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Water Resources Data Kentucky Water Year 1995

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WATER-DATA REPORT KY-95-1

Prepared in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Kentucky and with other agencies

CALENDAR FOR WATER YEAR 1995

1994

OCTOBER

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1995

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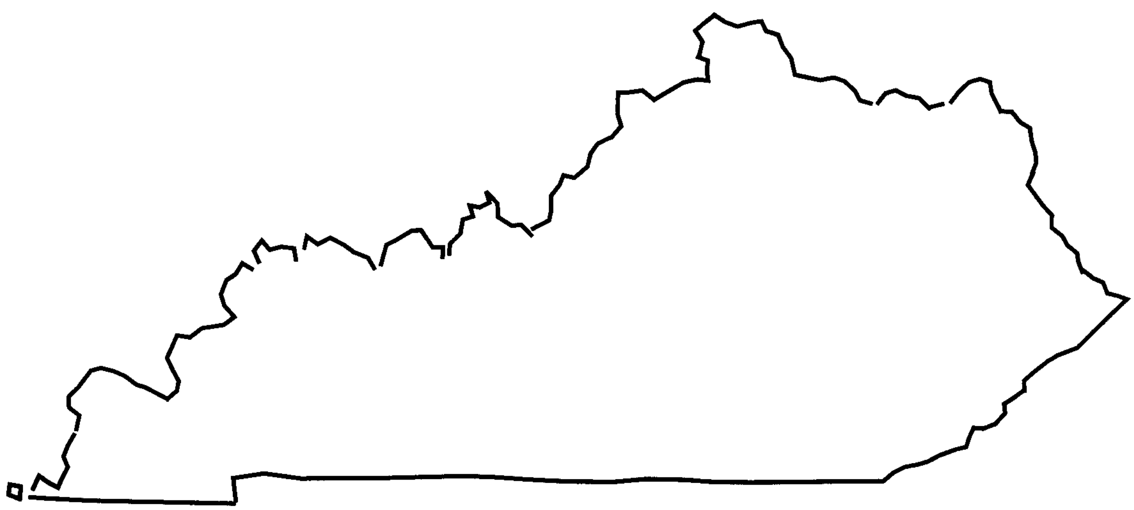
Water Resources Data Kentucky Water Year 1995

by D.L. McClain, F.D. Byrd, and A.C. Brown



U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WATER-DATA REPORT KY-95-1
Prepared in cooperation with the Commonwealth of
Kentucky and with other agencies

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BRUCE BABBITT, Secretary

U.S. Geological Survey
Gordon P. Eaton, Director

For additional information write to:

District Chief, Water Resources Division
U.S. Geological Survey
2301 Bradley Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky 40217-1807

1995

PREFACE

This volume of the annual hydrologic data report of Kentucky 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 water quality 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.

This report is the culmination of a concerted effort by dedicated personnel of the U.S. Geological Survey who collected, compiled, analyzed, verified, and organized the data, and who typed, edited, and assembled the report. The authors had primary responsibility for assuring that the information contained herein is accurate, complete, and adheres to Survey policy and established guidelines. Most of the data were collected, computed, and processed from the District and field offices.

The data were collected, computed, and processed by the following personnel:

H.C. Allen	B.J. Fink	B.L. Moore
P.J. Bruenderman	Rene Garcia	C.R. Moses
S.J. Couts	M.S. Griffin	S.B. Pickard
R.S. Darnell	A.C. Haliday	R.E. Puckett
A.K. Dirrim	Zeke Hensley	M.F. Rose
D.W. Eichert	H.A. Hitchcock	K.J. Ruhl
P.L. Faith	G.R. Martin	E.A. Shreve
J.D. Filbeck	G.K. McCombs	D.D. Zettwoch

This report was prepared in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Kentucky and with other agencies under the general supervision of Harry C. Rollins, Assistant District Chief, and Randolph B. See, District Chief, Kentucky.

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Water resources data for the 1995 water year for Kentucky consist of records of stage, discharge, and water quality of streams and lakes; and water levels of wells. This report includes daily discharge records for 83 stream-gaging stations. It also includes water-quality data for 33 stations sampled at regular intervals. Also published are 1 daily temperature and 70 miscellaneous temperature and specific conductance determinations for the gaging stations. Suspended-sediment data for 3 stations are also published. Ground-water levels are published for 13 recording and 70 partial sites. Precipitation data at a regular interval are published for 1 site. Additional water data were collected at various sites not involved in the systematic data-collection program and are published as miscellaneous measurement and analyses. These data represent that part of the National Water Data System operated by the U.S. Geological Survey and cooperating State and Federal agencies in Kentucky.

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[Letters after station name designate type of data: (d) discharge, (g) stage, (c) chemical, (b) biological, (t) water temperature, (s) sediment]

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

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GROUND-WATER WELLS, BY COUNTY, FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED GROUND-WATER LEVELS

GROUND-WATER WELLS, BY COUNTY, FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED GROUND-WATER LEVELS--Continued

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PRECIPITATION STATION, BY COUNTY, FOR WHICH RECORD IS PUBLISHED

INTRODUCTION

Water resources data for the 1995 water year for Kentucky consist of records of stage, discharge, and water quality of streams and lakes; and water-levels of wells. This report includes daily discharge records for 83 stream-gaging stations. It also includes water-quality data for 33 stations sampled at regular intervals. Also published are 1 daily temperature and 70 miscellaneous temperature and specific conductance determinations for the gaging stations. Suspended-sediment data for 3 stations are also published. Ground-water levels are published for 13 recording and 70 partial sites. Precipitation data at a regular interval are published for 1 site. Additional water data were collected at various sites not involved in the systematic data-collection program and are published as miscellaneous measurement and analyses. These data represent that part of the National Water Data System operated by the U.S. Geological Survey and cooperating State and Federal agencies in Kentucky.

Records of discharge or stage of streams, and contents or stage of lakes and reservoirs were first published in a series of U.S. Geological Survey water-supply papers titled, "Surface Water Supply of the United States." Through September 30, 1960, these water-supply papers were in an annual series and then in a 5-year series for 1961-65 and 1966-70. Records of chemical quality, water temperatures, and suspended sediment were published from 1941 to 1970 in an annual series of water-supply papers titled, "Quality of Surface Waters of the United States." Records of ground-water levels were published from 1944 to 1973 in a series of water-supply papers titled, "Ground-Water Levels in the United States."

Beginning with the 1961 water year and continuing through water year 1995, streamflow data have been released by the U.S. Geological Survey in annual reports on a State-boundary basis. Water-quality records beginning with the 1964 water year, and ground-water data since the 1971 water year have been similarly released either in separate reports or in conjunction with streamflow records. These reports provided rapid release of preliminary water data shortly after the end of the water year. The final data were then released in the water-supply paper series mentioned above. Beginning with the 1975 water year, water data will be released on a State-boundary basis in final form and will not be republished in the water-supply paper series. The 1975 and subsequent water year reports will be in a series which will carry 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 report is identified as "U.S. Geological Survey Water-Data Report KY 95-1." These reports are for sale to the public for a nominal fee by the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161.

Additional information, including current prices, for ordering specific reports may be obtained from the District Chief at the address given on the back of the title page or by telephone (502) 635-8000.

