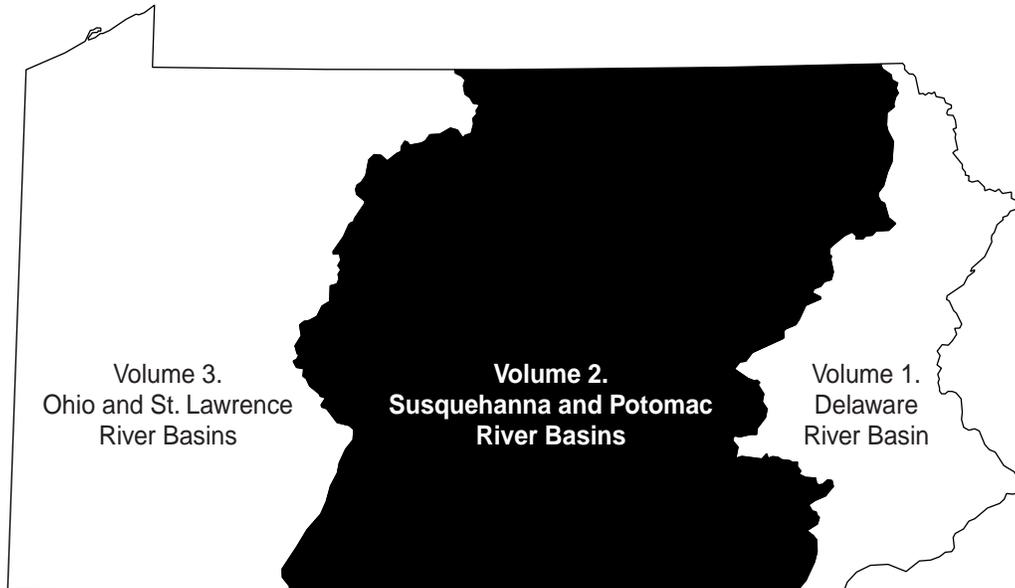# Water Resources Data Pennsylvania Water Year 2005

Volume 2. Susquehanna and Potomac River Basins

By R.R. Durlin, W.P. Schaffstall, and M.R. Beaver

Water-Data Report PA-05-2

Volume 3.
Ohio and St. Lawrence
River Basins

**Volume 2.
Susquehanna and Potomac
River Basins**

Volume 1.
Delaware
River Basin

PREFACE

This volume of the annual hydrologic data report of Pennsylvania is one of a series of annual reports that document hydrologic data gathered from the U.S. Geological Survey's surface- and ground-water data-collection networks in each State, Puerto Rico, and the Trust Territories. These records of streamflow, ground-water levels, and quality of water provide the hydrologic information needed by State, local, and Federal agencies, and the private sector for developing and managing our Nation's land and water resources. Hydrologic data for Pennsylvania are contained in 3 volumes.

Volume 1. Delaware River Basin
Volume 2. Susquehanna and Potomac River Basins
Volume 3. Ohio and St. Lawrence River Basins

Volume 2 was prepared in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and other agencies under the general supervision of Patricia L. Lietman, Director, USGS Pennsylvania Water Science Center; Robert A. Hainly, Assistant Director for Hydrologic Surveillance and Data Management; Mark R. Beaver, Chief of the Hydrologic Surveillance Program, New Cumberland; William P. Schaffstall, Chief (retired), Williamsport Office; and Randall R. Durlin, Chief, Williamsport Office. It is the product of a team effort by dedicated personnel of the U.S. Geological Survey who collected, compiled, analyzed, verified, and organized these data, and who typed, edited, and assembled the report. In addition to the authors, who had primary responsibility for assuring that the information contained herein is accurate, complete, and adheres to Geological Survey policy and established guidelines, the following individuals contributed significantly to the collection, processing, and tabulation of these data:

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13. ABSTRACT *(Maximum 200 words)*

Water resources data for the 2005 water year for Pennsylvania consist of records of discharge and water quality of streams; contents and elevations of lakes and reservoirs; and water levels and water quality of ground-water wells. This report, Volume 2 contains (1) discharge records for 89 continuous-record streamflow-gaging stations, 13 partial-record stations, 23 special study and miscellaneous streamflow sites; (2) elevation and contents for 12 lakes and reservoirs, and water-quality records for 12 lakes and reservoirs; (3) water-quality records for 33 gaging stations and 68 ungaged streamsites; (4) water-level records for 40 network observation wells; and (5) water-quality analyses at 35 special study ground-water wells. Site locations are shown in figures throughout the report. Additional water data collected at various sites not involved in the systematic data-collection program are also presented. These data together with the data in Volumes 1 and 3, represent that part of the National Water Data System operated by the U.S. Geological Survey and cooperating State, local, and Federal agencies in Pennsylvania.

14. SUBJECT TERMS *Pennsylvania, *Hydrologic data, *Ground water, *Surface water, *Water quality, Gaging stations, Streamflow, Flow rates, Lakes, Reservoirs, Chemical analysis, Sediments, Water temperature, Water analysis, Water levels, Water wells, Data collection sites	15. NUMBER OF PAGES 558
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[Letters after station name designate type of data: (d) discharge, (c) chemical, (b) biological, (t) water temperature,
(sc) specific conductance, (turb) turbidity, (e) elevation, gage heights, or contents.]

NORTH ATLANTIC SLOPE BASINS

	Station number	Page
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN		
CHEMUNG RIVER BASIN		
Tioga River near Mansfield (d)	01516350	46
Corey Creek near Mainesburg (d)	01516500	48
Tioga River at Tioga (d)	01518000	50
Tioga River at Tioga Junction (d,c,b)	01518700	52
Cowanesque River at Westfield (d)	01518862	58
Cowanesque River near Lawrenceville (d,c)	01520000	60
Reservoirs in Chemung River Basin (e)		64
Susquehanna River at Towanda (d,b)	01531500	66
TOWANDA CREEK BASIN		
Towanda Creek near Monroeton (d,c,b)	01532000	70
Susquehanna River at Meshoppen (d)	01533400	74
TUNKHANNOCK CREEK BASIN		
Tunkhannock Creek near Tunkhannock (d,c,b)	01534000	76
LACKAWANNA RIVER BASIN		
Stillwater Lake near Forest City (e)	01534180	81
Lackawanna River near Forest City (d)	01534300	82
Lackawanna River at Archbald (d)	01534500	84
Lackawanna River at Old Forge (d,c,b)	01536000	86
Susquehanna River at Wilkes-Barre (d)	01536500	90
WAPWALLOPEN CREEK BASIN		
Wapwallopen Creek near Wapwallopen (d)	01538000	92
FISHING CREEK BASIN		
Fishing Creek near Bloomsburg (d)	01539000	94
Susquehanna River at Danville (d,b)	01540500	96
WEST BRANCH SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN		
West Branch Susquehanna River at Bower (d,c,b)	01541000	100
West Branch Susquehanna River at Curwensville (d)	01541200	104
West Branch Susquehanna River at Hyde (d)	01541303	106
Clearfield Creek at Dimeling (d,c,b)	01541500	108
West Branch Susquehanna River at Karthaus (d)	01542500	112
Bennett Branch Sinnemahoning Creek (head of Sinnemahoning Creek):		
Driftwood Branch Sinnemahoning Creek:		
North Creek:		
Waldy Run near Emporium (d)	01542810	114
Driftwood Branch Sinnemahoning Creek at Sterling Run (d,c,b)	01543000	116
Sinnemahoning Creek at Sinnemahoning (d,c,b)	01543500	121
First Fork Sinnemahoning Creek near Sinnemahoning (d,c,b)	01544000	125
Kettle Creek at Cross Fork (d)	01544500	130
Kettle Creek near Westport (d,c,b)	01545000	132
West Branch Susquehanna River at Renovo (d)	01545500	138
Young Womans Creek near Renovo (d,c)	01545600	140

SURFACE-WATER STATIONS, IN DOWNSTREAM ORDER, FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME

<u>NORTH ATLANTIC SLOPE BASINS</u>--Continued

SURFACE-WATER STATIONS, IN DOWNSTREAM ORDER, FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME

<u>NORTH ATLANTIC SLOPE BASINS</u>--Continued

GROUND-WATER WELLS, BY COUNTY, FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME

(Letters after local well number designate type of data: (l) water level)

GROUND-WATER RECORDS

GROUND-WATER WELLS, BY COUNTY, FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME

The following continuous-record surface-water discharge stations (listed by downstream order) have been discontinued. Daily streamflow records were collected and published for the period of record shown for each station. Discontinued stations with less than 3 years of record have not been included. Information regarding these stations may be obtained from the USGS Pennsylvania Water Science Center Office at the address given on the back of the title page of this report.

DISCONTINUED CONTINUOUS-RECORD SURFACE-WATER DISCHARGE STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi²)	Period of record (water years)
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN			
Elk Run near Mainesburg	01517000	10.2	1955-78
Crooked Creek at Tioga	01518500	122	1954-74
N. Branch Sugar Creek trib. near Columbia Crossroads	01531250	8.83	1963-68
Middle Br. Wyalusing Creek trib. near Birchardsville	01532850	5.67	1965-79
North Branch Mehoopany Creek near Lovelton	01533500	35.2	1941-58
Butler Creek at Gibson	01533800	7.38	1974-79
South Branch Tunkhannock Creek near Montdale	01533950	12.6	1961-78
Lackawanna River at Moosic	01535500	264	1914-28
Toby Creek at Luzerne	01537000	32.4	1941-93
Solomon Creek at Wilkes-Barre	01537500	15.7	1940-90
Nescopeck Creek near St. Johns	01538500	49.0	1920-26
Little Nescopeck Creek tributary near Freeland	01538510	mine discharge	1974-79, 1996-98
Applemans Run above Light Street	01539200	1.72	1972-74
Applemans Run below Light Street	01539210	1.99	1972-74
Little Fishing Creek at Eyers Grove	01539500	56.5	1941-58
Fishing Creek at Bloomsburg	01540000	355	1914-28
Trexler Run near Ringtown	01540200	1.77	1963-81
Bradley Run near Ashville	01541308	6.77	1968-80
Moshannon Creek at Osceola Mills	01542000	68.8	1941-93
North Bald Eagle Creek at Milesburg	01546000	119	1911-28, 1934
Spring Creek near Bellefonte	01547000	136	1911-19
South Fork Beech Creek near Snow Shoe	01547800	12.2	1969-81
Bald Eagle Creek near Beech Creek Station	01548005*	562	1910-95
Wilson Creek above Sand Run near Antrim	01548408	12.6	1978-82
Mitchell Mine discharge #2 near Antrim	01548413	mine discharge	1978-81
Anna S mine discharge #1 near Antrim	01548416	mine discharge	1978-81

DISCONTINUED CONTINUOUS-RECORD SURFACE-WATER DISCHARGE STATIONS —Continued

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi^2)	Period of record (water years)
Hunter Drift discharge near Antrim	01548418	mine discharge	1978-81
Pine Creek near Waterville	01549000	750	1909-20
Blockhouse Creek tributary at Liberty	01549100	1.08	1973-77
Blockhouse Creek at Buttonwood	01549300	22.3	1973-77
Steam Valley Run at Buttonwood	01549350	5.34	1973-77
Antes Creek near Jersey Shore	01549755	53.3	1974-77
Larrys Creek at Cogan House	01549780	6.80	1961-78
White Deer Cr. above Sand Spring Run near White Deer	01553120	17.8	1968-73
Sand Spring Run near White Deer	01553130	4.93	1968-81
White Deer Creek near White Deer	01553140	40.0	1968-73
East Branch Chillisquaque Creek near Washingtonville	01553600	9.48	1960-78
Shamokin Creek near Shamokin	01554500	54.2	1938-93
East Mahantango Creek at Klingerstown	01555400	44.7	1993-95, 1997-2000
Bear Creek (BC2) at Lykens	01555539	4.44	1999-2003
Little Juniata River at Tipton	01556500	93.7	1946-62
Little Juniata River near Tyrone	01557000	101	1940-45
Schell Run at Tyrone	01557100	1.68	1958-62
Shaver Creek near Petersburg	01558500	46.4	1930-38
Standing Stone Creek near Huntingdon	01559500	128	1930-58
Sulphur Springs Creek near Manns Choice	01559700	5.28	1962-78
Bobs Creek near Pavia	01559795	16.6	1993-1994, 1997-2000
Dunning Creek at Yount	01560500	191	1930-39
Brush Creek at Gapsville	01561000	36.8	1930-58
Great Trough Creek near Marklesburg	01562500	84.6	1930-57
Raystown Branch Juniata River near Huntingdon	01563000[a]	957	1947-71
Aughwick Creek near Orbisonia	01564000	174	1930-38
Little Lost Creek at Oakland Mills	01565700	6.52	1964-81
Cocalamus Creek near Millerstown	01566500	57.2	1931-58
Clark Creek near Carsonville	01568500	22.5	1937-96

DISCONTINUED CONTINUOUS-RECORD SURFACE-WATER DISCHARGE STATIONS —Continued

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi^2)	Period of record (water years)
Stony Cr. above Pump-storage Reservoir near Dauphin	01568700	11.5	1974-80
Stony Creek at Water Tank Trail near Dauphin	01568750	21.9	1974-76, 1985-86
Stony Creek near Dauphin	01569000	33.2	1938-45, 1967-74
Conodoguinet Creek tributary No. 1 near Enola	01570100	.77	1969-76
Conodoguinet Creek tributary No. 2 near Enola	01570200	.76	1969-76
Conodoguinet Creek tributary No. 2A near Enola	01570230	.60	1969-76
Conodoguinet Creek tributary No. 2B near Enola	01570260	.65	1969-76
Conodoguinet Creek tributary No. 3 near Enola	01570300	.38	1969-76
Paxton Creek near Penbrook	01571000‡	11.2	1940-50, 1985-89, 1992-95
Cedar Run at Eberlys Mill	01571490	12.6	1993-95
Swatara Creek below Ravine	01571827	46.3	1985-87
Swatara Creek above highway bridge 895 at Pine Grove	01571919	72.6	1982-84
Lower Little Swatara Creek at Pine Grove	01572000	34.3	1920-32, 1981-84
Swatara Creek near Suedberg	01572030	124	1985-87
Beck Creek near Cleona	01573086	7.87	1963-81
Bachman Run at Annville	01573095	7.3	1993-95
Quittapahilla Creek near Bellegrove	01573160	74.2	1976-94
Manada Creek at Manada Gap	01573500	13.5	1938-58
Brush Run, Site 2, near McSherrystown	01573810	.38	1985-91
East Branch Codorus Creek tributary near Winterstown	01574800	5.17	1969-75
South Branch Codorus Creek near York	01575000	117	1928-95
Codorus Creek near York	01575500*	222	1940-96
Codorus Creek at Pleasureville	01575585	267	1985-90
Little Conestoga Creek, Site 3A, near Morgantown	0157608335	1.42	1984-91
Little Conestoga Creek near Churchtown	01576085	5.82	1982-95
Muddy Run at Weavertown	01576520	6.68	1993-97
Big Spring Run near Willow Street	01576521	1.77	1994-2001
North Fork Unnamed Tributary to Big Spring Run near Lampeter	015765265	.32	1995-2001
North Fork Unnamed Tributary to Big Spring Run at Lampeter	01576527	.36	1994-2001

DISCONTINUED CONTINUOUS-RECORD SURFACE-WATER DISCHARGE STATIONS —Continued

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi^2)	Period of record (water years)
Unnamed Tributary to Big Spring Run near Lampeter	01576529	1.42	1994-2001
Mill Creek at Eshelman Mill Road near Lyndon	01576540	54.2	1992-99
Swarr Run near Landisville	01576697	8.67	1985-89
Pequea Creek tributary near Mt. Nebo	01576788	.20	1979-86
Susquehanna River near McCalls Ferry	01577000	26,800	1904-11
Bald Eagle Creek near Fawn Grove	01577400	.43	1986-89
Muddy Creek at Castle Fin	01577500	133	1929-38, 1968-71
Bowery Run near Quarryville	01578400	5.98	1963-81
POTOMAC RIVER BASIN			
Evitts Creek near Centerville	01603500	30.2	1933-82
Licking Creek near Sylvan	01613500*	158	1930-41
Conococheague Creek near Fayetteville	01614090*	5.05	1961-81
Dennis Creek near Chambersburg	01614137	13.2	1997-2001[b] 2001-2002

‡ Operated from October 1991 to September 1995 as a continuous-record surface-water discharge station and water-quality site.

* Currently operated as a partial-record station.

[a] Records considered equivalent with station 01563200 Raystown Branch Juniata River below Raystown Dam near Huntingdon, published in this volume.

[b] Published as a partial record station, Apr. 1997 to May 2001.

The following continuous-record water-quality stations (listed by downstream order) have been discontinued. Daily records were collected and published for the period shown for each constituent. Discontinued stations with less than 3 years of record, or stations with data collection less than daily, have not been included. If a station had one constituent with 3 or more years of record, all constituents having daily values will be listed for that station regardless of the length of record. Information regarding these stations may be obtained from the USGS Pennsylvania Water Science Center Office at the address given on the back of the title page of this report.

The following are used to identify the record type: SC (specific conductance); pH; Temp (water temperature); DO (dissolved oxygen); Turb (turbidity, in NTU); Sed (sediment concentration and discharge).

DISCONTINUED CONTINUOUS-RECORD SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi^2)	Type of Record	Period of record (water years)
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN				
Tioga River near Mansfield	01516350	153	SC[a], pH[a], Temp[a] DO[a]	1977-88[c] 1977-78
Corey Creek near Mainesburg	01516500	12.2	Temp[b] Temp Sed	1960-61 1959, 1962 1954-67[c]
Elk Run near Mainesburg	01517000	10.2	Temp[b] Temp Sed	1958-59 1957, 1960-62 1955-67
Tioga River at Tioga Junction	01518700	446	SC[a], pH[a], Temp[a], DO[a]	1977-88
Cowanesque River near Lawrenceville	01520000	298	Temp[a]	1972-86
Susquehanna River at Towanda	01531500	7,797	Sed	1951-54
Susquehanna River at Falls	01534090	9,440	SC Temp	1945-51 1947-53
Lackawanna River at Old Forge	01536000	332	Temp	1949-51
Fishing Creek near Bloomsburg	01539000	274	Sed	1967-69
Applemans Run above Light Street	01539200	1.72	Turb, Sed	1972-74
Applemans Run below Light Street	01539210	1.99	Turb, Sed	1972-74
Susquehanna River at Danville	01540500	11,220	SC Temp Sed	1946-52, 1963-76 1948-53, 1957-70, 1975-76 1974-76
West Branch Susquehanna River at Bower	01541000	315	Sed	1964-67

DISCONTINUED CONTINUOUS-RECORD SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY STATIONS —Continued

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi^2)	Type of Record	Period of record (water years)
West Branch Susquehanna River at Renovo	01545500	2,975	SC[a], pH[a], Temp[a] DO[a]	1967-88[c] 1975-78
West Branch Susquehanna River at Lock Haven	01545800	3,337	SC pH Temp	1946-51, 1959, 1964-72 1963-72 1946-51, 1958-72
Bald Eagle Creek below Spring Creek at Milesburg	01547200	265	Temp Temp[b] Sed	1956-58 1967-68 1956-58
Bald Eagle Creek near Milesburg	01547400	296	Temp[a]	1967-90
Bald Eagle Creek at Blanchard	01547500	339	Temp Temp[b] Temp[a] Sed	1957 1967-81 1982-85 1956-58
Marsh Creek at Blanchard	01547700	44.1	Temp Sed	1957 1956-58
Beech Creek at Monument	01547950	152	SC[a], pH[a], Temp[a] DO[a]	1969-80 1976-78
Wilson Creek above Sand Run near Antrim	01548408	12.6	Sed	1978-82
Basswood Run near Antrim	01548417	.57	Sed	1978-80
Blockhouse Creek tributary at Liberty	01549100	1.08	Temp[a], Turb, Sed	1973-77
Blockhouse Creek at Buttonwood	01549300	22.3	Temp[a], Turb, Sed	1973-77
Steam Valley Run at Buttonwood	01549350	5.34	Temp[a], Turb, Sed	1973-77
Blockhouse Creek near English Center	01549500	37.7	Temp[a], Turb, Sed	1973-77
West Branch Susquehanna River at Williamsport	01551500	5,682	SC[a], pH[a], Temp[a]	1980-88[c]
West Branch Susquehanna River at Lewisburg	01553500	6,847	SC, Temp Sed	1944-53[c], 1957-58, 1975-76 1975-76
Shamokin Creek near Shamokin	01554500	54.2	Temp	1959-61

DISCONTINUED CONTINUOUS-RECORD SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY STATIONS —Continued

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi^2)	Type of Record	Period of record (water years)
East Mahantango Creek at Klingerstown	01555400	44.7	SC[a] Temp	1993-95 1993-95, 1997-2000
Juniata River at Huntingdon	01559000	816	Temp	1948-51, 1981-86[c]
Bobs Creek near Pavia	01559795	16.6	SC[a] Temp[a]	1994-95 1994-95, 1997-2000
Raystown Branch Juniata River near Huntingdon	01563000	957	Temp	1947-50
Raystown Branch Juniata River below Raystown Dam near Huntingdon	01563200	960	Temp[a]	1978-86[c]
Bixler Run near Loysville	01567500	15.0	Temp Temp[a] Sed	1957-62 1963-65 1954-71
Sherman Creek at Shermans Dale	01568000	200	Temp[b]	1954-56
Stony Creek at Water Tank Trail near Dauphin	01568750	21.9	Temp[b]	1974-76
Conodoguinet Creek tributary No. 1 near Enola	01570100	.77	Turb Sed	1972-75 1969-76
Conodoguinet Creek tributary No. 2 near Enola	01570200	.76	Turb Sed	1973-75 1973-76
Conodoguinet Creek tributary No. 2A near Enola	01570230	.70	Turb Sed	1973-75 1973-76
Conodoguinet Creek tributary No. 2B near Enola	01570260	.65	Turb Sed	1973-75 1973-76
Conodoguinet Creek tributary No. 3 near Enola	01570300	.38	Turb Sed	1972-75 1969-76
Susquehanna River at Harrisburg	01570500	24,100	SC[a], pH[a], Temp[a], DO[a] Sed	 1974-79 1964-81[c]
Cedar Run at Eberlys Mill	01571490	12.6	SC[a], Temp[a]	1993-95
Swatara Creek above Highway bridge 895 at Pine Grove	01571919	72.6	SC Temp, Sed	1983-84 1982-84
Lower Little Swatara Creek at Pine Grove	01572000	34.3	SC Temp, Sed	1981, 1983-84 1981-84

DISCONTINUED CONTINUOUS-RECORD SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY STATIONS —Continued

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi^2)	Type of Record	Period of record (water years)
Swatara Creek at Harper Tavern	01573000	337	SC	1977-79
			Temp	1959-61, 1977-79
			Sed	1959-60, 1977-79
Conestoga River at Lancaster	01576500	324	SC	1948-50, 1964-70, 1974-75
			Temp	1948-50, 1959-70, 1974-75
			Sed	1974-75
Muddy Creek at Muddy Creek Forks	01577300	71.9	SC[a], Temp[a]	1993-95

[a] Max, Min, Mean values.

