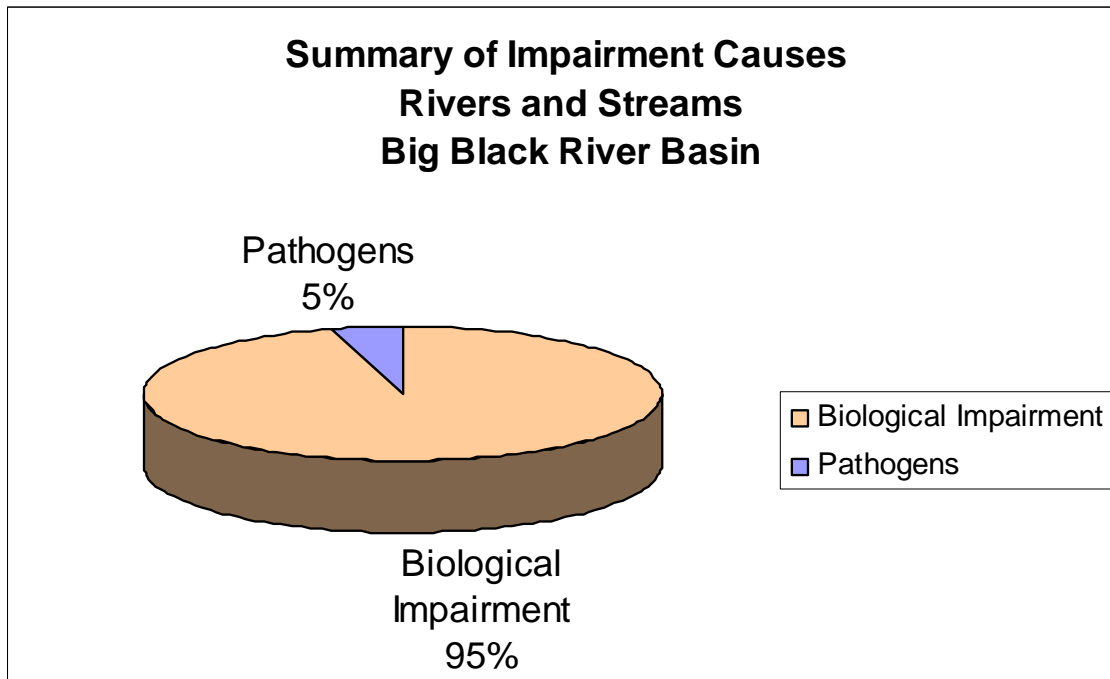


Figure 7: Summary of Impairment Causes for Perennial Rivers and Streams-Big Black River Basin

Aquatic Life Use Support

As stated earlier, all of the Aquatic Life Use Support assessments were based on biological monitoring data collected as part of the development of Mississippi’s IBI process, M-BISQ. Of the Big Black River Basin’s assessed stream and river miles, approximately 210 miles of perennial rivers and streams are attaining their aquatic life use, while 339 miles were assessed as not attaining and are considered impaired (Table 3 and Figure 8). All of the non-attainment assessments are contributed to biological impairment and stressor identification studies are pending to determine the actual pollutant(s) contributing to the impairment. Figure 9 depicts a geo-referenced coverage of the Aquatic Life Use Support assessments for the Big Black River Basin.

Table 3: Aquatic Life Use Support-Big Black River Basin

Status	Miles
Attaining	210
Unknown	1119
Total Not Attaining	339
TMDL not needed	36
TMDL needed	303
Total	1,668

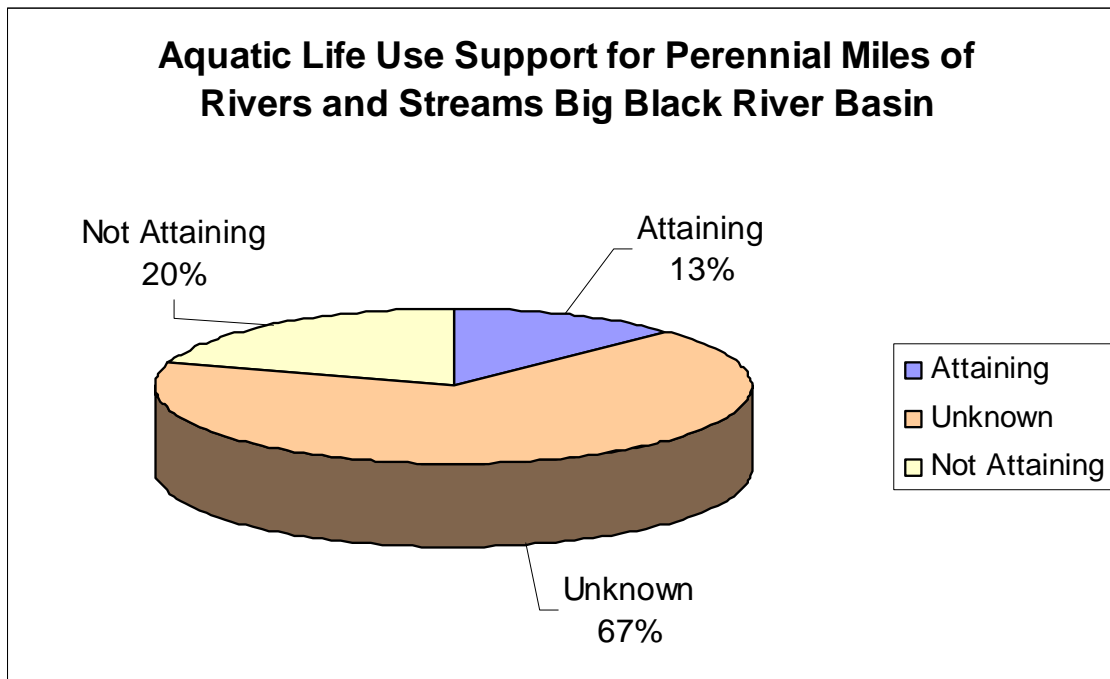


Figure 8: Aquatic Life Use Support-Big Black River Basin

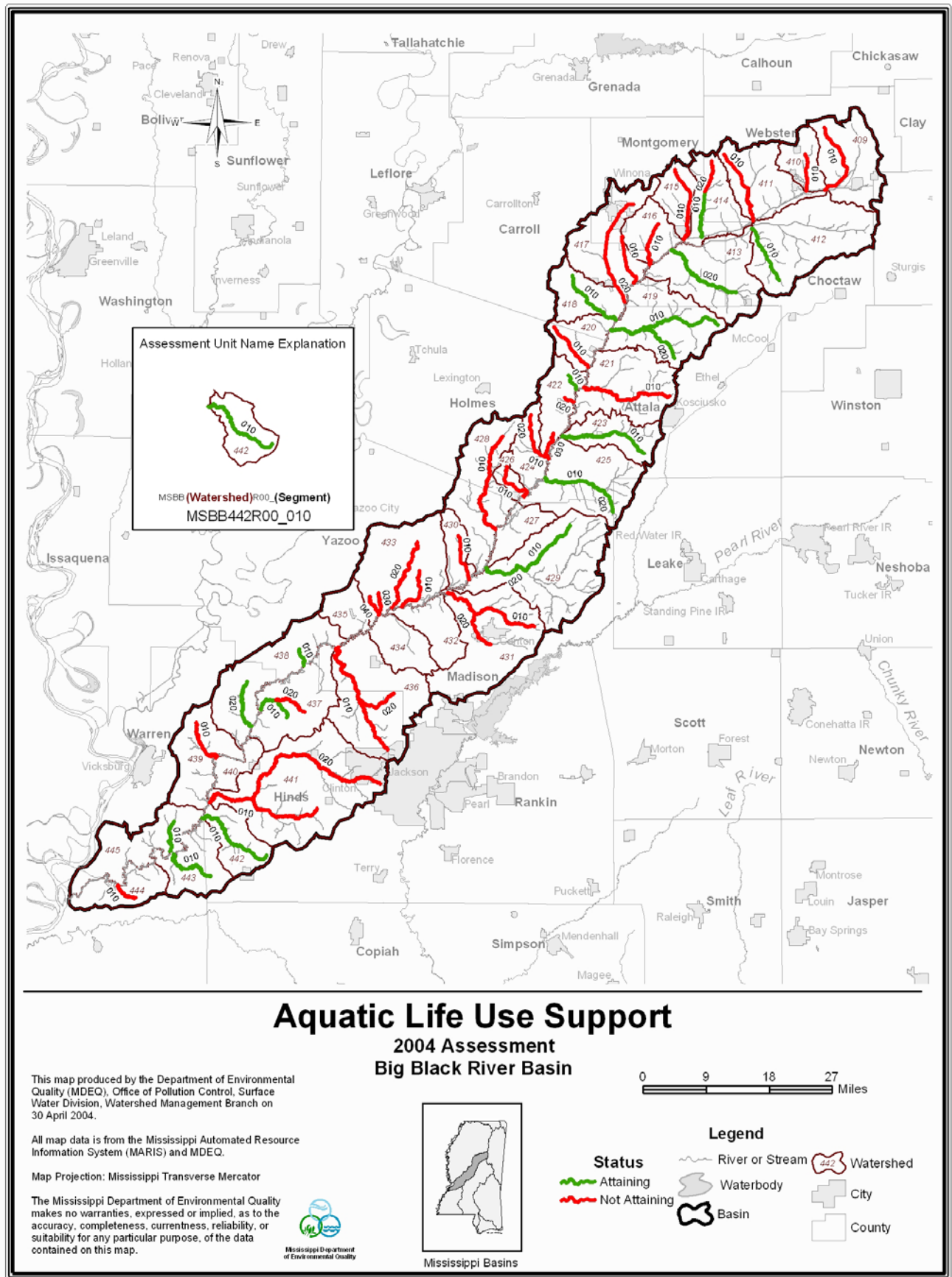


Figure 9: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Big Black River Basin

Recreation Use Support

Data collected as part a statewide §303(d) fecal coliform project were used to make the Recreation Use Support assessments. Of the Big Black River Basin’s assessed stream and river miles, approximately 60 miles of perennial rivers and streams are attaining their recreation use, while 16 miles were assessed as not attaining and are considered impaired (Table 4 and Figure 10). Figure 11 depicts a geo-referenced coverage of the Recreation Use Support assessments for the Big Black River Basin.

Table 4: Recreation Use Support-Big Black River Basin

Status	Miles
Attaining	60
Unknown	1592
Total Not Attaining	16
TMDL not needed	0
TMDL needed	16
Total	1,668

