

Total Maximum Daily Load
Evaluation
for
Ten Stream Segments
in the
Satilla River Basin
for
Fecal Coliform

Submitted to:
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4
Atlanta, Georgia

Submitted by:
The Georgia Department of Natural Resources
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State of Georgia assesses its water bodies for compliance with water quality standards criteria established for their designated uses as required by the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA). Assessed water bodies are placed into one of two categories with respect to designated uses: supporting or not supporting. These water bodies are found on Georgia's 305(b) list as required by that section of the CWA that defines the assessment process, and are published in *Water Quality in Georgia* (GA EPD, 2006 – 2007). This document is available on the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD) website.

Some of the 305(b) not supporting water bodies are also assigned to Georgia's 303(d) list, also named after that section of the CWA. Water bodies on the 303(d) list are required to have a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) evaluation for the water quality constituent(s) in violation of the water quality standard. The TMDLs in this document are based on the 2008 303(d) listing, which is available on the GA EPD website. The TMDL process establishes the allowable pollutant loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a water body based on the relationship between pollutant sources and instream water quality conditions. This allows water quality-based controls to be developed to reduce pollution and restore and maintain water quality.

Every water in the State has one or more designated uses and every designated use has water quality criteria established to protect them. The State of Georgia has placed ten stream segments in the Satilla River Basin on the 303(d) list of impaired waters because they were assessed as "not supporting" their designated use of "Fishing" due to violation of the fecal coliform water quality criteria. The water quality criteria for fecal coliform bacteria for a water with a designated use of fishing are as follows: For the months of May through October, when water contact recreation activities are expected to occur, fecal coliform counts are not to exceed a geometric mean of 200 per 100 ml based on at least four samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours. For the months of November through April, fecal coliform counts are not to exceed a geometric mean of 1,000 per 100 ml based on at least four samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours and not to exceed a maximum of 4,000 per 100 ml for any sample. A water is assessed as "not supporting" its use if more than 10% of the geometric means exceeded the water quality criteria cited above. If no geometric means are available, a water is assessed as "not supporting" its use if more than 10 percent of individual samples exceed the fecal coliform criteria.

An important part of the TMDL analysis is the identification of potential source categories. Sources are broadly classified as either point or nonpoint sources. A point source is defined as a discernable, confined, and discrete conveyance from which pollutants are or may be discharged to surface waters. Nonpoint sources are diffuse, and generally, but not always, involve accumulated fecal coliform bacteria that wash off land surfaces as a result of storm events.

The process of developing fecal coliform bacteria TMDLs for the Satilla River Basin listed segments includes the determination of the following:

- The current critical fecal coliform load to the stream under existing conditions;
- The TMDL for similar conditions under which the current critical load was determined; and
- The percent reduction in the current critical fecal coliform load necessary to achieve the TMDL.

The calculation of the fecal coliform load at any point in a stream requires the fecal coliform concentration and stream flow. The availability of water quality and flow data varies considerably among the listed segments. The Loading Curve Approach was used to determine the current fecal coliform load and TMDL. The fecal coliform loads and required reductions for each of the listed segments are summarized in the table below.

Management practices that may be used to help reduce fecal coliform source loads include:

- Compliance with NPDES permit limits and requirements;
- Adoption of NRCS Conservation Practices; and
- Application of Best Management Practices (BMPs) appropriate to reduce nonpoint sources.

The amount of fecal coliform bacteria delivered to a stream is difficult to determine. However, by requiring and monitoring the implementation of these management practices, their effects will improve stream water quality, and represent a beneficial measure of TMDL implementation.

Fecal Coliform Loads and Required Fecal Coliform Load Reductions

Stream Segment	Current Load (counts/ 30 days)	TMDL Components					Percent Reduction
		WLA (counts/ 30 days) ¹	WLASw (counts/ 30 days)	LA (counts/ 30 days)	MOS (counts/ 30 days)	TMDL (counts/ 30 days)	
Alabaha River	4.74E+15	1.75E+11	-	2.66E+14	2.96E+13	2.96E+14	94
Big Satilla Creek	1.28E+14	-	-	5.30E+13	5.88E+12	5.88E+13	54
Buffalo Creek	8.30E+14	-	-	1.33E+14	1.48E+13	1.48E+14	82
Dry Creek - Headwaters to Boggy Creek	2.92E+14	-	-	1.64E+13	1.83E+12	1.83E+13	94
Dry Creek - Headwaters to Hurricane Creek	1.02E+10	-	-	6.04E+09	6.71E+08	6.71E+09	34
Hurricane Creek	1.19E+10	-	-	4.78E+09	5.31E+08	5.31E+09	55
Little Satilla Creek - Dry Branch to Boggy Creek	1.08E+15	-	-	9.26E+13	1.03E+13	1.03E+14	90
Little Satilla Creek - Boggy Cr. to Little Satilla River	2.18E+12	-	-	1.49E+12	1.66E+11	1.66E+12	24
Satilla River	4.06E+11	-	-	1.63E+11	1.81E+10	1.81E+11	55
Seventeen Mile River	3.19E+12	-	-	1.01E+12	1.12E+11	1.12E+12	65

Notes: ¹ The assigned fecal coliform load from each NPDES permitted facility for WLA was determined as the product of the fecal coliform permit limit and the facility average monthly discharge at the time of the critical load.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The State of Georgia assesses its water bodies for compliance with water quality standards criteria established for their designated uses as required by the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA). Assessed water bodies are categorized with respect to designated uses as supporting or not supporting. These water bodies are found on Georgia's 305(b) list as required by that section of the CWA that addresses the assessment process, and are published in *Water Quality in Georgia* (GA EPD, 2006 – 2007). This document is available on the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD) website.

Some of the 305(b) not supporting water bodies are also assigned to Georgia's 303(d) list, also named after that section of the CWA. Water bodies on the 303(d) list are required to have a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) evaluation for the water quality constituent(s) in violation of the water quality standard. The TMDLs in this document are based on the 2008 303(d) listing, which is available on the GA EPD website. The TMDL process establishes the allowable loading of pollutants or other quantifiable parameters for a water body based on the relationship between pollution sources and in-stream water quality conditions. This allows water quality based controls to be developed to reduce pollution and restore and maintain water quality.

The list identifies the waterbodies that are not supporting their designated use classifications due to exceedances of water quality standards for fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliform bacteria are used as an indicator of the potential presence of pathogens in a stream. Table 1 presents the ten streams of the Satilla River Basin included on the 2008 303(d) list for exceedances of the fecal coliform standard criteria.