[b] Max, Min values.

[c] Most years.

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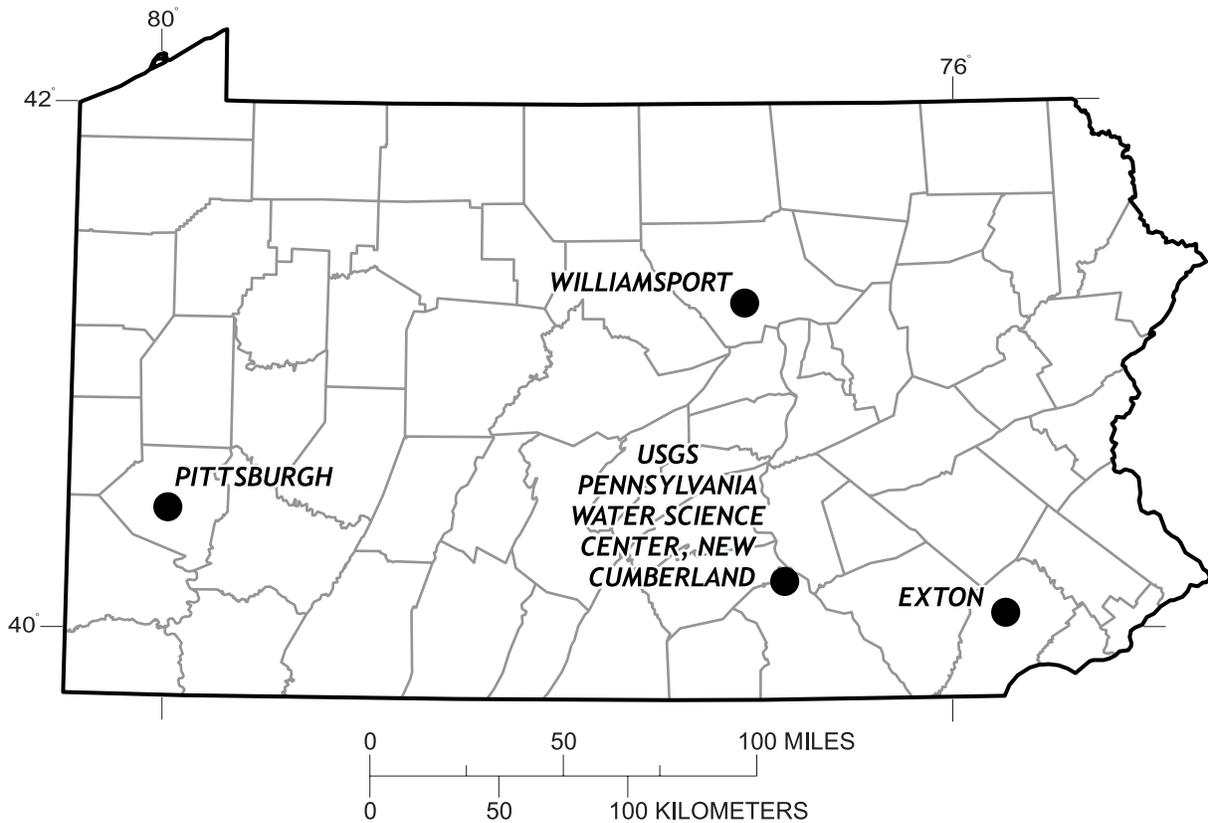
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INTRODUCTION

The USGS Pennsylvania Water Science Center, in cooperation with State, municipal, and Federal agencies, collects a large amount of data pertaining to the water resources of Pennsylvania each water year. These data, accumulated during many water years, constitute a valuable data base for developing an improved understanding of the water resources of the State. To make these data readily available to interested parties outside the Geological Survey, these data are published annually in this report series entitled "Water Resources Data - Pennsylvania, Volumes 1, 2, and 3." Volume 1 contains data for the Delaware River Basin; Volume 2, the Susquehanna and Potomac River Basins; and Volume 3, the Ohio and St. Lawrence River Basins.

This report, Volume 2, contains: (1) discharge records for 89 continuous-record streamflow-gaging stations, 13 partial-record stations, and 23 special study and miscellaneous streamflow sites; (2) elevation and contents for 12 lakes and reservoirs, and water-quality records for 12 lakes and reservoirs; (3) water-quality records for 33 streamflow gaging stations and 68 partial-record and project stations; and (4) water-level records for 40 ground-water network observation wells; (5) water-quality analyses at 35 special study ground-water wells. Additional water data collected at various sites not involved in the systematic data-collection program may also be presented.

Publications similar to this report are published annually by the Geological Survey for all States. For the purpose of archiving, these official reports have an identification number consisting of the two-letter State abbreviation, the last two digits of the water year, and the volume number. For example, this volume is identified as "U.S. Geological Survey Water-Data Report PA-05-2." These water-data reports, beginning with the 1971 water year, are for sale as paper copy or microfiche by the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161.

The annual series of Water Data Reports for Pennsylvania began with the 1961 water-year report and contained only data relating to quantities of surface water. With the 1964 water year, a companion report (part 2) was introduced that contained only data relating to water quality. Beginning with the 1975 water year, the report was changed to three volumes (by river basin), with each volume containing data on quantities of surface water, quality of surface and ground water, and ground-water levels.

Prior to the introduction of this series and for several years concurrent with it, water-resources data for Pennsylvania were published in U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Papers. Data on stream discharge and stage, and on lake or reservoir contents and stage, through September 1960, were published annually under the title "Surface-Water Supply of the United States," which was released in numbered parts as determined by natural drainage basins. For the 1961-70 water years, these data were published in two 5-year reports. Data prior to 1961 are included in two reports: "Compilation of Records of Surface Waters of the United States through 1950," and "Compilation of Records of Surface Waters of the United States, October 1950 to September 1960." Data for Pennsylvania are published in Parts 1, 3, and 4. Data on chemical quality, temperature, and suspended sediment for the 1941-70 water years were published annually under the title "Quality of Surface Waters of the United States," and ground-water levels for the 1935-74 water years were published annually under the title "Ground-Water Levels in the United States." The above mentioned Water-Supply Papers may be consulted in the libraries of the principal cities of the United States and may be purchased from the U.S. Geological Survey, Information Services, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225.

Information for ordering specific reports may be obtained from the USGS Pennsylvania Water Science Center at the address on the back of the title page or by phoning the Scientific and Technical Products Section at (717) 730-6940. Information on the availability of unpublished data or statistical analyses may be obtained from the USGS Pennsylvania Water Science Center Information Specialist by telephone at (717) 730-6916 or by FAX at (717) 730-6997.

COOPERATION

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and organizations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have had cooperative agreements for the systematic collection of surface-water records during the periods 1919-21 and 1931 to date, water-quality records from 1944 to date, and ground-water records from 1925 to date. Organizations that supplied data are acknowledged in station manuscripts. Organizations that assisted in collecting data for this report through cooperative agreements with the USGS are listed below.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Department of Environmental Protection, Kathleen A. McGinty, Secretary, through the following:
Office of Water Management, Cathleen C. Myers, Deputy Secretary;
    Bureau of Water Standards and Facility Regulation, Frederick A. Marrocco, Director;
    Bureau of Watershed Management, Stuart I. Gansell, Director;
    Bureau of Waterways Engineering, Michael D. Conway, Director;
Office of Mineral Resources Management, J. Scott Roberts, Deputy Secretary;
    Bureau of Mining and Reclamation, Joseph G. Pizarchik, Director;
Field Operations, Michael Sherman, Deputy Secretary;
    Bureau of Laboratories, Roger H. Carlson, Director;

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, Major General Jessica L. Wright, Adjutant General

COOPERATION--Continued

Borough of Chambersburg, Thomas L. Newcomer, Mayor;
Borough of Patton, Stephen B Bakajza, Mayor;
City of Sunbury Municipal Authority, Danny W. Ramer, General Manager;
City of Williamsport, Mary B. Wolf, Mayor;
Letort Regional Authority, Brian L. Fischbach, Executive Director;
Luzerne County Emergency Management Agency, Albert Bardar, Director;
New Oxford Municipal Authority, Earl E. Mummert, Chairman;
Roaring Spring Municipal Authority, Fred L. Beers, Chairman;
Susquehanna River Basin Commission, Paul O. Swartz, Executive Director;
Town of Bloomsburg, Charles Coffman, Mayor;
Union County Commissioners, William Haas, Chairman;
University Area Joint Authority, Cory R. Miller, Executive Director;
Watershed Alliance of Adams County, Pat Naugle, President.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Licensees:
    Susquehanna Electric Company.
    Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation.

The following Federal agencies assisted in the data-collection program by providing funds or services: Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, Baltimore District, and the National Weather Service, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The following organizations aided in collecting records: City of Lancaster, City of Lebanon, Hershey Chocolate U.S.A., Mechanicsburg Water Co., P.H. Glatfelter Co., Pennsylvania American Water Co., Pennsylvania Gas and Water Co., and York Water Co.

SUMMARY OF HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS

Surface Water

The Susquehanna River flows generally southward from southern New York to the Chesapeake Bay in Maryland. At the point where the river enters Maryland, it drains 27,215 mi^2 (square miles). Most of this area, 20,962 mi^2, is in north- and southcentral Pennsylvania. Streams in the basin are located in the Appalachian Plateau, Valley and Ridge, and Piedmont Physiographic Provinces. The underlying geology includes rocks of Precambrian to Triassic age.

Precipitation and Streamflow

Data from 34 selected National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration climatological sites, located within 5 climatic regions in the Susquehanna River Basin in Pennsylvania, indicated the annual precipitation for the Susquehanna River Basin in central Pennsylvania was slightly below normal. The basin generally received below-normal precipitation for the months of October, February, May, June, and September. The greatest deficit basinwide, with an average of about 2.2 inches below normal, occurred in May and September. The basin generally received above-normal precipitation for the months of December, January, March, and August. The greatest surplus basinwide, with an average of 2.5 inches above normal, occurred in January. Basinwide, precipitation totals for the water year averaged 37.1 inches compared to the historical average of 39.5 inches.

As an example, the 2005 monthly precipitation was compared with the 1971-2000 mean monthly and annual precipitation recorded at Lancaster and Williamsport, Pennsylvania (fig. 1). The precipitation data are from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2004-2005) and National Weather Service records.

 Two U.S. Geological Survey streamflow-gaging stations within the basin were selected as indicators of basinwide streamflow conditions. Figure 2 compares the 2005 water year monthly and annual mean streamflows with the median of the monthly and annual mean streamflows for 1971 through 2000 at the indicator sites. The 2005 water year annual mean streamflow was about 98 percent of the 1971-2000 median of the mean annual streamflows in the West Branch Susquehanna River at Williamsport, and about 122 percent of the 1971-2000 median of the mean annual streamflows in the Conestoga River at Lancaster.

Monthly mean streamflows in the West Branch Susquehanna River were above normal for the months of December and January. Monthly mean streamflows were below normal for the months of May through September (fig. 2). Normal streamflows are defined as those between the 25th and 75th percentiles as compared to the monthly mean streamflows for 1971-2000. In the Conestoga River, monthly mean streamflows were above normal for the period October through January and during April. Monthly mean streamflows were below normal in June and September. (fig. 2).

The Susquehanna River Basin and its tributaries experienced flooding at the end of the 2004 water year as a direct result of an active hurricane season. As the 2005 water year began, streamflows generally remained normal or above normal basinwide. In general, this trend continued through April. Heavy rain across the upper and eastern portions of the basin in early April, combined with the snowmelt and heavy precipitation at the end of March, caused major flooding in these areas. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) declared the counties of Bradford, Luzerne, Wyoming and Columbia as Federal Disaster Areas as a direct result of the flooding.

Beginning in May, as a direct result of a basinwide precipitation deficit, streamflow levels dropped and were generally below normal at many locations through the remainder of the 2005 water year. There were no Drought Declarations affecting the Susquehanna River basin during the 2005 water year. All 67 Pennsylvania counties have been in normal status since June 18, 2003.
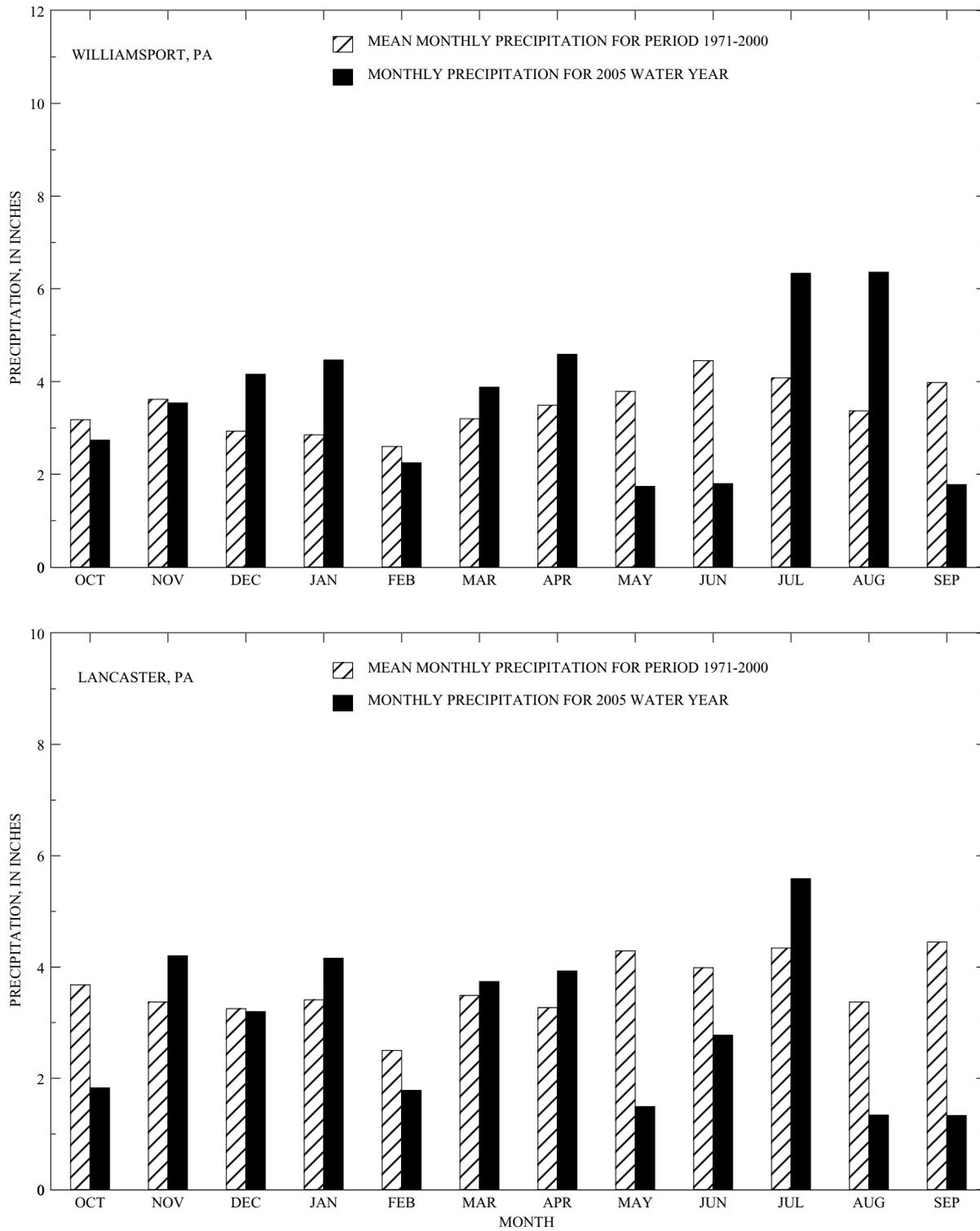
Figure 1.--Comparison of monthly precipitation at two National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration climatological stations during the 2005 water year and mean monthly precipitation for the period 1971 through 2000.
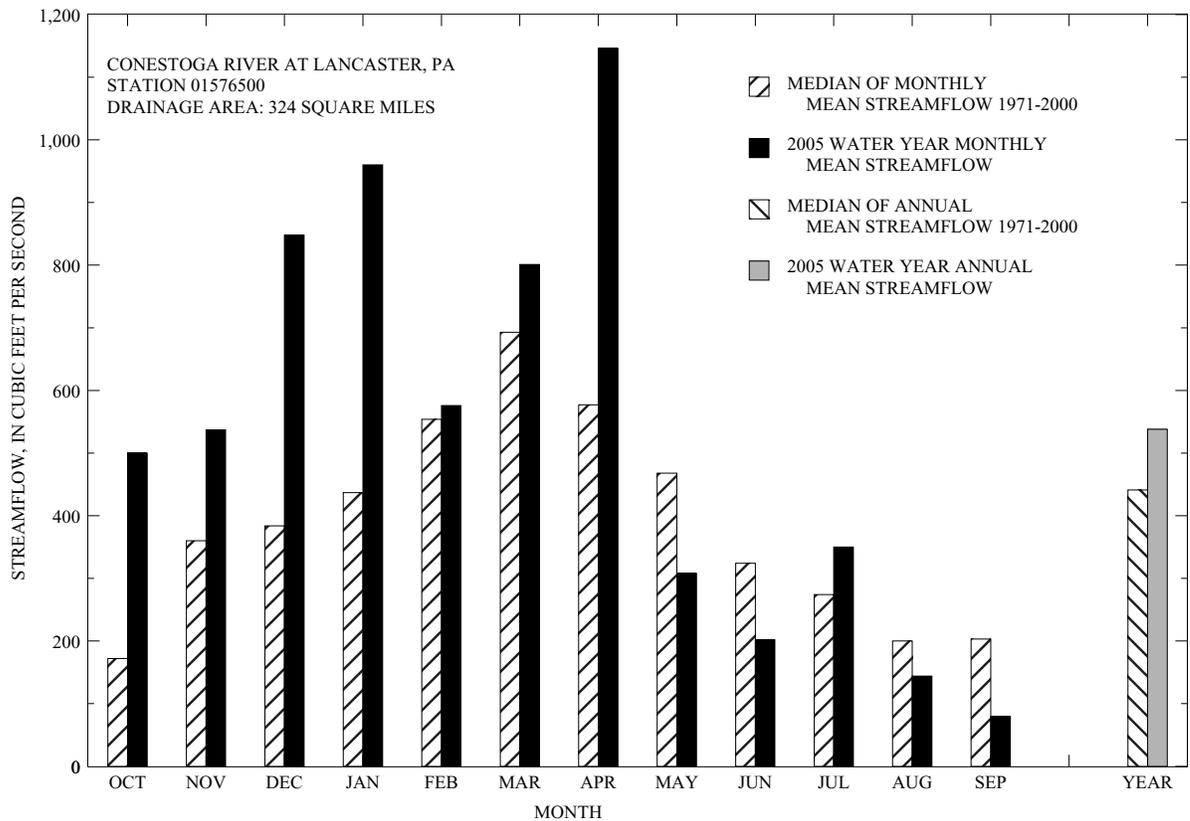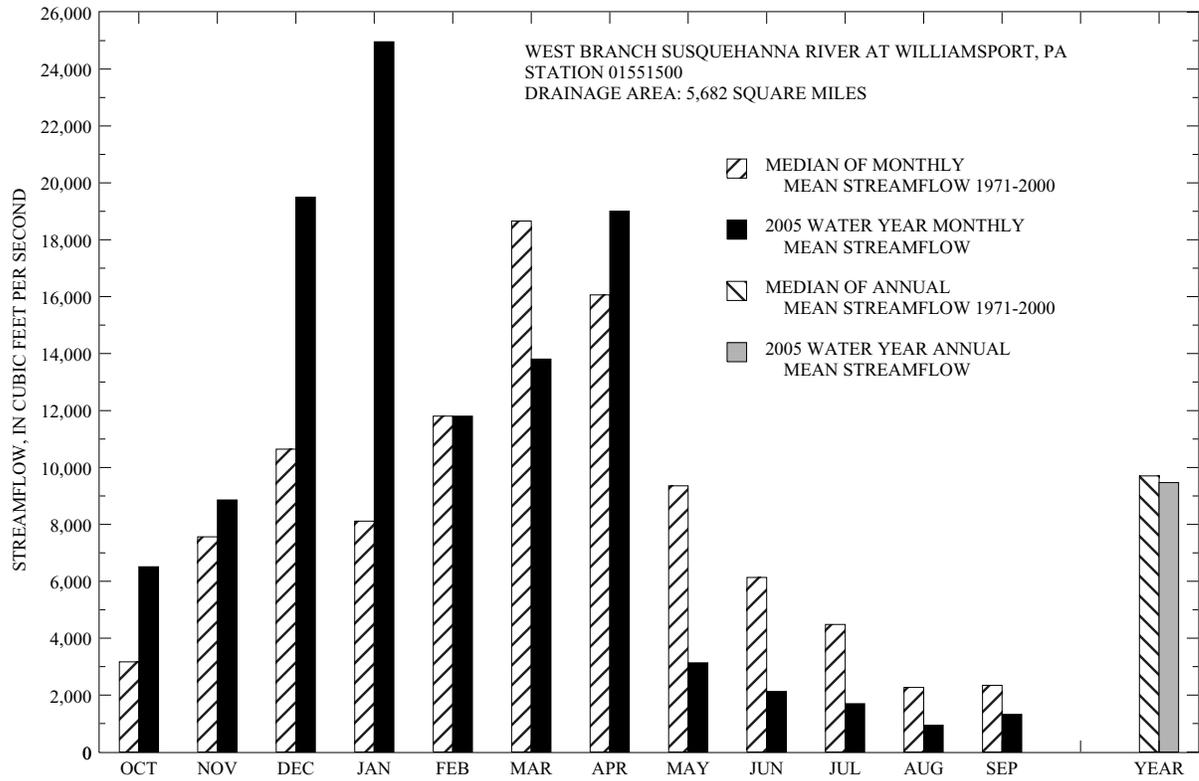
Figure 2.--Comparison of streamflow at two long-term streamflow-gaging stations during the 2005 water year and the median monthly and annual mean streamflow for the period 1971 through 2000.

Reservoirs

The combined storage of 12 major reservoirs in the Susquehanna River Basin decreased from 699,040 acre-feet (47.1 percent of total combined capacity) on September 30, 2004, to 660,495 acre-feet (44.5 percent of total combined capacity) on September 30, 2005. Maximum and minimum storage in individual reservoirs varied throughout the year depending on the purpose and capacity of each reservoir.

Ground Water

Ground-water levels were generally above normal throughout all of the Susquehanna River basin at the end of the 2004 water year (Durlin and Schaffstall, 2005). Ground-water levels during the water year reflected the seasonal precipitation variations (fig. 1). The 2005 water year began with 20 of the 21 indicator wells in an above-normal category (Durlin and Schaffstall, 2005). The water year ended with 20 of the 21 wells in a normal to below-normal category. The only well to remain above normal at the end of the 2005 water year was the Tioga County well (TI 100).   A comparison between seasonal ground-water levels for the 2005 water year and long-term seasonal ground-water levels is shown in figure 3.

References

Durlin, R. R., and Schaffstall W. P., 2005, Water resources data, Pennsylvania, water year 2004: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Data Report PA-04-2, 565 p.