COOPERATION

The U.S. Geological Survey and organizations of the Commonwealth of Kentucky have had cooperative agreements for the systematic collection of streamflow records since 1938, for ground-water records since 1943, and for water-quality records since 1949. Organizations that assisted in collecting data through cooperative agreements with the Survey are

Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, James E. Bickford, Secretary, Roy A. Massey, Deputy Secretary;
Kentucky River Authority, Thomas Dorman, Chairman of the Governing Board;
City of Campbellsville, Robert Miller, Mayor;
City of Elizabethtown, Patricia Durbin, Mayor;
City of Glasgow, Charles B. Honeycutt, Mayor;
City of Louisville, Jerry E. Abramson, Mayor;
Jefferson County, David Armstrong, County Judge/Executive; and
Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District, Gordon R. Garner, Executive Director.

Assistance in the form of funds or services was given by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
The Kentucky Utilities Company and the Public Service Company of Indiana aided in collecting records.
Organizations that supplied data are acknowledged in station descriptions.

SUMMARY OF HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS

Surface Water

Monthly and annual mean streamflow for the 1995 water year and the period of record are shown in figure 1 for three representative streamflow-gaging stations on streams in Kentucky. Annual mean streamflow for 1995 was below or equal to the long-term average across the State except for one station in the eastern and two stations in the central part of the State that exceeded the long-term average.

Based on flow data collected at 21 surface-water gaging stations across Kentucky, annual peak flows during the 1995 water year had about a 2-year recurrence interval (table 1). Localized rains caused peak flow at one site in the central part of the State to exceed the 10-year recurrence interval. Base flows in the 1995 water year were less than the 2-year recurrence interval; however, two sites in the eastern part of the State, three in the central part of the State, and two in the western part of the State had less than 10-year recurrence interval, and one site in the eastern part of the State and one site in the central part of the State had greater than 20-year recurrence interval.

Quality of Water

Since 1973 the National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) program has had stations operating in Kentucky. Three of the ten NASQAN stations (not all stations were active at one time) were operated during Water Year 1995. Two of these stations have been discontinued -Kentucky River at Lock 2 at Lockport (03290500) and South Fork Cumberland River near Stearns (03410500).

One of the objectives of the NASQAN program is to provide a summary of the data collected. A summary of selected metals, trace elements, and field parameters for the two discontinued stations is presented in tables _ and _. The presence and concentration of metals and trace elements is associated with the geology, land use and cover, and human activity in the basin upstream of the station where samples are collected. Natural processes including weathering caused by wind, rain, and temperature changes also aid in the transport of these elements. Below is a brief discussion of the sources and potential human-health affects from drinking water (Environmental Protection Agency, 1995) of a few of the selected constituents. Where available the contaminant level has also been included. A Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/L), is the highest concentration permitted in water delivered by a public water system. Although waters from rivers are not used for public consumption without treatment the MCL does indicate when treatment is necessary. A Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) is a reasonable goal, intended as a guideline, for drinking water quality.

Aluminum -- Third most abundant element in the earth's surface. Occurs in many silicate ingneous rocks and is commonly found in aluminum enriched minerals in clays. It is associated with suspended sediments and higher concentrations are generally found in water samples taken during periods of high discharge. (SMCL 0.05 to 0.2 mg/L)

Arsenic -- Naturally present in some waters, it is a by-product of the smelting of copper, lead, and zinc ores. It is also a common component of many pesticides. Other sources include coal burning, mining, and industrial waste. (Skin, nervous-system toxicity - MCL 0.05 mg/L)

Barium -- Found naturally in limestones and sandstones, and soils in the eastern United States. Is associated with deposits of coal, petroleum, and natural gas. Common in waters of parts of Kentucky, Illinois, and Georgia. (Circulatory system effects - MCL 2 mg/L)

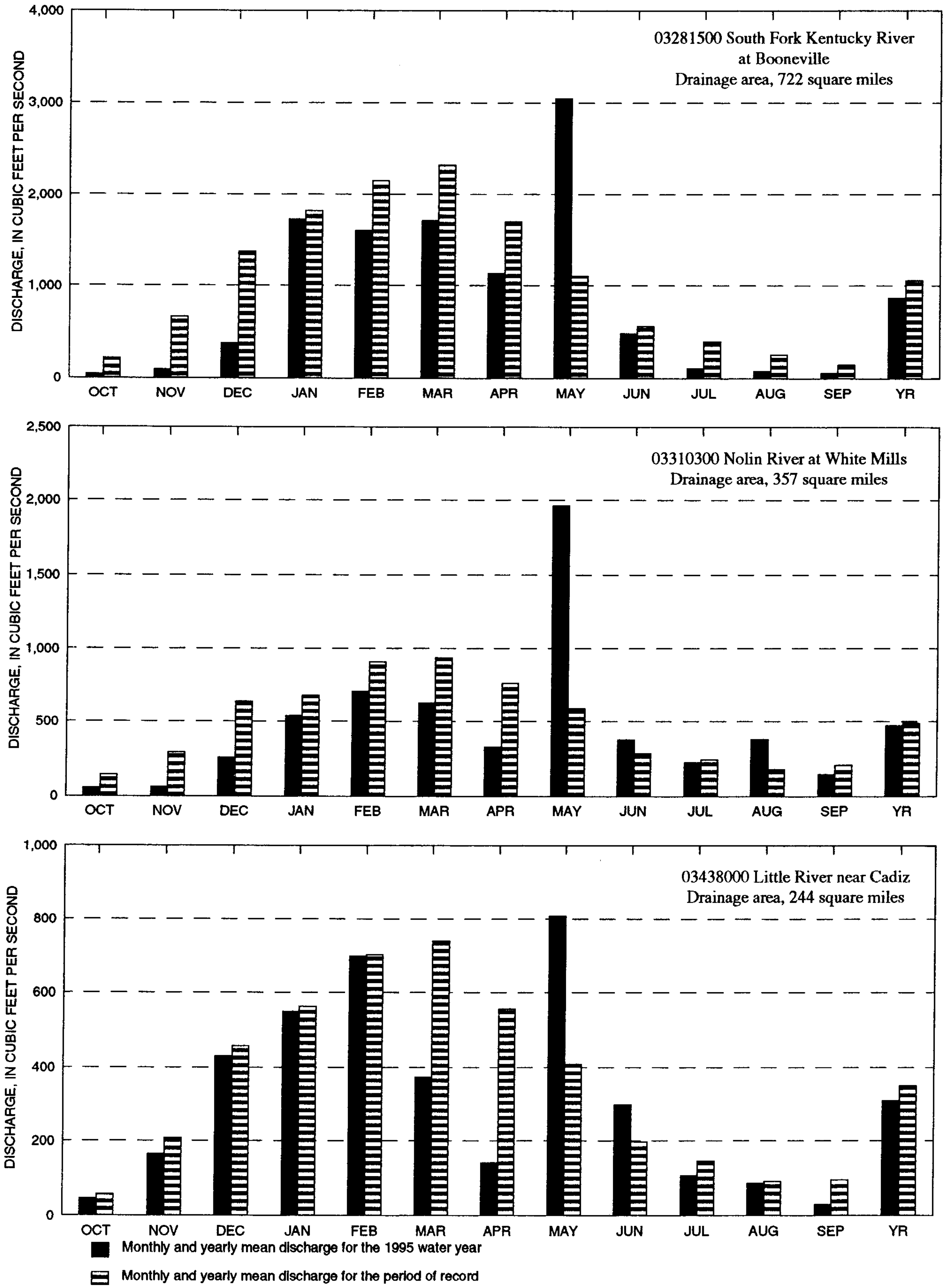

Figure 1.--Mean discharge during 1995 water year and period of record for three representative gaging stations