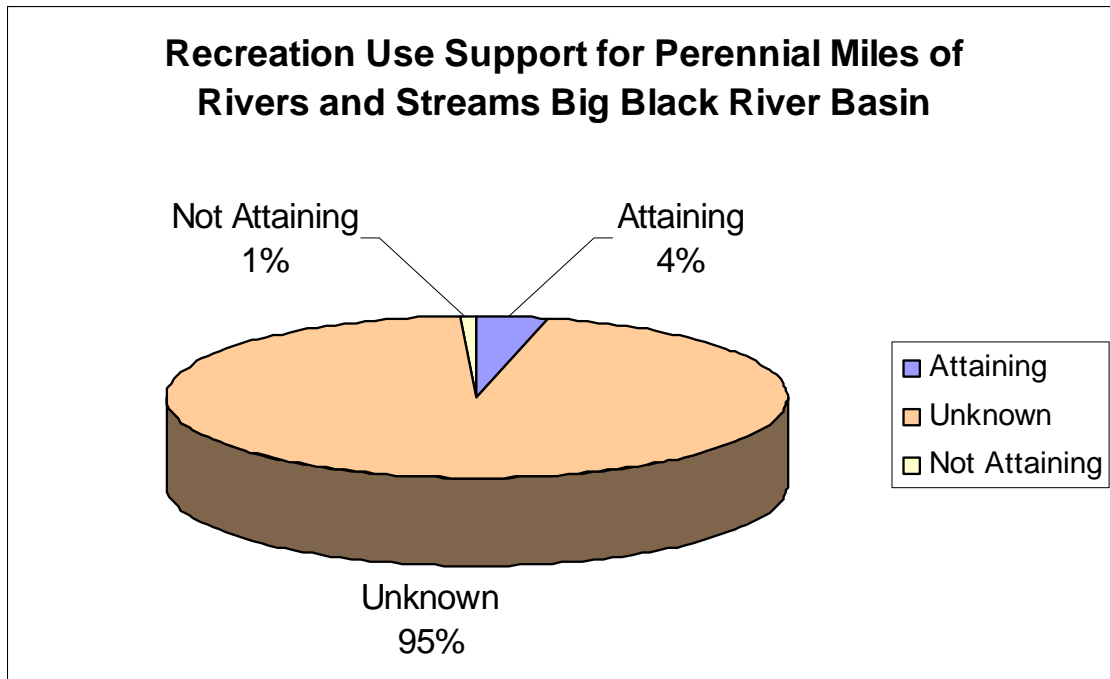


Figure 10: Recreation Use Support-Big Black River Basin

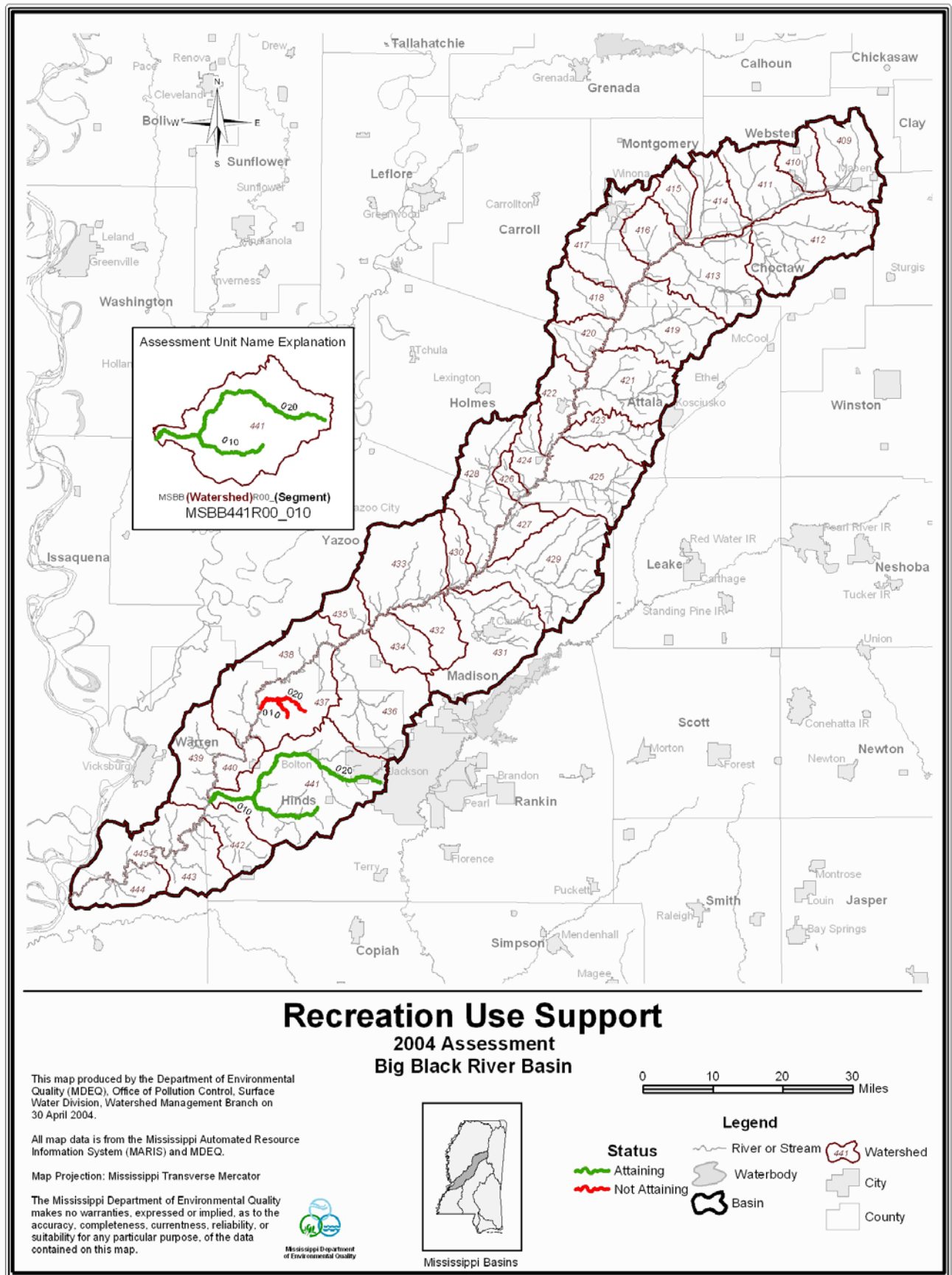


Figure 11: Recreation Use Support Map-Big Black River Basin

Table 5: 2004 §305(b) Assessed Water Bodies-Big Black River Basin

BIG BLACK RIVER					
WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
APOOKTA CREEK	MSBB421R00_010	MS421AE	Attala	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR DURANT FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
BAKERS CREEK	MSBB441R00_020	MS441BE	Hinds	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR MORNING STAR FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT FOURTEEN MILE CREEK					
BEAR CREEK	MSBB438R00_020	N/A	Warren	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR YOUNGTON FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
BEAR CREEK	MSBB431R00_020	MS431BE	Madison	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR VIRILLIA FROM HEADWATERS AT WALNUT CREEK TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
BEAVER CREEK	MSBB438R00_010	N/A	Yazoo	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
BETSY CREEK	MSBB417R00_010	MS417UE	Carroll, Montgomery	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR WINONA FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
BIG CYPRESS CREEK	MSBB428R00_010	MS428E	Holmes, Yazoo	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR VAUGHAN FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
BIG SAND CREEK	MSBB443R00_010	N/A	Claiborne, Hinds	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					

BIG BLACK RIVER

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
BOGUE CHITTO CREEK	MSBB436R00_010	MS436M	Hinds, Madison, Yazoo	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, TMDL Completed
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
BOX CREEK	MSBB424R00_020	MS424BE	Holmes	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR GOODMAN FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT GREENS CREEK					
CALABRELLA CREEK	MSBB411R00_010	MS411E	Webster	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR PELLEZ FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER CANAL					
CLEAR CREEK	MSBB439R00_010	MS439E	Warren	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR BOVINA FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
COX CREEK	MSBB437R00_020	MS437E	Hinds	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR YOUNGTON FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT PORTER CREEK					
CYPRESS CREEK	MSBB433R00_020	MS433CE	Madison, Yazoo	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR BENTONIA FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
DEER CREEK	MSBB433R00_010	MS433DE	Yazoo	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR BENTONIA FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
DOAKS CREEK	MSBB429R00_020	N/A	Madison	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH HOBUCK CREEK TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					

BIG BLACK RIVER

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
ELLISON CREEK	MSBB430R00_010	MS430E	Madison, Yazoo	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR WAY FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
FIVE MILE CREEK	MSBB442R00_010	N/A	Claiborne, Hinds, Warren	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR NEWMAN FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
FOURTEEN MILE CREEK	MSBB441R00_010	MS441FE	Hinds	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR NEWMAN FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
GREENS CREEK	MSBB424R00_010	MS424BE	Attala, Holmes	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR GOODMAN FROM CONFLUENCE WITH BOX CREEK TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
HAMER BAYOU	MSBB445R00_010	N/A	Claiborne, Warren	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR VICKSBURG FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
HAYS CREEK	MSBB417R00_020	MS417HE	Carroll, Montgomery	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR VAIDEN FROM CONFLUENCE WITH BOX CREEK TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
HOBUCK CREEK	MSBB429R00_010	N/A	Madison	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT DOAKS CREEK					
HOWARD CREEK	MSBB422R00_010	N/A	Attala, Holmes	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR DURANT FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					

BIG BLACK RIVER

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
INDIAN CREEK	MSBB422R00_020	MS422IE	Attala, Holmes	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR GOODMAN FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
INDIAN CREEK	MSBB433R00_040	MS433IE	Yazoo	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR BENTONIA FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
JACK LAKE CREEK	MSBB422R00_030	MS422JE	Holmes	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR GOODMAN FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BOX CREEK					
JORDAN CREEK	MSBB420R00_010	MS420JE	Holmes	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR HOFFMAN FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
KENNISON CREEK	MSBB444R00_010	MS444E	Claiborne, Warren	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR GALLOWAY FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
LEWIS CREEK	MSBB416R00_010	MS416LE	Carroll, Montgomery	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR POPLAR SPRINGS FROM HEADWATERS INCLUDING EAST FORK TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
LIMEKILN CREEK	MSBB436R00_020	MS436M	Hinds	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, TMDL Completed
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BOGUE CHITTO CREEK					
LITTLE BLACK CREEK	MSBB410R00_010	MS410E	Webster	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR EUPORA FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER CANAL					

BIG BLACK RIVER

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
LONG CREEK	MSBB423R00_010	N/A	Attala, Holmes	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
MCCURTAIN CREEK	MSBB412R00_010	MS412ME	Choctaw	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR PELLEZ FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BYWY DITCH					
MULBERRY CREEK	MSBB415R00_010	MS415E	Montgomery	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR SIBLEYTON FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
OUSLEY CREEK	MSBB425R00_020	N/A	Attala, Madison	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT SENEASHA CREEK					
PEACHAHALA CREEK	MSBB418R00_010	N/A	Attala, Carroll	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
POPLAR CREEK	MSBB413R00_020	MS413PE	Choctaw, Montgomery	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR POPLAR SPRINGS FROM CONFLUENCE WITH DOWNINGS BRANCH TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
PORTER CREEK	MSBB437R00_010	MS437PE	Hinds, Warren	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR YOUNGTON FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT THE BIG BLACK RIVER					
SCOOBACHITA CREEK	MSBB419R00_020	N/A	Attala	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT ZILPHA CREEK					

BIG BLACK RIVER

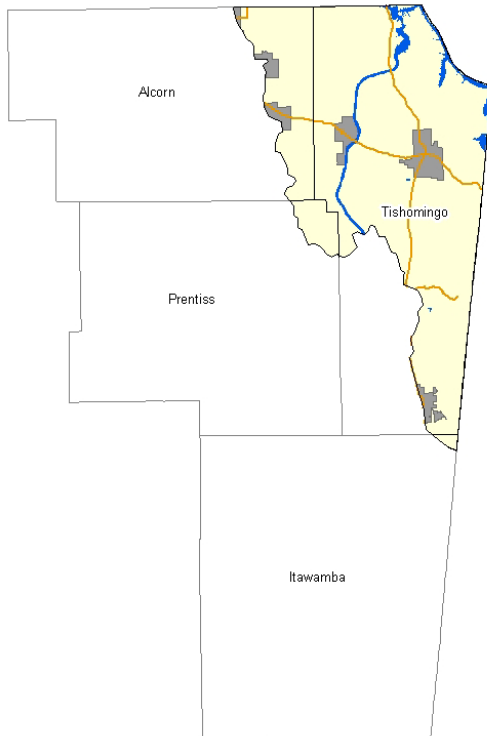
WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
SENEASHA CREEK	MSBB425R00_010	N/A	Attala	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF FISHERS AND OUSLEY CREEKS TO THE MOUTH AT THE BIG BLACK RIVER					
SPRING CREEK	MSBB409R00_010	MS409SE	Choctaw, Webster	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR SAPA FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
TACKETT CREEK	MSBB426R00_010	MS426E	Holmes	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR PICKENS FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
TILDA BOGUE	MSBB431R00_010	MS431TE	Madison	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR VIRILILIA FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BEAR CREEK					
WALESHEBA CREEK	MSBB433R00_030	MS433WE	Yazoo	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR BENTONIA FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					
WOLF CREEK	MSBB414R00_010	N/A	Montgomery, Webster	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH PATT'S BRANCH TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER CANAL					
WOLF CREEK	MSBB414R00_020	MS414WE	Webster	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH PATTS BRANCH					
ZILPHA CREEK	MSBB419R00_010	N/A	Attala, Carroll	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BLACK RIVER					

TENNESSEE RIVER BASIN

Basin Description

The Tennessee River Basin covers an area of approximately 417 square miles in the northeast corner of the state of Mississippi. The Mississippi portion of the Tennessee River Basin incorporates six 11 digit HUC watersheds. The basin is composed of Pickwick Lake, a small portion of the Tennessee River, a portion of Bear Creek, which flows into and from Alabama, and the Yellow Creek segment of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway (TTW). Other smaller water bodies in this basin include Indian Creek, Cripple Deer Creek, and Little Cripple Deer Creek. Pickwick Lake is the most significant hydrologic feature in the basin in Mississippi. Pickwick, one of a chain of lakes formed by dams built along the Tennessee River in the 1930s, has 47,500 square acres, most of which is located in Tennessee and Alabama. Pickwick Lake is one of several reservoirs managed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

The Mississippi portion of the Tennessee River Basin lies within the Fall Line Hills of the East Gulf Coastal Plain. The Fall Line Hills lie partially in the foothills of the



Appalachian Mountains. The topography of the basin is mostly gently rolling hills, sharp ridges and broad alluvial floodplains over rocks of sedimentary origin. The soil types range from loams to clays. Changes in average elevation range from 100 to 300 feet; however, Woodall Mountain, the highest point in Mississippi at 806 feet, is located in the basin. Portions of the landscape in Tishomingo County, Mississippi, specifically in Tishomingo State Park are characterized by massive rock formations and fern-filled crevices. Massive boulders blanketed in moss are found throughout the hillsides. The only major urban population center and industrial area for this small basin is found around the city of Iuka.

Figure 70: Tennessee River Basin (MDEQ)

The Tennessee River Basin encompasses parts of four counties: Alcorn, Itawamba, Prentiss and Tishomingo in Mississippi. However, one of these counties, Itawamba has only a very small portion of their total area (less than 1%) in the basin. The basin is sparsely populated with less than 30,000 persons inhabiting the area. According to the 2000 census, approximately 27,630 people live in the Tennessee River Basin within Mississippi's boundaries.

Land Use

A depiction of the land uses in the basin is given in Figure 71. *Forests* cover approximately 49% of the total land area of the Tennessee River Basin in Mississippi (Figure 72). The basin is home to the Tishomingo State Park and J. P. Coleman State Park as well as the TTW Divide Section Wildlife Management Area. *Agricultural* areas including pasture, rangelands and croplands comprise approximately 31% of the basin's total land area. In Mississippi, the Tennessee River Basin has approximately 989 acres of *wetlands* (less than 1% of the basin land area) with about 803 acres being bottomland hardwood forests. *Urban* areas account for 2% of the land use in the Basin. *Water* (fresh and aquaculture) account for 3% of the land cover with the remaining land cover classified as barren (approximately 15%).

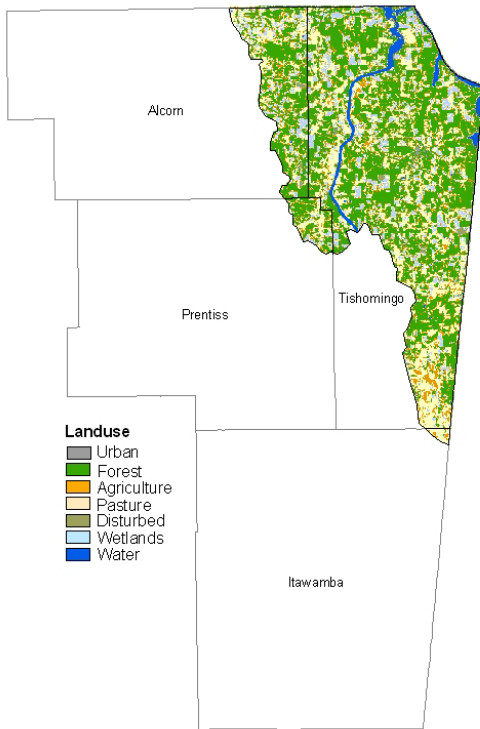


Figure 71: Major Land Use in the Tennessee River Basin (MARIS)

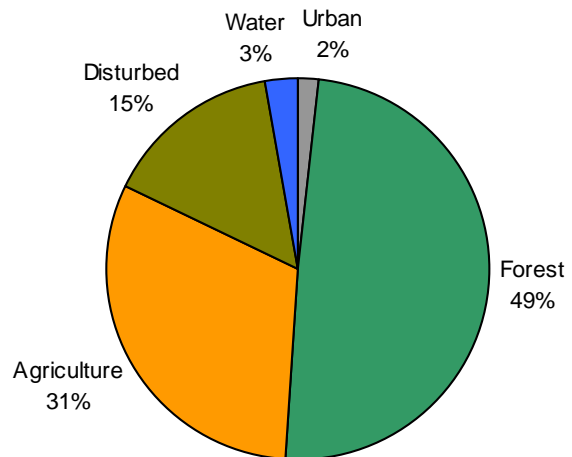


Figure 72: Distribution of Land Cover in the Tennessee River Basin (MARIS)

Water Resources

The Tennessee River Basin in Mississippi has a total of 646 miles of perennial and intermittent rivers and streams. According to the State's water quality standards (WQS), most of the basin's water bodies are classified for Fish and Wildlife. In addition to the Fish and Wildlife Classification, one water body, Tennessee River, is additionally classified for Public Water Supply (PWS) in the basin. However, this classification is only due to the assignment of this same classification to the adjacent state of Tennessee portion of the river rather than actual PWS use of the river by residents of Mississippi. In addition to the Tennessee River, this basin also includes the northernmost end of the TTW. Known as the Divide Section of the TTW, this reach of the TTW near Burnsville connects Bay Springs Lake and the rest of the TTW in Mississippi and Alabama to Pickwick Lake (a portion of the Tennessee River) through the Yellow Creek Embayment.