U.S. Department of Commerce, 2004-2005, Climatological Data for Pennsylvania, Volume 108-109: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service.

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, 2005, Drought Information Center, accessed April 19, 2006, at URL *http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/subject/hotopics/drought/news.htm*

Susquehanna River Basin Commission, 2005 Flooding in the Susquehanna River Basin, accessed April 19, 2006, at URL *http://www.srbc.net/guardian/winter05/flooding.asp*
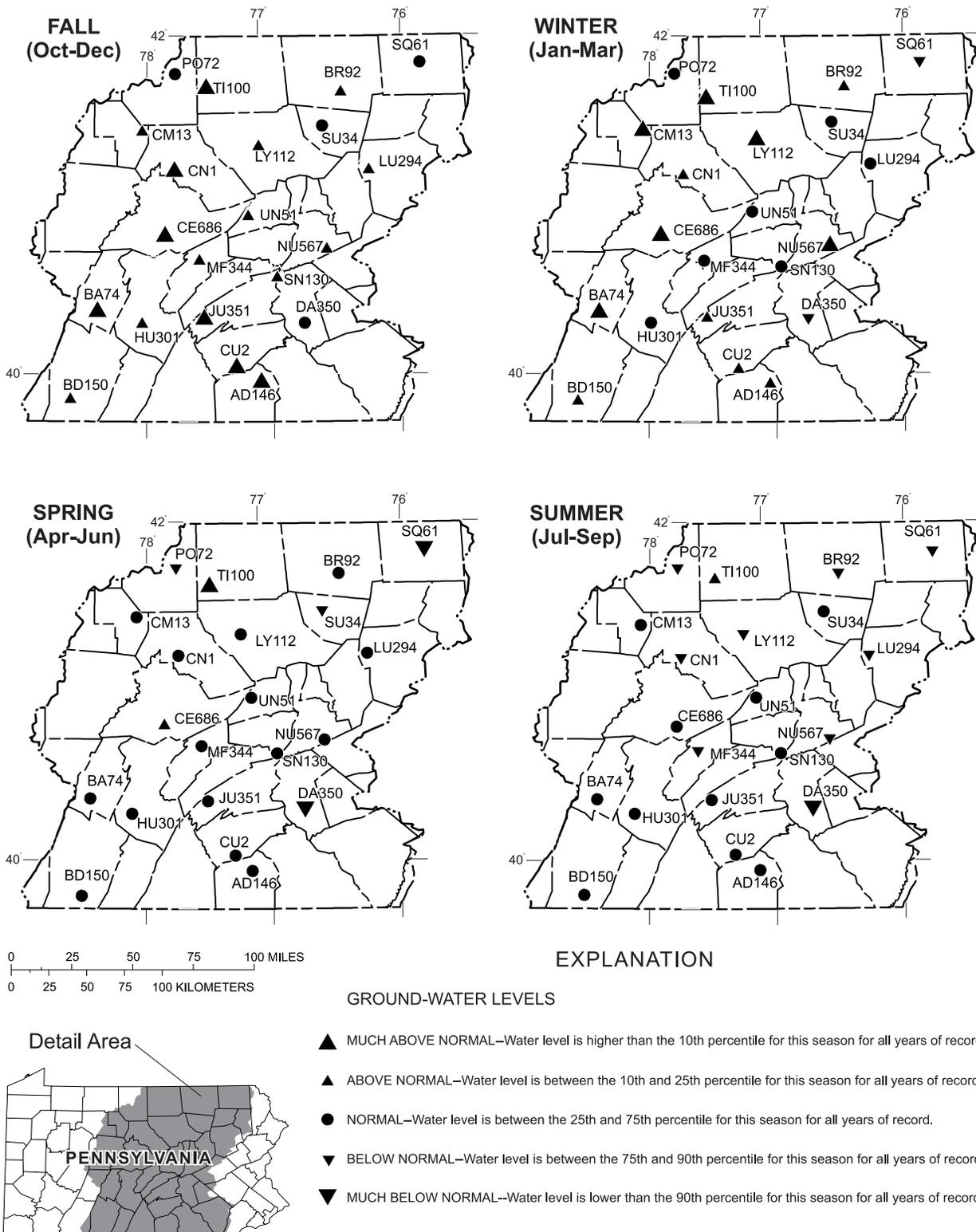
Figure 3.--Relation between 2005 seasonal ground-water levels and long-term ground-water levels *[Seasonal percentile values were determined by ranking the average monthly water levels for each month in the season from highest to lowest for all years of record and averaging the ranks for the three months. A water level that is higher than the seasonal 10th percentile value would be expected to occur only once in a ten-year period. Conversely, a water level that is lower than the seasonal 90th percentile value also would be expected to occur only once during a ten-year period.]*

SPECIAL NETWORKS AND PROGRAMS

The **Hydrologic Bench-Mark Network** is a network of 61 sites in small drainage basins in 39 States that was established in 1963 to provide consistent streamflow data representative of undeveloped watersheds nationwide, and from which data could be analyzed on a continuing basis for use in comparison and contrast with conditions observed in basins more obviously affected by human activities. At selected sites, water-quality information is being gathered on major ions and nutrients, primarily to assess the effects of acid deposition on stream chemistry. Additional information on the Hydrologic Benchmark Program may be accessed from *http://ny/cf/er.usgs.gov/hbn/*.

The **National Stream-Quality Accounting Network** (NASQAN) is a network of sites used to monitor the water quality of large rivers within the Nations's largest river basins. From 1995 through 1999, a network of approximately 40 stations was operated in the Mississippi, Columbia, Colorado, and Rio Grande River basins. For the period 2000 through 2004, sampling on the Colorado and Columbia Rivers was reduced to a few index stations so that a network of five stations could be implemented on the Yukon River. Samples are collected with sufficient frequency that the flux of a wide range of constituents can be estimated. The objective of NASQAN is to characterize the water quality of these large rivers by measuring concentration and mass transport of a wide range of dissolved and suspended constituents, including nutrients, major ions, dissolved and sediment-bound heavy metals, common pesticides, and inorganic and organic forms of carbon. This information will be used (1) to describe the long-term trends and changes in concentration and transport of these constituents; (2) to test findings of the National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program; (3) to characterize processes unique to large-river systems such as storage and re-mobilization of sediments and associated contaminants; and (4) to refine existing estimates of off-continent transport of water, sediment, and chemicals for assessing human effects on the world's oceans and for determing global cycles of carbon, nutrients, and other chemicals. Additional information about the NASQAN Program can be found at *[http:// water.usgs.gov/nasqan/]*.

The **National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network** (NADP/NTN) is a network of monitoring sites that provides continuous measurement and assessment of the chemical constituents in precipitation throughout the United States. As the lead Federal agency, the USGS works together with over 100 organizations to provide a long-term, spatial and temporal record of atmospheric deposition generated from this network of 250 precipitation-chemistry monitoring sites. The USGS supports 74 of these 250 sites. This long-term, nationally consistent monitoring program, coupled with ecosystem research, provides critical information toward a national scorecard to evaluate the effectiveness of ongoing and future regulations intended to reduce atmospheric emissions and subsequent impacts to the Nation's land and water resources. Reports and other information on the NADP/NTN Program, as well as data from the individual sites, may be accessed from *http://bqs.usgs.gov/acidrain/*.

The **USGS National Water-Quality Assessment Program** (NAWQA) is a long-term program with goals to describe the status and trends of water-quality conditions for a large, representative part of the Nation's ground- and surface-water resources; to provide an improved understanding of the primary natural and human factors affecting these observed conditions and trends; and to provide information that supports development and evaluation of management, regulatory, and monitoring decisions by other agencies.

Assessment activities are being conducted in 42 study units (major watersheds and aquifer systems) that represent a wide range of environmental settings nationwide and that account for a large percentage of the Nation's water use. A wide array of chemical constituents is measured in ground water, surface water, streambed sediments, and fish tissues. The coordinated application of comparative hydrologic studies at a wide range of spatial and temporal scales will provide information for water-resources managers to use in making decisions and a foundation for aggregation and comparison of findings to address water-quality issues of regional and national interest.

Communication and coordination between USGS personnel and other local, State, and Federal interests are critical components of the NAWQA Program. Each study unit has a local liaison committee consisting of representatives from key Federal, State, and local water-resources agencies, Indian nations, and universities in the study unit. Liaison committees typically meet semiannually to discuss their information needs, monitoring plans and progress, desired information products, and opportunities for collaboration among the agencies. Additional information about the NAWQA Program may be accessed from *http://water.usgs.gov/nawqa/*.

The **USGS National Streamflow Information Program** (NSIP) is a long-term program with goals to provide framework streamflow data across the Nation. Included in the program are creation of a permanent Federally funded streamflow network, research on the nature of streamflow, regional assessments of streamflow data and databases, and upgrades in the streamflow information delivery systems. Additional information about NSIP may be accessed from *http://water.usgs.gov/nsip/*.

EXPLANATION OF THE RECORDS

The surface-water and ground-water records in this report are for the 2005 water year that began October 1, 2004, and ended September 30, 2005. A calendar of the water year is provided on the inside of the front cover. The records contain streamflow data, stage and content data for lakes and reservoirs, water-quality data for streamflow stations, and ground-water-level data. The location of these stations and wells are shown in figures throughout the report. The following sections of the introductory text are presented to provide users with a more detailed explanation of how these hydrologic data published in this report were collected, analyzed, computed, and arranged for presentation.

Station Identification Numbers

Each data station in this report, whether a streamsite or a well, is assigned a unique identification number. This number is unique in that it applies specifically to a given station and to no other. The number usually is assigned when a station is first established and is retained for that station indefinitely. The systems used by the U.S. Geological Survey to assign identification numbers for surface-water stations and for ground-water well sites differ, but both are based on geographic location. The "*downstream order*" system is used for regular surface-water stations and the "*latitude-longitude*" system is used for wells and, in Pennsylvania, for some miscellaneous surface-water sites where only random water-quality samples or discharge measurements are made.

Downstream-order system

Since October 1, 1950, the order of listing hydrologic-station records in Survey reports is in a downstream direction along the main stream. All stations on a tributary entering upstream from a main-stream station are listed before that station. A station on a tributary that enters between two main-stream stations is listed between them. A similar order is followed in listing stations on first rank, second rank, and other ranks of tributaries. The rank of any tributary on which a station is situated with respect to the stream to which it is immediately tributary is indicated by an indention in a list of stations in the front of the report. Each indention represents one rank. This downstream-order system of indention shows which stations are on tributaries between any two stations and the rank of the tributary on which each station is situated.

The station-identification number is assigned in downstream order. In assigning station numbers, no distinction is made between partial-record stations and continuous-record stations; therefore, the station number for a partial-record station indicates downstream-order position in a list made up of both types of stations. Gaps are left in the series of numbers to allow for new stations that may be established; hence, the numbers are not consecutive. A station number can be from 8 to 15 digits in length and normally appears to the left of the station name. For example, an 8-digit number for a station such as 01570500, includes a 2-digit part number "*01*" plus a 6-digit downstream-order number "*570500*." The part number designates major river basins; for example, part "*01*" is the North Atlantic Slope Basin.

Latitude-longitude system

The identification numbers for wells and miscellaneous surface-water sites are assigned based on the grid system of latitude and longitude. The system provides the geographic location of the well or miscellaneous site and a unique number for each site. The number consists of 15 digits. The first six digits denote the degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude, the next seven digits denote the degrees, minutes, and seconds of longitude, and the last two digits (assigned sequentially) identify the wells or other sites within a 1-second grid (fig. 4).
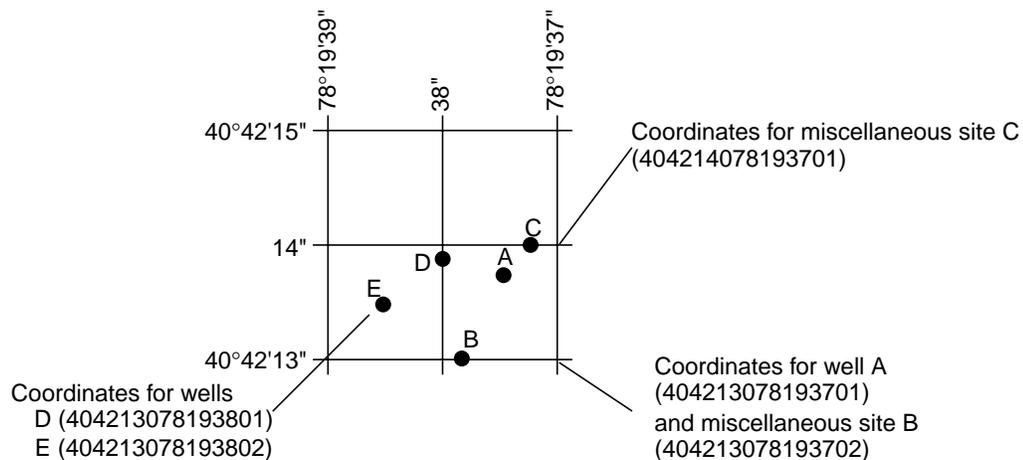
Figure 4.--System for numbering wells and miscellaneous sites (latitude and longitude).

A local well number is also assigned to the wells and consists of a 2-letter abbreviation of the county in which the well is located and a sequential number assigned at the time the well was scheduled.

EXPLANATION OF STAGE- AND WATER-DISCHARGE RECORDS

Data Collection and Computation

The base data collected at gaging stations (fig. 5-13) consist of records of stage and measurements of discharge of streams or canals, and stage, surface area, and volume of lakes or reservoirs. In addition, observations of factors affecting the stage-discharge relation or the stage-capacity relation, weather records, and other information are used to supplement base data in determining the daily flow or volume of water in storage. Records of stage are obtained from a water-stage recorder that is either downloaded electronically in the field to a laptop computer or similar device or is transmitted using telemetry such as GOES satellite, land-line or cellular-phone modems, or by radio transmission. Measurements of discharge are made with a current meter or acoustic Doppler current profiler, using the general methods adopted by the USGS. These methods are described in standard textbooks, USGS Water-Supply Paper 2175, and the Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the United States Geological Survey (TWRIs), Book 3, Chapters A1 through A19 and Book 8, Chapters A2 and B2, which may be accessed from *http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/*. The methods are consistent with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and generally follow the standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

For stream-gaging stations, discharge-rating tables for any stage are prepared from stage-discharge curves. If extensions to the rating curves are necessary to express discharge greater than measured, the extensions are made on the basis of indirect measurements of peak discharge (such as slope-area or contracted-opening measurements, or computation of flow over dams and weirs), step-backwater techniques, velocity-area studies, and logarithmic plotting. The daily mean discharge is computed from gage heights and rating tables, then the monthly and yearly mean discharges are computed from the daily values. If the stage-discharge relation is subject to change because of frequent or continual change in the physical features of the stream channel, the daily mean discharge is computed by the shifting-control method in which correction factors that are based on individual discharge measurements and notes by engineers and observers are used when applying the gage heights to the rating tables. If the stage-discharge relation for a station is temporarily changed by the presence of aquatic growth or debris on the controlling section, the daily mean discharge is computed by the shifting-control method.

The stage-discharge relation at some stream-gaging stations is affected by backwater from reservoirs, tributary streams, or other sources. Such an occurrence necessitates the use of the slope method in which the slope or fall in a reach of the stream is a factor in computing discharge. The slope or fall is obtained by means of an auxiliary gage at some distance from the base gage.

An index velocity is measured using ultrasonic or acoustic instruments at some stream-gaging stations, and this index velocity is used to calculate an average velocity for the flow in the stream. This average velocity along with a stage-area relation is then used to calculate average discharge.

At some stations, the stage-discharge relation is affected by changing stage. At these stations, the rate of change in stage is used as a factor in computing discharge.

At some stream-gaging stations in the northern United States, the stage-discharge relation is affected by ice in the winter; therefore, computation of the discharge in the usual manner is impossible. Discharge for periods of ice effect is computed on the basis of gage-height record and occasional winter-discharge measurements. Consideration is given to the available information on temperature and precipitation, notes by gage observers and hydrologists, and comparable records of discharge from other stations in the same or nearby basins.

For a lake or reservoir station, capacity tables giving the volume or contents for any stage are prepared from stage-area relation curves defined by surveys. The application of the stage to the capacity table gives the contents, from which the daily, monthly, or yearly changes are computed.

If the stage-capacity curve is subject to changes because of deposition of sediment in the reservoir, periodic resurveys of the reservoir are necessary to define new stage-capacity curves. During the period between reservoir surveys, the computed contents may be increasingly in error due to the gradual accumulation of sediment.

For some stream-gaging stations, periods of time occur when no gage-height record is obtained or the recorded gage height is faulty and cannot be used to compute daily discharge or contents. Such a situation can happen when the recorder stops or otherwise fails to operate properly, the intakes are plugged, the float is frozen in the well, or for various other reasons. For such periods, the daily discharges are estimated on the basis of recorded range in stage, prior and subsequent records, discharge measurements, weather records, and comparison with records from other stations in the same or nearby basins. Likewise, lake or reservoir volumes may be estimated on the basis of operator's log, prior and subsequent records, inflow-outflow studies, and other information.

Data Presentation

The records published for each continuous-record surface-water discharge station (stream-gaging station) consist of five parts; (1) the station manuscript or description; (2) the data table of daily mean values for the current water year with summary data; (3) a tabular statistical summary of monthly mean flow data for a designated period, by water year; (4) a summary statistics table that includes statistical data of annual, daily, and instantaneous flows as well as data pertaining to annual runoff, 7-day low-flow minimums, and flow duration; and (5) a hydrograph of discharge.

Station manuscript

The manuscript provides, under various headings, descriptive information, such as station location; period of record; historical extremes outside the period of record; record accuracy; and other remarks pertinent to station operation and regulation. The following information, as appropriate, is provided with each continuous record of discharge or lake content. Comments follow that clarify information presented under the various headings of the station description.

LOCATION.--Location information is obtained from the most accurate maps available. The location of the gaging station with respect to the cultural and physical features in the vicinity and with respect to the reference place mentioned in the station name is given. River mileages, given for only a few stations, were determined by methods given in "River Mileage Measurement," Bulletin 14, Revision of October 1968, prepared by the Water Resources Council or were provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

DRAINAGE AREA.--Drainage areas are measured using the most accurate maps available. Because the type of maps available varies from one drainage basin to another, the accuracy of drainage areas likewise varies. Drainage areas are updated as better maps become available.

PERIOD OF RECORD.--This term indicates the time period for which records have been published for the station or for an equivalent station. An equivalent station is one that was in operation at a time that the present station was not and whose location was such that its streamflow reasonably can be considered equivalent to the streamflow at the present station.

REVISED RECORDS.--If a critical error in published records is discovered, a revision is included in the first report published following discovery of the error.

GAGE.--The type of gage in current use, the datum of the current gage referred to referred to a standard datum, and a condensed history of the types, locations, and datums of previous gages are given under this heading.

REMARKS.--All periods of estimated daily discharge either will be identified by date in this paragraph of the station description for water-discharge stations or flagged in the daily discharge table. (See section titled Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge.) Information is presented relative to the accuracy of the records, to special methods of computation, and to conditions that affect natural flow at the station. In addition, information may be presented pertaining to average discharge data for the period of record; to extremes data for the period of record and the current year; and possibly, to other pertinent items. For reservoir stations, information is given on the dam forming the reservoir, the capacity, the outlet works and spillway, and the purpose and use of the reservoir.

COOPERATION.--Records provided by a cooperating organization or obtained for the U.S. Geological Survey by a cooperating organization are identified here.

EXTREMES OUTSIDE PERIOD OF RECORD.—Information here documents major floods or unusually low flows that occurred outside the stated period of record. The information may or may not have been obtained by the USGS.

PEAK DISCHARGES FOR CURRENT YEAR.--Peaks given here are similar to those found in the summary statistics table, except the peak discharge listing may include secondary peaks. For stations meeting certain criteria, all peak discharges and stages occurring during the water year and greater than a selected base discharge (see Definition of Terms) are presented under this heading. The peaks greater than the base discharge, excluding the highest one, are referred to as secondary peaks. Peak discharges are not published for streams for which the peaks are subject to substantial control by man. The time of occurrence for peaks is expressed in 24-hour local standard time. For example, 12:30 a.m. is 0030, and 1:30 p.m. is 1330.

REVISIONS.—Records are revised if errors in published records are discovered. Appropriate updates are made in the USGS distributed data system, NWIS, and subsequently to its Web-based national data system, NWISWeb *(http://water.usgs.gov/nwis/nwis)*. Users are encouraged to obtain all required data from NWIS or NWISWeb to ensure that they have the most recent data updates. Updates to NWISWeb are made on an annual basis.

Although rare, occasionally the records of a discontinued gaging station may need revision. Because no current or, possibly, future station manuscript would be published for these stations to document the revision in a REVISED RECORDS entry, users of data for these stations who obtained the record from previously published data reports may wish to contact the USGS Pennsylvania Water Science Center (address given on the back of the title page of this report) to determine if the published records were revised after the station was discontinued. If, however, the data for a discontinued station were obtained by computer retrieval, the data would be current. Any published revision of data is always accompanied by revision of the corresponding data in computer storage.

Manuscript information for lake or reservoir stations differs from that for stream stations in the nature of the REMARKS and in the inclusion of a stage-capacity table when daily volumes are given.

Peak discharge greater than base discharge

Tables of peak discharge above base discharge are included for some stations where secondary instantaneous peak discharge data are used in flood-frequency studies of highway and bridge design, flood-control structures, and other flood-related projects. The base discharge value is selected so an average of three peaks a year will be reported. This base discharge value has a recurrence interval of approximately 1.1 years or a 91-percent chance of exceedence in any 1 year.

Data table of daily mean values

The daily table of discharge records for stream-gaging stations gives mean discharge for each day of the water year. In the monthly summary for the table, the line headed "TOTAL" gives the sum of the daily figures for each month; the line headed "MEAN" gives the arithmetic average flow in cubic feet per second for the month; and the lines headed "MAX" and "MIN" give the maximum and minimum daily mean discharges, respectively, for each month. Discharge for the month also is usually expressed in cubic feet per second per square mile (line headed "CFSM"); or in inches (line headed "IN."). Values for cubic feet per second per square mile and runoff in inches may be omitted if there is extensive regulation or diversion or if the drainage area includes large noncontributing areas. At some stations, monthly and (or) yearly observed discharges are adjusted for reservoir storage or diversion, or diversion data or reservoir volumes are given. These values are identified by a symbol and corresponding footnote.

Statistics of monthly mean data

A tabular summary of the mean (line headed MEAN), maximum (MAX), and minimum (MIN) of monthly mean flows for each month for a designated period is provided below the mean values table. The water years of the first occurrence of the maximum and minimum monthly flows are provided immediately below those values. The designated period will be expressed as "FOR WATER YEARS ____-____, BY WATER YEAR (WY)," and will list the first and last water years of the range of years selected from the PERIOD OF RECORD paragraph in the station manuscript. The designated period will consist of all of the station record within the specified water years, including complete months of record for partial water years, and may coincide with the period of record for the station. The water years for which the statistics are computed are consecutive, unless a break in the station record is indicated in the manuscript.