Table 1. Water Bodies Listed on the 2008 303(d) List for Fecal Coliform Bacteria in the Satilla River Basin

Stream Segment	Location	Segment Length (miles)	Designated Use
Alabaha River	Tan Trough Creek to Satilla River	12	Fishing
Big Satilla Creek	Sweetwater Creek to Colemans Creek	12	Fishing
Buffalo Creek	Little Buffalo Creek to Satilla River	6	Fishing
Dry Creek	Headwaters to Boggy Creek	11	Fishing
Dry Creek	Headwaters to Hurricane Creek	9	Fishing
Hurricane Creek	Bear Creek to Dry Creek	4	Fishing
Little Satilla Creek	Dry Branch to Boggy Creek (Dry Creek)	9	Fishing
Little Satilla Creek	Boggy Creek to Little Satilla River near Screven	3	Fishing
Satilla River	Reedy Creek to Indian Creek	7	Fishing
Seventeen Mile River	Twentynine Mile Creek to Satilla River	13	Fishing

1.2 Watershed Description

The Satilla River Basin is located in the southeastern part of Georgia, occupying an area of 3,940 square miles. The basin lies within the Coastal Plain physiographic province, which extends throughout the southeastern United States. The Satilla River drains into the Atlantic Ocean.

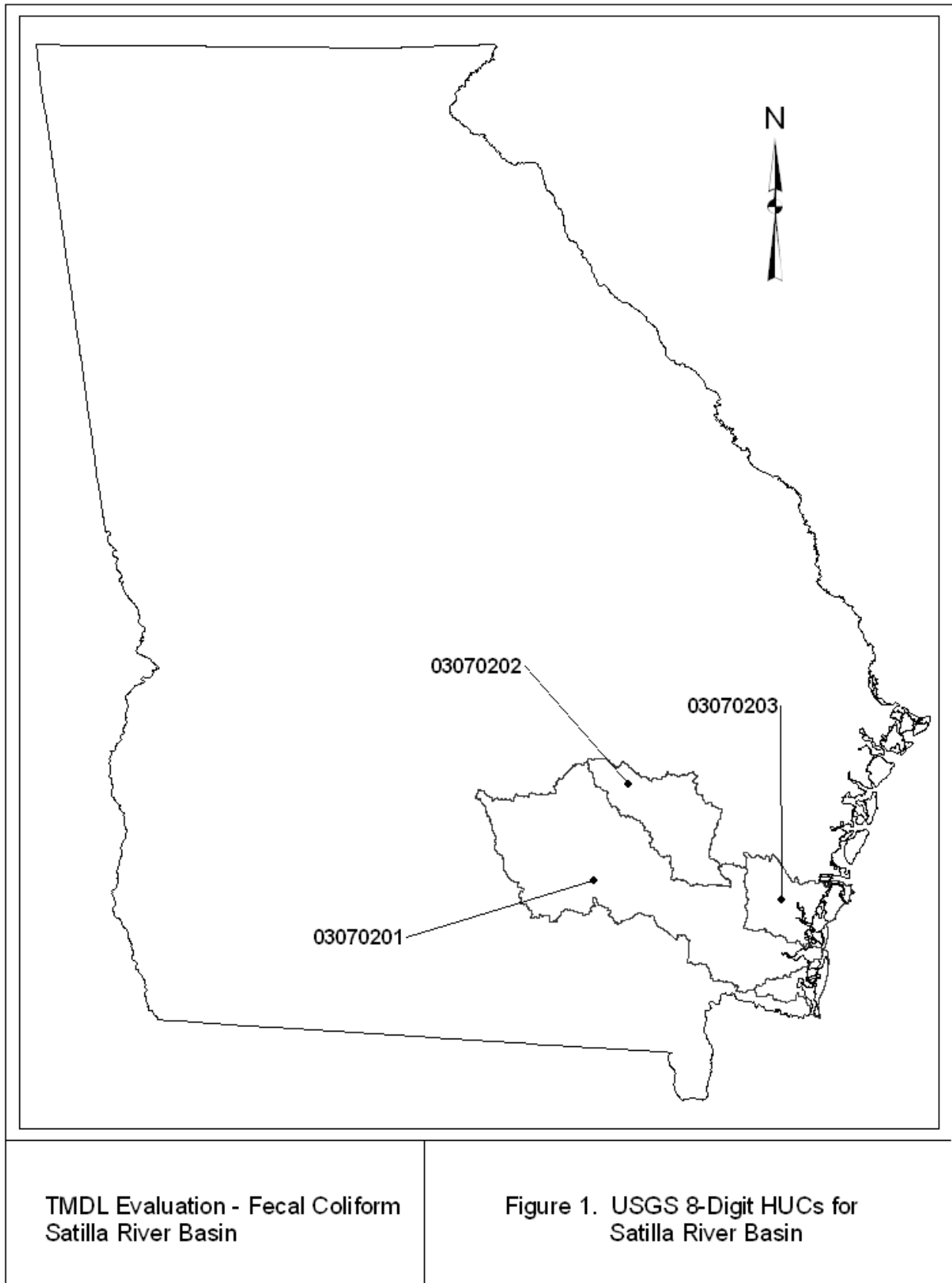
The USGS has divided the Satilla River Basin into three sub-basins, or Hydrologic Unit Codes (HUCs). Figure 1 shows the locations of these sub-basins. Figures 2 and 3 show the listed segments and the counties within each sub-basin.