Table 1. Mean, maximum, and minimum streamflow for water year 1995 and recurrence intervals at selected stations

Station number	Length of record (years)	Mean		Maximum		Minimum	
		Daily streamflow (ft^3/s)	Percent of average	Peak streamflow (ft^3/s)	Recurrence interval (years)	Daily streamflow (ft^3/s)	Recurrence interval (years)
				TYGARTS CREEK BASIN			
03217000	55	316	103	6,630	<2	1.9	<2
				LICKING RIVER BASIN			
03248500	55	165	95	3,160	<2	2.6	<2
				KENTUCKY RIVER BASIN			
03280700	38	60.3	64	6,550	>2	1.1	<2
03281040	23	216	76	10,100	<2	.35	>20
03281100	31	210	78	6,930	<2	3.1	<2
03281500	62	870	82	17,500	<2	4.3	<10
03282500	40	79.5	90	2,210	<2	.27	<10
03283500	58	493	100	10,200	>2	12	<2
03285000	53	442	94	25,400	>10	1.0	<2
				BEARGRASS CREEK BASIN			
03293000	51	19.8	79	1,220	<2	.48	<10
				SALT RIVER BASIN			
03298000	51	171	96	7,050	<2	.09	<2
03300400	23	578	92	17,000	<2	.23	>20
03301500	57	1,858	103	26,200	<2	11	<2
				GREEN RIVER BASIN			
03307000	56	317	108	18,100	>5	2.8	<10
03310300	36	472	97	9,050	>2	44	<10
03320500	55	237	87	5,750	<2	0	<2
				CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN			
03404900	22	80.0	91	2,000	<2	.74	<10
03406500	59	941	100	26,500	>2	18	<2
03410500	53	1,232	69	30,700	<2	31	<10
03438000	55	309	88	6,820	>2	20	=2
				MASSAC CREEK BASIN			
03611260	24	13.3	76	1,130	<2	.56	<2
				BAYOU DE CHIEN BASIN			
07024000	50	72.9	71	1,500	<2	14	<2

Table 2. Summary statistics for selected constituents at KentuckyRiver at Lock2 at Lockport, July 1978 to June 1995.

[N, number of samples; MAX, maximum; MIN, minimum; ft^3/s, cubic feet per second; µS/cm, microseimens per centimeter; deg C; degrees Celsius; mg/L, milligrams per liter; --, value could not be estimated; *, value is estimated using a log-probability regression; unless otherwise specified, constituents are in micrograms per liter]

	Descriptive statics				Percent of samples in which values were less than or equal to those shown				
Constituent	N	MAX	MIN	MEAN	95%	75%	50%	25%	5%
Discharge, ft^3/s	152	114000	102	12084	54780	12950	4675	1492	447
Specific conductance, µS/cm	148	630	145	314	449	359	310	260	205
pH, standard units	151	8.6	6.7	7.7	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.1
Temperature, water, deg C	151	30	0.0	15	28	23	14	8.0	2.8
Oxygen, mg/L	119	14	5.4	9.4	13	11	9.1	7.9	6.3
Aluminum	91	900	--	*37	*80	*40	*20	*10	*3.9
Arsenic	91	5.0	--	*0.93	*2.4	*1.0	*1.0	*0.50	*0.28
Barium	110	100	0.0	40	86	49	34	25	18
Beryllium	77	2.0	--	*0.15	*1.0	*0.14	*0.05	*0.02	*0.00
Cadmium	92	7.9	--	*0.73	*3.0	*1.0	*0.33	*0.1	*0.04
Chromium	93	20	--	*0.83	*4.4	*0.42	*0.10	*0.03	*0.00
Cobalt	111	6.0	--	*0.90	*2.6	*1.1	*0.62	*0.35	*0.16
Copper	92	20	1.0	3.5	12	3.7	2.0	1.0	1.0
Iron	111	1500	--	*44	*110	*40	*15	*6.0	*1.6
Lead	91	21	--	*1.3	*5.4	*1.0	*0.5	*0.2	*0.05
Lithium	94	14	--	*4.8	*10	*6.0	*4.0	*2.9	*1.7
Nickel	102	20	--	*1.8	*4.9	*2.0	*1.0	*0.60	*0.25
Selenium	91	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Silver	109	6.0	--	*0.27	*1.5	*0.2	*0.05	*0.02	*0.00
Zinc	94	55	--	*8.5	*31	*11	*6.0	*3.0	*1.5

Table 3. Summary statistics for selected constituents at South Fork Cumberland River near Stearns, December 1985 to February 1995.

[N, number of samples; MAX, maximum; MIN, minimum; ft^3/s, cubic feet per second; µS/cm, microseimens per centimeter; deg C, degrees Celsius; mg/L, milligrams per liter; --, value could not be estimated; *, value is estimated using a log-probability regression; <, less than; unless otherwise specified, constituents are in micrograms per liter]

	Descriptive statics				Percent of samples in which values were less than or equal to those shown				
Constituent	N	MAX	MIN	MEAN	95%	75%	50%	25%	5%
Discharge, ft^3/s	61	21800	41	1721	4747	1730	742	290	63
Specific conductance, µS/cm	61	260	73	138	238	152	125	105	87
pH, standard units	47	8.0	5.2	7.1	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.0	5.9
Temperature, water, deg C	61	31	2.0	15	29	22	14	8.0	3.0
Oxygen, mg/L	49	14	6.9	9.8	13	11	9.8	8.0	7.0
Aluminum	33	100	--	*39	*93	*65	*30	*15	*6.2
Arsenic	19	< 1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barium	33	38	17.	26	37	29	24	21	19
Beryllium	19	< 3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cadmium	19	3.0	--	*0.80	*3.0	*1.0	*0.50	*0.27	*0.10
Chromium	19	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cobalt	33	< 3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Copper	19	10	--	*3.2	*10	*5.0	*2.0	*2.0	*0.54
Iron	33	190	16.	76	148	98	73	54	23
Lead	19	5.0	--	*1.2	*5.0	*1.9	*1.0	*0.50	*0.27
Lithium	33	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nickel	33	6.0	--	*2.3	*6.0	*3	*2.0	*1.0	*0.63
Selenium	33	< 1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Silver	33	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zinc	19	31	--	*15	*31	*19	*14	*8.0	*3.7

Cadmium -- Rare in waters unaffected by human activity although geologic deposits can serve as sources especially when in contact with soft, acidic waters. Introduced into the environment from mining, smelting, electroplating, fossil-fuel use, fertilizer application, and sewage-sludge disposal. (Kidney effects - MCL 0.005 mg/L)

Lead -- Widely dispersed in the environment, sedimentary rocks are a natural source. Generally found in low concentrations in water samples except where effluents from industry, mining, and smelting reach the streams. (Kidney, nervous-system damage - MCL 0.015 mg/L)

Selenium -- Generally more prevalent in the Great Plains and Great Basin, it is found locally in sedimentary rocks, mining, smelting, and in fly ash, a by-product of coal combustion. It is rare in most water samples. (Liver damage - MCL 0.05 mg/L)

US Environmental Protection Agency, 1995, National Primary Drinking Standards, EPA 810-F-94-001A, February 1994, 11 p.