Summary statistics

A table titled "SUMMARY STATISTICS" follows the statistics of monthly mean data tabulation. This table consists of four columns, with the first column containing the line headings of the statistics being reported. The table provides a statistical summary of yearly, daily, and instantaneous flows, not only for the current water year but also for the previous calendar year and for a designated period, as appropriate. The designated period selected, "WATER YEARS ____-____," will consist of all of the station record within the specified water years, including complete months of record for partial water years, and may coincide with the period of record for the station. The water years for which the statistics are computed are consecutive, unless a break in the station record is indicated in the manuscript. All of the calculations for the statistical characteristics designated ANNUAL (see line headings below), except for the "ANNUAL 7-DAY MINIMUM" statistic, are calculated for the designated period using complete water years. The other statistical characteristics may be calculated using partial water years.

The date or water year, as appropriate, of the first occurrence of each statistic reporting extreme values of discharge is provided adjacent to the statistic. Repeated occurrences may be noted in the REMARKS paragraph of the manuscript or in footnotes. Because the designated period may not be the same as the station period of record published in the manuscript, occasionally the dates of occurrence listed for the daily and instantaneous extremes may not be within the selected water years listed in the heading. When the dates of occurrence do not fall within the selected water years listed in the heading, it will be noted in the REMARKS paragraph or in footnotes. Selected streamflow duration-curve statistics and runoff data also are given. Runoff data may be omitted if extensive regulation or diversion of flow is in effect in the drainage basin.

The following summary statistics data are provided with each continuous record of discharge. Comments that follow clarify information presented under the various line headings of the SUMMARY STATISTICS table.

ANNUAL TOTAL.--The sum of the daily mean values of discharge for the year.

ANNUAL MEAN.--The arithmetic mean for the individual daily mean discharges for the year noted or for the designated period.

HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN.--The maximum annual mean discharge occurring for the designated period.

LOWEST ANNUAL MEAN.--The minimum annual mean discharge occurring for the designated period.

HIGHEST DAILY MEAN.--The maximum daily mean discharge for the year or for the designated period.

LOWEST DAILY MEAN.--The minimum daily mean discharge for the year or for the designated period.

ANNUAL 7-DAY MINIMUM.--The lowest mean discharge for 7 consecutive days for a calendar year or a water year. Note that most low-flow frequency analyses of annual 7-day minimum flows use a climatic year (April 1-March 31). The date shown in the summary statistics table is the initial date of the 7-day period. This value should not be confused with the 7-day 10-year low-flow statistic.

MAXIMUM PEAK FLOW.--The maximum instantaneous peak discharge occurring for the water year or designated period. Occasionally the maximum flow for a year may occur at midnight at the beginning or end of the year, on a recession from or rise toward a higher peak in the adjoining year. In this case, the maximum peak flow is given in the table and the maximum flow may be reported in a footnote or in the REMARKS paragraph in the manuscript.

MAXIMUM PEAK STAGE.--The maximum instantaneous peak stage occurring for the water year or designated period. Occasionally the maximum stage for a year may occur at midnight at the beginning or end of the year, on a recession from or rise toward a higher peak in the adjoining year. In this case, the maximum peak stage is given in the table and the maximum stage may be reported in the REMARKS paragraph in the manuscript or in a footnote. If the dates of occurrence of the maximum peak stage and maximum peak flow are different, the REMARKS paragraph in the manuscript or a footnote may be used to provide further information.

INSTANTANEOUS LOW FLOW.--The minimum instantaneous discharge occurring for the water year or for the designated period.

ANNUAL RUNOFF.--Indicates the total quantity of water in runoff for a drainage area for the year. Data reports may use any of the following units of measurement in presenting annual runoff data:

Acre-foot (AC-FT) is the quantity of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot and is equal to 43,560 cubic feet or about 326,000 gallons or 1,233 cubic meters.

Cubic feet per square mile (CFSM) is the average number of cubic feet of water flowing per second from each square mile of area drained, assuming the runoff is distributed uniformly in time and area.

Inches (IN) indicates the depth to which the drainage area would be covered if all of the runoff for a given time period were uniformly distributed on it.

10 PERCENT EXCEEDS.--The discharge that has been exceeded 10 percent of the time for the designated period.

50 PERCENT EXCEEDS.--The discharge that has been exceeded 50 percent of the time for the designated period.

90 PERCENT EXCEEDS.--The discharge that has been exceeded 90 percent of the time for the designated period.

Data collected at partial-record stations follow the information for continuous-record sites. Data for partial-record discharge stations are presented in two tables. The first table lists annual maximum stage and discharge at crest-stage stations, and the second table lists discharge measurements at low-flow partial-record stations. The tables of partial-record stations are followed by a listing of discharge measurements made at sites other than continuous-record or partial-record stations. These measurements are often made in times of drought or flood to give better areal coverage to those events. Those measurements and others collected for some special reason are called measurements at miscellaneous sites.

Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge

Estimated daily-discharge values published in the water-discharge tables of annual State data reports are identified. This identification is shown either by flagging individual daily values with the letter "*e*" and noting in a table footnote, "*e–Estimated*," or by listing the dates of the estimated record in the REMARKS paragraph of the station description.

Accuracy of Field Data and Computed Results

The accuracy of streamflow data depends primarily on (1) the stability of the stage-discharge relation or, if the control is unstable, the frequency of discharge measurements, and (2) the accuracy of observations of stage, measurements of discharge, and interpretations of records.

The degree of accuracy of the records is stated in the REMARKS in the station description. "*Excellent*" indicates that about 95 percent of the daily discharges are within 5 percent of the true value; "*good*," within 10 percent; and "*fair*," within 15 percent. "*Poor*" indicates that daily discharges have less than "*fair*" accuracy. Different accuracies may be attributed to different parts of a given record.

Values of daily mean discharge in this report are shown to the nearest hundredth of a cubic foot per second for discharges of less than 1 ft^3/s; to the nearest tenths between 1.0 and 10 ft^3/s; to whole numbers between 10 and 1,000 ft^3/s; and to three significant figures above 1,000 ft^3/s. The number of significant figures used is based solely on the magnitude of the discharge value. The same rounding rules apply to discharge values listed for partial-record stations.

Discharge at many stations, as indicated by the monthly mean, may not reflect natural runoff due to the effects of diversion, consumption, regulation by storage, increase or decrease in evaporation due to artificial causes, or to other factors. For such stations, figures of cubic feet per second per square mile and of runoff, in inches, are not published unless satisfactory adjustments can be made for diversions, for changes in contents of reservoirs, or for other changes incident to use and control. Evaporation from a reservoir is not included in the adjustments for changes in reservoir contents, unless it is so stated. Even at those stations where adjustments are made, large errors in computed runoff may occur if adjustments or losses are large in comparison with the observed discharge.

Other Data Records Available

Information of a more detailed nature than that published for most of the stream-gaging stations such as observations of water temperature, discharge measurements, gage-height records, and rating tables is available from the USGS Pennsylvania Water Science Center. Also, most stream-gaging station records are available in computer-usable form and many statistical analyses have been made.

Information on the availability of unpublished data or statistical analyses may be obtained from the USGS Pennsylvania Water Science Center (see address that is shown on the back of the title page of this report).

EXPLANATION OF WATER-QUALITY RECORDS

Collection and Examination of Data

Surface-water samples for analysis usually are collected at or near stream-gaging stations. The quality-of-water records are given immediately following the discharge records at these stations.

The descriptive heading for water-quality records gives the period of record for all water-quality data; the period of daily record for parameters that are measured on a daily basis (specific conductance, water temperature, sediment discharge, and so forth); extremes for the current year; and general remarks.

For ground-water records, no descriptive statements are given; however, the well number, depth of well, sampling date, or other pertinent data are given in the table containing the chemical analyses of the ground water.

Water Analysis

Most of the methods used for collecting and analyzing water samples are described in the TWRIs, which may be accessed from *http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/*.

One sample can define adequately the water quality at a given time if the mixture of solutes throughout the stream cross section is homogeneous. However, the concentration of solutes at different locations in the cross section may vary widely with different rates of water discharge, depending on the source of material and the turbulence and mixing of the stream. Some streams must be sampled at several verticals to obtain a representative sample needed for an accurate mean concentration and for use in calculating load.

Chemical-quality data published in this report are considered to be the most representative values available for the stations listed. The values reported represent water-quality conditions at the time of sampling as much as possible, consistent with available sampling techniques and methods of analysis. In the rare case where an apparent inconsistency exists between a reported pH value and the relative abundance of carbon dioxide species (carbonate and bicarbonate), the inconsistency is the result of a slight uptake of carbon dioxide from the air by the sample between measurement of pH in the field and determination of carbonate and bicarbonate in the laboratory.

For chemical-quality stations equipped with digital monitors, the records consist of daily maximum and minimum values (and sometimes mean or median values) for each constituent measured and are based on 15-minute or 1-hour intervals of recorded data beginning at 0000 hours and ending at 2400 hours for the day of record.

Records of Surface-Water Quality

Records of surface-water quality ordinarily are obtained at or near stream-gaging stations because discharge data are useful in the interpretation of surface-water quality. Records of surface-water quality in this report involve a variety of types of data and measurement frequencies.

Classification of records

Water-quality data for surface-water sites are grouped into one of three classifications. A *continuous-record station* is a site where data are collected on a regularly scheduled basis. Frequency may be one or more times daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly. A *partial-record station* is a site where limited water-quality data are collected systematically over a period of years. Frequency of sampling is usually less than quarterly. A *miscellaneous sampling site* is a location other than a continuous- or partial-record station, where samples are collected to give better areal coverage to define water-quality conditions in the river basin.

A careful distinction needs to be made between *continuous records* as used in this report and *continuous recordings* that refer to a continuous graph or a series of discrete values recorded at short intervals. Some records of water quality, such as temperature and specific conductance, may be obtained through continuous recordings; however, because of costs, most data are obtained only monthly or less frequently. Locations of stations for which records on the quality of surface water appear in this report are shown in figures 5-13.

Accuracy of the records

One of four accuracy classifications is applied for measured physical properties at continuous-record stations on a scale ranging from poor to excellent. The accuracy rating is based on data values recorded before any shifts or corrections are made. Additional consideration also is given to the amount of publishable record and to the amount of data that have been corrected or shifted.

Rating classifications for continuous water-quality records

[≤, less than or equal to; ±, plus or minus value shown; °C, degree Celsius; >, greater than; %, percent; mg/L, milligram per liter; pH unit, standard pH unit]

Measured field parameter	Ratings of accuracy (Based on combined fouling and calibration drift corrections applied to the record)			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Water temperature	≤ ±0.2 °C	> ±0.2 - 0.5 °C	> ±0.5 - 0.8 °C	> ±0.8 °C
Specific conductance	≤ ±3%	> ±3 - 10%	> ±10 - 15%	> ±15%
Dissolved oxygen	≤ ±0.3 mg/L or ≤ ±5%, whichever is greater	> ±0.3 - 0.5 mg/L or ≤ ±5% - 10%, whichever is greater	> ±0.5 - 0.8 mg/L or ≤ ±10% - 15%, whichever is greater	> ±0.8 mg/L or ≤ ±15%, whichever is greater
pH	≤ ±0.2 unit	> ±0.2 - 0.5 unit	> ±0.5 - 0.8 unit	> ±0.8 unit
Turbidity	≤ ±0.5 turbidity units or ≤ ±5%, whichever is greater	> ±0.5 − 1.0 turbidity units or > ±5 − 10%, whichever is greater	> ±1.0 - 15% turbidity units or > ±10 − 15%, whichever is greater	> ±1.5 turbidity units or > ±15%, whichever is greater

Arrangement of records

Water-quality records collected at a surface-water daily record station are published immediately following that record, regardless of the frequency of sample collection. Station number and name are the same for both records. Where a surface-water daily record station is not available or where the water quality differs significantly from that at the nearby surface-water station, the continuing water-quality record is published with its own station number and name in the regular downstream-order sequence. Water-quality data for partial-record stations and for miscellaneous sampling sites appear in separate tables following the table of discharge measurements at miscellaneous sites.

Onsite measurements and sample collection

In obtaining water-quality data, a major concern is assuring that the data obtained represent the naturally occurring quality of the water. To ensure this, certain measurements, such as water temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen, must be made onsite when the samples are collected. To assure that measurements made in the laboratory also represent the naturally occurring water, carefully prescribed procedures must be followed in collecting the samples, in treating the samples to prevent changes in quality pending analysis, and in shipping the samples to the laboratory. Procedures for onsite measurements and for collecting, treating, and shipping samples are given in TWRIs Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapters A1, A3, and A4; and Book 9, Chapters A1-A9. Most of the methods used for collecting and analyzing water samples are described in the TWRIs, which may be accessed from *http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/*. Also, detailed information on collecting, treating, and shipping samples can be obtained from the USGS Pennsylvania Water Science Center (see address that is shown on the back of title page in this report).

Water temperature

Water temperatures are measured at most of the water-quality stations. In addition, water temperatures are taken at the time of discharge measurements for water-discharge stations. For stations where water temperatures are taken manually once or twice daily, the water temperatures are taken at about the same time each day. Large streams have a small diurnal temperature change; shallow streams may have a daily range of several degrees and may follow closely the changes in air temperature. Some streams may be affected by waste-heat discharges.

At stations where recording instruments are used, maximum, minimum, and mean temperatures for each day are published. Water temperatures measured at the time of water-discharge measurements are on file in the USGS Pennsylvania Water Science Center.

Sediment

Suspended-sediment concentrations are determined from samples collected by using depth-integrating samplers. Samples usually are obtained at several verticals in the cross section, or a single sample may be obtained at a fixed point and a coefficient applied to determine the mean concentration in the cross section.

During periods of rapidly changing flow or rapidly changing concentration, samples may be collected more frequently (twice daily or, in some instances, hourly). The published sediment discharges for days of rapidly changing flow or concentration are computed by the subdivided-day method (time-discharge weighted average). Therefore, for those days when the published sediment discharge value differs from the value computed as the product of discharge times mean concentration times 0.0027, the reader can assume that the sediment discharge for that day was computed by the subdivided-day method. For periods when no samples were collected, daily discharges of suspended sediment were estimated on the basis of water discharge, sediment concentrations observed immediately before and after the periods, and suspended-sediment loads for other periods of similar discharge.

At other stations, suspended-sediment samples are collected periodically at many verticals in the stream cross section. Although data collected periodically may represent conditions only at the time of observation, such data are useful in establishing seasonal relations between quality and streamflow and in predicting long-term sediment-discharge characteristics of the stream.

In addition to the records of suspended-sediment discharge, records of the periodic measurements of the particle-size distribution of the suspended sediment and bed material are included for some stations.

Laboratory measurements

Samples for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and indicator bacteria are analyzed locally. All other samples are analyzed in the USGS laboratory in Lakewood, Colorado, unless otherwise noted. Methods used in analyzing sediment samples and computing sediment records are given in TWRI, Book 5, Chapter C1. Methods used by the USGS laboratories are given in the TWRIs, Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapter C2; and Book 5, Chapters A1, A3, and A4. The TWRI publications may be accessed from *http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/*. These methods are consistent with ASTM standards and generally follow ISO standards.

Data presentation

For continuing-record stations, information pertinent to the history of station operation is provided in descriptive headings preceding the tabular data. These descriptive headings give details regarding location, drainage area, period of record, type of data available, instrumentation, general remarks, cooperation, and extremes for parameters currently measured daily. Tables of chemical, physical, biological, radiochemical data, and so forth, obtained at a frequency less than daily are presented first. Tables of "*daily values*" of specific conductance, pH, water temperature, dissolved oxygen, and suspended sediment then follow in sequence.

In the descriptive headings, if the location is identical to that of the streamflow-gaging station, neither the LOCATION nor the DRAINAGE AREA statements are repeated. The following information is provided with each continuous-record station. Comments that follow clarify information presented under the various headings of the station description.

LOCATION.--See Data Presentation information in the "Records of Stage and Water Discharge" section of this report (same comments apply).

DRAINAGE AREA.--See Data Presentation under "Records of Stage and Water Discharge" section of this report (same comments apply).

PERIOD OF RECORD.--This indicates the time periods for which published water-quality records for the station are available. The periods are shown separately for records of parameters measured daily or continuously and those measured less often than daily. For those measured daily or continuously, periods of record are given for the parameters individually.

INSTRUMENTATION.--Information on instrumentation is given only if a water-quality monitor, temperature recorder, sediment pumping sampler, or other sampling device is in operation at a station.

REMARKS.--Remarks provide added information pertinent to the collection, analysis, or computation of the records.

COOPERATION.--Records provided by a cooperating organization or obtained for the Geological Survey by a cooperating organization are identified here.

EXTREMES.—Maximums and minimums are given only for parameters measured daily or more frequently. For parameters measured weekly or less frequently, true maximums or minimums may not have been obtained. Extremes, when given, are provided for both the period of record and for the current water year.

REVISIONS.—Records are revised if errors in published water-quality records are discovered. Appropriate updates are made in the USGS distributed data system, NWIS, and subsequently to its Web-based national data system, NWISWeb (*http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis*). Users of USGS water-quality data are encouraged to obtain all required data from NWIS or NWISWeb to ensure that they have the most recent updates. Updates to the NWISWeb are made on an annual basis.

The surface-water-quality records for partial-record stations and miscellaneous sampling sites are published in separate tables following the table of discharge measurements at miscellaneous sites. No descriptive statements are given for these records. Each station is published with its own station number and name in the regular downstream-order sequence.

The surface-water-quality records for partial-record stations and miscellaneous sampling sites are published in separate tables following the table of discharge measurements at miscellaneous sites. No descriptive statements are given for these records. Each station is published with its own station number and name in the regular downstream-order sequence.

Remark codes

The following remark codes may appear with the water-quality data in this report:

PRINTED OUTPUT	REMARK
E,e	Value is estimated.
>	Actual value is known to be greater than the value shown.
<	Actual value is known to be less than the value shown.
M	Presence of material verified, but not quantified.
N	Presumptive evidence of presence of material.
U	Material specifically analyzed for, but not detected.
A	Value is an average.
V	Analyte was detected in both the environmental sample and the associated blanks.
S	Most probable value.

Water-Quality-Control Data

The USGS National Water Quality Laboratory collects quality-control data on a continuing basis to evaluate selected analytical methods to determine long-term method detection levels (LT-MDLs) and laboratory reporting levels (LRLs). These values are re-evaluated each year on the basis of the most recent quality-control data and, consequently, may change from year to year.

This reporting procedure limits the occurrence of false positive error. Falsely reporting a concentration greater than the LT-MDL for a sample in which the analyte is not present is 1 percent or less. Application of the LRL limits the occurrence of false negative error. The chance of falsely reporting a nondetection for a sample in which the analyte is present at a concentration equal to or greater than the LRL is 1 percent or less.

Accordingly, concentrations are reported as less than LRL for samples in which the analyte either was not detected or did not pass identification. Analytes detected at concentrations between the LT-MDL and the LRL and that pass identification criteria are estimated. Estimated concentrations will be noted with a remark code of "E." These data should be used with the understanding that their uncertainty is greater than that of data reported without the E remark code.

Data generated from quality-control (QC) samples are a requisite for evaluating the quality of the sampling and processing techniques as well as data from the actual samples themselves. Without QC data, environmental sample data cannot be adequately interpreted because the errors associated with the sample data are unknown. The various types of QC samples collected by this USGS Water Science Center are described in the following section. Procedures have been established for the storage of water-quality-control data within the USGS. These procedures allow for storage of all derived QC data and are identified so that they can be related to corresponding environmental samples. These data are not presented in this report but are available from the USGS Pennsylvania Water Science Center.

Blank samples

Blank samples are collected and analyzed to ensure that environmental samples have not been contaminated in the overall data-collection process. The blank solution used to develop specific types of blank samples is a solution that is free of the analytes of interest. Any measured value in a blank sample for an analyte (a specific component measured in a chemical analysis) that was absent in the blank solution is believed to be due to contamination. Many types of blank samples are possible; each is designed to segregate a different part of the overall data-collection process. The types of blank samples collected in this USGS Water Science Center are:

Field blank--A blank solution that is subjected to all aspects of sample collection, field processing, preservation, transportation, and laboratory handling as an environmental sample.

Trip blank--A blank solution that is put in the same type of bottle used for an environmental sample and kept with the set of sample bottles before and after sample collection.

Equipment blank--A blank solution that is processed through all equipment used for collecting and processing an environmental sample (similar to a field blank but normally done in the more controlled conditions of the office).

Sampler blank--A blank solution that is poured or pumped through the same field sampler used for collecting an environmental sample.

Filter blank--A blank solution that is filtered in the same manner and through the same filter apparatus used for an environmental sample.

Splitter blank--A blank solution that is mixed and separated using a field sample splitter in the same manner and through the same apparatus used for an environmental sample.

Preservation blank--A blank solution that is treated with the same preservatives used for an environmental sample.

Reference samples

Reference material is a solution or material prepared by a laboratory. The reference material composition is certified for one or more properties so that it can be used to assess a measurement method. Samples of reference material are submitted for analysis to ensure that an analytical method is accurate for the known properties of the reference material. Generally, the selected reference material properties are similar to the environmental sample properties.

Replicate samples

Replicate samples are a set of environmental samples collected in a manner such that the samples are thought to be essentially identical in composition. Replicate is the general case for which a duplicate is the special case consisting of two samples. Replicate samples are collected and analyzed to establish the amount of variability in the data contributed by some part of the collection and analytical process. Many types of replicate samples are possible, each of which may yield slightly different results in a dynamic hydrologic setting, such as a flowing stream. The types of replicate samples collected in this USGS Water Science Center are:

Concurrent samples—A type of replicate sample in which the samples are collected simultaneously with two or more samplers or by using one sampler and alternating the collection of samples into two or more compositing containers.

Sequential samples—A type of replicate sample in which the samples are collected one after the other, typically over a short time.

Split sample—A type of replicate sample in which a sample is split into subsamples, each subsample contemporaneous in time and space.

Spike samples

Spike samples are samples to which known quantities of a solution with one or more well-established analyte concentrations have been added. These samples are analyzed to determine the extent of matrix interference or degradation on the analyte concentration during sample processing and analysis.

EXPLANATION OF GROUND-WATER-LEVEL RECORDS

Generally, only ground-water-level data from selected wells with continuous recorders from a basic network of observation wells are published in this report. This basic network contains observation wells located so that the most significant data are obtained from the fewest wells in the most important aquifers.

Site Identification Numbers

Each well is identified by means of (1) a 15-digit number that is based on latitude and longitude and (2) a local number that is produced for local needs. (See "Numbering System for Wells and Miscellaneous Sites" in this report for a detailed explanation)

Data Collection and Computation

Measurements are made in many types of wells, under varying conditions of access and at different temperatures; hence, neither the method of measurement nor the equipment can be standardized. At each observation well, however, the equipment and techniques used are those that will ensure that measurements at each well are consistent.