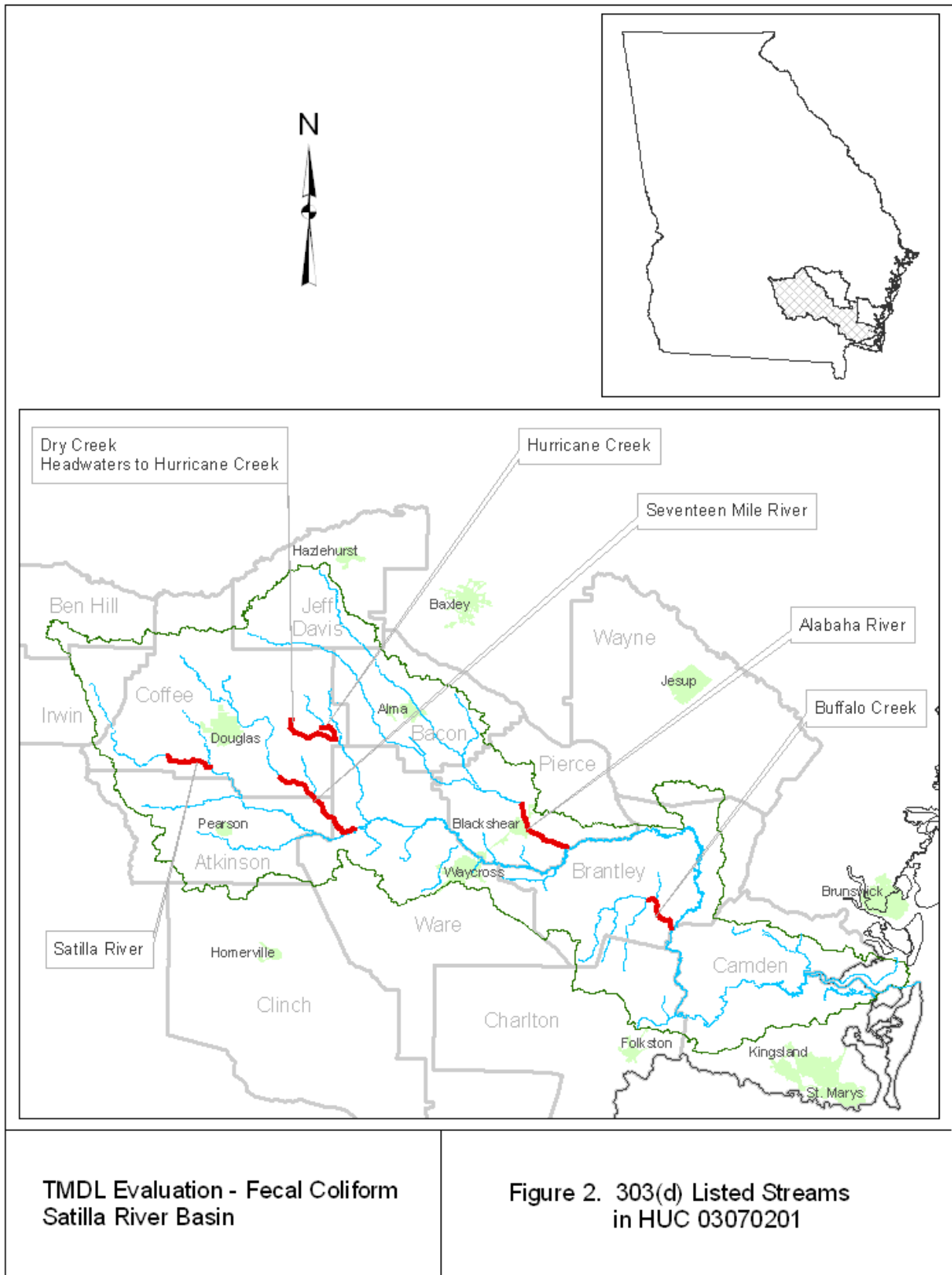
The land use characteristics of the Satilla River Basin watersheds were determined using data from the Georgia Land Use Trends (GLUT) for Year 2008. This raster land use trend product was developed by the University of Georgia – Natural Resources Spatial Analysis Laboratory (NARSAL) and follows land use trends for years 1974, 1985, 1991, 1998, 2001, 2005 and 2008. The raster data sets were developed from Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) and Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+). Some of the NARSAL land use types were reclassified, aggregated into similar land use types, and were used in the final watershed characterization. Table 2 lists the watershed land use distribution of the ten stream segments.

1.3 Water Quality Standard

The water use classification for the listed stream segments in the Satilla River Basin is Fishing. The criterion violated is listed as fecal coliform. The potential causes listed include urban runoff, nonpoint sources, and municipal facilities. The use classification water quality standards for fecal coliform bacteria, as stated in the *State of Georgia's Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control*, Chapter 391-3-6-.03(6)(c)(iii) (GA EPD, 2009), are:

- (c) Fishing: Propagation of Fish, Shellfish, Game and Other Aquatic Life; secondary contact recreation in and on the water; or for any other use requiring water of a lower quality:
- (iii) Bacteria: For the months of May through October, when water contact recreation activities are expected to occur, fecal coliform not to exceed a geometric mean of 200 per 100 ml based on at least four samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours. Should water quality and sanitary studies show fecal coliform levels from non-human sources exceed 200/100 ml (geometric mean) occasionally, then the allowable geometric mean fecal coliform shall not exceed 300 per 100 ml in lakes and reservoirs and 500 per 100 ml in free flowing freshwater streams. For the months of November through April, fecal coliform not to exceed a geometric mean of 1,000 per 100 ml based on at least four samples collected from a given sampling site over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours and not to exceed a maximum of 4,000 per 100 ml for any sample. The State does not encourage swimming in surface waters since a number of factors which are beyond the control of any State regulatory agency contribute to elevated levels of fecal coliform. For waters designated as approved shellfish harvesting waters by the appropriate State agencies, the requirements will be consistent with those established by the State and Federal agencies responsible for the National Shellfish Sanitation Program. The requirements are found in the National Shellfish Sanitation Program Manual of Operation, Revised 1988, Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (PHS/FDA), and the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition. Streams designated as generally supporting shellfish are listed in Paragraph 391-3-6-.03(14)