Ground-Water Levels

Most currently monitored observation wells tap the alluvial aquifer underlying Louisville and western Jefferson County (figs. 8 and 9). A few of the observation wells are in or near the well field of Elizabethtown, in Hardin County, Kentucky, and are used to monitor water levels in the karst aquifer used for water supply by the city (fig. 7). A few observation wells are scattered throughout the State to monitor water-level trends in the various other aquifers (fig. 7).

In general, water levels in Jefferson County remained near the levels from 1994. Ground-water levels in the alluvial aquifer underlying Louisville and western Jefferson County respond to rainfall, pumpage, river stage, and natural flow to the Ohio River. Hydrographs in figure 2 show that in the downtown area (well 381447085454001) and in the southwestern part of Louisville (well 381034085502601) water-level fluctuates because of pumpage and seasonal variations in recharge.

Water levels measured in most other observation wells throughout the State did not indicate any significant trend. However, a record high water-level was observed at a well in Henderson County and record low water levels at two wells in Hardin County and one each in Lincoln and Jefferson Counties.

SPECIAL NETWORKS AND PROGRAMS

Hydrologic Bench-Mark Network is a network of 53 sites in small drainage basins around the country whose purpose is to provide consistent data on the hydrology, including water quality, and related factors in representative undeveloped watersheds nationwide, and to provide analyses on a continuing basis to compare and contrast conditions observed in basins more obviously affected by the activities of man.

Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD) Sampling Network is a network of 28 surface-water-quality sites in Jefferson County, including a control site in Bernheim Forest in Bullitt County. The program is a cooperative effort between the U.S. Geological Survey and MSD to (1) determine the current status of water quality in the major streams in Jefferson County, (2) identify problem stream segments and whether they are impacted by point or nonpoint sources of pollution, and (3) obtain streamflow information on these streams. The 28 sites are sampled monthly. At six of the sites, continuous-record streamflow is determined.

National Stream-Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) is a nationwide data-collection network designed by the U.S. Geological Survey to meet many of the information needs of government agencies and other groups involved in natural or regional water-quality planning and management. The 142 sites in NASQAN are generally located at the downstream ends of hydrologic accounting

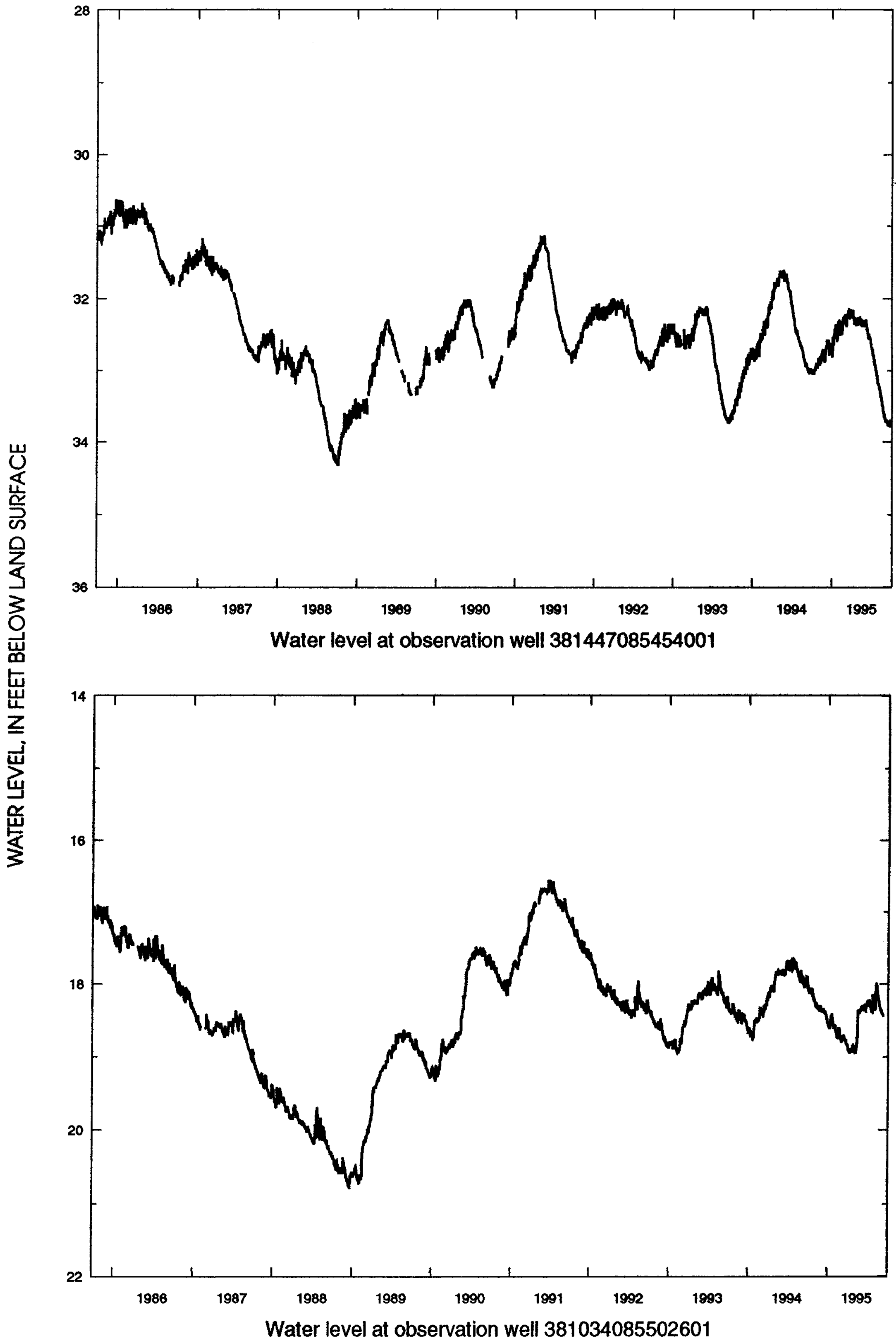

Figure 2.--Ten- year hydrographs of wells in downtown Louisville and southwest Jefferson County

units designated by the U.S. Geological Survey Office of Water Data Coordination in consultation with the Water Resources Council. The objectives of NASQAN are (1) to obtain information on the quality and quantity of water moving within and from the United States through a systematic and uniform process of data collection, summarization, analysis, and reporting such that the data may be used for, (2) description of the areal variability of water quality in the Nation's rivers through analysis of data from this and other programs, (3) detection of changes or trends with time in the pattern of occurrence of water-quality characteristics, and (4) providing a nationally consistent data base useful for water-quality assessment and hydrologic research.

NASQAN was redesigned in 1995 and will be known as NASQAN II beginning in 1996. NASQAN II will focus on four of the largest river basins in the Nation-- the Mississippi, the Columbia, the Colorado, and the Rio Grande. The objective of NASQAN II 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 Program (NAWQA); (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 determining global cycles of carbon, nutrients, and other chemicals.

The National Trends Network (NTN) is a 150-station network for sampling atmospheric deposition in the United States. The purpose of the network is to determine the variability, both in location and in time, of the composition of wet atmospheric deposition, which includes snow, rain, sleet and hail. The core from which the NTN was built was the already-existing deposition-monitoring network of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP).