Most methods for collecting and analyzing water samples are described in the TWRIs referred to in the onsite Measurements and Sample Collection and the Laboratory Measurements sections in this report. In addition, TWRI Book 1, Chapter D2, describes guidelines for the collection and field analysis of ground-water samples for selected unstable constituents. Procedures for onsite measurements and for collecting, treating, and shipping samples are given in TWRIs Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapters A1, A3, and A4; and Book 9, Chapters A1 through A9. The TWRI publications may be accessed from *http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/*. The values in this report represent water-quality conditions at the time of sampling, as much as possible, and that are consistent with available sampling techniques and methods of analysis. These methods are consistent with ASTM standards and generally follow ISO standards. Trained personnel collected all samples. The wells sampled were pumped long enough to ensure that the water collected came directly from the aquifer and had not stood for a long time in the well casing where it would have been exposed to the atmosphere and to the material, possibly metal, comprising the casings.

Water-level measurements in this report are given in feet with reference to land-surface datum (lsd). Land-surface datum is a datum plane that is approximately at land surface at each well. If known, the elevation of the land-surface datum above sea level is given in the well description. The height of the measuring point (MP) above or below land-surface datum is given in each well description. Water levels in wells equipped with recording gages are reported daily.

Water levels are reported to as many significant figures as can be justified by the local conditions. For example, in a measurement of a depth of water of several hundred feet, the error in determining the absolute value of the total depth to water may be a few tenths of a foot, whereas the error in determining the net change of water level between successive measurements may be only a hundredth or a few hundredths of a foot. For lesser depths to water the accuracy is greater. Accordingly, most measurements are reported to a hundredth of a foot, but some are given only to a tenth of a foot or a larger unit.

Data Presentation

Water-level data are presented in alphabetical order by county. The primary identification number for a given well is the 15-digit site identification number that appears in the upper left corner of the table. The secondary identification number is the local or county well number. Well locations are shown and each well is identified by its local well or county well number on a map in this report (fig. XX-XX).

Each well record consists of three parts: the well description, the data table of water levels observed during the water year, and, for most wells, a hydrograph following the data table. Well descriptions are presented in the headings preceding the tabular data.

The following comments clarify information presented in these various headings.

LOCATION.—This paragraph follows the well-identification number and reports the hydrologic-unit number and a geographic point of reference. Latitudes and longitudes used in this report are reported as North American Datum of 1927 unless otherwise specified.

AQUIFER.--This entry designates by name and geologic age of the aquifer that the well taps.

WELL CHARACTERISTICS.--This entry describes the well in terms of depth, casing diameter and depth or screened interval, method of construction, use, and changes since construction.

INSTRUMENTATION.--This paragraph provides information on both the frequency of measurement and the collection method used, allowing the user to better evaluate the reported water-level extremes by knowing whether they are based on continuous, monthly, or some other frequency of measurement.

DATUM.--This entry describes both the measuring point and the land-surface elevation at the well. The altitude of the land-surface datum is described in feet above the altitude datum; it is reported with a precision depending on the method of determination. The measuring point is described physically (such as top of casing, top of instrument shelf, and so forth), and in relation to land surface (such as 1.3 ft above land-surface datum). The elevation of the land-surface datum is described in feet above National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29); it is reported with a precision depending on the method of determination.

REMARKS.—This entry describes factors that may affect the water level in a well or the measurement of the water level, when various methods of measurement were begun, and the network (climatic, terrane, local, or areal effects) or the special project to which the well belongs.

PERIOD OF RECORD.—This entry indicates the time period for which records are published for the well, the month and year at the start of publication of water-level records by the USGS, and the words "to current year" if the records are to be continued into the following year. Time periods for which water-level records are available, but are not published by the USGS, may be noted.

EXTREMES FOR PERIOD OF RECORD.—This entry contains the highest and lowest instantaneously recorded or measured water levels of the period of published record, with respect to land-surface datum or sea level, and the dates of occurrence.

Water-level tables

A table of water levels follows the well description for each well. Water-level measurements in this report are given in feet with reference to either sea level or land-surface datum (lsd). Missing records are indicated by dashes in place of the water-level value.

For wells not equipped with recorders, water-level measurements were obtained periodically by steel or electric tape. Tables of periodic water-level measurements in these wells show the date of measurement and the measured water-level value.

Hydrographs

Hydrographs are a graphic display of water-level fluctuations over a period of time. In this report, current water year and, when appropriate, period-of-record hydrographs are shown. Hydrographs that display recorder data show a solid line representing the maximum or mean water level recorded for each day. Missing data are indicated by a blank space or break in a hydrograph. Missing data may occur as a result of recorder malfunctions, battery failures, or mechanical problems related to the response of the recorder's float mechanism to water-level fluctuations in a well.

GROUND-WATER-QUALITY DATA

Data Collection and Computation

The ground-water-quality data in this report were obtained as a part of special studies in specific areas. Consequently, a number of chemical analyses are presented for some wells within a county but not for others. As a result, the records for this year, by themselves, do not provide a balanced view of ground-water quality statewide.

Most methods for collecting and analyzing water samples are described in the TWRIs, which may be accessed from *http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/*. Procedures for onsite measurements and for collecting, treating, and shipping samples are given in TWRI, Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapter C2; and Book 5, Chapters A1, A3, and A4. Also, detailed information on collecting, treating, and shipping samples may be obtained from the USGS Pennsylvania Water Science Center (see address shown on back of title page in this report).

Laboratory Measurements

Analysis for sulfide and measurement of alkalinity, pH, water temperature, specific conductance, and dissolved oxygen are performed onsite. All other sample analyses are performed at the USGS laboratory in Lakewood, Colorado, unless otherwise noted. Methods used by the USGS laboratory are given in TWRI, Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapter C2; and Book 5, Chapters A1, A3, and A4, which may be accessed from *http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/*.

ACCESS TO USGS WATER DATA

The USGS provides near real-time stage and discharge data for many of the gaging stations equipped with the necessary telemetry and historic daily-mean and peak-flow discharge data for most current or discontinued gaging stations through the World Wide Web (WWW). These data may be accessed from *http://water.usgs.gov*.

Water-quality data and ground-water data also are available through the WWW. In addition, data can be provided in various machine-readable formats on various media. Information about the availability of specific types of data or products, and user charges, can be obtained locally from each USGS Water Science Center. (See address that is shown on the back of the title page of this report.)

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Specialized technical terms related to streamflow, water-quality, and other hydrologic data, as used in this report, are defined below. Terms such as algae, water level, and precipitation are used in their common everyday meanings, definitions of which are given in standard dictionaries. Not all terms defined in this alphabetical list apply to every State. See also table for converting English units to International System (SI) Units. Other glossaries that also define water-related terms are accessible from *http://water.usgs.gov/glossaries.html*.

Acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) is the equivalent sum of all bases or base-producing materials, solutes plus particulates, in an aqueous system that can be titrated with acid to an equivalence point. This term designates titration of an "unfiltered" sample (formerly reported as alkalinity).

Acre-foot (AC-FT, acre-ft) is a unit of volume, commonly used to measure quantities of water used or stored, equivalent to the volume of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot and equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet, 325,851 gallons, or 1,233 cubic meters. (See also "Annual runoff")

Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) is an organic, phosphate-rich compound important in the transfer of energy in organisms. Its central role in living cells makes ATP an excellent indicator of the presence of living material in water. A measurement of ATP therefore provides a sensitive and rapid estimate of biomass. ATP is reported in micrograms per liter.

Adjusted discharge is discharge data that have been mathematically adjusted (for example, to remove the effects of a daily tide cycle or reservoir storage).

Algal growth potential (AGP) is the maximum algal dry weight biomass that can be produced in a natural water sample under standardized laboratory conditions. The growth potential is the algal biomass present at stationary phase and is expressed as milligrams dry weight of algae produced per liter of sample. (See also "Biomass" and "Dry weight")

Alkalinity is the capacity of solutes in an aqueous system to neutralize acid. This term designates titration of a "filtered" sample.

Annual runoff is the total quantity of water that is discharged ("runs off") from a drainage basin in a year. Data reports may present annual runoff data as volumes in acre-feet, as discharges per unit of drainage area in cubic feet per second per square mile, or as depths of water on the drainage basin in inches.

Annual 7-day minimum is the lowest mean value for any 7-consecutive-day period in a year. Annual 7-day minimum values are reported herein for the calendar year and the water year (October 1 through September 30). Most low-flow frequency analyses use a climatic year (April 1-March 31), which tends to prevent the low-flow period from being artificially split between adjacent years. The date shown in the summary statistics table is the initial date of the 7-day period. (This value should not be confused with the 7-day, 10-year low-flow statistic.)

Aroclor is the registered trademark for a group of poly-chlorinated biphenyls that were manufactured by the Monsanto Company prior to 1976. Aroclors are assigned specific 4-digit reference numbers dependent upon molecular type and degree of substitution of the biphenyl ring hydrogen atoms by chlorine atoms. The first two digits of a numbered aroclor represent the molecular type, and the last two digits represent the percentage weight of the hydrogen-substituted chlorine.

Artificial substrate is a device that purposely is placed in a stream or lake for colonization of organisms. The artificial substrate simplifies the community structure by standardizing the substrate from which each sample is collected. Examples of artificial substrates are basket samplers (made of wire cages filled with clean streamside rocks) and multiplate samplers (made of hardboard) for benthic organism collection, and plexiglass strips for periphyton collection. (See also "Substrate")

Ash mass is the mass or amount of residue present after the residue from a dry-mass determination has been ashed in a muffle furnace at a temperature of 500 °C for 1 hour. Ash mass of zooplankton and phytoplankton is expressed in grams per cubic meter (g/m^3), and periphyton and benthic organisms in grams per square meter (g/m^2). (See also "Biomass" and "Dry mass")

Aspect is the direction toward which a slope faces with respect to the compass.

Bacteria are microscopic unicellular organisms, typically spherical, rodlike, or spiral and threadlike in shape, often clumped into colonies. Some bacteria cause disease, whereas others perform an essential role in nature in the recycling of materials; for example, by decomposing organic matter into a form available for reuse by plants.

Bankfull stage, as used in this report, is the stage at which a stream first overflows its natural banks formed by floods with 1- to 3-year recurrence intervals.

Base discharge (for peak discharge) is a discharge value, determined for selected stations, above which peak discharge data are published. The base discharge at each station is selected so that an average of about three peak flows per year will be published. (See also "Peak flow")

Base flow is sustained flow of a stream in the absence of direct runoff. It includes natural and human-induced streamflows. Natural base flow is sustained largely by ground-water discharge.

Bedload is material in transport that primarily is supported by the streambed. In this report, bedload is considered to consist of particles in transit from the bed to the top of the bedload sampler nozzle (an elevation ranging from 0.25 to 0.5 foot). These particles are retained in the bedload sampler. A sample collected with

a pressure-differential bedload sampler also may contain a component of the suspended load.

Bedload discharge (tons per day) is the rate of sediment moving as bedload, reported as dry weight, that passes through a cross section in a given time. NOTE: Bedload discharge values in this report may include a component of the suspended-sediment discharge. A correction may be necessary when computing the total sediment discharge by summing the bedload discharge and the suspended-sediment discharge. (See also "Bedload," "Dry weight," "Sediment," and "Suspended-sediment discharge")

Bed material is the sediment mixture of which a stream-bed, lake, pond, reservoir, or estuary bottom is composed. (See also "Bedload" and "Sediment")

Benthic organisms are the group of organisms inhabiting the bottom of an aquatic environment. They include a number of types of organisms, such as bacteria, fungi, insect larvae and nymphs, snails, clams, and crayfish. They are useful as indicators of water quality.

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) is a measure of the quantity of dissolved oxygen, in milligrams per liter, necessary for the decomposition of organic matter by microorganisms, such as bacteria.

Biomass is the amount of living matter present at any given time, expressed as mass per unit area or volume of habitat.

Biomass pigment ratio is an indicator of the total proportion of periphyton that are autotrophic (plants). This also is called the Autotrophic Index.

Blue-green algae (Cyanophyta) are a group of phytoplankton and periphyton organisms with a blue pigment in addition to a green pigment called chlorophyll. Blue-green algae can cause nuisance water-quality conditions in lakes and slow-flowing rivers; however, they are found commonly in streams throughout the year. The abundance of blue-green algae in phytoplankton samples is expressed as the number of cells per milliliter (cells/mL) or biovolume in cubic micrometers per milliliter (mm^3/mL). The abundance of blue-green algae in periphyton samples is given in cells per square centimeter (cells/cm^2) or biovolume per square centimeter (mm^3/cm^2). (See also "Phytoplankton"and "Periphyton")

Bottom material (See "Bed material")

Bulk electrical conductivity is the combined electrical conductivity of all material within a doughnut-shaped volume surrounding an induction probe. Bulk conductivity is affected by different physical and chemical properties of the material including the dissolved-solids content of the pore water, and the lithology and porosity of the rock.

Canadian Geodetic Vertical Datum 1928 is a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of Canada's first order level network in 1928.

Cell volume (biovolume) determination is one of several common methods used to estimate biomass of algae in aquatic systems. Cell members of algae are used frequently in aquatic surveys as

an indicator of algal production. However, cell numbers alone cannot represent true biomass because of considerable cell-size variation among the algal species. Cell volume (μm^3) is determined by obtaining critical cell measurements or cell dimensions (for example, length, width, height, or radius) for 20 to 50 cells of each important species to obtain an average biovolume per cell. Cells are categorized according to the correspondence of their cellular shape to the nearest geometric solid or combinations of simple solids (for example, spheres, cones, or cylinders). Representative formulae used to compute biovolume are as follows:

$$\text{sphere } 4/3\ \pi r^3 \quad \text{cone } 1/3\ \pi r^2 h \quad \text{cylinder } \pi r^2 h.$$

pi (π) is the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle; pi = 3.14159….

From cell volume, total algal biomass expressed as biovolume (μm^3/mL) is thus determined by multiplying the number of cells of a given species by its average cell volume and then summing these volumes for all species.

Cells/volume refers to the number of cells of any organism that is counted by using a microscope and grid or counting cell. Many planktonic organisms are multicelled and are counted according to the number of contained cells per sample volume, and generally are reported as cells or units per milliliter (mL) or liter (L).

Cfs-day (See "Cubic foot per second-day")

Channel bars, as used in this report, are the lowest prominent geomorphic features higher than the channel bed.

Chemical oxygen demand (COD) is a measure of the chemically oxidizable material in the water and furnishes an approximation of the amount of organic and reducing material present. The determined value may correlate with BOD or with carbonaceous organic pollution from sewage or industrial wastes. [See also "Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)"]

Clostridium perfringens (C. perfringens) is a spore-forming bacterium that is common in the feces of human and other warm-blooded animals. Clostridial spores are being used experimentally as an indicator of past fecal contamination and the presence of microorganisms that are resistant to disinfection and environmental stresses. (See also "Bacteria")

Coliphages are viruses that infect and replicate in coliform bacteria. They are indicative of sewage contamination of water and of the survival and transport of viruses in the environment.

Color unit is produced by 1 milligram per liter of platinum in the form of the chloroplatinate ion. Color is expressed in units of the platinum-cobalt scale.

Confined aquifer is a term used to describe an aquifer containing water between two relatively impermeable bound-aries. The water level in a well tapping a confined aquifer stands above the top of the confined aquifer and can be higher or lower than the water table that may be present in the material above it. In some cases, the water level can rise above the ground surface, yielding a flowing well.

Contents is the volume of water in a reservoir or lake. Unless otherwise indicated, volume is computed on the basis of a level pool and does not include bank storage.

Continuous-record station is a site where data are collected with sufficient frequency to define daily mean values and variations within a day.

Control designates a feature in the channel that physically affects the water-surface elevation and thereby determines the stage-discharge relation at the gage. This feature may be a constriction of the channel, a bedrock outcrop, a gravel bar, an artificial structure, or a uniform cross section over a long reach of the channel.

Control structure, as used in this report, is a structure on a stream or canal that is used to regulate the flow or stage of the stream or to prevent the intrusion of saltwater.

Cubic foot per second (CFS, ft^3/s) is the rate of discharge representing a volume of 1 cubic foot passing a given point in 1 second. It is equivalent to approximately 7.48 gallons per second or approximately 449 gallons per minute, or 0.02832 cubic meters per second. The term "second-foot" sometimes is used synonymously with "cubic foot per second" but is now obsolete.

Cubic foot per second-day (CFS-DAY, Cfs-day, [$(ft^3/s)/d$]) is the volume of water represented by a flow of 1 cubic foot per second for 24 hours. It is equivalent to 86,400 cubic feet, 1.98347 acre-feet, 646,317 gallons, or 2,446.6 cubic meters. The daily mean discharges reported in the daily value data tables numerically are equal to the daily volumes in cfs-days, and the totals also represent volumes in cfs-days.

Cubic foot per second per square mile [CFSM, $(ft^3/s)/mi^2$] is the average number of cubic feet of water flowing per second from each square mile of area drained, assuming the runoff is distributed uniformly in time and area. (See also "Annual runoff")

Daily mean suspended-sediment concentration is the time-weighted mean concentration of suspended sediment passing a stream cross section during a 24-hour day. (See also "Sediment" and "Suspended-sediment concentration")

Daily record station is a site where data are collected with sufficient frequency to develop a record of one or more data values per day. The frequency of data collection can range from continuous recording to data collection on a daily or near-daily basis.

Data collection platform (DCP) is an electronic instrument that collects, processes, and stores data from various sensors, and transmits the data by satellite data relay, line-of-sight radio, and/or landline telemetry.

Data logger is a microprocessor-based data acquisition system designed specifically to acquire, process, and store data. Data usually are downloaded from onsite data loggers for entry into office data systems.

Datum is a surface or point relative to which measurements of height and/or horizontal position are reported. A vertical datum is a horizontal surface used as the zero point for measurements of gage height, stage, or elevation; a horizontal datum is a reference for positions given in terms of latitude-longitude, State Plane coordinates, or Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates. (See also "Gage datum," "Land-surface datum," "National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929," and "North American Vertical Datum of 1988")

Diatoms (*Bacillariophyta)* are unicellular or colonial algae with a siliceous cell wall. The abundance of diatoms in phytoplankton samples is expressed as the number of cells per milliliter (cells/mL) or biovolume in cubic micrometers per milliliter (mm^3/mL). The abundance of diatoms in periphyton samples is given in cells per square centimeter (cells/cm^2) or biovolume per square centimeter (mm^3/cm^2). (See also "Phytoplankton" and "Periphyton")

Diel is of or pertaining to a 24-hour period of time; a regular daily cycle.

Discharge, or **flow**, is the rate that matter passes through a cross section of a stream channel or other water body per unit of time. The term commonly refers to the volume of water (including, unless otherwise stated, any sediment or other constituents suspended or dissolved in the water) that passes a cross section in a stream channel, canal, pipeline, and so forth, within a given period of time (cubic feet per second). Discharge also can apply to the rate at which constituents, such as suspended sediment, bedload, and dissolved or suspended chemicals, pass through a cross section, in which cases the quantity is expressed as the mass of constituent that passes the cross section in a given period of time (tons per day).

Dissolved refers to that material in a representative water sample that passes through a 0.45-micrometer membrane filter. This is a convenient operational definition used by Federal and State agencies that collect water-quality data. Determinations of "dissolved" constituent concentrations are made on sample water that has been filtered.

Dissolved oxygen (DO) is the molecular oxygen (oxygen gas) dissolved in water. The concentration in water is a function of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and dissolved-solids concentration of the water. The ability of water to retain oxygen decreases with increasing temperature or dissolved-solids concentration. Photosynthesis and respiration by plants commonly cause diurnal variations in dissolved-oxygen concentration in water from some streams.

Dissolved-solids concentration in water is the quantity of dissolved material in a sample of water. It is determined either analytically by the "residue-on-evaporation" method, or mathematically by totaling the concentrations of individual constituents reported in a comprehensive chemical analysis. During the analytical determination, the bicarbonate (generally a major dissolved component of water) is converted to carbonate. In the mathematical calculation, the bicarbonate value, in milligrams per liter, is multiplied by 0.4917 to convert it to carbonate. Alternatively, alkalinity concentration (as mg/L $CaCO_3$) can be converted to carbonate concentration by multiplying by 0.60.

Diversity index (H) (Shannon index) is a numerical expression of evenness of distribution of aquatic organisms. The formula for diversity index is:

$$\bar{d} = -\sum_{i \approx 1}^{s} \frac{n_i}{n} \log_2 \frac{n_i}{n} \, ,$$

where n_i is the number of individuals per taxon, n is the total number of individuals, and s is the total number of taxa in the sample of the community. Index values range from zero, when all the organisms in the sample are the same, to some positive number, when some or all of the organisms in the sample are different.

Drainage area of a stream at a specific location is that area upstream from the location, measured in a horizontal plane, that has a common outlet at the site for its surface runoff from precipitation that normally drains by gravity into a stream. Drainage areas given herein include all closed basins, or noncontributing areas, within the area unless otherwise specified.

Drainage basin is a part of the Earth's surface that contains a drainage system with a common outlet for its surface runoff. (See "Drainage area")

Dry mass refers to the mass of residue present after drying in an oven at 105 °C, until the mass remains unchanged. This mass represents the total organic matter, ash and sediment, in the sample. Dry-mass values are expressed in the same units as ash mass. (See also "Ash mass," "Biomass," and "Wet mass")

Dry weight refers to the weight of animal tissue after it has been dried in an oven at 65°C until a constant weight is achieved. Dry weight represents total organic and inorganic matter in the tissue. (See also "Wet weight")

Embeddedness is the degree to which gravel-sized and larger particles are surrounded or enclosed by finer-sized particles. (See also "Substrate embeddedness class")

Enterococcus bacteria commonly are found in the feces of humans and other warmblooded animals. Although some strains are ubiquitous and not related to fecal pollution, the presence of enterococci in water is an indication of fecal pollution and the possible presence of enteric pathogens. Enterococcus bacteria are those bacteria that produce pink to red colonies with black or reddish-brown precipitate after incubation at 41°C on mE agar (nutrient medium for bacterial growth) and subsequent transfer to EIA medium. Enterococci include *Streptococcus feacalis, Streptococcus feacium, Streptococcus avium,* and their variants. (See also "Bacteria")

EPT Index is the total number of distinct taxa within the insect orders Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera. This index summarizes the taxa richness within the aquatic insects that generally are considered pollution sensitive; the index usually decreases with pollution.

Escherichia coli (E. coli) are bacteria present in the intestine and feces of warmblooded animals. *E. coli* are a member species of the fecal coliform group of indicator bacteria. In the laboratory, they are defined as those bacteria that produce yellow or yellow-brown colonies on a filter pad saturated with urea substrate broth after primary culturing for 22 to 24 hours at 44.5 ˚C on mTEC medium (nutrient medium for bacterial growth). Their concentra-

tions are expressed as number of colonies per 100 mL of sample. (See also "Bacteria")

Estimated (E) value of a concentration is reported when an analyte is detected and all criteria for a positive result are met. If the concentration is less than the method detection limit (MDL), an E code will be reported with the value. If the analyte is identified qualitatively as present, but the quantitative determination is substantially more uncertain, the National Water Quality Laboratory will identify the result with an E code even though the measured value is greater than the MDL. A value reported with an E code should be used with caution. When no analyte is detected in a sample, the default reporting value is the MDL preceded by a less than sign (<). For bacteriological data, concentrations are reported as estimated when results are based on non-ideal colony counts.