Streams in the basin are generally fast flowing and clear with gravel, sand, and rock bottoms. Due to the higher elevations in this part of the state, some of the streams are spring-fed and have cold water year-round. Significant streams in this basin include Indian Creek, Little Yellow Creek, Cripple Deer Creek, Little Cripple Deer Creek, Bear Creek and Cedar Creek.

The predominant surface water feature in the Tennessee River Basin is Pickwick Lake. This lake, also, known as Pickwick Reservoir, is managed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Pickwick Lake consists of 47,500 acres of fresh water, a large portion of which runs through the J. P. Coleman State Park in Tishomingo County, Mississippi. Pickwick Lake (Tennessee River) from the MS-TN State Line to the AL-MS State Line is classified as Public Water Supply. In addition to this mainstem run, Pickwick Lake in Mississippi is also characterized by three large embayments. Yellow Creek Embayment lies to the east and through this water body, the Yellow Creek portion of the TTW connects to the Tennessee River. The other two embayments include Indian Creek Embayment found off the central portion of the lake near J.P. Coleman State Park, and Bear Creek Embayment along the MS-AL state line.

In terms of biological features, the Tennessee River and its tributaries are home to the highest number of fish, mussels and crayfish species, and endemic freshwater fauna in North America. The mussel fauna contained in the Tennessee River System has been found to be one of the most diverse in the world. However, the Tennessee River Basin in Mississippi, due to a series of dams and impoundments has experienced a steady decline in the diversity of its fauna. Reduced mussel species and altered species composition as well as a loss of host fish population characterize this decline. Currently, according to the Geological Survey of Alabama, the most diverse mussel community in the system is found downstream of Bear Creek Dam to the part of Bear Creek impounded as part of Pickwick Reservoir. In this area, 27 mussel species have been identified. Bear Creek and Pickwick Lake are abundant in their populations of smallmouth, largemouth and spotted bass, white crappie and sauger. The Tennessee River Basin in Mississippi has 1 federally threatened and 2 federally endangered species of wildlife. This basin also

includes one water body, Bear Creek, proposed for review as a potential Mississippi Natural and Scenic Waterways System water body.

Surface Water Assessment

Designated Use Support

The assessments for the Tennessee River Basin were made based on data from 15 sampling locations in streams and rivers across the basin sampled by MDEQ as part of the §303(d)/IBI wadeable streams project (M-BISQ) and the §303(d) fecal coliform monitoring project (Figure 73). The perennial streams where the monitoring stations were located represented the mainstem drainage for each 11-digit watershed in the basin. Use support status for the basin is presented and summarized with causes and sources of impairment. No lake acreage was assessed in this report due to the lack of applicable lake monitoring data available for assessment in the basin during this reporting period and no fish tissue advisories are in effect for this basin.

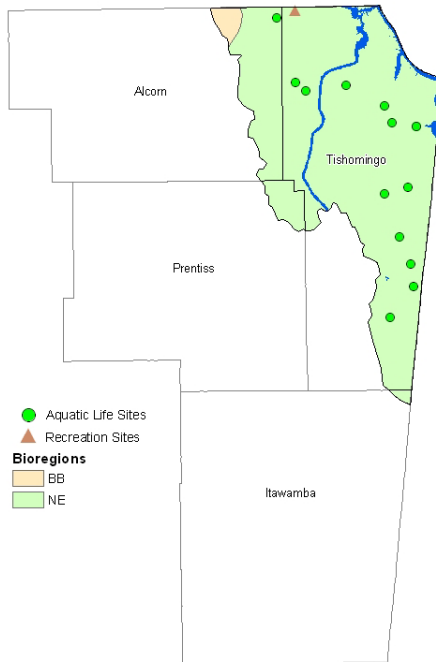


Figure 73: Tennessee River Basin Monitoring Stations and M-BISQ Bioregions

MDEQ assessed approximately 30% (64 miles) of the total 212 perennial miles of streams and rivers in the Tennessee River Basin. The status of water quality on the remaining 70% (148 miles) of the basin's perennial rivers and streams is unknown. A summary of use support for the basin's assessed rivers and streams is found in Table 31 and Figure 74. For water bodies with multiple assessed uses, the EPA Assessment Database (ADB) summary under represents the actual amount of attaining mileage assessed. For water bodies with multiple uses assessed, the ADB automatically assigns the water body mileages according to the Integrated Reporting category system. This categorization system assigns a water body to only one of five categories:

Category 1: Attaining all uses

Category 2: Attaining some uses but insufficient information for assessment of other uses

Category 3: Insufficient information to assess any use

Category 4: Not attaining a use but a TMDL is not necessary

Category 5: Not attaining a use and a TMDL is needed

EPA defines a Category 1 water as having sufficient data to prove there is no impairment for any potential designated use of that water body. Due to EPA requirements for Category 1 that all uses are assessed, Mississippi currently has no water bodies assigned to Category 1. If a water body is attaining one use but is not attaining another use, it is assigned to one of the not attaining categories (Category 4 or 5). Therefore, the amounts of waters attaining a designated use are under represented in the following table.

Of the assessed stream and river miles in the Tennessee River Basin, approximately 13% are in category 2 for attaining some uses but unknown for remaining water body uses. There are no water bodies in category 4 as not attaining one or more designated uses but a TMDL is not necessary. Waters in category 5 as not attaining and needing a TMDL make up 17% of the assessed water bodies. The status of the remaining 70% of water bodies in the Tennessee River Basin is unknown and these waters are reflected in category 3. Of the 36 miles of waters in category 5, 78% (28 miles) are assessed as being biologically impaired. Stressor Identification studies will be conducted to determine the actual cause and source of the impairment for these waters. Waters in category 5 can be found listed in Section A (Water Bodies with Monitoring Data) in the Tennessee River Basin section of the 2004 §303(d) list. Please refer to Table 35 at the end of this section for a tabular listing of all assessments. This table also provides the necessary information to cross-reference the §305(b) assessments with the §303(d) list.

Table 31: Summary of Tennessee River Basin Use Support Assessments-Rivers and Streams

Degree of Use Support	Total Size in Miles
Category 1: Attaining All Uses	
Category 2: Attaining Some Uses but Unknown for Other Uses	28
Category 3: Unknown/Insufficient Data for Assessment	582
Intermittent Miles	434
Perennial Miles	148
Category 4: Not Attaining – No TMDL Needed	0
A. TMDL Completed	0
B. Impairment Caused by Pollution	0
C. Expected to Attain Use before Next Assessment	0
Category 5: Not Attaining – TMDL Needed	36
A. Pollutant Identified	8
B. Biological Impairment- Cause Unknown	28
Total Miles	646

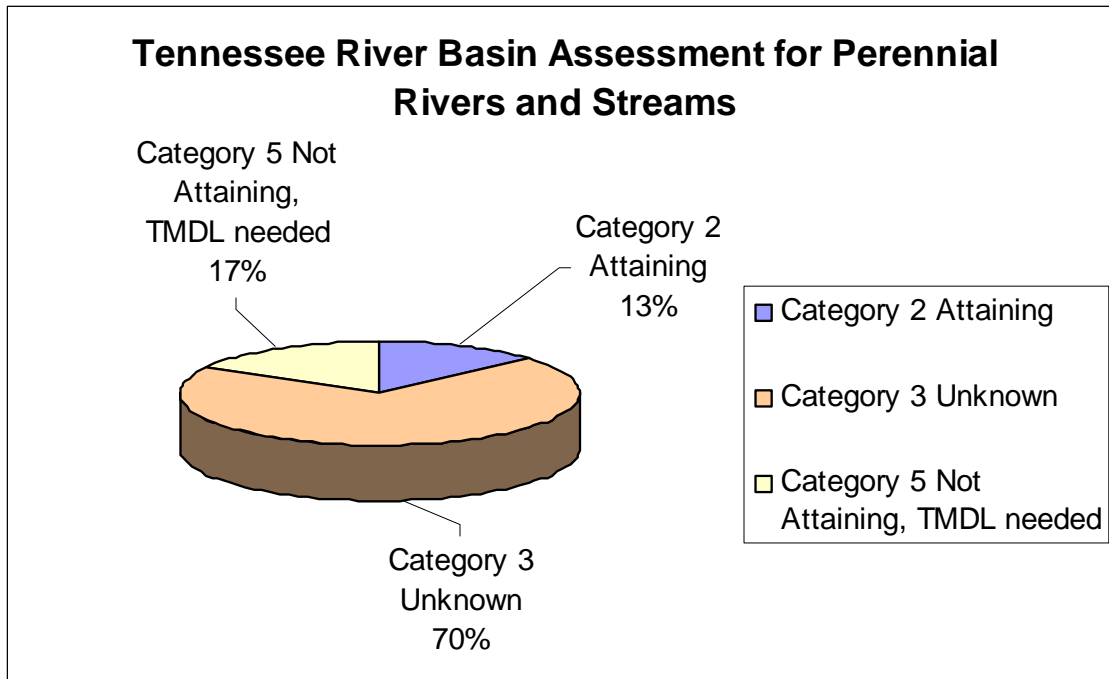


Figure 74: Tennessee River Basin Assessment of Perennial Rivers and Streams

Causes and Sources of Impairment of Designated Uses

Causes and sources of impairment were evaluated for streams and rivers having one or more uses impaired. Total assessed sizes of streams and rivers affected by various cause categories are given in Table 32 and Figure 75. For the majority of miles of assessed rivers not meeting their designated uses, impairment is caused by unknown pollutants or other factors contributing to biological impairment. In these cases, actual monitoring has detected biological impairment but the exact pollutant cause has yet to be determined. Other causes of impairment noted in the basin are from pathogens. For these impaired waters, the next step in the State's water quality management process will be to conduct stressor identification analyses to identify the stressor(s) causing the impairment. Once the stressor(s) are identified, the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) process where applicable can proceed. For stressors identified that are not applicable to the TMDL process, other water quality management actions will be needed. The source of impairments for waters assessed in the Tennessee River Basin is unknown. As above, the majority of impairment was determined to be biological and therefore sources of the impairment are yet to be determined.

Table 32: Summary of Impairment Causes-Tennessee River Basin

Cause Categories	Total Miles
Biological Impairment*	36
Pathogens	8
Total	44

* Note: Definitive cause identification is not possible at the time of assessment. Category applies to waters where biological indicators (macroinvertebrates) were used and impairment was indicated but further investigation needed to quantify pollutant.

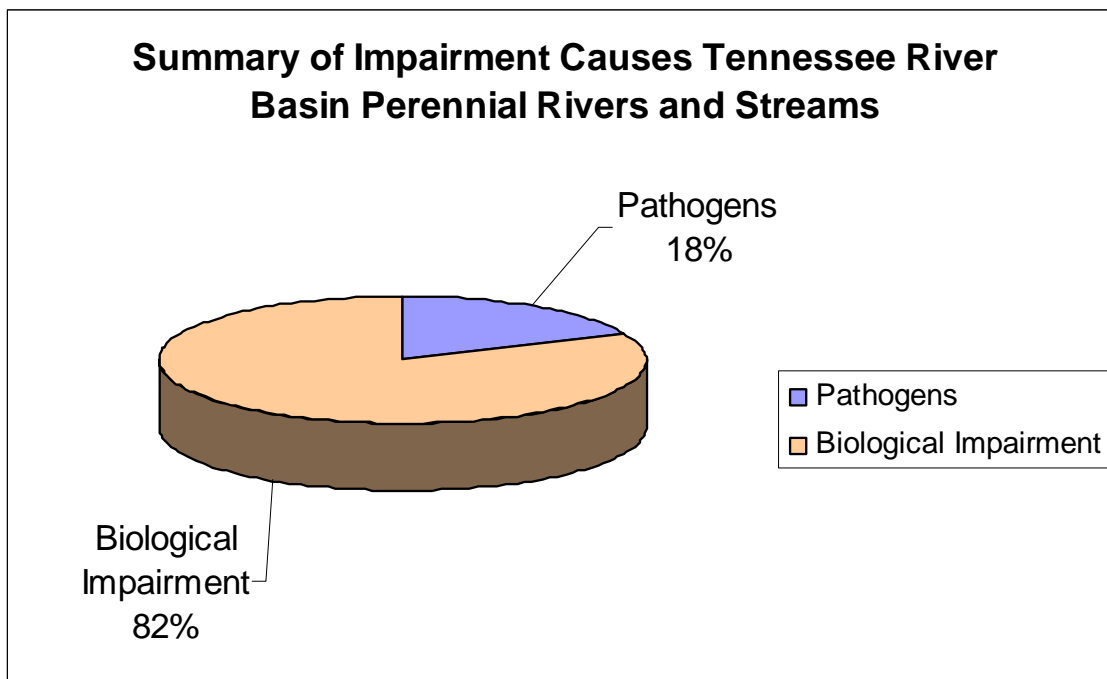


Figure 75: Summary of Impairment Causes for Perennial Rivers and Streams-Tennessee River Basin

Aquatic Life Use Support

As stated earlier, all of the Aquatic Life Use Support assessments were based on biological monitoring data collected as part of the development of Mississippi’s IBI process, M-BISQ. Of the Tennessee River Basin’s assessed stream and river miles, approximately 28 miles of perennial rivers and streams are attaining their aquatic life use, while 36 miles were assessed as not attaining and are considered impaired (Table 33 and Figure 76). All of the non-attainment assessments are contributed to biological impairment and stressor identification studies are pending to determine the actual pollutant(s) contributing to the impairment. Figure 77 depicts a geo-referenced coverage of the Aquatic Life Use Support assessments for the Tennessee River Basin.