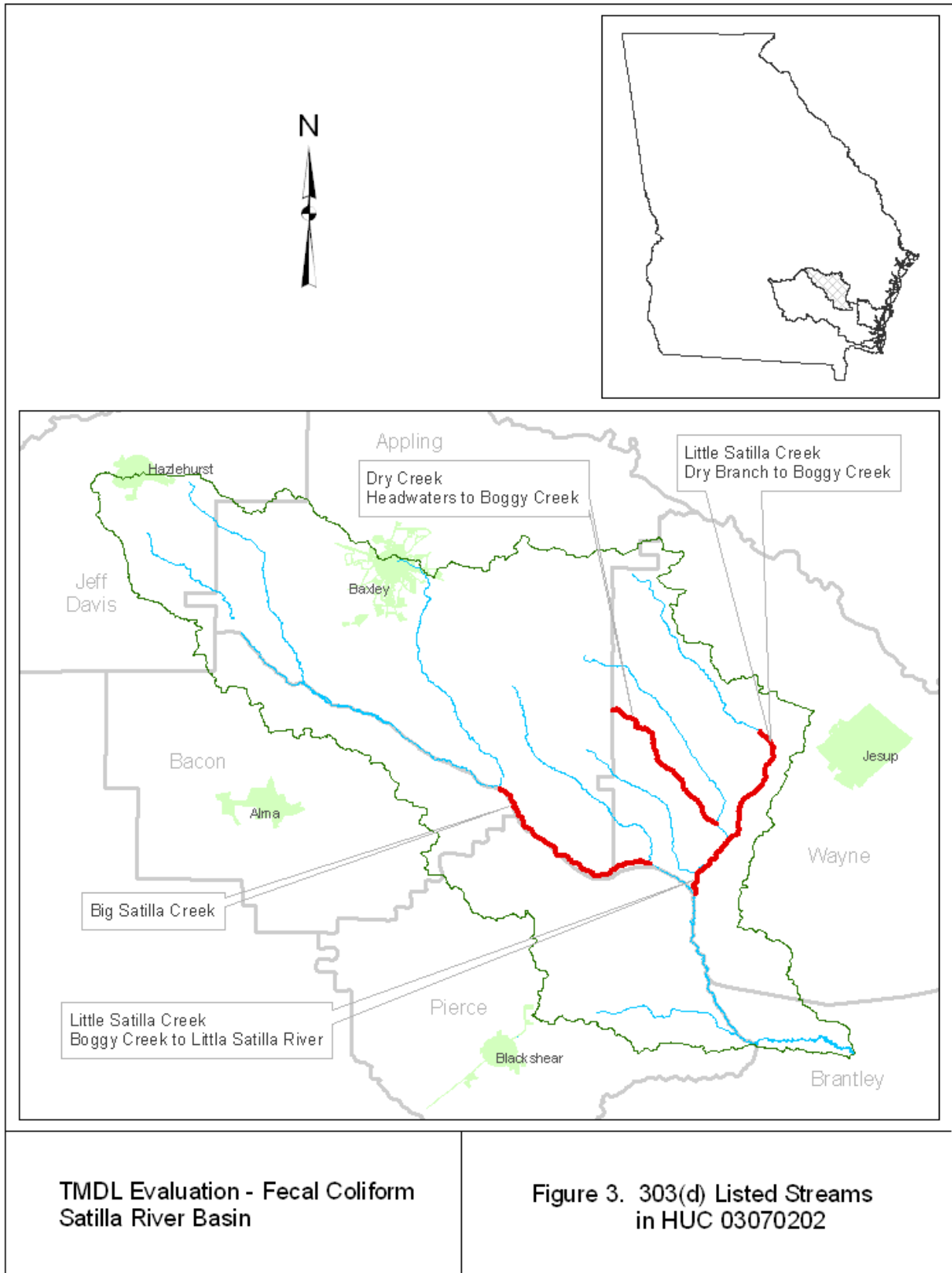


Table 2. Satilla River Basin Land Coverage

Stream/Segment	Landuse Categories - Acres (Percent)													Total
	Open Water	Low Intensity Residential	High Intensity Residential	High Intensity Commercial, Industrial, Transportation	Bare Rock, Sand, Clay	Quarries, Strip Mines, Gravel Pits	Transitional	Forest	Row Crops	Pasture, Hay	Other Grasses (Urban, recreational; e.g. parks, lawns)	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	
Alabaha River	1,356 (0.5)	7,080 (2.4)	1,412 (0.5)	474 (0.2)	363 (0.1)	4 (0.001)	17,545 (5.8)	113,185 (37.6)	77,468 (25.8)	9,104 (3.0)	13,323 (4.4)	57,657 (19.2)	1,694 (0.6)	300,665 (100.0)
Big Satilla Creek	767 (0.3)	7,084 (3.1)	2,075 (0.9)	777 (0.3)	213 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	9,903 (4.3)	72,562 (31.8)	67,470 (29.6)	8,400 (3.7)	10,229 (4.5)	47,879 (21.0)	929 (0.4)	228,288 (100.0)
Buffalo Creek	89 (0.1)	1,603 (1.5)	175 (0.2)	26 (0.02)	44 (0.04)	0 (0.0)	12,107 (11.0)	53,081 (48.3)	4,327 (3.9)	1,141 (1.0)	5,086 (4.6)	31,638 (28.8)	599 (0.5)	109,917 (100.0)
Dry Creek - Headwaters to Boggy Creek	11 (0.1)	141 (1.1)	28 (0.2)	3 (0.02)	7 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	1,083 (8.5)	5,267 (41.3)	2,546 (20.0)	656 (5.1)	513 (4.0)	2,376 (18.6)	127 (1.0)	12,757 (100.0)
Dry Creek - Headwaters to Hurricane Creek	14 (0.2)	118 (1.4)	8 (0.1)	1 (0.01)	10 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	1,067 (12.3)	4,693 (54.0)	1,259 (14.5)	79 (0.9)	248 (2.9)	1,051 (12.1)	146 (1.7)	8,694 (100.0)
Hurricane Creek	125 (0.5)	535 (2.0)	79 (0.3)	20 (0.1)	36 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	1,194 (4.5)	11,885 (45.1)	7,314 (27.8)	354 (1.3)	973 (3.7)	3,759 (14.3)	81 (0.3)	26,355 (100.0)
Little Satilla Creek - Dry Branch to Boggy Creek	110 (0.2)	970 (1.3)	109 (0.2)	23 (0.03)	38 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	5,859 (8.2)	34,600 (48.2)	8,155 (11.4)	1,993 (2.8)	3,525 (4.9)	15,603 (21.7)	866 (1.2)	71,850 (100.0)
Little Satilla Creek - Boggy Cr. to Little Satilla River	368 (0.3)	2,216 (1.6)	360 (0.3)	62 (0.04)	97 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	10,518 (7.6)	61,077 (44.1)	22,011 (15.9)	4,626 (3.3)	6,262 (4.5)	29,655 (21.4)	1,309 (0.9)	138,559 (100.0)
Satilla River	1,966 (1.5)	1,524 (1.2)	204 (0.2)	108 (0.1)	641 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	5,001 (3.9)	44,804 (34.9)	45,242 (35.3)	4,761 (3.7)	4,799 (3.7)	18,425 (14.4)	837 (0.7)	128,311 (100.0)
Seventeen Mile River	1,981 (1.0)	4,136 (2.2)	952 (0.5)	817 (0.4)	531 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	9,470 (5.0)	69,771 (36.6)	56,142 (29.4)	6,393 (3.4)	9,001 (4.7)	30,542 (16.0)	985 (0.5)	190,722 (100.0)

2.0 WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Stream segments are placed on the 303(d) list as not supporting their water use classification based on water quality sampling data. A stream is placed on the not support list if more than 10% of the samples exceed the fecal coliform criteria. Water quality samples collected within a 30-day period that have a geometric mean in excess of 200 counts per 100 milliliters during the period May through October, or in excess of 1000 counts per 100 milliliters during the period November through April, are in violation of the bacteria water quality standard. There is also a single sample maximum criterion (4000 counts per 100 milliliters) for the months of November through April.

Fecal coliform data used for TMDLs developed in this document were collected during calendar years 2002 and 2008 by GA EPD as part of the trend monitoring program. These data are presented in Appendix A.

3.0 SOURCE ASSESSMENT

An important part of the TMDL analysis is the identification of potential source categories. Sources are broadly classified as either point or nonpoint sources. A point source is defined as a discernable, confined, and discrete conveyance from which pollutants are or may be discharged to surface waters. Nonpoint sources are diffuse, and generally, but not always, involve accumulation of fecal coliform bacteria on land surfaces that wash off as a result of storm events.

3.1 Point Source Assessment

Title IV of the Clean Water Act establishes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. Basically, there are two categories of NPDES permits: 1) municipal and industrial wastewater treatment facilities, and 2) regulated storm water discharges.

3.1.1 Wastewater Treatment Facilities

In general, industrial and municipal wastewater treatment facilities have NPDES permits with effluent limits. These permit limits are either based on federal and state effluent guidelines (technology-based limits) or on water quality standards (water quality-based limits).