The National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program of the U.S. Geological Survey is a long-term program with goals to describe the status and trends of water-quality conditions for a large, diverse, and geographically distributed part of the Nation's ground- and surface-water resources, and to identify, describe, and explain the major natural and human factors that affect these observed conditions and trends.

Assessment activities have begun in about two-thirds of the study units and ultimately will be conducted in 60 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 will be 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 decision making by water-resources managers and a foundation for aggregation and comparison of findings to address water-quality issues of regional and national interest.

Radiochemical Programs is a network of regularly sampled water-quality stations where samples are collected to be analyzed for radioisotopes. The streams that are sampled represent major drainage basins in the conterminous United States.

Tritium Network is a network of stations which has been established to provide baseline information on the occurrence of tritium in the Nation's surface waters. In addition to the surface-water stations in the network, tritium in the Nation's surface waters. In addition to the surface-water stations in the network, tritium data are also obtained at a number of precipitation stations. The purpose of the precipitation stations is to provide an estimate sufficient for hydrologic studies of the tritium input to the United States.

EXPLANATION OF THE RECORDS

The surface-water and ground-water records published in this report are for the 1995 water year that began October 1, 1994, and ended September 30, 1995. A calendar of the water year is provided on the inside of the front cover. The records contain streamflow data, and water-quality data for surface-water gaging stations. The locations of the stations and wells where the data were collected are shown in figures 5-10. The following sections of the introductory text are presented to provide users with a more detailed explanation of how the hydrologic data published in this report were collected, analyzed, computed, and arranged for presentation.

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). Present 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 will begin using new trace-element protocols in the near future.

Station Identification Numbers

Each data station, whether stream site or well, in this report 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 Kentucky for surface-water stations where only miscellaneous 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 mainstream station are listed before that station. A station on a tributary that enters between two mainstream 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 with respect to the stream to which it is immediately tributary is indicated by an indention in the "List of Stations" in the front of this report. Each indention represents one rank. This downstream order and 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 according to downstream order. In assigning station numbers, no distinction is made between partial-record stations and other 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. The complete eight-digit number for each station, such as 03208000, which appears just to the left of the station name, includes the two-digit Part number "03" plus the six-digit downstream-order number "208000." The Part number designates the major river basin; for example, Part "03" is the Ohio River Basin.

Latitude-Longitude System

The identification numbers for wells and miscellaneous surface-water sites are assigned according to the grid system of latitude and longitude. The number consists of 15 digits. The first six digits denote the degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude, the next seven digits denote degrees, minutes, and seconds of longitude, and the last two digits (assigned sequentially) identify the wells or other sites within a 1-second grid. This site-identification number, once assigned, is a pure number and has no locational significance. In the rare instance where the initial determination of latitude and longitude are found to be in error, the station will retain its initial identification number; however, its true latitude and longitude will be listed in the LOCATION paragraph of the station description (fig.3).

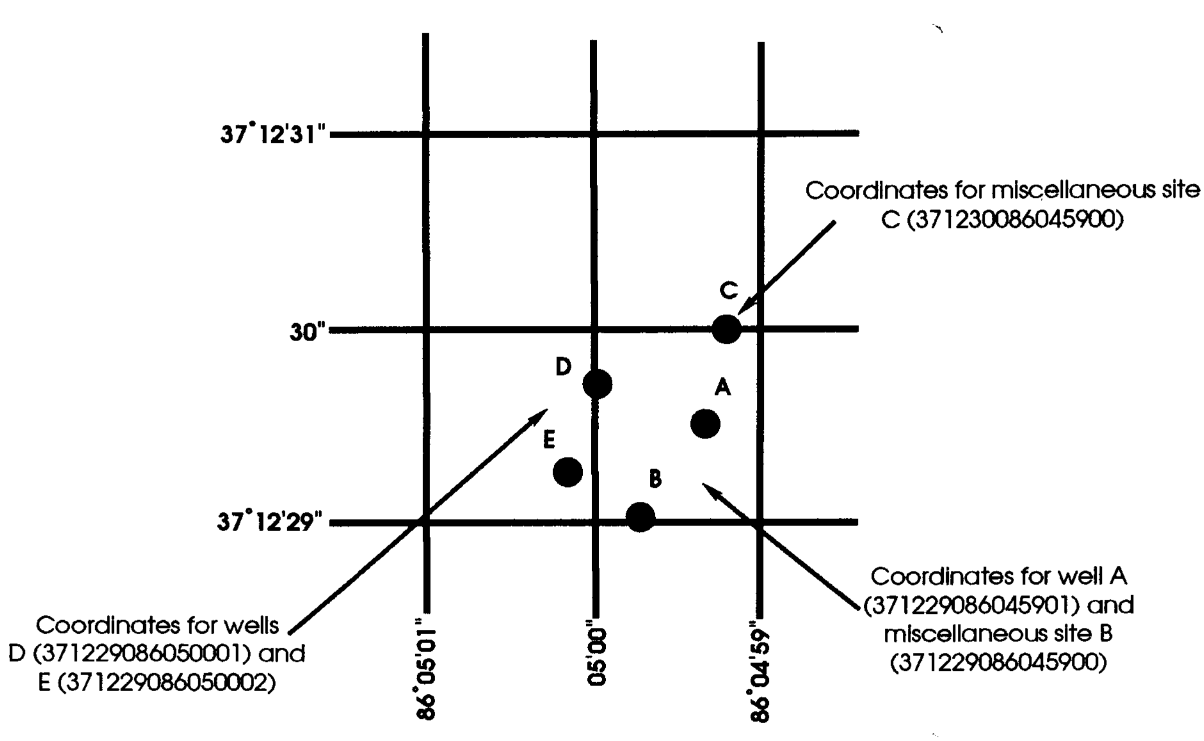

Figure 3. System for numbering wells, springs, and miscellaneous sites (latitude and longitude).

Records of Stage and Water Discharge

Records of stage and water discharge may be complete or partial. Complete records of discharge are those obtained using a continuous stage-recording device through which either instantaneous or mean daily discharges may be computed for any time, or any period of time, during the period of record.

By contrast, partial records are obtained through discrete measurements without using a continuous stage-recording device and pertain only to a few flow characteristics, or perhaps only one. The nature of the partial record is indicated by table titles such as "Crest-stage partial records."

Data Collection and Computation

The data obtained at a complete-record gaging station on a stream or canal consist of a continuous record of stage, individual measurements of discharge throughout a range of stages, and notations regarding factors that may affect the relationships between stage and discharge. These data, together with supplemental information, such as weather records, are used to compute daily discharges. The data obtained at a complete-record gaging station on a lake or reservoir consist of a record of stage and of notations regarding factors that may affect the relationship between stage and lake content. These data are used with stage-area and stage-capacity curves or tables to compute water-surface areas and lake storage."

Continuous records of stage are obtained with data-collection platforms which transmit stage or with digital recorders that punch stage values on paper tapes at selected time intervals. Measurements of discharge are made with current meters using methods adopted by the Geological Survey as a result of experience accumulated since 1880. These methods are described in standard textbooks, in Water-Supply Paper 2175, and in U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, Book 3, Chapter A6.