Euglenoids (*Euglenophyta*) are a group of algae that usually are free-swimming and rarely creeping. They have the ability to grow either photosynthetically in the light or heterotrophically in the dark. (See also "Phytoplankton")

Extractable organic halides (EOX) are organic compounds that contain halogen atoms such as chlorine. These organic compounds are semivolatile and extractable by ethyl acetate from air-dried streambed sediment. The ethyl acetate extract is combusted, and the concentration is determined by microcoulometrimc determination of the halides formed. The concentration is reported as micrograms of chlorine per gram of the dry weight of the streambed sediment.

Fecal coliform bacteria are present in the intestines or feces of warmblooded animals. They often are used as indicators of the sanitary quality of the water. In the laboratory, they are defined as all organisms that produce blue colonies within 24 hours when incubated at 44.5 °C plus or minus 0.2 °C on M-FC medium (nutrient medium for bacterial growth). Their concentrations are expressed as number of colonies per 100 mL of sample. (See also "Bacteria")

Fecal streptococcal bacteria are present in the intestines of warmblooded animals and are ubiquitous in the environment. They are characterized as gram-positive, cocci bacteria that are capable of growth in brain-heart infusion broth. In the laboratory, they are defined as all the organisms that produce red or pink colonies within 48 hours at 35 °C plus or minus 1.0 °C on KF-streptococcus medium (nutrient medium for bacterial growth). Their concentrations are expressed as number of colonies per 100 mL of sample. (See also "Bacteria")

Filtered pertains to constituents in a water sample passed through a filter of specified pore diameter, most commonly 0.45 micrometer or less for inorganic analytes and 0.7 micrometer for organic analytes.

Filtered, recoverable is the amount of a given constituent that is in solution after the part of a representative water-suspended sediment sample that has passed through a filter has been extracted. Complete recovery is not achieved by the extraction procedure and thus the analytical determination represents something less than 95 percent of the total constituent concentration in the sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data, equivalent

extraction procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different procedures are likely to produce different analytical results.

Fire algae (*Pyrrhophyta*) are free-swimming unicells characterized by a red pigment spot. (See also "Phytoplankton")

Flow-duration percentiles are values on a scale of 100 that indicate the percentage of time for which a flow is exceeded. For example, the 90th percentile of river flow is the streamflow exceeded 90 percent of the time in the period of interest.

Gage datum is a horizontal surface used as a zero point for measurement of stage or gage height. This surface usually is located slightly below the lowest point of the stream bottom such that the gage height is usually slightly greater than the maximum depth of water. Because the gage datum is not an actual physical object, the datum is usually defined by specifying the elevations of permanent reference marks such as bridge abutments and survey monuments, and the gage is set to agree with the reference marks. Gage datum is a local datum that is maintained independently of any national geodetic datum. However, if the elevation of the gage datum relative to the national datum (North American Vertical Datum of 1988 or National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929) has been determined, then the gage readings can be converted to elevations above the national datum by adding the elevation of the gage datum to the gage reading.

Gage height (G.H.) is the water-surface elevation, in feet above the gage datum. If the water surface is below the gage datum, the gage height is negative. Gage height often is used interchangeably with the more general term "stage," although gage height is more appropriate when used in reference to a reading on a gage.

Gage values are values that are recorded, transmitted, and/or computed from a gaging station. Gage values typically are collected at 5-, 15-, or 30-minute intervals.

Gaging station is a site on a stream, canal, lake, or reservoir where systematic observations of stage, discharge, or other hydrologic data are obtained.

Gas chromatography/flame ionization detector (GC/FID) is a laboratory analytical method used as a screening technique for semivolatile organic compounds that are extractable from water in methylene chloride.

Geomorphic channel units, as used in this report, are fluvial geomorphic descriptors of channel shape and stream velocity. Pools, riffles, and runs are types of geomorphic channel units considered for National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program habitat sampling.

Green algae (*Chlorophyta)* are unicellular or colonial algae with chlorophyll pigments similar to those in terrestrial green plants. Some forms of green algae produce mats or floating "moss" in lakes. The abundance of green algae in phytoplankton samples is expressed as the number of cells per milliliter (cells/mL) or biovolume in cubic micrometers per milliliter (mm^3/mL). The abundance of green algae in periphyton samples is given in cells per square centimeter (cells/cm^2) or biovolume per square centimeter (μm^3/cm^2). (See also "Phytoplankton" and "Periphyton")

Habitat, as used in this report, includes all nonliving (physical) aspects of the aquatic ecosystem, although living components like aquatic macrophytes and riparian vegetation also are usually included. Measurements of habitat typically are made over a wider geographic scale than are measurements of species distribution.

Habitat quality index is the qualitative description (level 1) of instream habitat and riparian conditions surrounding the reach sampled. Scores range from 0 to 100 percent with higher scores indicative of desirable habitat conditions for aquatic life. Index only applicable to wadable streams.

Hardness of water is a physical-chemical characteristic that commonly is recognized by the increased quantity of soap required to produce lather. It is computed as the sum of equivalents of polyvalent cations (primarily calcium and magnesium) and is expressed as the equivalent concentration of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$).

High tide is the maximum height reached by each rising tide. The high-high and low-high tides are the higher and lower of the two high tides, respectively, of each tidal day. See NOAA Web site: *http://www.csc.noaa.gov/text/glossary.html* (see "High water")

Hilsenhoff's Biotic Index (HBI) is an indicator of organic pollution that uses tolerance values to weight taxa abundances; usually increases with pollution. It is calculated as follows:

$$HBI \ = \ sum\frac{(n)(a)}{N},$$

where n is the number of individuals of each taxon, a is the tolerance value of each taxon, and N is the total number of organisms in the sample.

Horizontal datum (See "Datum")

Hydrologic index stations referred to in this report are continuous-record gaging stations that have been selected as representative of streamflow patterns for their respective regions. Station locations are shown on index maps.

Hydrologic unit is a geographic area representing part or all of a surface drainage basin or distinct hydrologic feature as defined by the former Office of Water Data Coordination and delineated on the State Hydrologic Unit Maps by the USGS. Each hydrologic unit is identified by an 8-digit number.

Inch (IN., in.), in reference to streamflow, as used in this report, refers to the depth to which the drainage area would be covered with water if all of the runoff for a given time period were distributed uniformly on it. (See also "Annual runoff")

Instantaneous discharge is the discharge at a particular instant of time. (See also "Discharge")

International Boundary Commission Survey Datum refers to a geodetic datum established at numerous monuments along the United States-Canada boundary by the International Boundary Commission.

Island, as used in this report, is a mid-channel bar that has permanent woody vegetation, is flooded once a year, on average, and remains stable except during large flood events.

Laboratory reporting level (LRL) generally is equal to twice the yearly determined long-term method detection level (LT-MDL). The LRL controls false negative error. The probability of falsely reporting a nondetection for a sample that contained an analyte at a concentration equal to or greater than the LRL is predicted to be less than or equal to 1 percent. The value of the LRL will be reported with a "less than" (<) remark code for samples in which the analyte was not detected. The National Water Quality Laboratory (NWQL) collects quality-control data from selected analytical methods on a continuing basis to determine LT-MDLs and to establish LRLs. These values are reevaluated annually on the basis of the most current quality-control data and, therefore, may change. The LRL replaces the term 'non-detection value' (NDV).

Land-surface datum (lsd) is a datum plane that is approximately at land surface at each ground-water observation well.

Latent heat flux (often used interchangeably with latent heat-flux density) is the amount of heat energy that converts water from liquid to vapor (evaporation) or from vapor to liquid (condensation) across a specified cross-sectional area per unit time. Usually expressed in watts per square meter.

Light-attenuation coefficient, also known as the extinction coefficient, is a measure of water clarity. Light is attenuated according to the Lambert-Beer equation:

$$I = I_o e^{-\lambda L},$$

where I_o is the source light intensity, I is the light intensity at length L (in meters) from the source, λ is the light-attenuation coefficient, and e is the base of the natural logarithm. The light-attenuation coefficient is defined as

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{L}\log_e \frac{I}{I_o}.$$

Lipid is any one of a family of compounds that are insoluble in water and that make up one of the principal components of living cells. Lipids include fats, oils, waxes, and steroids. Many environmental contaminants such as organochlorine pesticides are lipophilic.

Long-term method detection level (LT-MDL) is a detection level derived by determining the standard deviation of a minimum of 24 method detection limit (MDL) spike-sample measurements over an extended period of time. LT-MDL data are collected on a continuous basis to assess year-to-year variations in the LT-MDL. The LT-MDL controls false positive error. The chance of falsely reporting a concentration at or greater than the LT-MDL for a sample that did not contain the analyte is predicted to be less than or equal to 1 percent.

Low tide is the minimum height reached by each falling tide. The high-low and low-low tides are the higher and lower of the two low tides, respectively, of each tidal day. See NOAA Website: *http://www.csc.noaa.gov/text/glossary.html* (see "Low water")

Macrophytes are the macroscopic plants in the aquatic environment. The most common macrophytes are the rooted vascular plants that usually are arranged in zones in aquatic ecosystems and restricted in the area by the extent of illumination through the water and sediment deposition along the shoreline.

Mean concentration of suspended sediment (Daily mean suspended-sediment concentration) is the time-weighted concentration of suspended sediment passing a stream cross section during a given time period. (See also "Daily mean suspended-sediment concentration" and "Suspended-sediment concentration")

Mean discharge (MEAN) is the arithmetic mean of individual daily mean discharges during a specific period. (See also "Discharge")

Mean high or low tide is the average of all high or low tides, respectively, over a specific period.

Mean sea level is a local tidal datum. It is the arithmetic mean of hourly heights observed over the National Tidal Datum Epoch. Shorter series are specified in the name; for example, monthly mean sea level and yearly mean sea level. In order that they may be recovered when needed, such datums are referenced to fixed points known as benchmarks. (See also "Datum")

Measuring point (MP) is an arbitrary permanent reference point from which the distance to water surface in a well is measured to obtain water level.

Megahertz is a unit of frequency. One megahertz equals one million cycles per second.

Membrane filter is a thin microporous material of specific pore size used to filter bacteria, algae, and other very small particles from water.

Metamorphic stage refers to the stage of development that an organism exhibits during its transformation from an immature form to an adult form. This developmental process exists for most insects, and the degree of difference from the immature stage to the adult form varies from relatively slight to pronounced, with many intermediates. Examples of metamorphic stages of insects are egg-larva-adult or egg-nymph-adult.

Method code is a one-character code that identifies the analytical or field method used to determine a value stored in the National Water Information System (NWIS).

Method detection limit (MDL) is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99-percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero. It is determined from the analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte. At the MDL concentration, the risk of a false positive is predicted to be less than or equal to 1 percent.

Method of Cubatures is a method of computing discharge in tidal estuaries based on the conservation of mass equation.

Methylene blue active substances (MBAS) indicate the presence of detergents (anionic surfactants). The determination depends on

the formation of a blue color when methylene blue dye reacts with synthetic anionic detergent compounds.

Micrograms per gram (UG/G, μg/g) is a unit expressing the concentration of a chemical constituent as the mass (micrograms) of the element per unit mass (gram) of material analyzed.

Micrograms per kilogram (UG/KG, μg/kg) is a unit expressing the concentration of a chemical constituent as the mass (micrograms) of the constituent per unit mass (kilogram) of the material analyzed. One microgram per kilogram is equivalent to 1 part per billion.

Micrograms per liter (UG/L, μg/L) is a unit expressing the concentration of chemical constituents in water as mass (micrograms) of constituent per unit volume (liter) of water. One thousand micrograms per liter is equivalent to 1 milligram per liter. One microgram per liter is equivalent to 1 part per billion.

Microsiemens per centimeter (US/CM, μS/cm) is a unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution as measured between opposite faces of a centimeter cube of solution at a specified temperature. Siemens is the International System of Units nomenclature. It is synonymous with mhos and is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms.

Milligrams per liter (MG/L, mg/L) is a unit for expressing the concentration of chemical constituents in water as the mass (milligrams) of constituent per unit volume (liter) of water. Concentration of suspended sediment also is expressed in milligrams per liter and is based on the mass of dry sediment per liter of water-sediment mixture.

Minimum reporting level (MRL) is the smallest measured concentration of a constituent that may be reliably reported by using a given analytical method.

Miscellaneous site, miscellaneous station, or miscellaneous sampling site is a site where streamflow, sediment, and/or water-quality data or water-quality or sediment samples are collected once, or more often on a random or discontinuous basis to provide better areal coverage for defining hydrologic and water-quality conditions over a broad area in a river basin.

Most probable number (MPN) is an index of the number of coliform bacteria that, more probably than any other number, would give the results shown by the laboratory examination; it is not an actual enumeration. MPN is determined from the distribution of gas-positive cultures among multiple inoculated tubes.

Multiple-plate samplers are artificial substrates of known surface area used for obtaining benthic invertebrate samples. They consist of a series of spaced, hardboard plates on an eyebolt.

Nanograms per liter (NG/L, ng/L) is a unit expressing the concentration of chemical constituents in solution as mass (nanograms) of solute per unit volume (liter) of water. One million nanograms per liter is equivalent to 1 milligram per liter.

National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29) is a fixed reference adopted as a standard geodetic datum for elevations determined by leveling. It formerly was called "Sea Level Datum of 1929" or "mean sea level." Although the datum was derived from the mean sea level at 26 tide stations, it does not necessarily represent local mean sea level at any particular place. *See NOAA Web site: http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/faq.shtml#WhatVD29VD88* (See "North American Vertical Datum of 1988")

Natural substrate refers to any naturally occurring immersed or submersed solid surface, such as a rock or tree, upon which an organism lives. (See also "Substrate")

Nekton are the consumers in the aquatic environment and consist of large, free-swimming organisms that are capable of sustained, directed mobility.

Nonfilterable refers to the portion of the total residue retained by a filter.

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is the horizontal control datum for the United States that was defined by a location and azimuth on the Clarke spheroid of 1866.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is the horizontal control datum for the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Central America that is based on the adjustment of 250,000 points including 600 satellite Doppler stations that constrain the system to a geocentric origin. NAD 83 has been officially adopted as the legal horizontal datum for the United States by the Federal government.

North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88) is a fixed reference adopted as the official civilian vertical datum for elevations determined by Federal surveying and mapping activities in the United States. This datum was established in 1991 by minimum-constraint adjustment of the Canadian, Mexican, and United States first-order terrestrial leveling networks.

Open or screened interval is the length of unscreened opening or of well screen through which water enters a well, in feet below land surface.

Organic carbon (OC) is a measure of organic matter present in aqueous solution, suspension, or bottom sediment. May be reported as dissolved organic carbon (DOC), particulate organic carbon (POC), or total organic carbon (TOC).

Organic mass or volatile mass of a living substance is the difference between the dry mass and ash mass and represents the actual mass of the living matter. Organic mass is expressed in the same units as for ash mass and dry mass. (See also "Ash mass," "Biomass," and "Dry mass")

Organism count/area refers to the number of organisms collected and enumerated in a sample and adjusted to the number per area habitat, usually square meter (m^2), acre, or hectare. Periphyton, benthic organisms, and macrophytes are expressed in these terms.

Organism count/volume refers to the number of organisms collected and enumerated in a sample and adjusted to the number per sample volume, usually milliliter (mL) or liter (L). Numbers of planktonic organisms can be expressed in these terms.

Organochlorine compounds are any chemicals that contain carbon and chlorine. Organochlorine compounds that are important in investigations of water, sediment, and biological quality include certain pesticides and industrial compounds.

Parameter code is a 5-digit number used in the USGS computerized data system, National Water Information System (NWIS), to uniquely identify a specific constituent or property.

Partial-record station is a site where discrete measurements of one or more hydrologic parameters are obtained over a period of time without continuous data being recorded or computed. A common example is a crest-stage gage partial-record station at which only peak stages and flows are recorded.

Particle size is the diameter, in millimeters (mm), of a particle determined by sieve or sedimentation methods. The sedimentation method uses the principle of Stokes Law to calculate sediment particle sizes. Sedimentation methods (pipet, bottom-withdrawal tube, visual-accumulation tube, sedigraph) determine fall diameter of particles in either distilled water (chemically dispersed) or in native water (the river water at the time and point of sampling).

Particle-size classification, as used in this report, agrees with the recommendation made by the American Geophysical Union Subcommittee on Sediment Terminology. The classification is as follows:

Classification	Size (mm)	Method of analysis
Clay	>0.00024 - 0.004	Sedimentation
Silt	>0.004 - 0.062	Sedimentation
Sand	>0.062 - 2.0	Sedimentation/sieve
Gravel	>2.0 - 64.0	Sieve
Cobble	>64 - 256	Manual measurement
Boulder	>256	Manual measurement

The particle-size distributions given in this report are not necessarily representative of all particles in transport in the stream. For the sedimentation method, most of the organic matter is removed, and the sample is subjected to mechanical and chemical dispersion before analysis in distilled water. Chemical dispersion is not used for native water analysis.

Peak flow (peak stage) is an instantaneous local maximum value in the continuous time series of streamflows or stages, preceded by a period of increasing values and followed by a period of decreasing values. Several peak values ordinarily occur in a year. The maximum peak value in a year is called the annual peak; peaks lower than the annual peak are called secondary peaks. Occasionally, the annual peak may not be the maximum value for the year; in such cases, the maximum value occurs at midnight at the beginning or end of the year, on the recession from or rise toward a higher peak in the adjoining year. If values are recorded at a discrete series of times, the peak recorded value may be taken as an approximation of the true peak, which may occur between the recording instants. If the values are recorded with finite precision, a sequence of equal recorded values may occur at the peak; in this case, the first value is taken as the peak.

Percent composition or percent of total is a unit for expressing the ratio of a particular part of a sample or population to the total sample or population, in terms of types, numbers, weight, mass, or volume.

Percent shading is a measure of the amount of sunlight potentially reaching the stream. A clinometer is used to measure left and right bank canopy angles. These values are added together, divided by 180, and multiplied by 100 to compute percentage of shade.

Periodic-record station is a site where stage, discharge, sediment, chemical, physical, or other hydrologic measurements are made one or more times during a year but at a frequency insufficient to develop a daily record.

Periphyton is the assemblage of microorganisms attached to and living upon submerged solid surfaces. Although primarily consisting of algae, they also include bacteria, fungi, protozoa, rotifers, and other small organisms. Periphyton are useful indicators of water quality.

Pesticides are chemical compounds used to control undesirable organisms. Major categories of pesticides include insecticides, miticides, fungicides, herbicides, and rodenticides.

pH of water is the negative logarithm of the hydrogen-ion activity. Solutions with pH less than 7.0 standard units are termed "acidic," and solutions with a pH greater than 7.0 are termed "basic." Solutions with a pH of 7.0 are neutral. The presence and concentration of many dissolved chemical constituents found in water are affected, in part, by the hydrogen-ion activity of water. Biological processes including growth, distribution of organisms, and toxicity of the water to organisms also are affected, in part, by the hydrogen-ion activity of water.

Phytoplankton is the plant part of the plankton. They usually are microscopic, and their movement is subject to the water currents. Phytoplankton growth is dependent upon solar radiation and nutrient substances. Because they are able to incorporate as well as release materials to the surrounding water, the phytoplankton have a profound effect upon the quality of the water. They are the primary food producers in the aquatic environment and commonly are known as algae. (See also "Plankton")

Picocurie (PC, pCi) is one-trillionth (1×10^{-12}) of the amount of radioactive nuclide represented by a curie (Ci). A curie is the quantity of radioactive nuclide that yields 3.7×10^{10} radioactive disintegrations per second (dps). A picocurie yields 0.037 dps, or 2.22 dpm (disintegrations per minute).

Plankton is the community of suspended, floating, or weakly swimming organisms that live in the open water of lakes and rivers. Concentrations are expressed as a number of cells per milliliter (cells/mL) of sample.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are industrial chemicals that are mixtures of chlorinated biphenyl compounds having various percentages of chlorine. They are similar in structure to organochlorine insecticides.

Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs) are industrial chemicals that are mixtures of chlorinated naphthalene compounds. They have properties and applications similar to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and have been identified in commercial PCB preparations.

Pool, as used in this report, is a small part of a stream reach with little velocity, commonly with water deeper than surrounding areas.

Primary productivity is a measure of the rate at which new organic matter is formed and accumulated through photo-synthetic and chemosynthetic activity of producer organisms (chiefly, green plants). The rate of primary production is estimated by measuring the amount of oxygen released (oxygen method) or the amount of carbon assimilated (carbon method) by the plants.

Primary productivity (carbon method) is expressed as milligrams of carbon per area per unit time [mg C/(m^2/time)] for periphyton and macrophytes or per volume [mg C/(m^3/time)] for phytoplankton. The carbon method defines the amount of carbon dioxide consumed as measured by radioactive carbon (carbon-14). The carbon-14 method is of greater sensitivity than the oxygen light- and dark-bottle method and is preferred for use with unenriched water samples. Unit time may be either the hour or day, depending on the incubation period. (See also "Primary productivity")

Primary productivity (oxygen method) is expressed as milligrams of oxygen per area per unit time [mg O/(m^2/time)] for periphyton and macrophytes or per volume [mg O/(m^3/time)] for phytoplankton. The oxygen method defines production and respiration rates as estimated from changes in the measured dissolved-oxygen concentration. The oxygen light- and dark-bottle method is preferred if the rate of primary production is sufficient for accurate measurements to be made within 24 hours. Unit time may be either the hour or day, depending on the incubation period. (See also "Primary productivity")

Radioisotopes are isotopic forms of elements that exhibit radioactivity. Isotopes are varieties of a chemical element that differ in atomic weight but are very nearly alike in chemical properties. The difference arises because the atoms of the isotopic forms of an element differ in the number of neutrons in the nucleus; for example, ordinary chlorine is a mixture of isotopes having atomic weights of 35 and 37, and the natural mixture has an atomic weight of about 35.453. Many of the elements similarly exist as mixtures of isotopes, and a great many new isotopes have been produced in the operation of nuclear devices such as the cyclotron. There are 275 isotopes of the 81 stable elements, in addition to more than 800 radioactive isotopes.

Reach, as used in this report, is a length of stream that is chosen to represent a uniform set of physical, chemical, and biological conditions within a segment. It is the principal sampling unit for collecting physical, chemical, and biological data.

Recoverable is the amount of a given constituent that is in solution after a representative water sample has been extracted or digested. Complete recovery is not achieved by the extraction or digestion and thus the determination represents something less than 95 percent of the constituent present in the sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data, equivalent extraction or digestion procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different procedures are likely to produce different analytical results. (See also "Bed material")

Recurrence interval, also referred to as return period, is the average time, usually expressed in years, between occurrences of hydrologic events of a specified type (such as exceedances of a specified high flow or nonexceedance of a specified low flow). The terms "return period" and "recurrence interval" do not imply regular cyclic occurrence. The actual times between occurrences vary randomly, with most of the times being less than the average and a few being substantially greater than the average. For example, the 100-year flood is the flow rate that is exceeded by the annual maximum peak flow at intervals whose average length is 100 years (that is, once in 100 years, on average); almost two-thirds of all exceedances of the 100-year flood occur less than 100 years after the previous exceedance, half occur less than 70 years after the previous exceedance, and about one-eighth occur more than 200 years after the previous exceedance. Similarly, the 7-day, 10-year low flow ($7Q_{10}$) is the flow rate below which the annual minimum 7-day-mean flow dips at intervals whose average length is 10 years (that is, once in 10 years, on average); almost two-thirds of the nonexceedances of the $7Q_{10}$ occur less than 10 years after the previous nonexceedance, half occur less than 7 years after, and about one-eighth occur more than 20 years after the previous nonexceedance. The recurrence interval for annual events is the reciprocal of the annual probability of occurrence. Thus, the 100-year flood has a 1-percent chance of being exceeded by the maximum peak flow in any year, and there is a 10-percent chance in any year that the annual minimum 7-day-mean flow will be less than the $7Q_{10}$.