Table 33: Aquatic Life Use Support-Tennessee River Basin

Status	Miles
Attaining	28
Unknown	148
Total Not Attaining	36
TMDL not needed	0
TMDL needed	36
Total	212

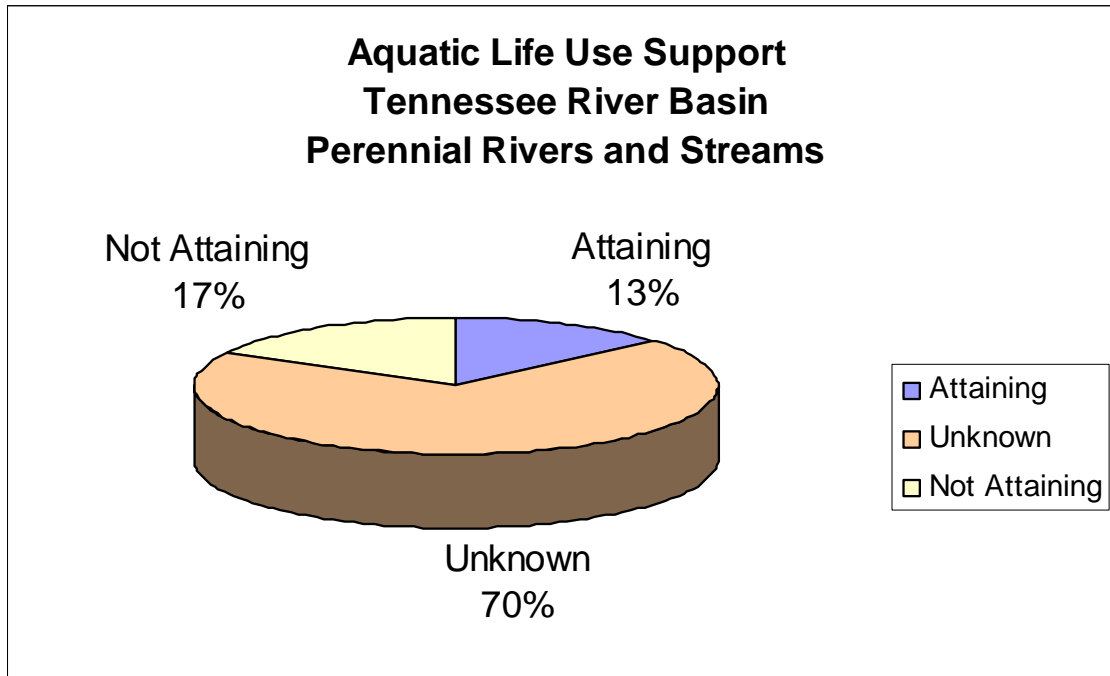


Figure 76: Aquatic Life Use Support-Tennessee River Basin

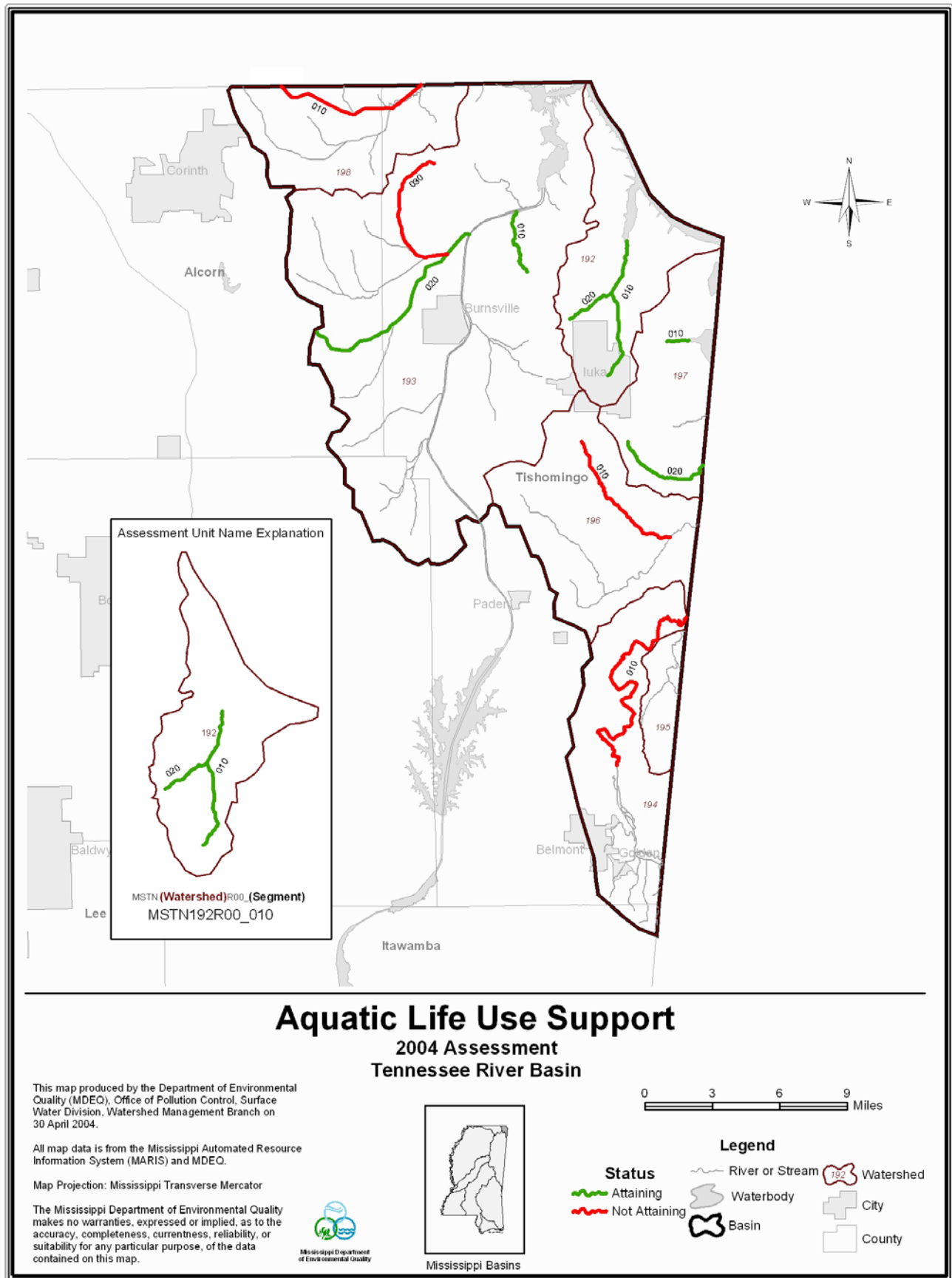


Figure 77: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Tennessee River Basin

Recreation Use Support

Data collected as part a statewide §303(d) fecal coliform monitoring project were used to make the Recreation Use Support assessments. Of the Tennessee River Basin’s assessed stream and river miles 8 miles were assessed as not attaining and are considered impaired (Table 34 and Figure 78). Figure 79 depicts a geo-referenced coverage of the Recreation Use Support assessments for the Tennessee River Basin.

Table 34: Recreation Use Support-Tennessee River Basin

Status	Miles
Attaining	0
Unknown	204
Total Not Attaining	8
TMDL not needed	0
TMDL needed	8
Total	212

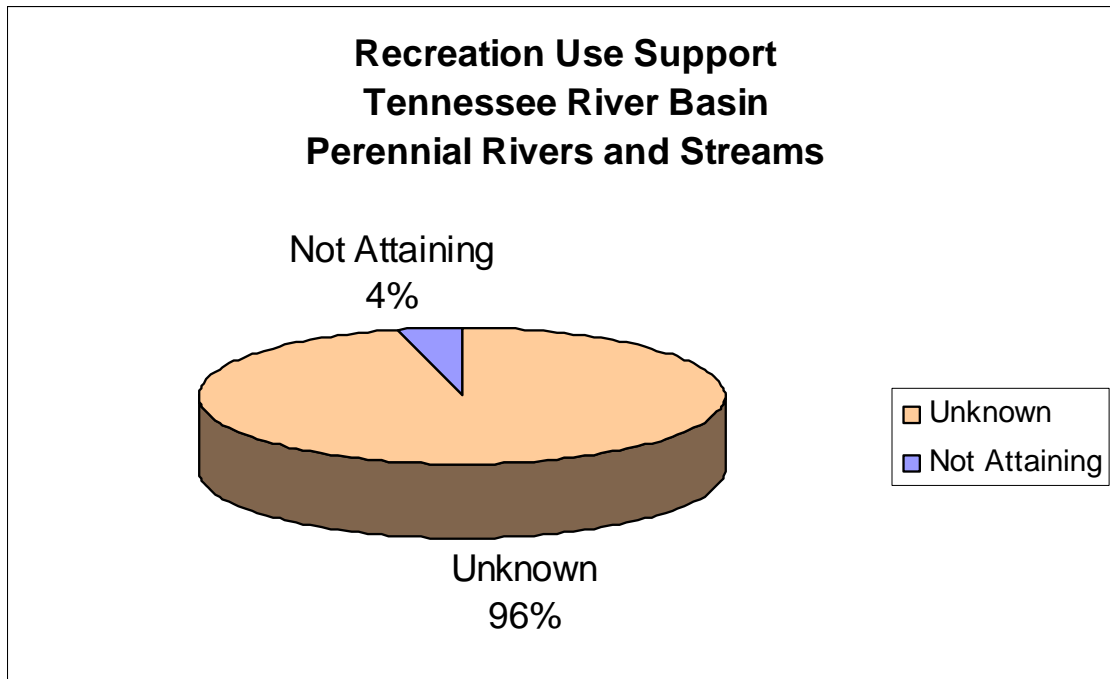


Figure 78: Recreation Use Support-Tennessee River Basin

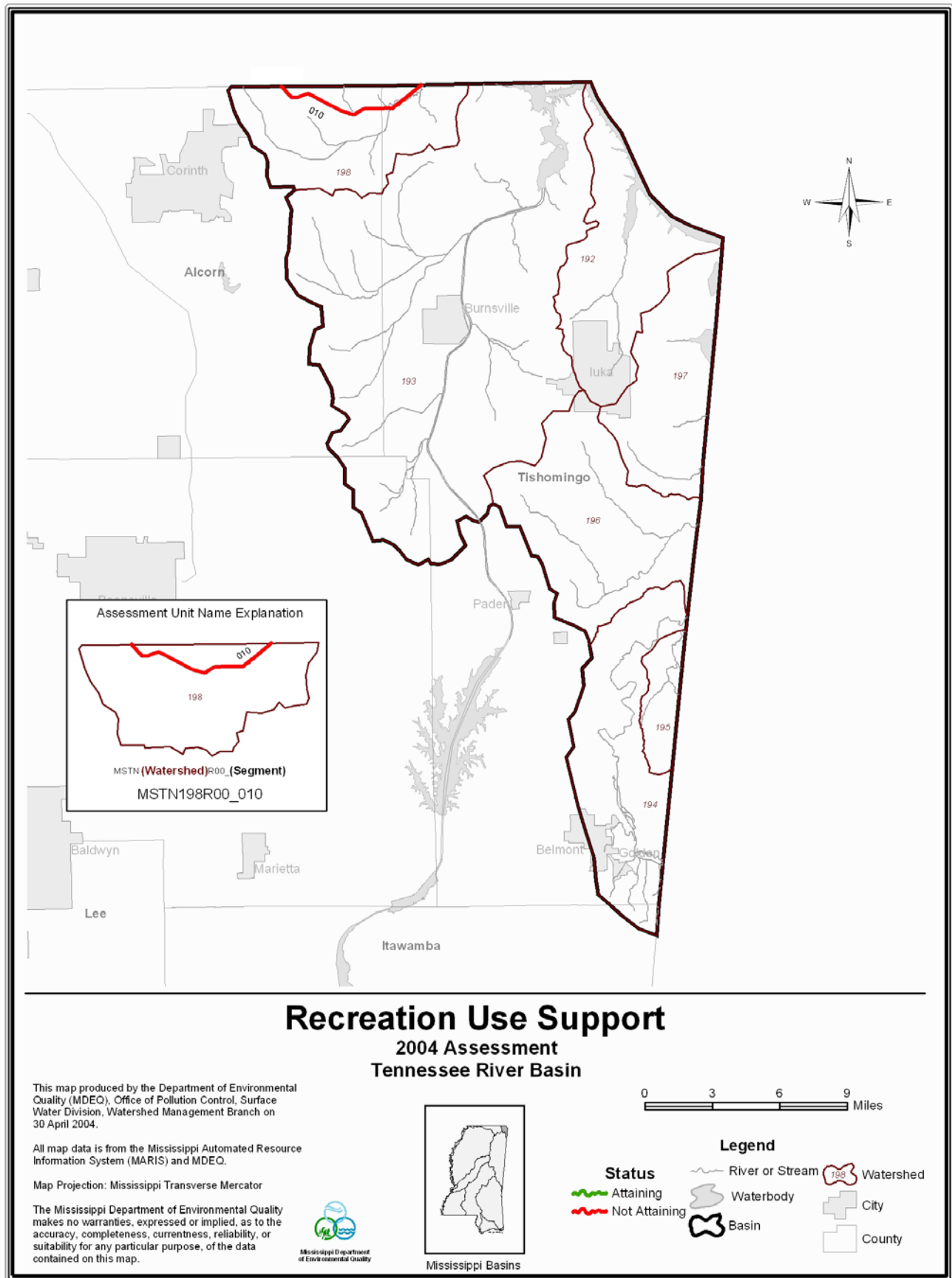


Figure 79: Recreation Use Support Map-Tennessee River Basin

Table 35: 2004§305(b) Assessed Water Bodies-Tennessee River Basin

TENNESSEE RIVER					
WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
BEAR CREEK	MSTN194R00_010	MS194E	Tishomingo	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR BURNSTOWN FROM UNNAMED TRIBUTARY NORTH OF COUNTY ROAD 86 TO AL STATE LINE					
CANEY CREEK	MSTN193R00_030	MS193C	Tishomingo	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR IUKA FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT LITTLE YELLOW CREEK					
CHAMBERS CREEK	MSTN198R00_010	MS198E	Alcorn, Tishomingo	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR CORINTH FROM HEADWATERS TO TN STATE LINE					
INDIAN CREEK	MSTN192R00_010	N/A	Tishomingo	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR IUKA FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT TENNESSEE RIVER					
LITTLE CRIPPLE DEER CREEK	MSTN196R00_010	MS196LCD	Tishomingo	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR TISHOMINGO FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT CRIPPLE DEER CREEK					
LITTLE YELLOW CREEK	MSTN193R00_020	N/A	Alcorn, Tishomingo	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT TENN-TOM WATERWAY					
MILL CREEK	MSTN197R00_010	N/A	Tishomingo	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR IUKA FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT TENNESSEE RIVER					
PENNYWINKLE CREEK	MSTN197R00_020	N/A	Tishomingo	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR IUKA FROM HEADWATERS TO AL STATE LINE					

TENNESSEE RIVER

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
PICKENS BRANCH	MSTN192R00_020	N/A	Tishomingo	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR IUKA FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT INDIAN CREEK					
UNNAMED TRIB TO TENN-TOM	MSTN193R00_010	N/A	Tishomingo	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT TENN-TOM					

TOMBIGBEE RIVER BASIN

Basin Description

The Tombigbee River Basin is located in the northeastern part of the State of Mississippi. The basin encompasses an area of approximately 6,100 square miles in northeast Mississippi and an additional 7,600 square miles in Alabama. The Mississippi portion of the Tombigbee basin incorporates 56 watersheds and is approximately 190 miles in length and averages 48 miles in width. The Tombigbee River itself begins in Itawamba County, Mississippi from the convergence of its main headwater streams of Big Brown Creek and Mackeys Creek. The most significant hydrologic feature in the basin is the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway (TTW). The waterway uses a series of dams and manmade canals as runs of the original Tombigbee River to connect the Tennessee River in Tennessee to Mobile Bay in Alabama. The TTW is used primarily for commercial and recreational purposes. Major tributaries to the Tombigbee River and TTW include Town Creek, Chuquatonchee Creek, Chiwapa Creek, Luxapallila Creek, and the Buttahatchee, Sucarnoochee, and Noxubee Rivers.