In computing discharge records, results of individual measurements are plotted against the corresponding stages, and stage-discharge relation curves are then constructed. From these curves, rating tables indicating the approximate discharge for any stage within the range of the measurements are prepared. If it is necessary to define extremes of discharge outside the range of the current-meter measurements, the curves are extended using: (1) logarithmic plotting; (2) velocity-area studies; (3) results of indirect measurements of peak discharge, such as slope-area or contracted-opening measurements, and computations of flow over dams or weirs; or (4) step-backwater techniques.

Daily mean discharges are computed by applying the daily mean stages (gage heights) to the stage-discharge curves or tables. If the stage-discharge relation is subject to change because of frequent or continual change in the physical features that form the control, the daily mean discharge is determined by the shifting-control method, in which correction factors based on the individual discharge measurements and notes of the personnel making the measurements are applied to the gage heights before the discharges are determined from the curves or tables. This shifting-control method also is used if the stage-discharge relation is changed temporarily because of aquatic growth or debris on the control. For some stations, formation of ice in the winter may so obscure the stage-discharge relations that daily mean discharges must be estimated from other information such as temperature and precipitation records, notes of observations, and records for other stations in the same or nearby basins for comparable periods.

At some stream-gaging stations, the stage-discharge relation is affected by the backwater from reservoirs, tributary streams, or other sources. This 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 set at some distance from the base gage. 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.

For some gaging stations, there are periods when no gage-height record is obtained, or the recorded gage height is so faulty that it cannot be used to compute daily discharge or contents. This happens when the recorder stops or otherwise fails to operate properly, intakes are plugged, the float is frozen in the well, or for various other reasons. For such periods, the daily discharges are estimated from the recorded range in stage, previous or following record, discharge measurements, weather records, and comparison with other station records from the same or nearby basins. Information explaining how estimated daily-discharge values are identified in station records is included in the next two sections, "Data Presentation" (REMARKS paragraph) and "Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge."

Data Presentation

Streamflow data in this report are presented in a new format that is considerably different from the format in data reports prior to the 1991 water year. The major changes are that statistical characteristics of discharge now appear in tabular summaries following the water-year data table and less information is provided in the text or station manuscript above the table. These changes represent the results of a pilot program to reformat the annual water-data report to meet current user needs and data preferences.

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

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 to follow clarify information presented under the various headings of station description.

LOCATION.--Information on locations 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 referenced 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 vary 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 indicates the 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 flow at it can reasonably be considered equivalent to flow at the present station.

REVISED RECORDS.--Because of new information, published records occasionally are found to be incorrect, and revisions are printed in later reports. Listed under this heading are all the reports in which revisions have been published for the station and the water years to which the revisions apply. If a revision did not include daily, monthly, or annual figures of discharge, that fact is noted after the year dates as follows: "(M)" means that only the instantaneous maximum discharge was revised; "(m)" that only the instantaneous minimum was revised; and "(P)" that only peak discharges were revised. If the drainage area has been revised, the report in which the most recently revised figure was first published is given.

GAGE.--The type of gage in current use, the datum of the current gage referred to National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (see glossary), 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 will either be identified by date in this paragraph of the station description for water-discharge stations or flagged in the daily discharge table. (See next section, "Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge.") If a REMARKS paragraph is used to identify estimated record, the paragraph will begin with this information presented as the first entry. The paragraph is also used to present information 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, outlet works and spillway, and 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.--Included here is information concerning 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 U.S. Geological Survey.

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

Although rare, occasionally the records of a discontinued gaging station may need revision. Because, for these stations, there would be no current or, possibly, future station manuscript published 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 District Office (address given on the back of the title page of this report) to determine if the published records were ever revised after the station was discontinued. Of course, if the data for a discontinued station were obtained by computer retrieval, the data would be current and there would be no need to check because 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 skeleton stage-capacity table when daily contents are given.

Headings for AVERAGE DISCHARGE, EXTREMES FOR PERIOD OF RECORD, AND EXTREMES FOR CURRENT YEAR have been deleted and the information contained in these paragraphs, except for the listing of secondary instantaneous peak discharges in the EXTREMES FOR CURRENT YEAR paragraph, is now presented in the tabular summaries following the discharge table or in the REMARKS paragraph, as appropriate. No changes have been made to the data presentations of lake contents.

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 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"); or in acre-feet (line headed "AC-FT"). Figures for cubic feet per second per square mile and runoff in inches or in acre-feet may be omitted if there is extensive regulation or diversion or if the drainage area included large noncontributing areas. At some stations monthly and (or) yearly observed discharges are adjusted for reservoir storage or diversion, or diversion data or reservoir contents are given. These figures are identified by a symbol and corresponding footnote.

Statistics of Monthly Mean Data

A tabular summary of the mean (line headed "MEAN"), maximum (line headed "MAX"), and minimum (line headed "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 figures. 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. It will consist of all of the station record within the specified water years, inclusive, including complete months of record for partial water years, if any, and may coincide with the period of record for the station. The water years for which the statistics are computed will be 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 the station record within the specified water years, inclusive, including complete months of record for partial water years, if any, and may coincide with the period of record for the station. The water years for which the statistics are computed will be 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 in the designated-period column may not be within the selected water years listed in the heading. When this occurs, it will be noted in the REMARKS paragraph or in footnotes. Selected streamflow duration curve statistics and runoff data are also given. Runoff data may be omitted if there is extensive regulation or diversion of flow in the drainage basin.

The following summary statistics data, as appropriate, are provided with each continuous record of discharge. Comments to 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. At some stations the annual total discharge is adjusted for reservoir storage or diversion. The adjusted figures are identified by a symbol and corresponding footnotes.

ANNUAL MEAN.--The arithmetic mean of the individual daily mean discharges for the year noted or for the designated period. At some stations the yearly mean discharge is adjusted for reservoir storage or diversion. The adjusted figures are identified by a symbol and corresponding footnotes.

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 climactic 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).

INSTANTANEOUS PEAK FLOW.--The maximum instantaneous discharge occurring for the water year or for the designated period. Note that secondary instantaneous peak discharges above a selected base discharge are stored in District computer files for stations meeting certain criteria. Those discharge values may be obtained by writing to the District Office. (See address on back of title page of this report.)

INSTANTANEOUS PEAK STAGE.--The maximum instantaneous stage occurring for the water year or for the designated period. If the dates of occurrence for the instantaneous peak flow and instantaneous peak stage differ, 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 equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet or about 326,000 gallons or 1,233 cubic meters.

Cubic feet per second 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 (INCHES) 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 is exceeded 10 percent of the time for the designated period.

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

90 PERCENT EXCEEDS.--The discharge that is 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 is a table of annual maximum stage and discharge at crest-stage stations, and the second is a table of 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 generally 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 either by flagging individual daily values with the letter symbol "e" and printing a table footnote, "e Estimated," or by listing the dates of the estimated record in the REMARKS paragraph of the station description.

Accuracy of the Records

The accuracy of streamflow records 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 measurements of stage, measurements of discharge, and interpretation of records.

The accuracy attributed to the records is indicated under "REMARKS." "Excellent" means that about 95 percent of the daily discharges are within 5 percent of their true values; "good," within 10 percent; and "fair," within 15 percent. Records that do not meet the criteria mentioned are rated "poor." Different accuracies may be attributed to different parts of a given record.