Replicate samples are a group of samples collected in a manner such that the samples are thought to be essentially identical in composition.

Return period (See "Recurrence interval")

Riffle, as used in this report, is a shallow part of the stream where water flows swiftly over completely or partially submerged obstructions to produce surface agitation.

River mileage is the curvilinear distance, in miles, measured upstream from the mouth along the meandering path of a stream channel in accordance with Bulletin No. 14 (October 1968) of the Water Resources Council and typically is used to denote location along a river.

Run, as used in this report, is a relatively shallow part of a stream with moderate velocity and little or no surface turbulence.

Runoff is the quantity of water that is discharged ("runs off") from a drainage basin during a given time period. Runoff data may be presented as volumes in acre-feet, as mean discharges per unit of drainage area in cubic feet per second per square mile, or as depths of water on the drainage basin in inches. (See also "Annual runoff")

Salinity is the total quantity of dissolved salts, measured by weight in parts per thousand. Values in this report are calculated from

specific conductance and temperature. Seawater has an average salinity of about 35 parts per thousand (for additional information, refer to: Miller, R.L., Bradford, W.L., and Peters, N.E., 1988, Specific conductance: theoretical considerations and application to analytical quality control: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2311, 16 p.)

Sea level, as used in this report, refers to one of the two commonly used national vertical datums (NGVD 1929 or NAVD 1988). See separate entries for definitions of these datums.

Sediment is solid material that originates mostly from disintegrated rocks; when transported by, suspended in, or deposited from water, it is referred to as "fluvial sediment." Sediment includes chemical and biochemical precipitates and decomposed organic material, such as humus. The quantity, characteristics, and cause of the occurrence of sediment in streams are affected by environmental and land-use factors. Some major factors are topography, soil characteristics, land cover, and depth and intensity of precipitation.

Sensible heat flux (often used interchangeably with latent sensible heat-flux density) is the amount of heat energy that moves by turbulent transport through the air across a specified cross-sectional area per unit time and goes to heating (cooling) the air. Usually expressed in watts per square meter.

Seven-day, 10-year low flow ($7Q_{10}$) is the discharge below which the annual 7-day minimum flow falls in 1 year out of 10 on the long-term average. The recurrence interval of the $7Q_{10}$ is 10 years; the chance that the annual 7-day minimum flow will be less than the $7Q_{10}$ is 10 percent in any given year. (See also "Annual 7-day minimum" and "Recurrence interval")

Shelves, as used in this report, are streambank features extending nearly horizontally from the flood plain to the lower limit of persistent woody vegetation.

Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) is the expression of relative activity of sodium ions in exchange reactions within soil and is an index of sodium or alkali hazard to the soil. Sodium hazard in water is an index that can be used to evaluate the suitability of water for irrigating crops.

Soil heat flux (often used interchangeably with soil heat-flux density) is the amount of heat energy that moves by conduction across a specified cross-sectional area of soil per unit time and goes to heating (or cooling) the soil. Usually expressed in watts per square meter.

Soil-water content is the water lost from the soil upon drying to constant mass at 105 °C; expressed either as mass of water per unit mass of dry soil or as the volume of water per unit bulk volume of soil.

Specific electrical conductance (conductivity) is a measure of the capacity of water (or other media) to conduct an electrical current. It is expressed in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 °C. Specific electrical conductance is a function of the types and quantity of dissolved substances in water and can be used for approximating the dissolved-solids content of the water. Commonly, the con-

centration of dissolved solids (in milligrams per liter) is from 55 to 75 percent of the specific conductance (in microsiemens). This relation is not constant from stream to stream, and it may vary in the same source with changes in the composition of the water.

Stable isotope ratio (per MIL) is a unit expressing the ratio of the abundance of two radioactive isotopes. Isotope ratios are used in hydrologic studies to determine the age or source of specific water, to evaluate mixing of different water, as an aid in determining reaction rates, and other chemical or hydrologic processes.

Stage (See "Gage height")

Stage-discharge relation is the relation between the water-surface elevation, termed stage (gage height), and the volume of water flowing in a channel per unit time.

Streamflow is the discharge that occurs in a natural channel. Although the term "discharge" can be applied to the flow of a canal, the word "streamflow" uniquely describes the discharge in a surface stream course. The term "streamflow" is more general than "runoff" as streamflow may be applied to discharge whether or not it is affected by diversion or regulation.

Substrate is the physical surface upon which an organism lives.

Substrate embeddedness class is a visual estimate of riffle streambed substrate larger than gravel that is surrounded or covered by fine sediment (<2 mm, sand or finer). Below are the class categories expressed as the percentage covered by fine sediment:

0	no gravel or larger substrate		3	26-50 percent
1	> 75 percent		4	5-25 percent
2	51-75 percent		5	< 5 percent

Surface area of a lake is that area (acres) encompassed by the boundary of the lake as shown on USGS topographic maps, or other available maps or photographs. Because surface area changes with lake stage, surface areas listed in this report represent those determined for the stage at the time the maps or photographs were obtained.

Surficial bed material is the upper surface (0.1 to 0.2 foot) of the bed material that is sampled using U.S. Series Bed-Material Samplers.

Surrogate is an analyte that behaves similarly to a target analyte, but that is highly unlikely to occur in a sample. A surrogate is added to a sample in known amounts before extraction and is measured with the same laboratory procedures used to measure the target analyte. Its purpose is to monitor method performance for an individual sample.

Suspended is the amount (concentration) of undissolved material in a water-sediment mixture. Most commonly refers to that material retained on a 0.45-micrometer filter.

Suspended, recoverable is the amount of a given constituent that is in solution after the part of a representative water-suspended sediment sample that is retained on a 0.45-micrometer filter has been extracted or digested. Complete recovery is not achieved by the

extraction or digestion procedures and thus the determination represents less than 95 percent of the constituent present in the sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data, equivalent extraction or digestion procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different procedures are likely to produce different analytical results. (See also "Suspended")

Suspended sediment is sediment carried in suspension by the turbulent components of the fluid or by the Brownian movement (a law of physics). (See also "Sediment")

Suspended-sediment concentration is the velocity-weighted concentration of suspended sediment in the sampled zone (from the water surface to a point approximately 0.3 foot above the bed) expressed as milligrams of dry sediment per liter of water-sediment mixture (mg/L). The analytical technique uses the mass of all of the sediment and the net weight of the water-sediment mixture in a sample to compute the suspended-sediment concentration. (See also "Sediment" and "Suspended sediment")

Suspended-sediment discharge (tons/d) is the rate of sediment transport, as measured by dry mass or volume, that passes a cross section in a given time. It is calculated in units of tons per day as follows: concentration (mg/L) x discharge (ft³/s) x 0.0027. (See also "Sediment," "Suspended sediment," and "Suspended-sediment concentration")

Suspended-sediment load is a general term that refers to a given characteristic of the material in suspension that passes a point during a specified period of time. The term needs to be qualified, such as "annual suspended-sediment load" or "sand-size suspended-sediment load," and so on. It is not synonymous with either suspended-sediment discharge or concentration. (See also "Sediment")

Suspended solids, total residue at 105 ˚C concentration is the concentration of inorganic and organic material retained on a filter, expressed as milligrams of dry material per liter of water (mg/L). An aliquot of the sample is used for this analysis.

Suspended, total is the total amount of a given constituent in the part of a water-sediment sample that is retained on a 0.45-micrometer membrane filter. This term is used only when the analytical procedure assures measurement of at least 95 percent of the constituent determined. Knowledge of the expected form of the constituent in the sample, as well as the analytical methodology used, is required to determine when the results should be reported as "suspended, total." Determinations of "suspended, total" constituents are made either by directly analyzing portions of the suspended material collected on the filter or, more commonly, by difference, on the basis of determinations of (1) dissolved and (2) total concentrations of the constituent. (See also "Suspended")

Synoptic studies are short-term investigations of specific water-quality conditions during selected seasonal or hydro-logic periods to provide improved spatial resolution for critical water-quality conditions. For the period and conditions sampled, they assess the spatial distribution of selected water-quality conditions in relation to causative factors, such as land use and contaminant sources.

Taxa (Species) richness is the number of species (taxa) present in a defined area or sampling unit.

Taxonomy is the division of biology concerned with the classification and naming of organisms. The classification of organisms is based upon a hierarchial scheme beginning with Kingdom and ending with Species at the base. The higher the classification level, the fewer features the organisms have in common. For example, the taxonomy of a particular mayfly, *Hexagenia limbata,* is the following:

Kingdom:	Animal
Phylum:	Arthropeda
Class:	Insecta
Order:	Ephemeroptera
Family:	Ephemeridae
Genus:	*Hexagenia*
Species:	*Hexagenia limbata*

Thalweg is the line formed by connecting points of minimum streambed elevation (deepest part of the channel).

Thermograph is an instrument that continuously records variations of temperature on a chart. The more general term "temperature recorder" is used in the table descriptions and refers to any instrument that records temperature whether on a chart, a tape, or any other medium.

Time-weighted average is computed by multiplying the number of days in the sampling period by the concentrations of individual constituents for the corresponding period and dividing the sum of the products by the total number of days. A time-weighted average represents the composition of water resulting from the mixing of flow proportionally to the duration of the concentration.

Tons per acre-foot (T/acre-ft) is the dry mass (tons) of a constituent per unit volume (acre-foot) of water. It is computed by multiplying the concentration of the constituent, in milligrams per liter, by 0.00136.

Tons per day (T/DAY, tons/d) is a common chemical or sediment discharge unit. It is the quantity of a substance in solution, in suspension, or as bedload that passes a stream section during a 24-hour period. It is equivalent to 2,000 pounds per day, or 0.9072 metric ton per day.

Total is the amount of a given constituent in a representative whole-water (unfiltered) sample, regardless of the constituent's physical or chemical form. This term is used only when the analytical procedure assures measurement of at least 95 percent of the constituent present in both the dissolved and suspended phases of the sample. A knowledge of the expected form of the constituent in the sample, as well as the analytical methodology used, is required to judge when the results should be reported as "total." (Note that the word "total" does double duty here, indicating both that the sample consists of a water-suspended sediment mixture and that the analytical method determined at least 95 percent of the constituent in the sample.)

Total coliform bacteria are a particular group of bacteria that are used as indicators of possible sewage pollution. This group includes coliforms that inhabit the intestine of warmblooded animals and those that inhabit soils. They are characterized as aerobic or facultative anaerobic, gram-negative, nonspore-forming, rod-shaped bacteria that ferment lactose with gas formation within 48 hours at 35 °C. In the laboratory, these bacteria are defined as all the organisms that produce colonies with a golden-green metallic sheen within 24 hours when incubated at 35 °C plus or minus 1.0 °C on M-Endo medium (nutrient medium for bacterial growth). Their concentrations are expressed as number of colonies per 100 milliliters of sample. (See also "Bacteria")

Total discharge is the quantity of a given constituent, measured as dry mass or volume, that passes a stream cross section per unit of time. When referring to constituents other than water, this term needs to be qualified, such as "total sediment discharge," "total chloride discharge," and so on.

Total in bottom material is the amount of a given constituent in a representative sample of bottom material. This term is used only when the analytical procedure assures measurement of at least 95 percent of the constituent determined. A knowledge of the expected form of the constituent in the sample, as well as the analytical methodology used, is required to judge when the results should be reported as "total in bottom material."

Total length (fish) is the straight-line distance from the anterior point of a fish specimen's snout, with the mouth closed, to the posterior end of the caudal (tail) fin, with the lobes of the caudal fin squeezed together.

Total load refers to all of a constituent in transport. When referring to sediment, it includes suspended load plus bed load.

Total organism count is the number of organisms collected and enumerated in any particular sample. (See also "Organism count/volume")

Total recoverable is the amount of a given constituent in a whole-water sample after a sample has been digested by a method (usually using a dilute acid solution) that results in dissolution of only readily soluble substances. Complete dissolution of all particulate matter is not achieved by the digestion treatment, and thus the determination represents something less than the "total" amount (that is, less than 95 percent) of the constituent present in the dissolved and suspended phases of the sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data for whole-water samples, equivalent digestion procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different digestion procedures may produce different analytical results.

Total sediment discharge is the mass of suspended-sediment plus bed-load transport, measured as dry weight, that passes a cross section in a given time. It is a rate and is reported as tons per day. (See also "Bedload," "Bedload discharge," "Sediment," "Suspended sediment," and "Suspended-sediment concentration")

Total sediment load or **total load** is the sediment in transport as bedload and suspended-sediment load. The term may be qualified, such as "annual suspended-sediment load" or "sand-size suspended-sediment load," and so on. It differs from total sediment discharge in that load refers to the material, whereas discharge refers to the quantity of material, expressed in units of mass per unit time. (See also "Sediment," "Suspended-sediment load," and "Total load")

Transect, as used in this report, is a line across a stream perpendicular to the flow and along which measurements are taken, so that morphological and flow characteristics along the line are described from bank to bank. Unlike a cross section, no attempt is made to determine known elevation points along the line.

Turbidity is an expression of the optical properties of a liquid that causes light rays to be scattered and absorbed rather than transmitted in straight lines through water. Turbidity, which can make water appear cloudy or muddy, is caused by the presence of suspended and dissolved matter, such as clay, silt, finely divided organic matter, plankton and other microscopic organisms, organic acids, and dyes (ASTM International, 2003, D1889–00 Standard test method for turbidity of water, *in* ASTM International, Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Water and Environmental Technology, v. 11.01: West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, 6 p.). The color of water, whether resulting from dissolved compounds or suspended particles, can affect a turbidity measurement. To ensure that USGS turbidity data can be understood and interpreted properly within the context of the instrument used and site conditions encountered, data from each instrument type are stored and reported in the National Water Information System (NWIS) using parameter codes and measurement reporting units that are specific to the instrument type, with specific instruments designated by the method code. The respective measurement units, many of which also are in use internationally, fall into two categories: (1) the designations NTU, NTRU, BU, AU, and NTMU signify the use of a broad spectrum incident light in the wavelength range of 400-680 nanometers (nm), but having different light detection configurations; (2) The designations FNU, FNRU, FBU, FAU, and FNMU generally signify an incident light in the range between 780-900 nm, also with varying light detection configurations. These reporting units are equivalent when measuring a calibration solution (for example, formazin or polymer beads), but their respective instruments may not produce equivalent results for environmental samples. Specific reporting units are as follows:

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): white or broadband [400-680 nm] light source, 90 degree detection angle, one detector.

NTRU (Nephelometric Turbidity Ratio Units): white or broadband [400-680 nm] light source, 90 degree detection angle, multiple detectors with ratio compensation.

BU (Backscatter Units): white or broadband [400-680 nm] light source, 30 15 degree detection angle (backscatter).

AU (Attenuation Units): white or broadband [400-680 nm] light source, 180 degree detection angle (attenuation).

NTMU (Nephelometric Turbidity Multibeam Units): white or broadband [400-680 nm] light source, multiple light sources, detectors at 90 degrees and possibly other angles to each beam.

FNU (Formazin Nephelometric Units): near infrared [780-900 nm] or monochrome light source, 90 degree detection angle, one detector.

FNRU (Formazin Nephelometric Ratio Units): near infrared [780-900 nm] or monochrome light source, 90 degree detection angle, multiple detectors, ratio compensation.

FBU (Formazin Backscatter Units): near infrared [780-900 nm] or monochrome light source, 30 15degree detection angle.

FAU (Formazin Attenuation Units): near infrared [780-900 nm] light source, 180 degree detection angle.

FNMU (Formazin Nephelometric Multibeam Units): near infrared [780-900 nm] or monochrome light source, multiple light sources, detectors at 90 degrees and possibly other angles to each beam.

For more information please see http://water.usgs.gov/owq/FieldManual/Chapter6/6.7_contents.html.

Ultraviolet (UV) absorbance (absorption) at 254 or 280 nanometers is a measure of the aggregate concentration of the mixture of UV absorbing organic materials dissolved in the analyzed water, such as lignin, tannin, humic substances, and various aromatic compounds. UV absorbance (absorption) at 254 or 280 nanometers is measured in UV absorption units per centimeter of path length of UV light through a sample.

Unconfined aquifer is an aquifer whose upper surface is a water table free to fluctuate under atmospheric pressure. (See "Water-table aquifer")

Unfiltered pertains to the constituents in an unfiltered, representative water-suspended sediment sample.

Unfiltered, recoverable is the amount of a given constituent in a representative water-suspended sediment sample that has been extracted or digested. Complete recovery is not achieved by the extraction or digestion treatment and thus the determination represents less than 95 percent of the constituent present in the sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data, equivalent extraction or digestion procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different procedures are likely to produce different analytical results.

Vertical datum (See "Datum")

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are organic compounds that can be isolated from the water phase of a sample by purging the water sample with inert gas, such as helium, and, subsequently, analyzed by gas chromatography. Many VOCs are human-made chemicals that are used and produced in the manufacture of paints, adhesives, petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, and refrigerants. They often are components of fuels, solvents, hydraulic fluids, paint thinners, and dry-cleaning agents commonly used in urban settings. VOC contamination of drinking-water supplies is a human-health concern because many are toxic and are known or suspected human carcinogens.

Watershed (See "Drainage basin")

Water table is that surface in a ground-water body at which the water pressure is equal to the atmospheric pressure.

Water-table aquifer is an unconfined aquifer within which the water table is found.

Water year in USGS reports dealing with surface-water supply is the 12-month period October 1 through September 30. The water year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends and which includes 9 of the 12 months. Thus, the year ending September 30, 2002, is called the "2002 water year."

WDR is used as an abbreviation for "Water-Data Report" in the REVISED RECORDS paragraph to refer to State annual hydrologic-data reports. (WRD was used as an abbreviation for "Water-Resources Data" in reports published prior to 1976.)

Weighted average is used in this report to indicate discharge-weighted average. It is computed by multiplying the discharge for a sampling period by the concentrations of individual constituents for the corresponding period and dividing the sum of the products by the sum of the discharges. A discharge-weighted average approximates the composition of water that would be found in a reservoir containing all the water passing a given location during the water year after thorough mixing in the reservoir.

Wet mass is the mass of living matter plus contained water. (See also "Biomass" and "Dry mass")

Wet weight refers to the weight of animal tissue or other substance including its contained water. (See also "Dry weight")

WSP is used as an acronym for "Water-Supply Paper" in reference to previously published reports.

Zooplankton is the animal part of the plankton. Zooplankton are capable of extensive movements within the water column and often are large enough to be seen with the unaided eye. Zooplankton are secondary consumers feeding upon bacteria, phytoplankton, and detritus. Because they are the grazers in the aquatic environment, the zooplankton are a vital part of the aquatic food web. The zooplankton community is dominated by small crustaceans and rotifers. (See also "Plankton")

Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the U.S. Geological Survey

The USGS publishes a series of manuals, the Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, describing procedures for planning and conducting specialized work in water-resources investigations. The material is grouped under major subject headings called books and is further divided into sections and chapters. For example, section A of book 3 (Applications of Hydraulics) pertains to surface water. The chapter, the unit of publication, is limited to a narrow field of subject matter. This format permits flexibility in revision and publication as the need arises.

Reports in the Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations series, which are listed below, are online at *http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/*. Printed copies are for sale by the USGS, Information Services, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225 (authorized agent of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office), telephone 1-888-ASK-USGS. Please telephone 1-888-ASK-USGS for current prices, and refer to the title, book number, chapter number, and mention the "U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations." Products can then be ordered by telephone, or online at http://www.usgs.gov/sales.html, or by FAX to (303)236-469 of an order form available online at *http://mac.usgs.gov/isb/pubs/forms/*. Prepayment by major credit card or by a check or money order payable to the "U.S. Geological Survey" is required.

Book 1. Collection of Water Data by Direct Measurement

Section D. Water Quality

1–D1.*Water temperature—Influential factors, field measurement, and data presentation*, by H.H. Stevens, Jr., J.F. Ficke, and G.F. Smoot: USGS–TWRI book 1, chap. D1. 1975. 65 p.
1–D2.*Guidelines for collection and field analysis of ground-water samples for selected unstable constituents*, by W.W. Wood: USGS–TWRI book 1, chap. D2. 1976. 24 p.

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2–D1.*Application of surface geophysics to ground-water investigations,* by A.A.R. Zohdy, G.P. Eaton, and D.R. Mabey: USGS–TWRI book 2, chap. D1. 1974. 116 p.
2–D2.*Application of seismic-refraction techniques to hydrologic studies,* by F.P. Haeni: USGS–TWRI book 2, chap. D2. 1988. 86 p.

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Section F. Drilling and Sampling Methods

2–F1.*Application of drilling, coring, and sampling techniques to test holes and wells*, by Eugene Shuter and W.E. Teasdale: USGS–TWRI book 2, chap. F1. 1989. 97 p.

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Section A. Surface-Water Techniques

3–A1.*General field and office procedures for indirect discharge measurements,* by M.A. Benson and Tate Dalrymple: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A1. 1967. 30 p.

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3–A9.*Measurement of time of travel in streams by dye tracing,* by F.A. Kilpatrick and J.F. Wilson, Jr.: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A9. 1989. 27 p.

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3–B2.*Introduction to ground-water hydraulics, a programed text for self-instruction*, by G.D. Bennett: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. B2. 1976. 172 p.

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3–B4.*Regression modeling of ground-water flow,* by R.L. Cooley and R.L. Naff: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. B4. 1990. 232 p.

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3–B7.*Analytical solutions for one-, two-, and three-dimensional solute transport in ground-water systems with uniform flow,* by E.J. Wexler: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. B7. 1992. 190 p.

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3–C2.*Field methods for measurement of fluvial sediment*, by T.K. Edwards and G.D. Glysson: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. C2. 1999. 89 p.

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4–A2.*Frequency curves,* by H.C. Riggs: USGS–TWRI book 4, chap. A2. 1968. 15 p.

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5–C1.*Laboratory theory and methods for sediment analysis*, by H.P. Guy: USGS–TWRI book 5, chap. C1. 1969. 58 p.

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6–A1.*A modular three-dimensional finite-difference ground-water flow model*, by M.G. McDonald and A.W. Harbaugh: USGS–TWRI book 6, chap. A1. 1988. 586 p.

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6–A7.*User's guide to SEAWAT: A computer program for simulation of three-dimensional variable-density ground-water flow*, by Weixing Guo and Christian D. Langevin: USGS–TWRI book 6, chap. A7. 2002. 77 p.

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7–C1.*Finite difference model for aquifer simulation in two dimensions with results of numerical experiments,* by P.C. Trescott, G.F. Pinder, and S.P. Larson: USGS–TWRI book 7, chap. C1. 1976. 116 p.