The topography of the Tombigbee River Basin ranges from mostly hilly to gently rolling with elevations in the headwaters from 500 to 600 feet above sea level to flat and gently rolling topography in the central and southern portion with elevations from 100 to 300 feet. The entire basin is largely forested but the Tombigbee River Basin does have several areas with large scale development around its significant urban population centers of Tupelo and Columbus.

The Tombigbee River Basin encompasses all or part of 19 counties in Mississippi. However, five counties, Tippah, Union, Webster, Choctaw and Clarke have only a very small portion of their total area in the basin. The basin is sparsely populated, but has several urban and industrial areas especially surrounding the Cities of Tupelo, Columbus, and Aberdeen. According to the 2000 census, approximately 382,109 people live in the Tombigbee River Basin, or 63 people per square mile.

Figure 80: Tombigbee River Basin (MDEQ)

Land Use

A depiction of the major land cover in the basin is given in Figure 81. *Forests* that are predominately located in the northeastern and southwestern areas of the basin cover approximately 38% of the total land area of the Tombigbee River Basin (Figure 82). The basin is home to the Tombigbee National Forest and Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge. *Agricultural* areas including pasture, rangelands and croplands comprise approximately 37% of the basin's total land area. The Tombigbee River Basin has approximately 268,703 acres of *wetlands* (7% of the basin land area) with about 229,714 being bottomland hardwood forests. While the amount of *urban* area (1%) is small compared with other land uses, two counties, Lee and Lowndes sustain populations in excess of 50,000 people. *Water* sources (fresh and aquaculture) account for 1% of the land cover. *Disturbed areas* (strip mines, gravel pits, sandy areas, barren, and transitional areas) make up the remaining 16% of the land use in the basin.

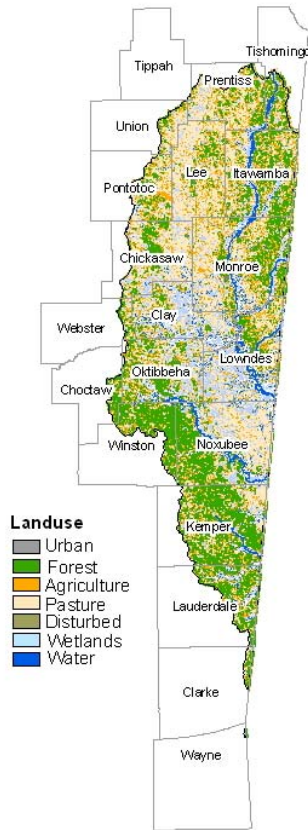


Figure 81: Major Land Cover in the Tombigbee River Basin (MARIS)

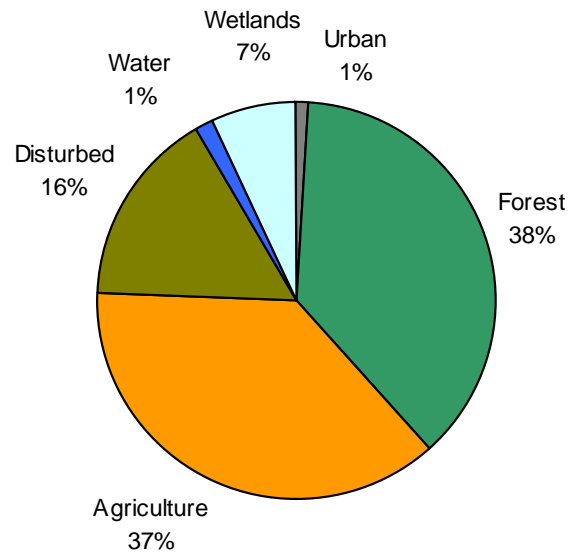


Figure 82: Distribution of Land Cover in the Tombigbee River Basin (MARIS)

Water Resources

The Tombigbee River Basin in Mississippi has approximately 11,690 miles of perennial and intermittent rivers and streams. According to the State's water quality standards (WQS), the Tombigbee River and most of its tributaries are classified as Fish and Wildlife streams. In addition to their Fish and Wildlife Classification, two water bodies are additionally classified as Public Water Supplies in the basin. They are Luxapallila Creek and Yellow Creek at the Mississippi-Alabama state line, both near Columbus.

Streams in the central portion of the Tombigbee River Basin have little base flow because these areas have chalk outcrops and heavy surface clays. Streams in the northeastern portion of the Tombigbee River Basin, with headwaters mainly in Alabama, have more base flow. The TTW intercepts most of these flows. The flow regime in streams in the southern most portion of the Tombigbee River Basin is variable.

Several public reservoirs and lakes are found in this basin but the predominant surface water feature in the Tombigbee River Basin is the TTW which is generally lentic in nature. The TTW, having a length of 137 miles in Mississippi, stretches from Tishomingo County at the northern end of the basin through Lowndes County into Alabama. In Mississippi, the TTW parallels and combines with the Tombigbee River from its headwaters to the Alabama state line. This waterway consists of a series of interconnected lakes, locks and pools whose primary usage is recreational. Major TTW lakes and pools include Bay Springs Lake, Pool C, Aberdeen Lake, Columbus Lake, and the Aliceville Pool. In addition to the TTW lakes which are classified for Recreation in addition to Fish and Wildlife, nine other lakes in the basin (Chiwapa Reservoir, Choctaw Lake, Davis Lake, Lake Lamar, Lake Lowndes, Lake Monroe, Lake Tom Bailey, Okatibbeha County Lake, and Tombigbee State Park lake) are also specifically classified for Recreation according to the state's WQS.

In terms of biological resources, the Tombigbee River and its tributaries is one of the most biologically diverse drainage systems in Mississippi despite decades of large-scale manmade alterations. Approximately 115 species of fishes and at least 40 species of freshwater mussels have been found in the Basin. However, the Tombigbee Basin in Mississippi is experiencing a large rate of loss in its mussel populations. The construction of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway reduced the diversity of aquatic habitats and destroyed most of the gravel riffles and runs that were required by mussels found in the Tombigbee River. As a result, many of the mussel species and numerous fish species were eliminated from the dammed and channelized segments of the river as their habitats and populations became fragmented. Nine species of mussels still known to occur in the Tombigbee River Basin are now listed as threatened or endangered by the state. The crystal darter and the frecklebelly madtom, two of the 94 species of fishes found in the Buttahatchee River, a main tributary of the Tombigbee River have also been designated as endangered. The loss of aquatic diversity in the Tombigbee River is mostly due to large in-stream gravel mining operations that have severely altered the channel causing massive erosion, or headcutting upstream of the mining pits. In spite of this, the

Tombigbee River continues to support a diversity of aquatic life. Several Tombigbee River Basin water bodies have been proposed for review as potential Mississippi Natural and Scenic Waterways System water bodies including Buttahatchee River, Noxubee River, Bull Mountain Creek, and East Fork Tombigbee River.

Surface Water Assessment

Designated Use Support

The assessments for the Tombigbee River Basin were made based on data from 117 sampling locations in streams and rivers across the basin sampled by MDEQ as part of the §303(d)/IBI wadeable streams project (M-BISQ) and the §303(d) fecal coliform monitoring project (Figure 83). The perennial streams where the monitoring stations were located represented the mainstem drainage for each 11-digit watershed in the basin. Use support status for the basin is presented and summarized with causes and sources of impairment.

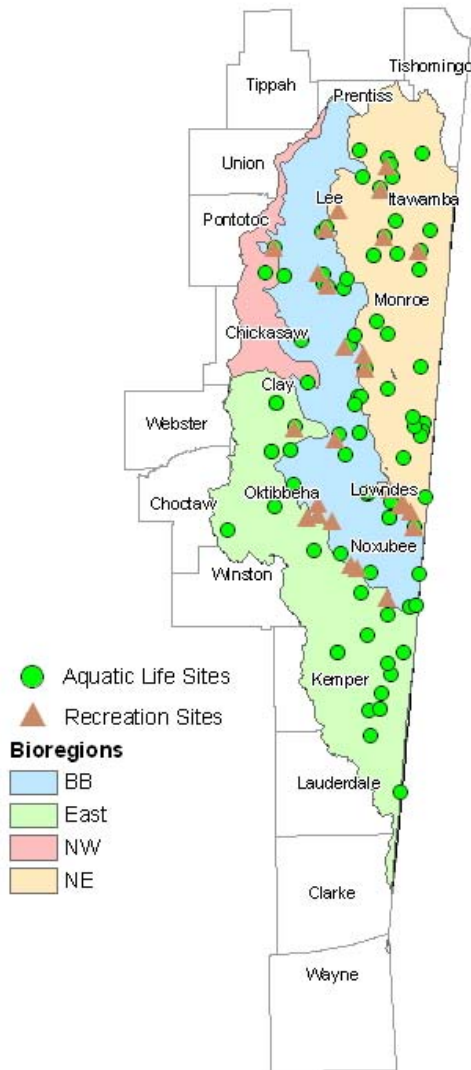


Figure 83: Tombigbee River Basin Monitoring Stations

MDEQ assessed approximately 31% (1,292 miles) of the total 4,175 perennial miles of streams and rivers in the Tombigbee River Basin. The status of water quality on the remaining 69% (2,883 miles) of the basin's perennial rivers and streams is unknown. The majority of stream miles (64%) in the Tombigbee River Basin is composed of intermittent streams and therefore is not readily assessable. A summary of use support for the basin's assessed rivers and streams is found in Table 36 and Figure 84. For water bodies with multiple assessed uses, the EPA Assessment Database (ADB) summary under represents the actual amount of attaining mileage assessed. For water bodies with multiple uses assessed, the ADB automatically assigns the water body mileages according to the Integrated Reporting category system. This categorization system assigns a water body to only one of five categories:

Category 1: Attaining all uses

Category 2: Attaining some uses but insufficient information for assessment of other uses

Category 3: Insufficient information to assess any use

Category 4: Not attaining a use but a TMDL is not necessary

Category 5: Not attaining a use and a TMDL is needed

EPA defines a Category 1 water as having sufficient data to prove there is no impairment for any potential designated use of that water body. Due to EPA requirements for Category 1 that all uses are assessed, Mississippi currently has no water bodies assigned to Category 1. If a water body is attaining one use but is not attaining another use, it is assigned to one of the not attaining categories (Category 4 or 5). Therefore, the amounts of waters attaining a designated use are under represented in the following table.

Of the assessed stream and river miles in the Tombigbee River Basin, approximately 8% are in category 2 for attaining some uses but unknown for remaining water body uses, and 1% are in category 4 as not attaining one or more designated uses but a TMDL is not necessary. Waters in category 5 as not attaining and needing a TMDL make up 22% of the assessed water bodies. The status of the remaining 69% of water bodies in the Tombigbee River Basin is unknown and these waters are reflected in category 3. Of the 909 miles of waters in category 5, 70% (636 miles) are assessed as being biologically impaired. Stressor Identification studies will be conducted to determine the actual cause and source of the impairment for these waters. Waters in category 5 can be found listed in Section A (Water Bodies with Monitoring Data) in the Tombigbee River Basin section of the 2004 §303(d) list. Please refer to Table 40 at the end of the Tombigbee River Basin section for a tabular listing of all assessments. This table also provides the necessary information to cross-reference the §305(b) assessments with the §303(d) list.

Table 36: Summary of Tombigbee River Basin Use Support Assessments – Rivers and Streams

Degree of Use Support	Total Size in Miles
Category 1: Attaining All Uses	
Category 2: Attaining Some Uses but Unknown for Other Uses	353
Category 3: Unknown/Insufficient Data for Assessment	10,398
Intermittent Miles	7,515
Perennial Miles	2,883
Category 4: Not Attaining – No TMDL Needed	30
A. TMDL Completed	10
B. Impairment Caused by Pollution	0
C. Expected to Attain Use before Next Assessment	20
Category 5: Not Attaining – TMDL Needed	909
A. Pollutant Identified	273
B. Biological Impairment- Cause Unknown	636
Total Miles	11,690

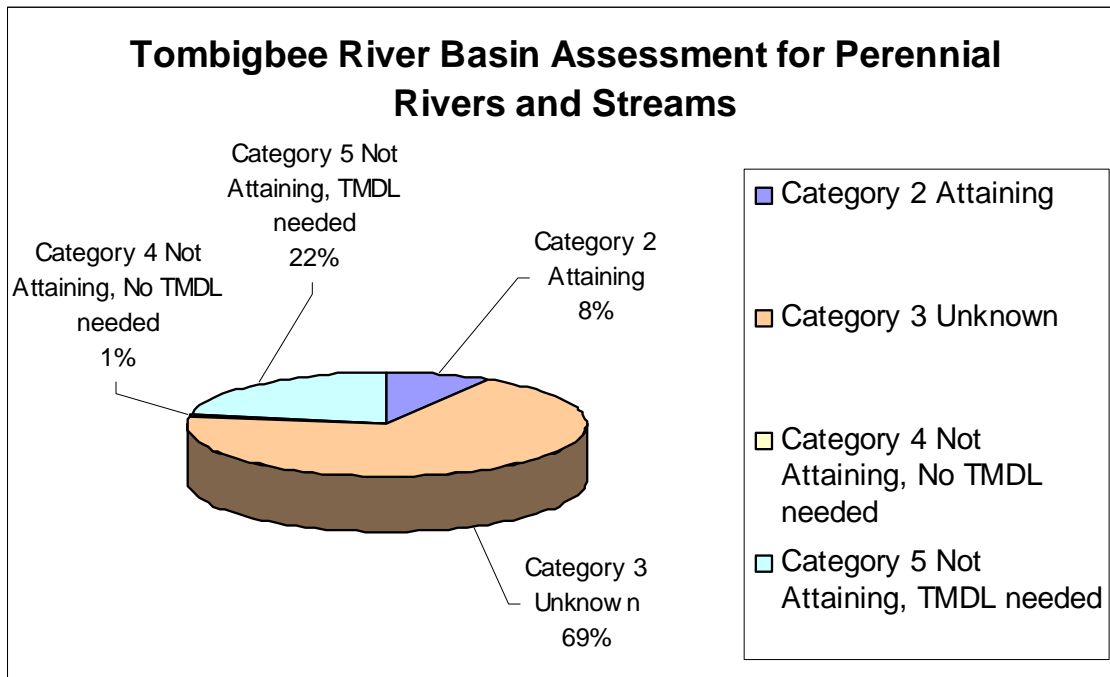


Figure 84: Tombigbee River Basin Assessment of Perennial Rivers and Streams

Causes and Sources of Impairment of Designated Uses

Causes and sources of impairment were evaluated for streams and rivers having one or more uses impaired. Total assessed sizes of streams and rivers affected by various cause categories are given in Table 37 and Figure 85. For the majority of miles of assessed rivers not meeting their designated uses, impairment is caused by unknown pollutants or other factors contributing to biological impairment. In these cases, actual monitoring has detected biological impairment but the exact pollutant cause has yet to be determined. Other causes of impairment noted in the basin are from pathogens. For these impaired waters, the next step in the State's water quality management process will be to conduct stressor identification analyses to identify the stressor(s) causing the impairment. Once the stressor(s) are identified, the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) process where applicable can proceed. For stressors identified that are not applicable to the TMDL process, other water quality management actions will be needed. The source of impairments for the majority of non-attaining waters assessed in the Tombigbee River Basin is unknown. As above, most of impairments were determined to be biological and therefore sources of the impairment are yet to be determined. Other sources that contributed to biological impairment decisions were channelization, sedimentation, and removal of riparian vegetation. These sources are considered to be "pollution" and therefore a TMDL cannot be developed.