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has developed technology-based guidelines, which establish a minimum standard of pollution control for municipal and industrial discharges without regard for the quality of the receiving waters. These are based on Best Practical Control Technology Currently Available (BPT), Best Conventional Control Technology (BCT), and Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT). The level of control required by each facility depends on the type of discharge and the pollutant.

The USEPA and the states have also developed numeric and narrative water quality standards. Typically, these standards are based on the results of aquatic toxicity tests and/or human health criteria and include a margin of safety. Water quality-based effluent limits are set to protect the receiving stream. These limits are based on water quality standards that have been established for a stream based on its intended use and the prescribed biological and chemical conditions that must be met to sustain that use.

Discharges from municipal and industrial wastewater treatment facilities can contribute fecal coliform to receiving waters. The City of Alma WPCP and the Milliken Alma Plant are the only NPDES permitted discharges with a flow greater than 0.1 MGD identified in the Satilla River Basin that could potentially impact streams on the 2008 303(d) list for fecal coliform bacteria. Table 3 provides the monthly average discharge flows and fecal coliform concentrations for these municipal and industrial treatment facilities. This data was obtained from calendar year 2008 Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR). The permitted fecal coliform concentration is also included in this table.

Combined sewer systems convey a mixture of raw sewage and storm water in the same conveyance structure to the wastewater treatment plant. These are considered a component of municipal wastewater treatment facilities. When the combined sewage exceeds the capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, the excess is diverted to a combined sewage overflow (CSO) discharge point. There are no permitted CSO outfalls in the Satilla River Basin.

Table 3. NPDES Facilities Discharging Fecal Coliform Bacteria into Satilla River Basin 303(d) Listed Stream Segments

Facility Name	NPDES Permit No.	Receiving Stream	303(d) Listed Segment	Actual 2008 Discharge		NPDES Permit Limits		Number of Fecal Coliform/ Flow Violations 2006 –2008
				Average Monthly Flow (MGD) ^a	Geometric Mean (No./100 ml) ^b	Average Monthly Flow (MGD)	Average Monthly FC (No./100mL)	
Alma WPCP	GA0032328	Tributary to Hurricane Creek	Alabaha River	0.48	11.3	0.75	200	1 (flow)
Milliken Alma Plant	GA0024619	Little Hurricane Creek	Alabaha River	0.17	178.8	Report ^c	Report ^c	NA

Source: GA EPD Regional Offices

Notes: ^a Values shown are the annual average of the monthly average flows.

^b Values shown are the annual average of the monthly geometric means.

^c This facility has no NPDES permit limits for flow or fecal coliform bacteria.

3.1.2 Regulated Storm Water Discharges

Some storm water runoff is covered under the NPDES Permit Program. It is considered a diffuse source of pollution. Unlike other NPDES permits that establish end-of-pipe limits, storm water NPDES permits establish controls “to the maximum extent practicable” (MEP). Currently, regulated storm water discharges that may contain fecal coliform bacteria consist of those associated with industrial activities including construction sites disturbing one acre or greater, and large, medium, and small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) that serve populations of 50,000 or more.

Storm water discharges associated with industrial activities are currently covered under a General Storm Water NPDES Permit. The industrial general permit requires that storm water discharging into an impaired stream segment or within one linear mile upstream of and within the same watershed as any portion of an impaired stream segment identified as “not supporting” its designated use(s), must satisfy the requirements of Part III.C. if the pollutant(s) of concern for which the impaired stream segment has been listed may be exposed to stormwater. Sampling must be conducted for the pollutant(s) from nonpoint sources identified in the TMDL as causing the impairment. This permit requires visual monitoring of storm water discharges, site inspections, implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs), and record keeping.

Storm water discharges from MS4s are very diverse in pollutant loadings and frequency of discharge. At present, all cities and counties within the state of Georgia that had a population of greater than 100,000 at the time of the 1990 Census, are permitted for their storm water discharge under Phase I. This includes 58 permittees in Georgia.

Phase I MS4 permits require the prohibition of non-storm water discharges (i.e., illicit discharges) into the storm sewer systems and controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including the use of management practices, control techniques and systems, as well as design and engineering methods (Federal Register, 1990). A site-specific Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) outlining appropriate controls is required by and referenced in the permit. There are no Phase I MS4s in the Satilla River Basin.

Small MS4s serving urbanized areas are required to obtain a storm water permit under the Phase II storm water regulations. An urbanized area is defined as an area with a residential population of at least 50,000 people and an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile. Twenty Nine counties and 58 communities are permitted under the Phase II regulations in Georgia. There is one community located in the Satilla River Basin that is covered by the Phase II General Storm Water Permit (Table 4).

Table 4. Phase II Permitted MS4s in the Satilla River Basin

Name	Watershed
Brunswick	Satilla

Source: Nonpoint Source Program, GA EPD, 2010

There are no stream segments in the Satilla River Basin on the 303(d) list for fecal coliform bacteria that are located within a Phase I or Phase II MS4 city or county urbanized area.

3.1.3 Confined Animal Feeding Operations

Under the Clean Water Act, Concentrated Animal Feeding Units (CAFOs) are defined as point sources of pollution and are therefore subject to NPDES permit regulations. From 1999 through 2001, Georgia adopted rules for permitting swine and non-swine liquid manure animal feeding operations (AFOs). Georgia rules require medium size AFOs with more than 300 animal units (AU) but less than 1000 AU to apply for a non-discharge State land application system (LAS) waste disposal permit. Large operations with more than 1000 AU must apply for an NPDES permit (also non-discharge) as a CAFO. Table 5 presents the swine and non-swine liquid manure CAFOs located upstream of the listed segments in the Satilla River Basin that are registered or have land application permits.

Table 5. Registered Liquid Manure CAFOs Upstream of 303(d) Listed Segments in the Satilla River Basin

Name	303(d) Listed Stream Segment	County	Animal Type	Total Number of Animals	Permit No.
Alma Exchange Bank & Trust (Cackleberry Farm)	Alabaha River	Bacon	Layers	80398	GAG930000
Jack Tanner Farm	Alabaha River	Bacon	Layers	2901	GAG930000
Johnson's Dairy, Inc.	Alabaha River	Bacon	Dairy	72965	GAU700000
Georgia Family Farms, LLC	Alabaha River	Jeff Davis	Swine	94596	GAU700000
Moody's Dairy, Inc.	Alabaha River	Ware	Dairy	72921	GAG930000
Davis Dairy (WWD #1)	Big Satilla Creek	Appling	Dairy	77492	GAG930000
Dixon Farm	Big Satilla Creek	Appling	Dairy	80773	GAG930000
J & J Dairies, Inc.	Big Satilla Creek	Appling	Dairy	72942	GAU700000
Williams Dairy, Inc.	Big Satilla Creek	Appling	Dairy	72536	GAG930000
Wright Family Dairy, LLC (WWD #2)	Big Satilla Creek	Appling	Dairy	72536	GAG930000
Hart Farm	Big Satilla Creek	Bacon	Layers	50366	GAG930000
Whitty and Son Dairy, LLC (WWD #3)	Big Satilla Creek	Bacon	Dairy	72919	GAG930000
M. Gilliard Floors	Dry Creek Headwaters to Hurricane Creek	Coffee	Swine	94409	GAU700000
O'Steen Farms	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	Swine	Not reported	GAU700000