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9–A1.*National field manual for the collection of water-quality data: Preparations for water sampling*, by F.D. Wilde, D.B. Radtke, Jacob Gibs, and R.T. Iwatsubo: USGS–TWRI book 9, chap. A1. 1998. 47 p.
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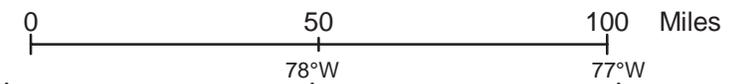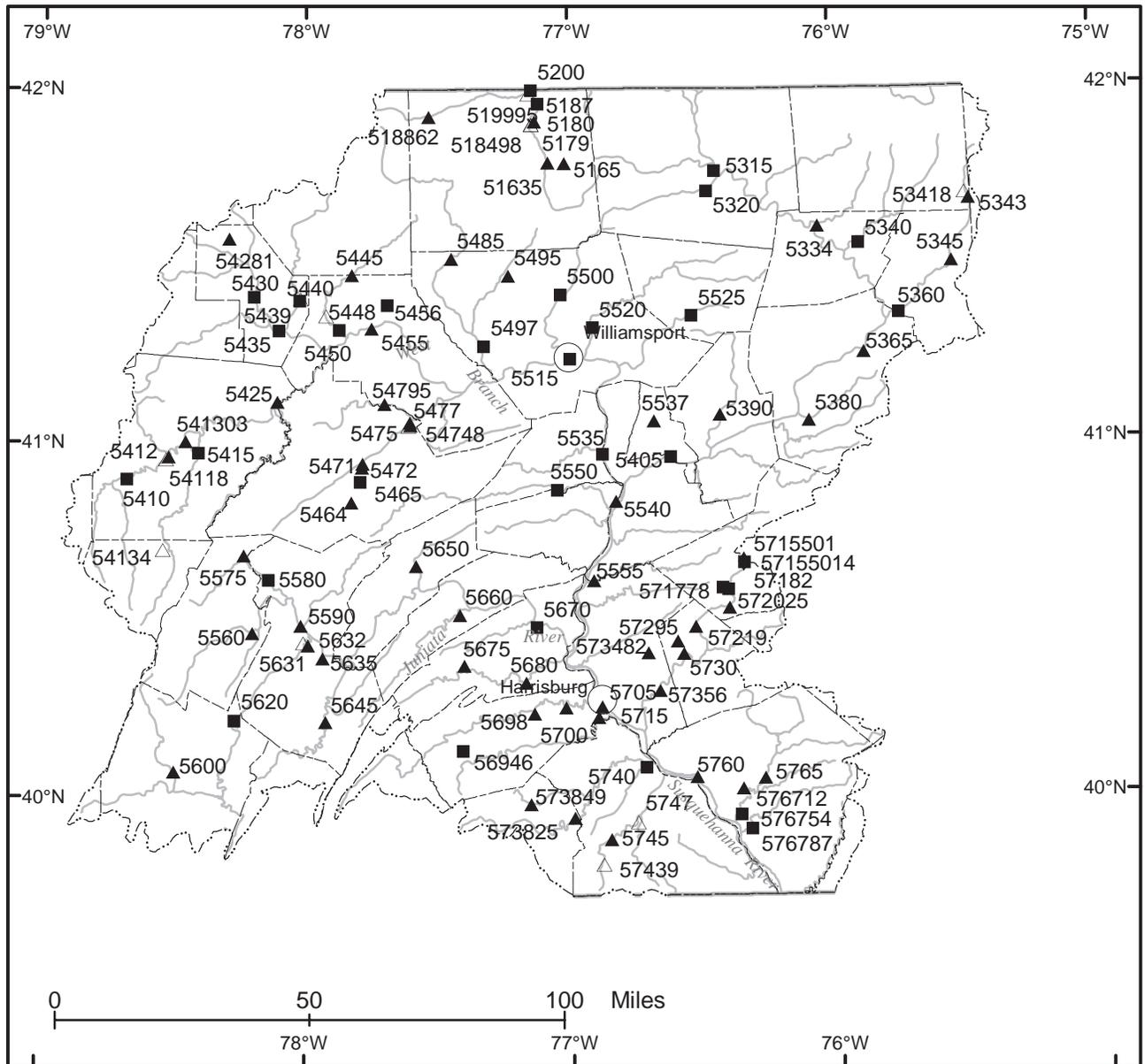9–A6.*National field manual for the collection of water-quality data: Field measurements*, edited by F.D. Wilde and D.B. Radtke: USGS–TWRI book 9, chap. A6. 1998. Variously paginated.
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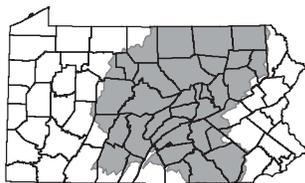9–A8.*National field manual for the collection of water-quality data: Bottom-material samples*, by D.B. Radtke: USGS–TWRI book 9, chap. A8. 1998. 48 p.
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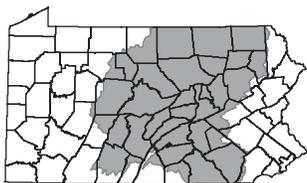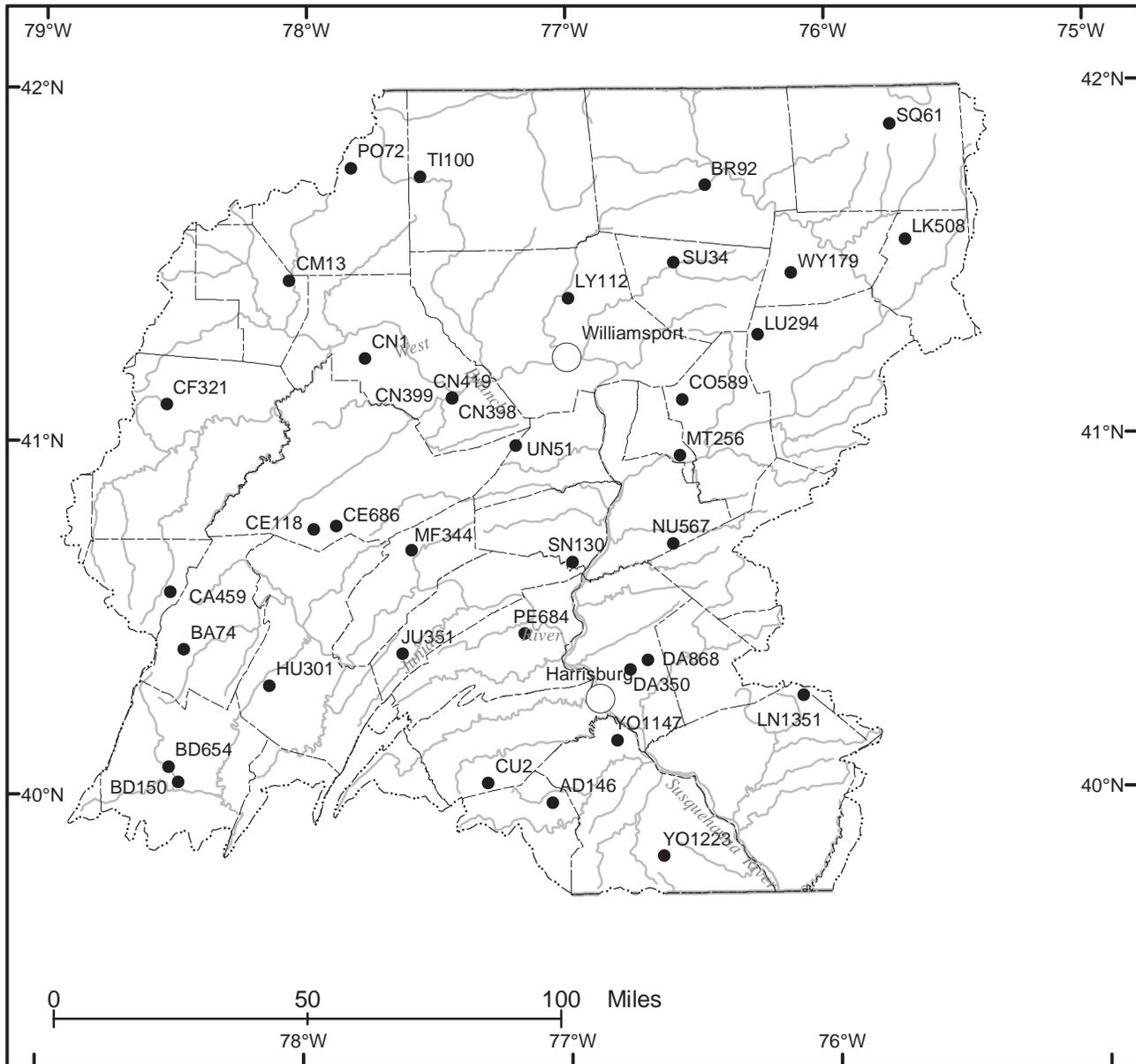
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN

Figure 5.--Location of continuous-record data-collection stations, Susquehanna River Basin.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN
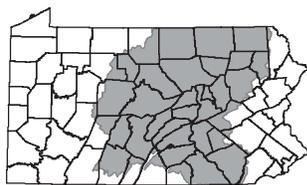
NOTE: Downstream station numbers
are abbreviated; the first two digits
(part number) and the last two digits
(if zeros) are omitted (for example,
station number 01570280 is shown
as 57028, and station number
01577500 is shown as 5775).

Figure 6.--Location of continuous-record network observation wells, Susquehanna River Basin.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN

Figure 7.--Location of partial-record data-collection stations, Susquehanna River Basin.

POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

EXPLANATION

▲   Continuous-record streamflow station

▼   Partial-record streamflow station

♦   Partial-record streamflow and water-quality station
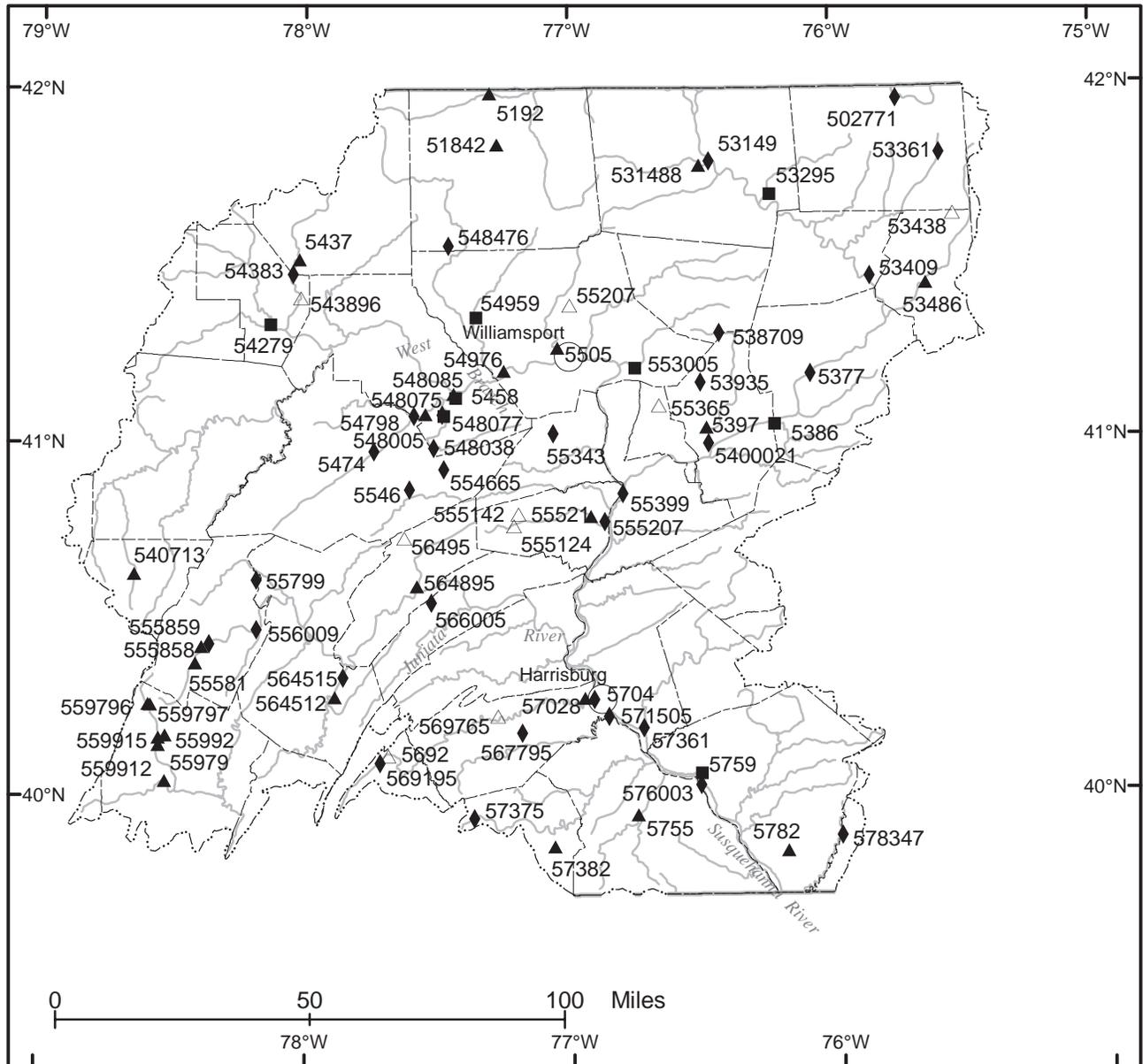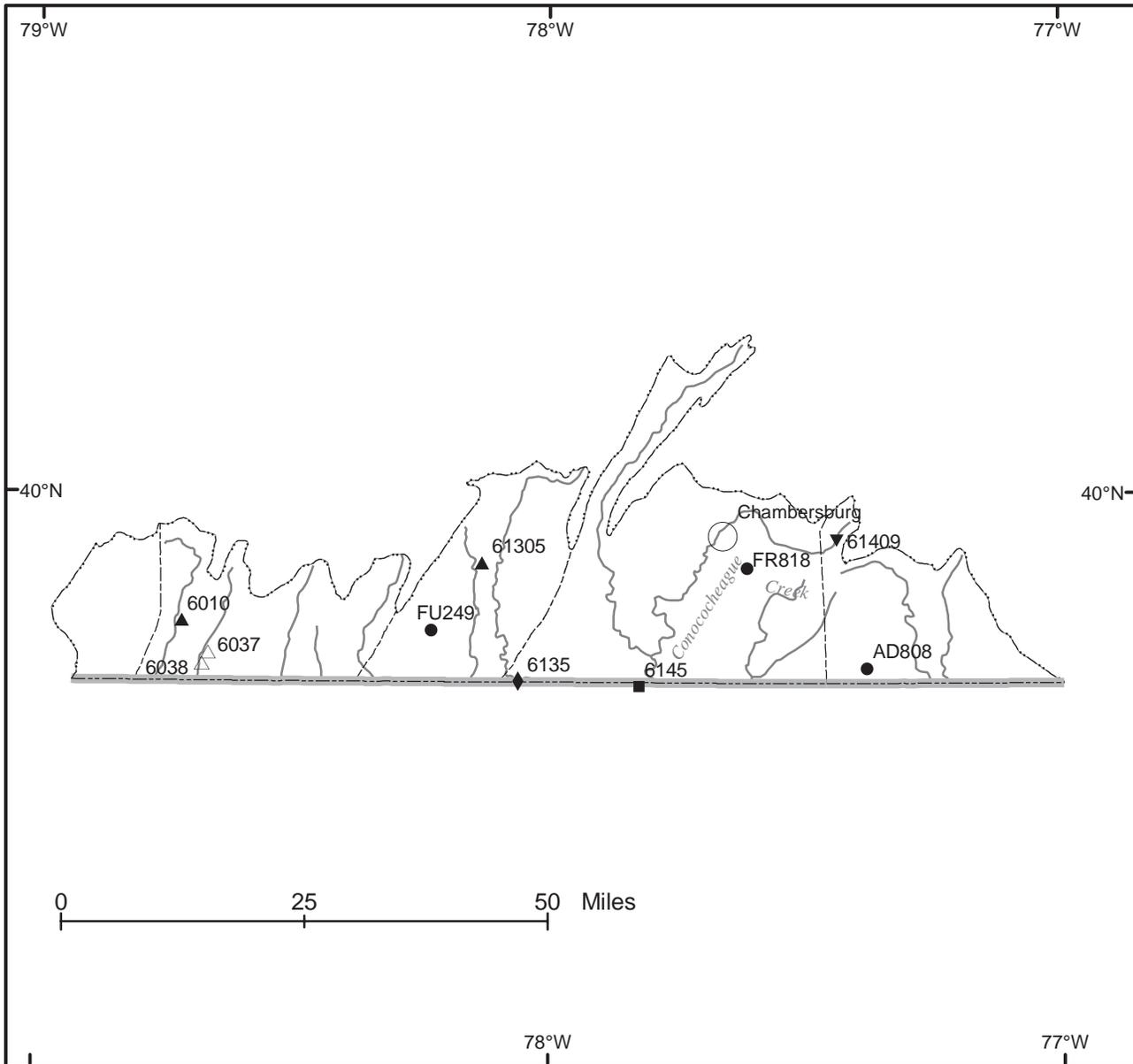
■   Water-quality station

●   Observation well

△   Lake

NOTE: Downstream station numbers are abbreviated; the first two digits (part number) and the last two digits (if zeros) are omitted (for example, station number 01613050 is shown as 61305, and station number 01613500 is shown as 6135).
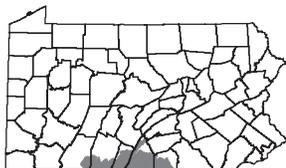
Figure 8.--Location of continuous- and partial-record data-collection stations, Potomac River Basin.

SPECIAL NOTES, REMARK CODES, AND SELECTED CONSTITUENT DEFINITIONS

****

NOTES--Traditionally, dissolved trace-element concentrations have been reported at the microgram per liter(µG/L) level. Recent evidence, mostly from large rivers, indicates that actual dissolved-phase concentrations for a number of trace elements are within the range of 10's to 100's of nanograms per liter (ng/L). Data above the µG/L level should be viewed with caution. Such data may actually represent elevated environmental concentrations from natural or human causes; however, these data could reflect contamination introduced during sampling, processing, or analysis. To confidently produce dissolved trace-element data with insignificant contamination, the U.S. Geological Survey began using new trace-element protocols at some stations in water year 1994. Full implementation of the protocols took place during the 1995 water year.

--Sample handling procedures at all **National Trends Network** stations were changed substantially on January 11, 1994, in order to reduce contamination from the sample shipping container. The data for samples before and after that date are different and not directly comparable. A tabular summary of the differences based on a special intercomparison study, is available from the NADP/ NTN Coordination Office, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523 (Telephone: 303-491-5643).

--In March 1989 a bias was discovered in the turbidimetric method for sulfate analysis for those samples analyzed by the U.S. Geological Survey National Water-Quality Laboratory indicating that values below 75 mg/L have a median positive bias of 2 mg/ L above the true value for the period between 1982 and 1989.

--**Methylene blue active substance (MBAS)** determinations made from January 1, 1970, through August 29, 1993, at the National Water Quality Laboratory in Denver (Analyzing Agency Code 80020) are positively biased. These data can be corrected on the basis of the following equation, if concentrations of dissolved nitrate plus nitrite, as nitrogen, and dissolved chloride, determined concurrently with the MBAS data are applied:

MBASCOR = M - 0.0088N - 0.00019C

where:

MBASCOR = corrected MBAS concentration, in mg/L;
M = reported MBAS concentration, in mg/L;
N = dissolved nitrate plus nitrite, as nitrogen, in mg/L; and
C = dissolved chloride concentration, in mg/L.

The detection limit of the new method is 0.02 mg/L, whereas the detection limit for the old method was 0.01 mg/L. A detection limit of 0.02 mg/L should be used with corrected MBAS data from January 1, 1970, through August 29, 1993.

****

Remark Codes.--The following remark codes may appear with the data tables in this report:

PRINTED OUTPUT	REMARK
E,e	Estimated value.
>	Actual value is known to be greater than the value shown.
<	Actual value is known to be less than the value shown.
M	Presence of material verified, but not quantified.
N	Presumptive evidence of presence of material.
U	Material specifically analyzed for, but not detected.
A	Value is an average.
V	Analyte was detected in both the environmental sample and the associated blanks.
S	Most probable value.

****

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED TO DEFINE SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES (partial listing)

(71999) SAMPLE PURPOSE CODES: **(84164) SAMPLER TYPE: (partial list)**

10--Routine	110--Sewage sampler
15--NAWQA	
20--NASQAN	3011--US D-77
30--Benchmark	
50--GW Network	3035--DH-76 Trace metal sampler with teflon gasket and nozzle

(82398) SAMPLE METHOD CODES: 3039--D-77 Trace metal

10--Equal width increment	3040--D-77 Trace metal modified teflon bag sampler
20--Equal discharge increment	
30--Single vertical	
40--Multiple verticals	3045--DH-81 with Teflon cap and nozzle
50--Point sample	
70--Grab sample	
120--Velocity integrated	8010--Other (other than a defined sampler type)
4040--Submersible pump	

SPECIAL NOTES, REMARK CODES AND SELECTED CONSTITUENT DEFINITIONS--Continued

Explanation of selected abbreviations used in constituent definitions in water-quality tables:

AC-FT	acre-feet
BOT MAT	bottom material (Unconsolidated material of which a streambed, lake, pond, reservoir, or estuary bottom is composed.)
COLS/100 ML	colonies per 100 milliliters
DIS	dissolved
FET	fixed end-point titration
FLD	field (Measurement determined at field site.)
F/S	feet per second
G/M	gallons per minute
G/SQM; MG/M2	grams or milligrams per square meter
IT	incremental titration
KF AGAR	nutrient medium for growth of fecal streptococcal bacteria
μG/L	micrograms per liter
μS/CM	microsiemens per centimeter
MG/L	milligrams per liter
MG/M2	milligrams per square meter
MM OF HG	millimeters of mercury
NONCARB	noncarbonate
NTU	nephelometric turbidity unit
PCI/L	picocuries per liter
REC	recoverable
TOT	total
T/DAY	tons per day
WH IT	whole water, incremental titration (Alkalinity, bicarbonate, and carbonate as determined by incremental titration of unfiltered water at the field site.)
2 SIGMA	Counting statistic that represents error in the reported radon, uranium, or tritium value caused by variations in sample counting, background radiation, volume of sample, and decay since sample was collected.
0.7μ GF	0.7 micron glass-fiber filter (Water filtered through a glass-fiber membrane filter with openings that are 0.7 microns in size.)

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(00027) AGENCY COLLECTING SAMPLE CODES: (partial listing)

1028 --U.S. Geological Survey

(00028) AGENCY ANALYZING SAMPLE CODES: (partial listing)

1028 --U.S. Geological Survey
80020 --U.S. Geological Survey, National Water-Quality Laboratory, Denver, Colorado
9813 --Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
83613 --USGS Water Science Center, Water-Quality Laboratory, Troy, New York

MEDIUM CODES: (partial listing)

9-- Surface water.
6--Ground water.
R-- Quality-control sample. Surface water.
S--Quality-control sample, Ground water.
Q-- Quality-control sample. Artificial.