Table 37: Summary of Impairment Causes-Tombigbee River Basin

Cause Categories	Total Miles
Biological Impairment*	867
Pathogens	213

* Note: Definitive cause identification is not possible at the time of assessment. Category applies to waters where biological indicators (macroinvertebrates) were used and impairment was indicated but further investigation needed to quantify pollutant.

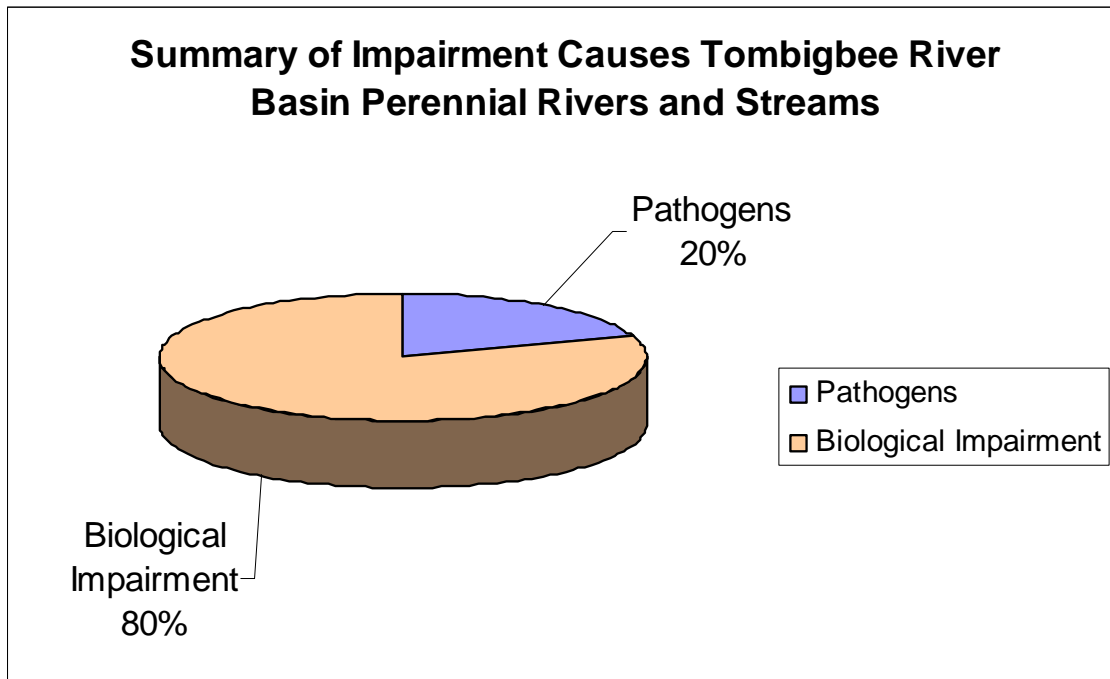


Figure 85: Summary of Impairment Causes for Perennial Rivers and Streams-Tombigbee River Basin

Aquatic Life Use Support

As stated earlier, all of the Aquatic Life Use Support assessments were based on biological monitoring data collected as part of the development of Mississippi’s IBI process, M-BISQ. Of the Tombigbee River Basin’s assessed stream and river miles, approximately 306 miles of perennial rivers and streams are attaining their aquatic life use, while 867 miles were assessed as not attaining and are considered impaired (Table 38 and Figure 86). All of the non-attainment assessments are contributed to biological impairment and stressor identification studies are pending to determine the actual pollutant(s) contributing to the impairment. Figures 87-89 depict geo-referenced coverages of the Aquatic Life Use Support assessments for the Tombigbee River Basin.

Table 38: Aquatic Life Use Support-Tombigbee River Basin

Status	Miles
Attaining	306
Unknown	3,002
Total Not Attaining	867
TMDL not needed	27
TMDL needed	840
Total	4,175

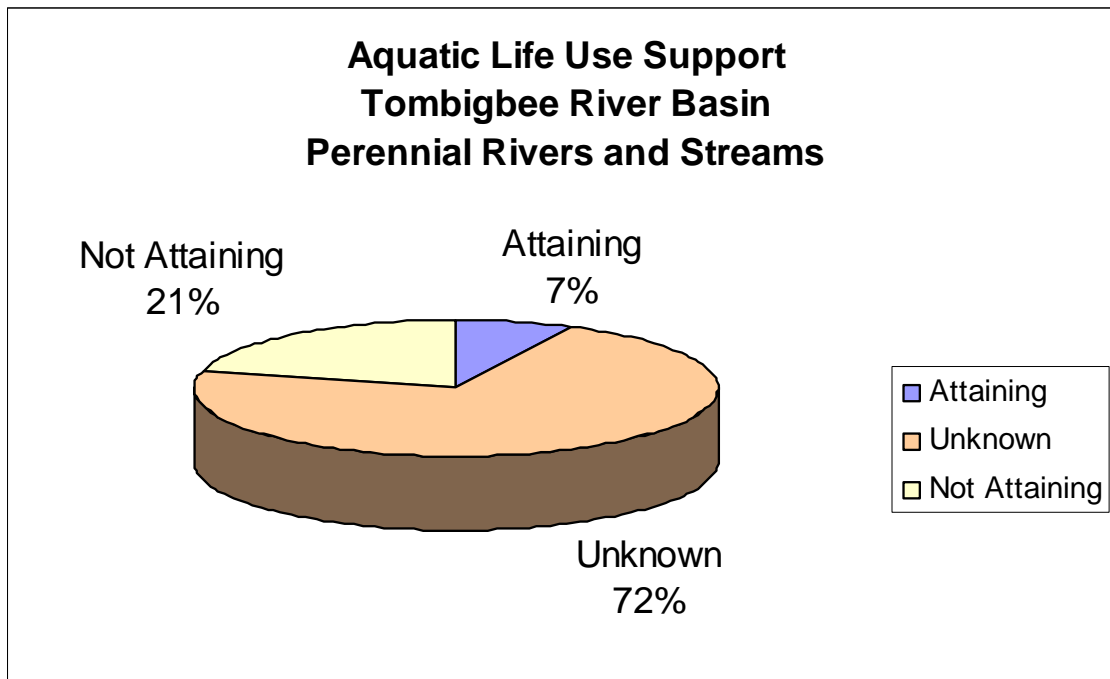


Figure 86: Aquatic Life Use Support-Tombigbee River Basin

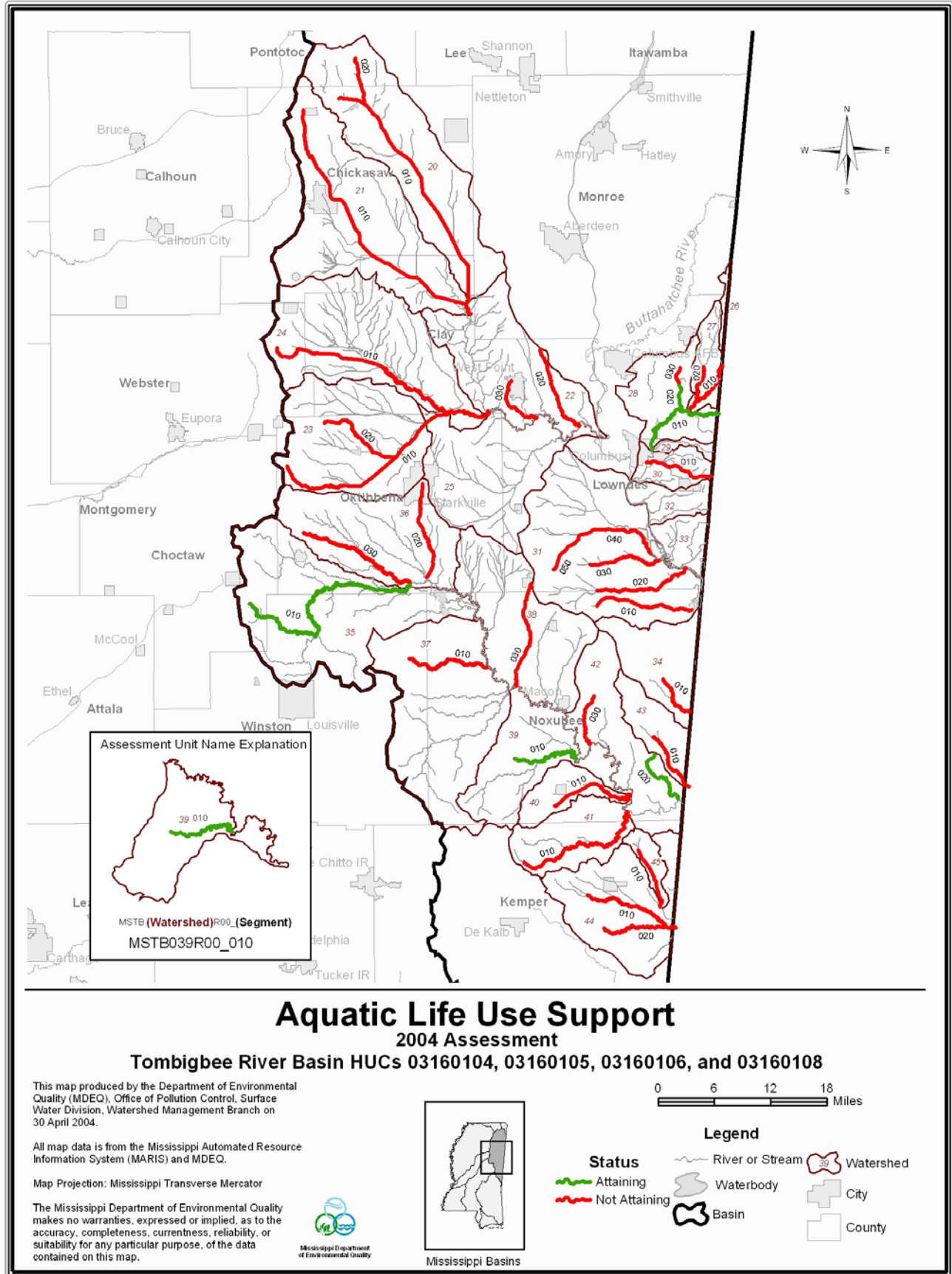


Figure 88: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Middle Tombigbee River Basin

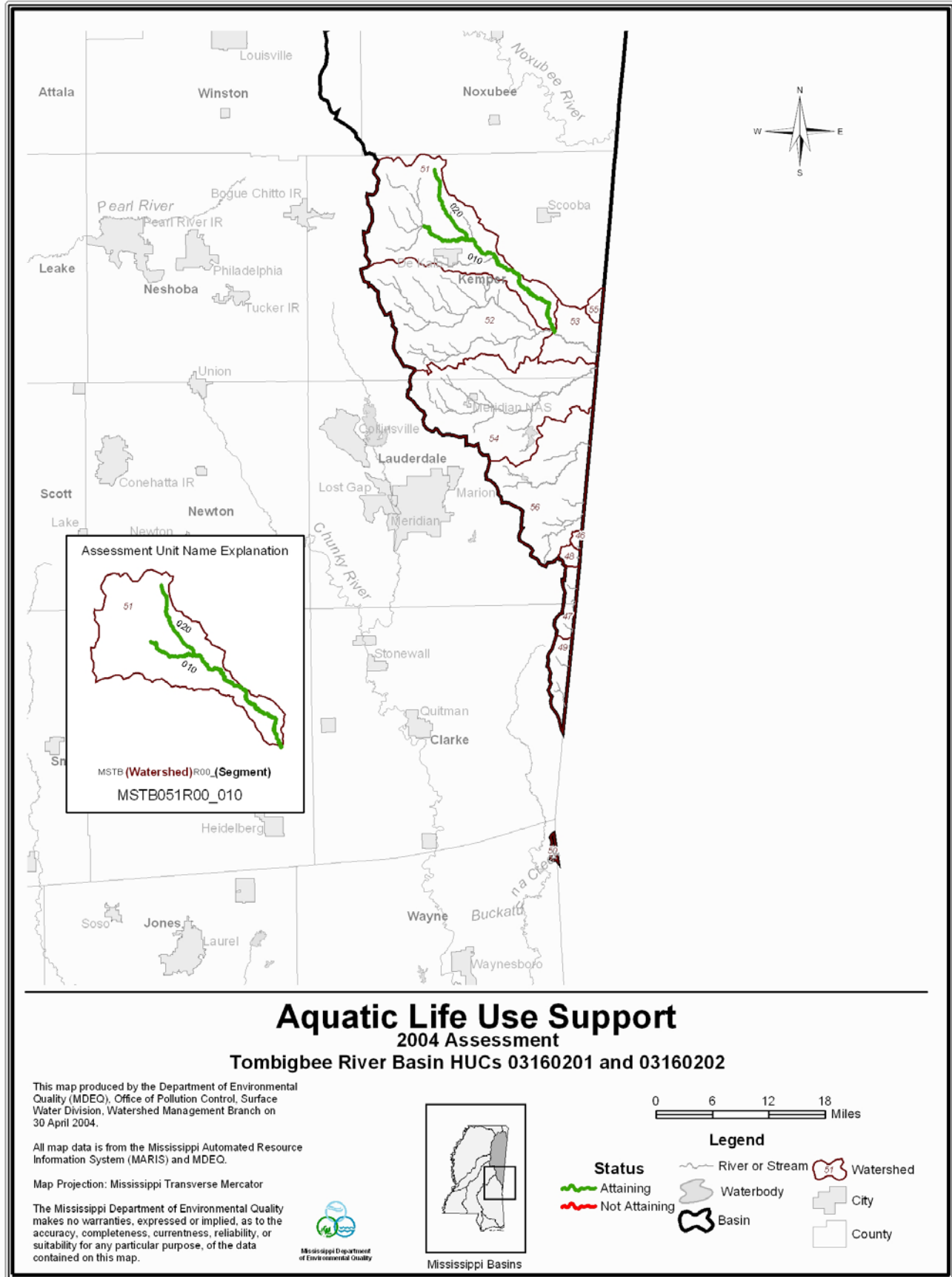


Figure 89: Aquatic Life Use Support Map-Lower Tombigbee River Basin

Recreation Use Support

Data collected as part a statewide §303(d) fecal coliform monitoring project were used to make the Recreation Use Support assessments. Of the Tombigbee River Basin’s assessed stream and river miles, approximately 351 miles of perennial rivers and streams are attaining their recreation use, while 214 miles were assessed as not attaining and are considered impaired (Table 39 and Figure 90). Figures 91-93 depict geo-referenced coverages of the Recreation Use Support assessments for the Tombigbee River Basin.