Daily mean discharges in this report are given to the nearest hundredth of a cubic foot per second for values less than 1 ft^3/s; to the nearest tenth between 1.0 and 10 ft^3/s; to whole numbers between 10 and 1,000 ft^3/s; and to three significant figures for more than 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 discharges listed for partial-record stations and miscellaneous sites.

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 Records Available

Information used in the preparation of the records in this publication, such as discharge-measurement notes, gage-height records, temperature measurements, and rating tables is on file in the Kentucky District. Also, most of the daily mean discharges are in computer-readable form and have been analyzed statistically. Information on the availability of the unpublished information or on the results of statistical analyses of the published records may be obtained from the office whose address is given on the back of the title page of this report.

Records of Surface-Water Quality

Records of surface-water quality ordinarily are obtained at or near stream-gaging stations because interpretation of records of surface-water quality nearly always requires corresponding discharge data. Records of surface-water quality in this report may 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 continuing-record station is a site where data are collected on a regularly scheduled basis. Frequency may be once 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 continuing or partial-record station where random 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 "continuing records," as used in this report, and "continuous recordings," which refers to a continuous graph or a series of discrete values punched at short intervals on a paper tape. 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 and 6.

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.

On-site Measurements and Sample Collection

In obtaining water-quality data, a major concern needs to be assuring that the data obtained represent the in situ quality of the water. To assure this, certain measurements, such as water temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen, need to be made on-site when the samples are taken. To assure that measurements made in the laboratory also represent the in situ water, carefully prescribed procedures need to 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 on-site measurements and for collecting, treating, and shipping samples are given in publications on "Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations," Book 1, Chap. D2; Book 3, Chap. C2; Book 5, Chap. A1, A3, and A4. All of these references are listed under "PUBLICATIONS ON TECHNIQUES OF WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS" which appears at the end of the introductory text. Detailed information on collecting, treating, and shipping samples may be obtained from the Kentucky District.

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 through several vertical sections to obtain a representative sample needed for an accurate mean concentration and for use in calculating load. All samples obtained for the National Stream Quality Accounting Network (see definitions) are obtained from at least several verticals. Whether samples are obtained from the centroid of flow or from several verticals depends on flow conditions and other factors which must be evaluated by the collector.

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, minimum, and mean values for each constituent measured and are based upon hourly punches beginning at 0100 hours and ending at 2400 hours for the day of record. More detailed records (hourly values) may be obtained from the Kentucky District whose address is given on the back of the title page of this report.

Water Temperature

Water temperatures are measured at most of the water-quality stations. In addition, water temperatures are taken at 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, either mean temperatures or maximum and minimum temperatures for each day are published. Water temperatures measured at the time of water-discharge measurements are on file in the Kentucky District office.

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 sections.

During periods of rapidly changing flow or rapidly changing concentration, samples may have been collected more frequently (twice daily or, in some instances, hourly). The published sediment discharges for days of rapidly changing flow or concentration were 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 were collected periodically at many verticals in the stream cross section. Although data collected periodically may represent conditions only at the time of observations, such data are useful in establishing seasonal relations between quality and streamflow and in predicting long-term sediment-discharge characteristics of the stream.

Laboratory Measurements

Sediment samples, samples for indicator bacteria, and daily samples for specific conductance are analyzed locally. All other samples are analyzed in the Geological Survey laboratory in Arvada, Colorado. Methods used in analyzing sediment samples and computing sediment records are given in TWRI, Book 5, Chap. C1. Methods used by the Geological Survey laboratory are given in TWRI, Book 1, Chap. D2; Book 3, Chap. C2; Book 5, Chap. A1, A3, and A4.

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 discharge gaging station, neither the LOCATION nor the DRAINAGE AREA statements are repeated. The following information, as appropriate, 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 under "Records of Stage and Water Discharge;" same comments apply.

DRAINAGE AREA.--See Data Presentation under "Records of Stage and Water Discharge;" same comments apply.

PERIOD OF RECORD.--This indicates the periods for which there are published water-quality records for the station. The periods are shown separately for records of parameters measured daily or continuously and those measured less 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 record, 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. None are given for parameters measured weekly or less frequently, because the true maximums or minimums may not have been sampled. Extremes, when given, are provided for both the period of record and for the current water year.

REVISIONS.--If errors in published water-quality records are discovered after publication, appropriate updates are made to the Water-Quality File in the U.S. Geological Survey's computerized data system, WATSTORE, and subsequently by monthly transfer of update transactions to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's STORET system. Because the usual volume of updates makes it impractical to document individual changes in the State data-report series or elsewhere, potential users of U.S. Geological Survey water-quality data are encouraged to obtain all required data from the appropriate computer file to insure the most recent updates.

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.

Remarks Codes

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

PRINT OUTPUT	REMARK
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.
K	Results based on colony count outside the acceptance range (non-ideal colony count).
L	Biological organism count less than 0.5 percent (organism may be observed rather than counted).
D	Biological organism count equal to or greater than 15 percent (dominant).
&	Biological organism estimated as dominant.

Dissolved Trace-Element Concentrations

NOTE.--Traditionally, dissolved trace-element concentrations have been reported at the microgram per liter (ug/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 ug/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.

Change in National Trends Network Procedures

NOTE.--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).

Records of Ground-Water Levels

Water-level data from selected observation wells are given in this report. These data are intended to provide a sampling and historical record of water-level changes. Locations of observation wells in Kentucky are shown in figures 8-10.

Data Collection and Computation

Measurements of water levels are made in many types of wells under varying conditions, but the methods of measurement are standardized to the extent possible. The equipment and measuring techniques used at each observation well ensure that measurements at each well are of consistent accuracy and reliability.

Tables of water-level data are presented by counties arranged in alphabetical order. The prime identification number for a given well is the 15-digit number that appears in the upper left corner of the table. The secondary identification number is the local well number.

Water-level records are obtained from direct measurements with a steel tape or from the graph or punched tape of a water-stage recorder. The 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 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 are reported to as many significant figures as can be justified by the local conditions. For example, in a measurement of a depth to water of several hundred feet, the error of 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 to a tenth of a foot or a larger unit.

Data Presentation

Each well record consists of two parts, the station description and the data table of water levels observed during the water year. The description of the well is presented first through use of descriptive headings preceding the tabular data. The comments to follow clarify information presented under the various headings.

LOCATION.--This paragraph follows the well-identification number and reports the latitude and longitude (given in degrees, minutes, and seconds); a landline location designation; the hydrologic-unit number; the distance and direction from a geographic point of reference; and the owner's name.

AQUIFER.--This entry designates by name (if a name exists) and geologic age the aquifer(s) open to the well.

WELL CHARACTERISTICS.--This entry describes the well in terms of depth, diameter, casing depth and/or screened interval, method of construction, use, and additional information such as casing breaks, collapsed screen, and other 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 weekly, monthly, or some other frequency of measurement.

DATUM.--This entry describes both the measuring point and the land-surface elevation at the well. The measuring point is described physically (such as top of collar, notch in top of casing, plug in pump base, and so on) 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 (or below) National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD of 1929); it is reported with a precision depending on the method of determination.

REMARKS.--This entry describes factors that may influence the water level in a well or the measurement of the water level. It should identify wells that also are water-quality observation wells, and may be used to acknowledge the assistance of local (non-Survey) observers.