Source: GA Dept. of Agriculture, 2010

In 2002, the USEPA promulgated expanded NPDES permit regulations for CAFOs that added dry manure poultry operations larger than 125,000 broilers or 82,000 layers. Georgia is consistently among the top three states in the U.S. in terms of poultry operations. The majority of poultry farms are dry manure operations where the manure is stored for a time and then land applied. Freshly stored litter can be a nonpoint source for fecal coliform. However, land applied litter that was previously stored for an extended length of time typically exhibits very low fecal coliform levels. Current federal regulations require that large poultry farms operate under NPDES permits. Table 6 presents the dry manure poultry operations located upstream of the listed segments in the Satilla River Basin that have submitted an application for the General NPDES Permit GAG930000.

Table 6. Registered Dry Manure Poultry Operations Upstream of 303(d) Listed Segments in the Satilla River Basin

Name	303(d) Listed Stream Segment	County	Number of Animals (thousands)	Permit Status
Boatwright Farm	Alabaha River	Bacon	129	P
Conga Farms	Alabaha River	Jeff Davis	129	P
Sweetwater Farms	Big Satilla Creek	Appling	135	NAI
Thorny Hollow Egg Farm	Big Satilla Creek	Bacon	340	P
Brantly Egg Farm	Big Satilla Creek	Brantley	108	P
NT Farm	Big Satilla Creek	Jeff Davis	27	NAI
Circle G Farms, Inc.	Dry Creek Headwaters to Hurricane Creek	Coffee	215	P
Gray Farms	Dry Creek Headwaters to Hurricane Creek	Coffee	168	P
Bubba Farms	Hurricane Creek	Coffee	135	P
Milford Anderson Farms	Hurricane Creek	Coffee	136.2	P
Thomas R. Lott	Hurricane Creek	Coffee	164.5	NAI
White Haven Farms	Little Satilla Creek - Dry Branch to Boggy Creek	Wayne	291.8	P
	Little Satilla Creek - Boggy Creek to Little Satilla River			
Randall Smith Farms	Satilla River	Ben Hill	126	P
Shari Poultry	Satilla River	Ben Hill	126	P
Gold Kist Farms	Satilla River	Coffee	301	P
Ira Vickers Farms	Satilla River	Coffee	129	P
J & C Poultry Farms	Satilla River	Coffee	158	P
M & J Farms	Satilla River	Coffee	0	NAI
Richard Vickers Farms	Satilla River	Coffee	129	P
Shamrock Farm & Cherokee Ridge	Satilla River	Coffee	172	P
CM & J Farms	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	129	NAI
Cloud Nine Farm	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	132	P
Gillis Farms	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	129	P
Hamp McKinnon & Vonice Harrell Farm	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	220	P
James Merritt	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	135	P
JM Pridgen Farms	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	132	P
Kory Grantham Farms	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	132	P
Paradise Farm South LLC	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	135	P
Pine Ridge Farms	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	172	P
Power House Farms	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	132	NAI
Pridgen Farms	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	129	P
Richael Dockery Farm	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	132	P
Scott Day	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	154	P
Twin Oaks & Ebert Spell	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	215	P
Walt Dockey Farms	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	132	P
Mobley Farms	Seventeen Mile River	Jeff Davis	178.8	NAI

Source: GA Dept. of Agriculture, 2010

Notes: I = Issued

P = permit pending

NAI = needs additional information for application

3.2 Nonpoint Source Assessment

In general, nonpoint sources cannot be identified as entering a waterbody through a discrete conveyance at a single location. Typical nonpoint sources of fecal coliform bacteria include:

- Wildlife
- Agricultural Livestock
 - Animal grazing
 - Animal access to streams
 - Application of manure to pastureland and cropland
- Urban Development
 - Leaking sanitary sewer lines
 - Leaking septic systems
 - Land Application Systems
 - Landfills

In urban areas, a large portion of storm water runoff may be collected in storm sewer systems and discharged through distinct outlet structures. For large urban areas, these storm sewer discharge points may be regulated as described in Section 3.1.2.

3.2.1 Wildlife

The importance of wildlife as a source of fecal coliform bacteria in streams varies considerably, depending on the animal species present in the watersheds. Based on information provided by the Wildlife Resources Division (WRD) of GA DNR, the animals that spend a large portion of their time in or around aquatic habitats are the most important wildlife sources of fecal coliform. Waterfowl, most notably ducks and geese, are considered to potentially be the greatest contributors of fecal coliform. This is because they are typically found on the water surface, often in large numbers, and deposit their feces directly into the water. Other potentially important animals regularly found around aquatic environments include racoons, beavers, muskrats, and to a lesser extent, river otters and minks. Recently, rapidly expanding feral swine populations have become a significant presence in the floodplain areas of all the major rivers in Georgia. Population estimates of these animal species in Georgia are currently not available.

White-tailed deer populations are abundant throughout the Satilla River Basin. Fecal coliform bacteria contributions to water bodies from deer are generally considered to be less significant than that of waterfowl, racoons, and beavers. This is because a greater portion of their time is spent in terrestrial habitats. This also holds true for other terrestrial mammals such as squirrels and rabbits, and for terrestrial birds (GA WRD, 2007). However, feces deposited on the land surface can result in the introduction of fecal coliform to streams during runoff events. Between storm events, considerable decomposition of the fecal matter might occur, resulting in a decrease in the associated fecal coliform numbers.

3.2.2 Agricultural Livestock

Agricultural livestock are a potential source of fecal coliform to streams in the Satilla River Basin. The animals grazing on pastureland deposit their feces onto land surfaces, where it can then be transported during storm events to nearby streams. Animal access to pastureland varies monthly, resulting in varying fecal coliform loading rates throughout the year. Beef cattle spend all of their time in pastures, while dairy cattle and hogs are periodically confined. In addition, agricultural livestock will often have direct access to streams that pass through their pastures, and can thus impact water quality in a more direct manner (USDA, 2002).