Table 39: Recreation Use Support-Tombigbee River Basin

Status	Miles
Attaining	351
Unknown	3,610
Total Not Attaining	214
TMDL not needed	8
TMDL needed	206
Total	4,175

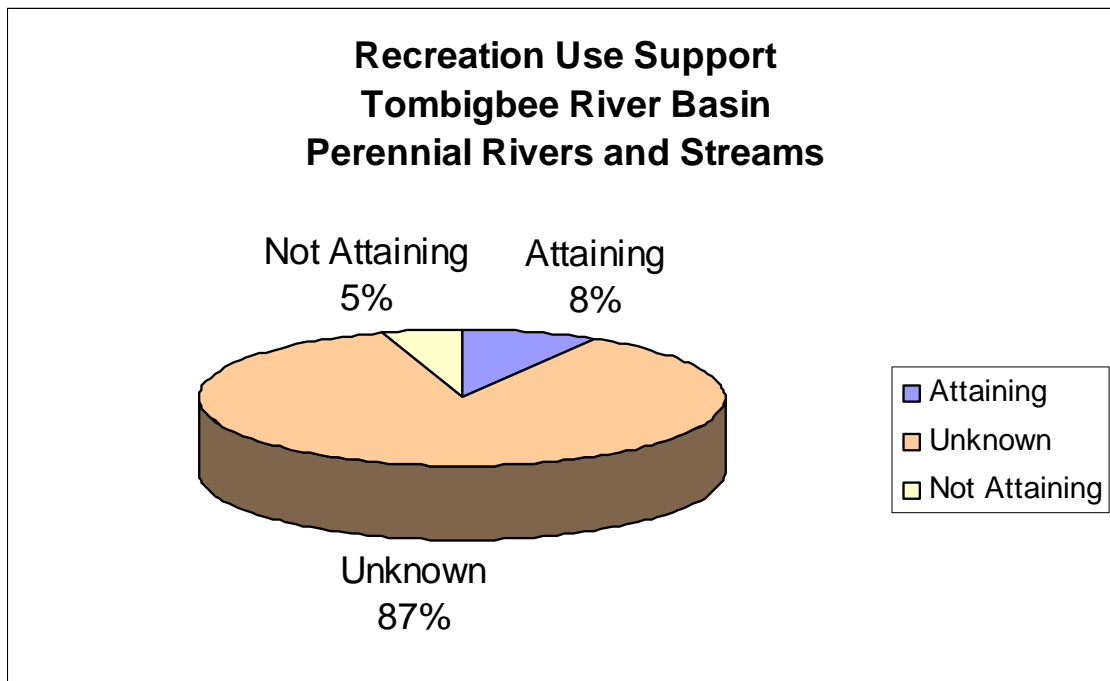


Figure 90: Recreation Use Support-Tombigbee River Basin

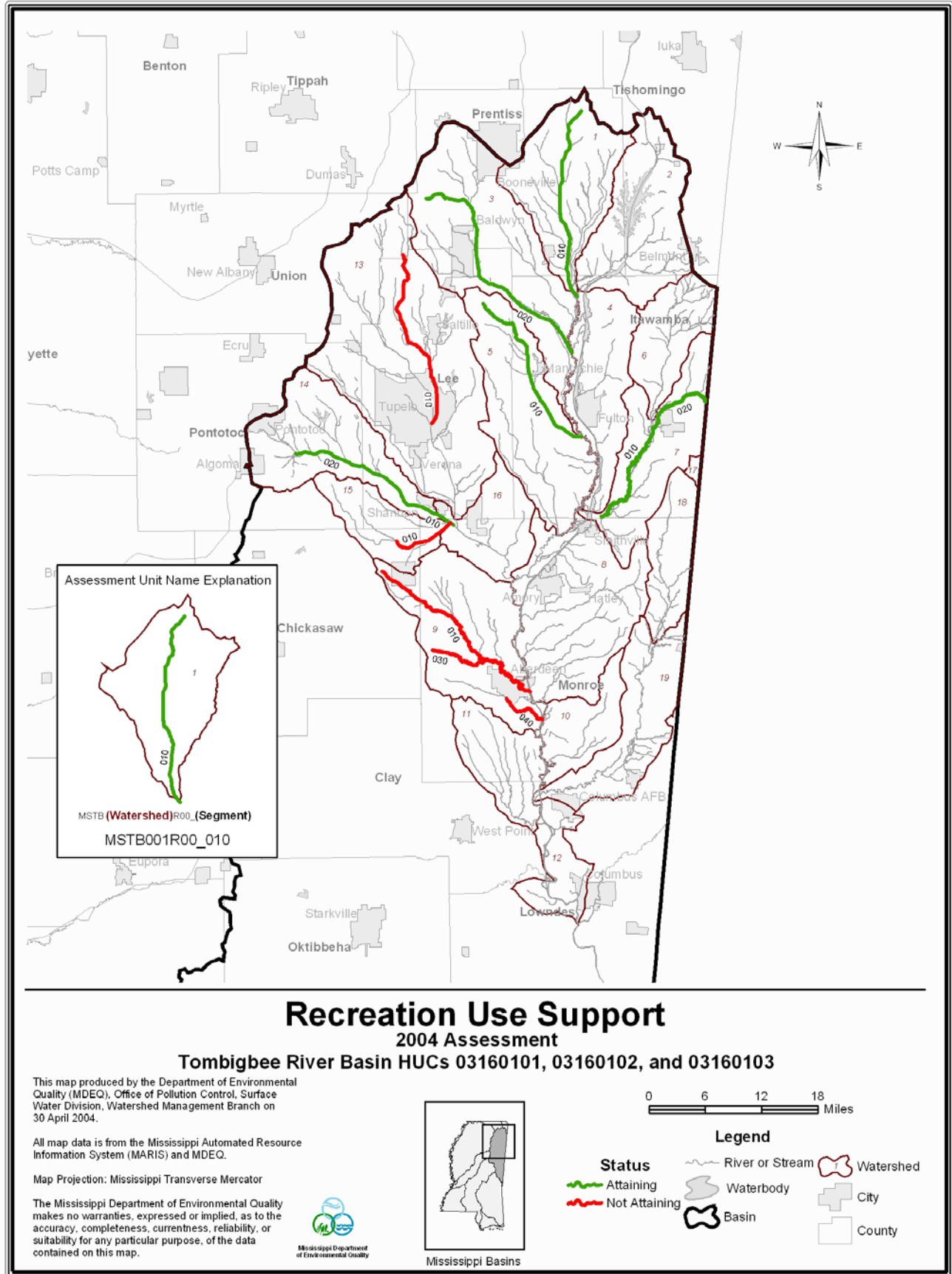


Figure 91: Recreation Use Support Map-Upper Tombigbee River Basin

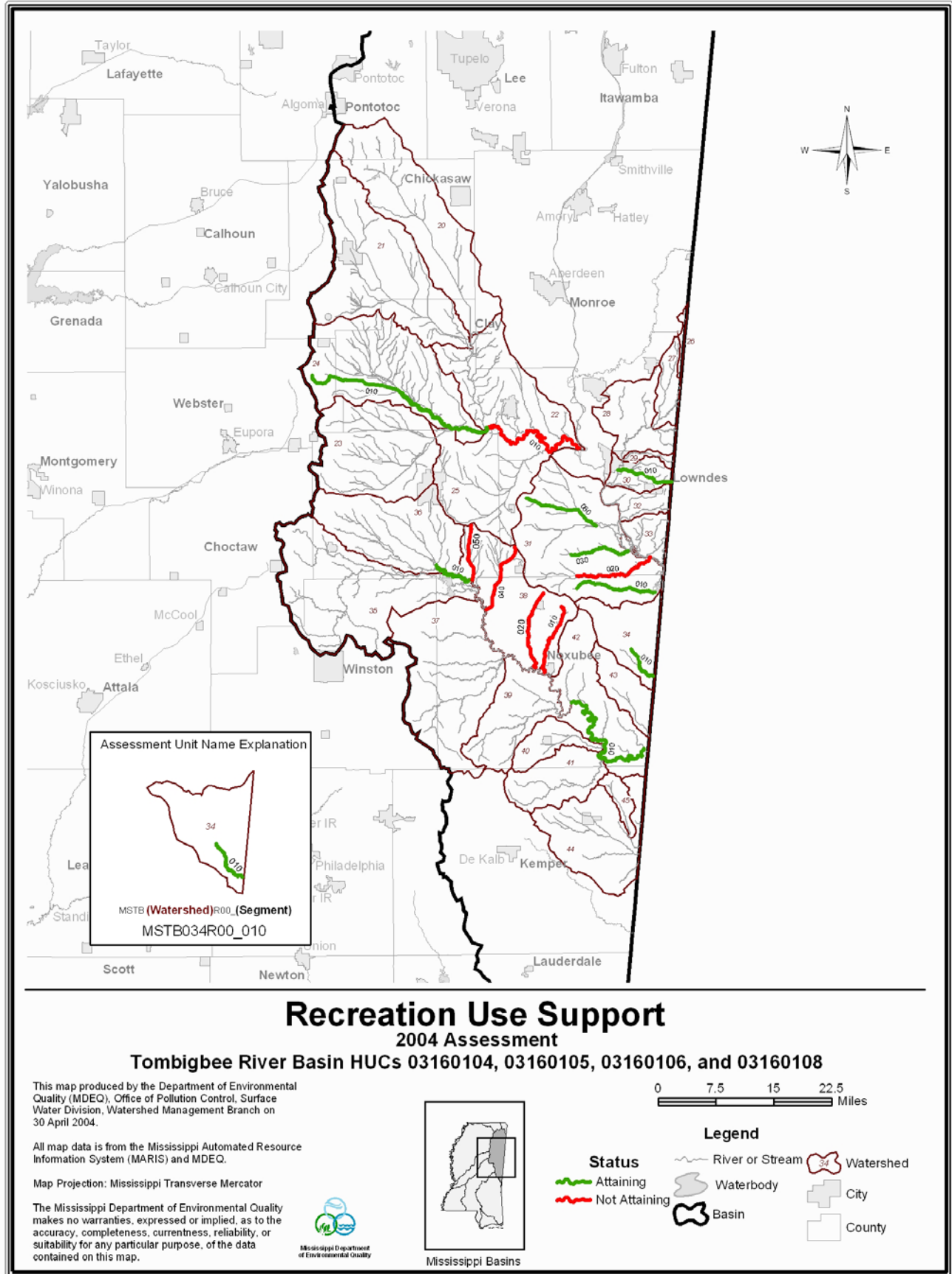


Figure 92: Recreation Use Support Map-Middle Tombigbee River Basin

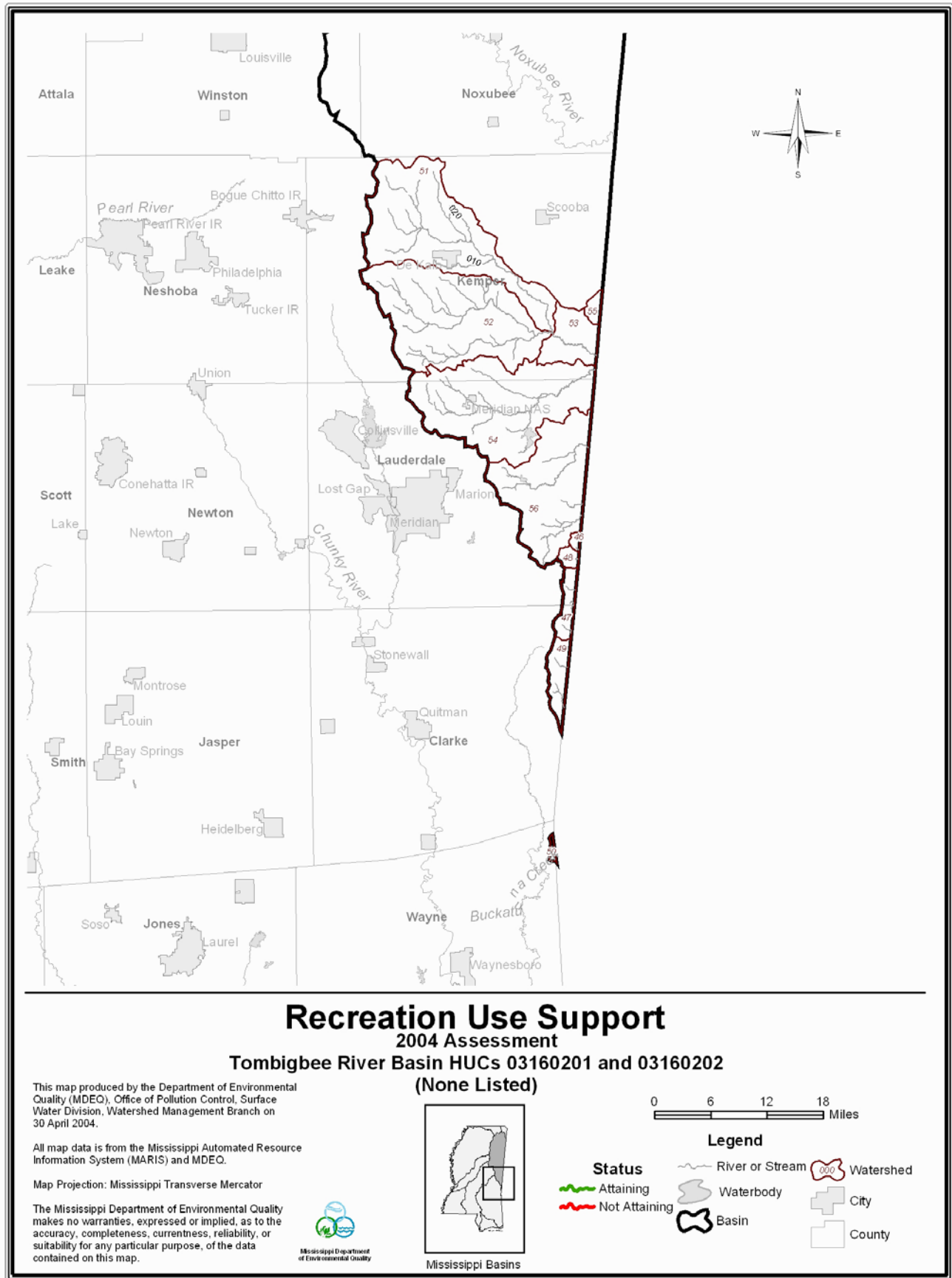


Figure 93: Recreation Use Support Map-Lower Tombigbee River Basin

Table 40: 2004 §305(b) Assessed Water Bodies-Tombigbee River Basin

TOMBIGBEE RIVER					
WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
ALAMUCHEE CREEK	MSTB056R00_010	N/A	Lauderdale	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO AL STATE LINE					
ASH CREEK	MSTB042R00_020	N/A	Noxubee	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT NOXUBEE RIVER					
BIG BROWN CREEK	MSTB001R00_010	MS001E	Itawamba, Prentiss	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
				Secondary Contact	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR MARIETTA FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH LITTLE BROWN CREEK					
BIG SCOوبا CREEK	MSTB044R00_010	MS044E	Kemper	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR SCOوبا FROM NEAR HAPPERS LAKE TO CONFLUENCE WITH BODKA CREEK					
BLACKWATER CREEK	MSTB052R00_010	N/A	Kemper	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT SUCCARNOOCHEE CREEK					
BODKA CREEK	MSTB044R00_020	MS044B	Kemper	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR ELECTRIC MILLS FROM HEADWATERS TO AL STATE LINE					
BOGUE CHITTO CREEK	MSTB034R00_010	MS034E	Noxubee	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
				Secondary Contact	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR DINSMORE FRO HEADWATERS TO AL STATE LINE					
BROKEN PUMPKIN CREEK	MSTB031R00_010	MS031BPE	Noxubee	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
				Secondary Contact	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR BIG VALLEY FROM HEADWATERS TO AL STATE LINE					