PERIOD OF RECORD.--This entry indicates the period for which there are published records for the well. It reports the month and year of the start of publication of water-level records by the U.S. Geological Survey and the words "to current year" if the records are to be continued into the following year. Periods for which water-level records are available, but are not published by the Geological Survey, may be noted.

EXTREMES FOR PERIOD OF RECORD.--This entry contains the highest and lowest water levels of the period of published record, with respect to land-surface datum, and the dates of their occurrence.

A table of water levels follows the station description for each well. Water levels are reported in feet below land-surface datum and all taped measurements of water level are listed. The highest and lowest water levels of the water year and their dates of occurrence are shown on a line below the table. Because all values are not published for wells with recorders, the extremes may be values that are not listed in the table. Missing records are indicated by dashes in place of the water level.

Records of Precipitation Quality

The precipitation-quality data presented in this report represent analyses of time-composite samples, most often for a collection period of one week. This is in contrast to most of the published surface-water quality data which represent samples taken of specific times.

On-Site Measurements and Sample Collection

Precipitation samples are collected with wet/dry collectors. The wet/dry collector is the preferred precipitation sampler and consists of a bucket which is open only during periods of wet (rainfall, snow, etc.) precipitation. During dry periods the sample bucket is covered, thus excluding dry-fall precipitation from the sample.

National Trends Network (NTN) stations are equipped with weighing-bucket rain gages, which graphically record rainfall as well as count rainfall events. The other commonly-used recording gage consists of a rainfall catchment pipe and a float-driven digital recorder which periodically records the water-level in the pipe.

Time-composite wet-precipitation samples are collected and brought back to the laboratory and weighed. Rainfall quantity is estimated from the sample weight. A temperature-density correction can be applied if desired but normally this correction results in a very small change in the estimated quantity of rainfall. An estimation of the sampler efficiency is made by computing the ratio of rainfall amount collected in the sample bucket to that measured by the recording rain gage. This collector efficiency ratio is an important indicator of possible collector malfunction. For example, a ratio substantially less than one indicates that the wet/dry collector was not opening properly and thus, excluding rainfall.

After weighing the sample, a small portion is removed for measurement of pH, specific conductance, and, in some instances, titratable acidity. The pH and special conductance are both determined electrometrically according to methods described in the National Atmospheric Deposition Program "NADP Instruction Manual: Site Operation." The remainder of the sample is then used for laboratory chemical analyses. This portion of the sample is shipped to the laboratory raw and untreated. In the case of NTN operation, the original bucket is resealed and mailed to the Illinois State Water Survey Central Analytical Laboratory (CAL) for analysis. In all other instances, sample portions are preserved, treated, and analyzed according to specific project requirements.

Data Presentation

Records of precipitation quality are published following the "records of ground-water" section of this report. As with records of daily water discharge and surface-water quality, precipitation-quality records consist of two parts, a station header and a data table. The station header contains the descriptive information pertinent to the establishment, location, and operation of the site. Records are presented alphabetically by county and, within each county, by latitude, longitude, and sequence number. As with ground-water wells, the primary site identifier used for precipitation-quality stations in this report is the 15-digit composite of these three numbers. The following text presents a clarification of the subheadings which follow the station identification number and station name.

LOCATION.--See Data Presentation under "Records of Stage and Water Discharge;" same comments apply.

PERIOD OF RECORD.--This indicates the periods for which there are published precipitation-quality records for the station. Periods of record are presented separately for each type of sample collected at the site (in this report, wet precipitation, dry precipitation, and fog).

INSTRUMENTATION.--In this section, an abbreviated-style listing of the data-recording and sample-collection equipment permanently housed at the site is presented.

REMARKS.--This section is reserved for comments pertaining to unusual or extraordinary circumstances or to qualifying information which must be used accurately interpret the data presented for the site. More general comments which may pertain to several or all of the sites are presented in the "EXPLANATION OF RECORDS" section in the introductory part of the report.

COOPERATION.--Chemical-quality data were provided by National Atmospheric Deposition Program.

ACCESS TO WATSTORE DATA

The U.S. Geological Survey is the principle Federal water-data agency and, as such, collects and disseminates about 70 percent of the water data currently being used by numerous State, local, private, and other Federal agencies to develop and manage our water resources. As part of the Geological Survey's program of releasing water data to the public, a large-scale computerized system has been developed for the storage and retrieval of water data collected through its activities. The National Water Data Storage and Retrieval System (WATSTORE) was established in 1972 to provide an effective and efficient means for the processing and maintenance of water data collected through the activities of the U.S. Geological Survey and to facilitate release of the data to the public. A variety of useful products, ranging from data tables to complex statistical analyses such as Log Pearson Type III, can be produced using WATSTORE. The system resides on the central computer facilities of the U.S. Geological Survey at its National Center in Reston, Virginia, and consists of related files and data bases.

- Station Header File - Contains descriptive information on more than 440,000 sites throughout the United States and its territories where the U.S. Geological Survey collects or has collected data.

- Daily Values File - Contains more than 220 million daily values of stream flows, stages, reservoir contents, water temperatures, specific conductances, sediment concentrations, sediment discharges, and ground-water levels.

- Peak Flow File - Contains approximately 500,000 maximum (peak) streamflow and gage-height values at surface-water sites.

- Water Quality File - Contains approximately 2 million analyses of water samples that describe the chemical, physical, biological, and radio-chemical characteristics of both surface and ground water.

- Ground-Water Site Inventory Data Base - Contains inventory data for more than 900,000 wells, springs, and other sources of ground water. The data includes site location, geohydrologic characteristics, well-construction history, and one-time field measurements such as water temperature.

In 1976, the U.S. Geological Survey opened WATSTORE to the public for direct access. The signing of a Memorandum of Agreement with the Survey is required to obtain direct access to WATSTORE. The system can be accessed either synchronously or asynchronously. The requester will be expected to pay all computer costs he/she incurs. Direct access may be obtained by contacting:

U.S. Geological Survey
National Water Data Exchange
421 National Center
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, VA 22092

In addition to providing direct access to WATSTORE, data can be provided in various machine-readable formats on magnetic tape or 5-1/4 inch floppy disk; and, as noted in the introduction, on Compact Disc - Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) discs. Beginning with the 1990 water year, all water-data reports will also be available on CD-ROM. All data reports published for the current water year for the entire Nation, including Puerto Rico and the Trust Territories, will be reproduced on a single CD-ROM disc. Information about the availability of specific types of data or products and user charges can be obtained locally from each of the Water Resources Division's District Offices. (See address on the back of the title page.) A limited number of CD-ROM discs will be available for sale by the U.S. Geological Survey, Earth Science Information Center, Open-File Reports Section, Box 25286, MS 517, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Terms related to streamflow, water-quality, and other hydrologic data, as used in this report, are defined below. See also table for converting English units to International System (SI) Units on the inside of the back cover.

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

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

Algae are mostly aquatic single-celled, colonial, or multi-celled plants, containing chlorophyll and lacking roots, stems, and leaves.

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 base and is expressed as milligrams dry weight of algae produced per liter of sample.

Annual 7-day minimum is 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.)

Aquifer is a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

Artesian means confined and is used to describe a well in which the water level stands above the top of the aquifer tapped by the well. A flowing artesian well is one in which the water level is above the land surface.

Bacteria are microscopic unicellular organisms, typically spherical, rodlike, or spiral and threadlike in shape, often clumped into colonies. Some bacteria cause disease, while 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.