Table 7 provides the estimated number of beef cattle, dairy cattle, goats, horses, swine, sheep, and chickens reported by county. These data were provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

Table 7. Estimated Agricultural Livestock Populations in the Satilla River Basin

County	Livestock							
	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Swine	Sheep	Horses	Goats	Chickens Layers	Chickens-Broilers Sold
Appling	4,500	4,000	100	-	-	500	240,000	12,868,800
Atkinson	5,100		315	-	8	4,300	52,800	16,112,000
Bacon	1,500	900	550	-	200	500	-	2,916,000
Ben Hill	2,750	-	100	-	400	1,600	-	2,904,000
Brantley	2,700	-	50	-	200	500	-	-
Camden	300	-	-	-	30	45	-	-
Charlton	1,700	-	175	-	30	325	-	964,800
Coffee	8,700	-	5,750	100	200	7,500	39,000	31,653,960
Glynn	580	-	-	-	935	725	-	-
Irwin	10,000	-	3,680	-	100	2,000	20,000	1,265,000
Jeff Davis	6,000	-	550	-	600	1,000	-	1,994,740
Pierce	2,750	650	25	-	-	300	-	536,000
Ware	1,000	900	40	-	100	450	106,000	2,412,000
Wayne	5,000	350	-	-	110	1,100	-	750,400

Source: NRCS, 2010

3.2.3 Urban Development

Fecal coliform from urban areas are attributable to multiple sources, including: domestic animals, leaks and overflows from sanitary sewer systems, illicit discharges, leaking septic systems, runoff from improper disposal of waste materials, and leachate from both operational and closed landfills.

Urban runoff can contain high concentrations of fecal coliform from domestic animals and urban wildlife. Fecal coliform bacteria enter streams by direct washoff from the land surface, or the runoff may be diverted to a storm water collection system and discharged through a discrete outlet structure. For large, medium, and small urban areas (populations greater than 50,000), the storm water outlets are regulated under MS4 permits (see Section 3.1.2). For smaller urban areas, the storm water discharge outlets currently remain unregulated.

In addition to urban animal sources of fecal coliform, there may be illicit connections to the storm sewer system. As part of the MS4 permitting program, municipalities are required to conduct dry-weather monitoring to identify and then eliminate these illicit discharges. Fecal coliform bacteria may also enter streams from leaky sewer pipes, or during storm events when inflow and infiltration can cause sewer overflows.

3.2.3.1 Leaking Septic Systems

A portion of the fecal coliform contributions in the Satilla River Basin may be attributed to failure of septic systems and illicit discharges of raw sewage. Table 8 presents the number of septic systems in each county of the Satilla River Basin existing in 2003 and the number existing in 2008, based in part on U.S. Census data, and on the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health data. In addition, an estimate of the number of septic systems installed and repaired during the five- year period from 2004 through 2008 is given. These data show an increase in the number of septic systems in all of the counties. Often, this is a reflection of population increases outpacing the expansion of sewage collection systems.

Table 8. Number of Septic Systems in the Satilla River Basin

County	Existing Septic Systems (2003)	Existing Septic Systems (2008)	Number of Septic Systems Installed (2004 to 2008)	Number of Septic Systems Repaired (2004 to 2008)
Appling	5,651	6,466	815	2
Atkinson	2,400	2,652	252	2
Bacon	3,169	3,290	121	19
Ben Hill	4,000	4,930	930	27
Brantley	7,621	8,482	861	35
Camden	6,699	7,694	995	221
Charlton	3,439	3,678	239	94
Coffee	10,953	12,811	1,858	79
Glynn	13,988	15,996	2,008	414
Irwin	2,641	2,911	270	7
Jeff Davis	3,730	4,258	528	9
Pierce	6,019	6,877	858	152
Ware	8,645	9,526	882	206
Wayne	8,034	9,500	1,466	0

Source: The Georgia Dept. of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, 2010

3.2.3.2 Land Application Systems

Many smaller communities use land application systems (LAS) for treatment of their sanitary wastewaters. These facilities are required through LAS permits to treat all their wastewater by land application and are to be properly operated as non-discharging systems that contribute no runoff to nearby surface waters. However, runoff during storm events may carry surface residual containing fecal coliform bacteria to nearby surface waters. Some of these facilities may also exceed the ground percolation rate when applying the wastewater, resulting in surface runoff from the field. If not properly bermed, this runoff, which probably contains fecal coliform bacteria, may discharge to nearby surface waters. There are 5 permitted LAS systems with flows of 0.1 MGD or greater located upstream of the listed segments in the Satilla River Basin (Table 9).

Table 9. Permitted Land Application Systems Upstream of 303(d) Listed Segments in the Satilla River Basin

LAS Name	303(d) Listed Stream Segment	County	Permit No.	Type	Flow (MGD)
American Proteins LAS	Alabaha River	Bacon	GA01-321	Industrial	0.1
Blackshear LAS	Alabaha River	Pierce	GA02-001	Municipal	North 0.5 South 0.5
Baxley LAS	Big Satilla Creek	Appling	GA02-182	Municipal	2.8
Screven LAS	Little Satilla Creek	Wayne	GA02-140	Municipal	0.1
Broxton LAS	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	GA02-124	Municipal	0.162

Source: Permitting Compliance and Enforcement Program, GA EPD, Atlanta, Georgia, 2010

3.2.3.3 Landfills

Leachate from landfills may contain fecal coliform bacteria that may at some point discharge into surface waters. Sanitary (or municipal) landfills are the most likely to serve as a source of fecal coliform bacteria. These types of landfills receive household wastes, animal manure, offal, hatchery and poultry processing plant wastes, dead animals, and other types of wastes. Older sanitary landfills were not lined and most have been closed. Those that remain active and have not been lined operate as construction/demolition landfills. Currently active sanitary landfills are lined and have leachate collection systems. All landfills, excluding inert landfills, are now required to install environmental monitoring systems for groundwater and methane sampling. There are 73 known landfills in the Satilla River Basin. Of these, 7 are active landfills, and 66 are inactive or closed. Table 10 presents the landfills that are upstream of the 303(d) listed stream segments. As shown in Table 10, many of the older, inactive landfills were never permitted.

Table 10. Landfills Upstream of 303(d) Listed Segments in the Satilla River Basin

Name	303(d) Listed Stream Segment	County	Permit No.	Type	Status
Alma	Alabaha River	Bacon	-	NA	Inactive
20th St. Landfill	Alabaha River	Bacon	-	NA	Inactive
Denton (site A)	Alabaha River	Jeff Davis	-	NA	Inactive
Denton (site B)	Alabaha River	Jeff Davis	-	NA	Inactive
County Farm	Alabaha River	Pierce	-	NA	Inactive
Alma-Radio Station Road PH2	Alabaha River	Bacon	003-002D(SL)	Sanitary Landfill	Closed
Pierce County-SR 121 PH1&2	Alabaha River	Pierce	113-001D(SL)	Sanitary Landfill	Closed
Zoar Road	Big Satilla Creek	Appling	-	NA	Inactive
F.R.P. Company	Big Satilla Creek	Appling	-	NA	Inactive
Baxley	Big Satilla Creek	Appling	-	NA	Inactive
Bristol	Big Satilla Creek	Pierce	-	NA	Inactive
Waynesville	Brunswick River	Brantley	-	NA	Inactive
Nahunta	Brunswick River	Brantley	-	NA	Inactive
Nahunta	Buffalo Creek	Brantley	-	NA	Inactive
Nicholls	Hurricane Creek	Coffee	-	NA	Inactive
Powerline	Little Satilla Creek - Dry Branch to Boggy Creek	Wayne	-	NA	Inactive
Ocilla - SR 32 E PH1	Satilla River	Irwin	077-003D(SL)	Sanitary Landfill	Closed
Broxton	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	-	NA	Inactive
Coffee Co. - US 441 N	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	-	NA	Inactive
Transwaste Services Inc. CR 129/17 Mile River	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	034-005D(C&D)	Construction and Demolition Landfill	Operating
Coffee County CR 129/17 Mile River	Seventeen Mile River	Coffee	034-005D(SL)	Sanitary Landfill	Closed