TOMBIGBEE RIVER

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
BROWNING CREEK	MSTB038R00_050	MSTB038R00_050		Secondary Contact	Not Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT CYPRESS CREEK					
BULL MOUNTAIN CREEK	MSTB007R00_020	N/A	Itawamba	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM AL STATE LINE TO CONFLUENCE WITH GUM CREEK					
BULL MOUNTAIN CREEK	MSTB007R00_010	N/A	Itawamba	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH GUM CREEK TO MOUTH AT TEN-TOM WATERWAY					
BUTTAHATCHIE RIVER	MSTB019R00_010	N/A	Lowndes, Monroe	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM AL STATE LINE TO MOUTH AT TOMBIGBEE RIVER					
CATALPA CREEK	MSTB025R00_010	MS025E	Clay, Lowndes, Oktibbeha	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR STEPHEN FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH TIBBEE CREEK					
CEDAR CREEK	MSTB031R00_030	MS031CE	Lowndes	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR TRINITY FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT TEN-TOM WATERWAY					
CEDAR CREEK	MSTB009R00_030	MS009MM	Monroe	Secondary Contact	Not Attaining, TMDL Completed
LOCATION: NEAR ABERDEEN FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT MATTUBY CREEK					
CHIWAPA CREEK	MSTB014R00_010	MS014C2E	Lee, Monroe, Pontotoc	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, TMDL Not Applicable, Pollution
LOCATION: NEAR PINE GROVE FROM CONFLUENCE WITH MUBBY CREEK TO CONFLUENCE WITH TALLA BINELA CREEK					

TOMBIGBEE RIVER

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
CHIWAPA CREEK	MSTB014R00_020	MS014C1E	Pontotoc	Aquatic Life Support Secondary Contact	Not Attaining, TMDL Not Applicable, Pollution Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR PONTOTOC FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH MUBBY CREEK					
CHUQUATONCHEE CREEK	MSTB020R00_010	MS020CE	Chickasaw, Clay	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR ABBOTT FROM HEADWATERS TO HOULKA CREEK					
COOPER CREEK	MSTB027R00_020	MS027C	Lowndes	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR STEENS FROM CONFLUENCE WITH MAYHEW CREEK TO MOUTH AT YELLOW					
CUMMINGS CREEK	MSTB004R00_010	MS004CE	Itawamba	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR FULTON FROM HEADWATERS TO THE TEN-TOM WATERWAY					
CYPRESS CREEK	MSTB036R00_030	MS036E	Oktibbeha	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR CRAIG SPRINGS FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT NOXUBEE RIVER					
DONIVAN CREEK	MSTB003R00_010	MS003DE	Itawamba, Prentiss	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR KIRKVILLE FROM HEADWATERS TO THE TOMBIGBEE RIVER					
GILMER CREEK	MSTB031R00_060	N/A	Lowndes	Secondary Contact	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR ARTESIA FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH MAGOWAH CREEK					
GOODFOOD CREEK	MSTB020R00_020	MS020GE	Chickasaw, Pontotoc	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR GOODFOOD FROM HEADWATERS TO CHUQUATONCHEE CREEK					

TOMBIGBEE RIVER

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
GREEN CREEK	MSTB005R00_020	N/A	Itawamba	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: AT VAN BUREN FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT TOMBIGBEE RIVER					
GREENWOOD CREEK	MSTB005R00_030	MS005G	Itawamba	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR EVERGREEN FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH BOGUE FALA					
HANG KETTLE CREEK	MSTB011R00_020	MS011E	Clay, Monroe	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR VINTON FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT TOWN CREEK					
HOLLIS CREEK	MSTB036R00_020	MS036HE	Oktibbeha	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR STARKVILLE FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT NOXUBEE RIVER					
HORSE HUNTERS CREEK	MSTB038R00_010	MS038E	Noxubee	Secondary Contact	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR MACON FROM HEADWATERS TO THE MOUTH AT NOXUBEE RIVER					
HOULKA CREEK	MSTB021R00_010	MS021EE	Chickasaw, Clay	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR ABBOTT FROM HEADWATERS TO CHUQUATONCHEE CREEK					
HOWARD CREEK	MSTB028R00_020	N/A	Lowndes	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH UNNAMED TRIB TO MOUTH AT LUXAPALILA CREEK					
HOWARD CREEK	MSTB028R00_030	MS028M1	Lowndes	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, TMDL Completed
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH UNNAMED TRIB.					

TOMBIGBEE RIVER

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
JAMES CREEK	MSTB031R00_020	MS031JE	Lowndes, Noxubee	Aquatic Life Support Secondary Contact	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment Not Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR BIGBEE VALLEY FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT TEN-TOM WATERWAY					
JAMES CREEK	MSTB009R00_040	MS009JM2	Monroe	Aquatic Life Support Secondary Contact	Not Attaining, TMDL Completed Not Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR ABERDEEN FROM VISTA POLYMER OUTFALL TO MOUTH AT TEN-TOM WATERWAY					
JOES CREEK	MSTB038R00_020	MS038M	Noxubee	Secondary Contact	Not Attaining
LOCATION: AT BROOKSVILLE FROM HEADWATERS ABOVE ALT HWY 45 TO MOUTH AT NOXUBEE RIVER					
KINCAIDE CREEK	MSTB033R00_010	MS033K	Lowndes	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: AT FORRESTON FROM AL STATE LINE TO NASH CREEK					
KINGS CREEK	MSTB013R00_020	MS013K	Lee	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: AT TUPELO FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT TOWN CREEK					
LINE CREEK	MSTB024R00_010	MS024E	Clay, Oktibbeha, Webster	Aquatic Life Support Secondary Contact	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR MHOONS VALLEY FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH TRIM CANE CREEK					
LITTLE BROWN CREEK	MSTB001R00_020	MS001LB	Itawamba, Prentiss	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR MARIETTA FROM HEADWATERS TO MACKEYS CREEK					
LONG BRANCH	MSTB023R00_020	MS023L	Oktibbeha	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR STARKVILLE FORM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH TRIM CANE CREEK					

TOMBIGBEE RIVER

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
LUXAPALILA CREEK	MSTB028R00_010	N/A	Lowndes	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: AT COLUMBUS FROM AL STATE LINE TO CONFLUENCE WITH MAGBY CREEK					
MACEDONIA CREEK	MSTB039R00_010	N/A	Noxubee	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT NOXUBEE RIVER					
MACKEYS CREEK	MSTB002R00_020	MS002ME	Itawamba, Prentiss	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR SANDY SPRINGS FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BIG BROWN CREEK					
MAGOWAH CREEK	MSTB031R00_040	MS031ME	Lowndes	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR ARTESIA FROM CONFLUENCE OF NORTH BRANCH AND SOUTH BRANCH TO THE MOUTH AT TEN-TOM WATERWAY					
MANTACHIE CREEK	MSTB005R00_010	MS005ME	Itawamba, Lee	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR VAN BUREN FROM HEADWATERS TO THE TOMBIGBEE RIVER					
MATTUBY CREEK	MSTB009R00_010	MS009ME	Chickasaw, Monroe	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR ABERDEEN FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT TEN-TOM WATERWAY					
MCCRARY CREEK	MSTB030R00_010	MS030E	Lowndes	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR COLUMBUS FROM AL STATE LINE TO CONFLUENCE WITH LUXAPALILA CREEK					
MCKINLEY/WILSON CREEK	MSTB010R00_010	MS010E	Monroe	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR NEW HAMILTON FROM HEADWATERS OF WILSON CREEK THEN TO MCKINLEY CREEK TO THE MOUTH OF MCKINLEY CREEK AT THE TOMBIGBEE RIVER					

TOMBIGBEE RIVER

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
MUD CREEK	MSTB013R00_010	MS013ME	Lee, Union	Aquatic Life Support Secondary Contact	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment Not Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR TUPELO FROM HEADWATERS TO TOWN CREEK					
NOXUBEE RIVER	MSTB036R00_010	N/A	Noxubee, Oktibbeha	Secondary Contact	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM CONFLUENCE WITH HOLLIS CREEK TO CONFLUENCE WITH BROWNING CREEK					
NOXUBEE RIVER	MSTB042R00_010	N/A	Noxubee	Secondary Contact	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR MACON FROM CONFLUENCE WITH PLUM CREEK TO CONFLUENCE WITH ASH					
NOXUBEE RIVER	MSTB035R00_010	N/A	Choctaw, Oktibbeha, Winston	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH CYPRESS CREEK					
PAWTICFAW CREEK	MSTB052R00_020	N/A	Kemper	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT BLACKWATER CREEK					
PLUM CREEK	MSTB042R00_030	MS042E	Noxubee	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR MACON FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT NOXUBEE RIVER					
ROBERTS BRANCH	MSTB016R00_020	MS016RE	Lee, Monroe	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: AT NETTLETON FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH COWPENNA CREEK					
ROCK CREEK	MSTB002R00_010	MS002RE	Itawamba, Tishomingo	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR BELMONT FROM HEADWATERS TO THE TEN-TOM WATERWAY					

TOMBIGBEE RIVER

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
SHOTBAG CREEK	MSTB038R00_040	MSTB038R00_020	Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha	Secondary Contact	Not Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT NOXUBEE RIVER					
SHUQUALAK CREEK	MSTB040R00_010	MS040E	Noxubee	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR SHUQUALAK FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT NOXUBEE RIVER					
SHY HAMMOCK CREEK	MSTB045R00_010	MS045E	Kemper	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR GILES FROM HEADWATERS TO PUSHACOONA CREEK					
SMITH CREEK	MSTB007R00_030	MS007S	Itawamba	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR TURON FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH JIMS CREEK					
SOUTH BRANCH MAGOWAH CREEK	MSTB031R00_050	MS031S	Lowndes	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: AT BLACK PRAIRIE WMA FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH NORTH BRANCH MAGOWAH CREEK					
SPRING CREEK	MSTB022R00_020	MS022S	Clay	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR WESTPOINT FROM HEADWATERS TO TEN-TOM WATERWAY					
SPRING CREEK	MSTB011R00_030	N/A	Clay, Monroe	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR VINTON FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT HANG KETTLE CREEK					
STRAIGHT CREEK	MSTB051R00_020	N/A	Kemper	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT SUCARNOOCHEE CREEK					

TOMBIGBEE RIVER

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
SUCARNOOCHEE CREEK	MSTB051R00_010	N/A	Kemper	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS NEAR KEMPER LAKE TO CONFLUENCE WITH BLACKWATER CREEK					
TALLABINNELA CREEK	MSTB015R00_010	MS015TE	Chickasaw, Monroe	Aquatic Life Support Secondary Contact	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment Not Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR POPLAR SPRINGS FROM CONFLUENCE WITH BALL CREEK TO MOUTH AT CHIWAPA CREEK					
TALLABINNELA CREEK	MSTB015R00_020	N/A	Chickasaw, Pontotoc	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR POPLAR SPRINGS FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH BALL CREEK					
TIBBEE CREEK	MSTB022R00_010	MSTIBBEE	Clay, Lowndes	Secondary Contact	Not Attaining
LOCATION: FROM HEADWATERS AT CONFLUENCE OF LINE AND CHUQUATONCHEE CREEKS TO MOUTH AT TEN-TOM WATERWAY					
TOWN CREEK	MSTB022R00_030	MS022T	Clay	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: AT WEST POINT FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT TIBBEE CREEK					
TOWN CREEK	MSTB016R00_010	MS016TE	Monroe	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR AMORY FROM CONFLUENCE WITH CHIWAPA CREEK TO CONFLUENCE WITH SHOAF CREEK					
TOWN CREEK	MSTB011R00_010	MS011T	Clay, Monroe	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR STRONG FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT TOMBIGBEE RIVER					
TRIM CANE CREEK	MSTB023R00_010	MS023E	Clay, Oktibbeha	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR STARKVILLE FROM HEADWATERS TO CONFLUENCE WITH LINE CREEK					

TOMBIGBEE RIVER

WATER BODY NAME	ASSESSMENT UNIT	§ 303(d)	COUNTY	USE	ASSESSMENT STATUS
TWENTYMILE CREEK	MSTB003R00_020	MS003T2E	Itawamba, Lee, Prentiss	Aquatic Life Support Secondary Contact	Not Attaining Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR MANTACHIE FROM HEADWATER TO MOUTH AT TOMBIGBEE RIVER					
WAHALAK CREEK	MSTB041R00_010	MS041E	Kemper, Noxubee	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR WAHALAK FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT NOXUBEE RIVER					
WEAVER CREEK	MSTB008R00_010	N/A	Monroe	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR BECKER FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT TEN-TOM WATERWAY					
WET WATER CREEK	MSTB038R00_030	MS038WW	Lowndes, Noxubee	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR BROOKSVILLE FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT NOXUBEE RIVER					
WOLF CREEK	MSTB009R00_020	N/A	Monroe	Aquatic Life Support	Attaining
LOCATION: NEAR ABERDEEN FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT MATTUBY CREEK					
WOODWARD CREEK	MSTB043R00_010	MS043E	Noxubee	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR COOKSVILLE FROM HEADWATERS TO AL STATE LINE					
YELLOW CREEK	MSTB027R00_010	MS027E	Lowndes	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR STEENS FROM AL STATE LINE TO CONFLUENCE WITH LUXAPALILA CREEK					
YELLOW CREEK	MSTB037R00_010	MS037Y	Noxubee, Winston	Aquatic Life Support	Not Attaining, Biological Impairment
LOCATION: NEAR BETHDEN FROM HEADWATERS TO MOUTH AT NOXUBEE RIVER					