Source: Land Protection Branch, GA DNR, 2010

4.0 ANALYTICAL APPROACH

The process of developing fecal coliform TMDLs for the Satilla River Basin listed segments includes the determination of the following:

- The current critical fecal coliform load to the stream under existing conditions;
- The TMDL for similar conditions under which the current load was determined; and
- The percent reduction in the current critical fecal coliform load necessary to achieve the TMDL.

The calculation of the fecal coliform load at any point in a stream requires the fecal coliform concentration and stream flow. The Loading Curve Approach was used to determine the current fecal coliform load and the TMDL. For the listed segments, fecal coliform sampling data were sufficient to calculate at least one 30-day geometric mean to compare with the regulatory criteria (see Appendix A).

4.1 Loading Curve Approach

For those segments in which sufficient water quality data were collected to calculate at least one 30-day geometric mean that was above the regulatory standard, the loading curve approach was used. This method involves comparing the current critical load to summer and winter seasonal TMDL curves.

The available field measurements and water quality data used to develop the TMDLs for this document did not include stream flow data. Therefore, stream flows were estimated using data from a nearby USGS gaged stream. The nearby stream had relatively similar watershed characteristics, including landuse, slope, and drainage area. The stream flows were estimated by multiplying the gaged flow by the ratio of the listed stream drainage area to the gaged stream drainage area. Table 11 provides the USGS stream gages used to estimate the flows for each of the listed stream segments.

Table 11. Stream Segments with Estimated Flows and Corresponding USGS Flow Gages

Stream Segment	Location	USGS Station Name	Station No.
Alabaha River	Tan Trough Creek to Satilla River	Little Satilla River	02227500
Big Satilla Creek	Sweetwater Creek to Colemans Creek	Little Satilla River	02227500
Buffalo Creek	Little Buffalo Creek to Satilla River	Little Satilla River	02227500
Dry Creek	Headwaters to Boggy Creek	Little Satilla River	02227500
Dry Creek	Headwaters to Hurricane Creek	Little Satilla River	02227500
Hurricane Creek	Bear Creek to Dry Creek	Little Satilla River	02227500
Little Satilla Creek	Boggy Creek to Little Satilla River near Screven	Little Satilla River	02227500
Little Satilla Creek	Dry Branch to Boggy Creek (Dry Creek)	Little Satilla River	02227500
Satilla River	Reedy Creek to Indian Creek	Satilla River	02226500
Seventeen Mile River	Twentynine Mile Creek to Satilla River	Satilla River	02226500

The current critical loads were determined using fecal coliform data collected within a 30-day period to calculate the geometric means, and multiplying these values by the arithmetic means of the flows measured at the time the water quality samples were collected. Georgia's instream fecal coliform standards are based on a geometric mean of samples collected over a 30-day period, with samples collected at least 24 hours apart. To reflect this in the load calculation, the fecal coliform loads are expressed as 30-day accumulated loads with units of counts per 30 days. This is described by the equation below:

$$L_{\text{critical}} = C_{\text{geomean}} \times Q_{\text{mean}}$$

Where:

- L_{critical} = current critical fecal coliform load
- C_{geomean} = fecal coliform concentration as a 30-day geometric mean
- Q_{mean} = stream flow as an arithmetic mean

The current estimated critical load is dependent on the fecal coliform concentrations and stream flows measured during the sampling events. The number of events sampled is usually 16 per year. Thus, these loads do not represent the full range of flow conditions or loading rates that can occur. Therefore, it must be kept in mind that the current critical loads used only represent the worst-case scenario that occurred among the time periods sampled.

The maximum fecal coliform load at which the instream fecal coliform criteria will be met can be determined using a variation of the equation above. By setting C equal to the seasonal, instream fecal coliform standard, the load will equal the TMDL. However, the TMDL is dependent on stream flow. Figures in Appendix A graphically illustrate that the TMDL is a continuum for the range of flows (Q) that can occur in the stream over time. There are two TMDL curves shown in these figures. One represents the summer TMDL for the period May through October when the 30-day geometric mean standard is 200 counts/100 mL. The second curve represents the winter TMDL for the period November through April when the 30-day geometric mean standard is 1,000 counts/100 mL. The equations for these two TMDL curves are:

$$\text{TMDL}_{\text{summer}} = 200 \text{ counts (as a 30-day geometric mean)}/100 \text{ mL} \times Q$$

$$\text{TMDL}_{\text{winter}} = 1,000 \text{ counts (as a 30-day geometric mean)}/100 \text{ mL} \times Q$$

The graphs show the relationship between the current critical load (L_{critical}) and the TMDL. The TMDL for a given stream segment is the load for the mean flow corresponding to the current critical load. This is the point where the current load exceeds the TMDL curve by the greatest amount. This critical TMDL can be represented by the following equation:

$$\text{TMDL}_{\text{critical}} = C_{\text{standard}} \times Q_{\text{mean}}$$

Where:

- $\text{TMDL}_{\text{critical}}$ = critical fecal coliform TMDL load
- C_{standard} = seasonal fecal coliform standard (as a 30-day geometric mean)
 - summer - 200 counts/100 mL
 - winter - 1,000 counts/ 100 mL
- Q_{mean} = stream flow as an arithmetic mean (same as used for L_{critical})

A 30-day geometric mean load that plots above the respective seasonal TMDL curve represents an exceedance of the instream fecal coliform standard. The difference between the current critical load and the TMDL curve represents the load reduction required for the stream segment to meet the appropriate instream fecal coliform standard. There is also a single sample maximum criterion (4,000 counts per 100 milliliters) for the months of November through April. If a single sample exceeds the maximum criterion, and the seasonal geometric mean criteria is also exceeded, then the TMDL is based on the criteria exceedance requiring the largest load reduction. The percent load reduction can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Percent Load Reduction} = \frac{L_{\text{critical}} - \text{TMDL}_{\text{critical}}}{L_{\text{critical}}} \times 100$$

5.0 TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS

A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is the amount of a pollutant that can be assimilated by the receiving waterbody without exceeding the applicable water quality standard, which in this case, is the seasonal fecal coliform standards. A TMDL is the sum of the individual waste load allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources, as well as natural background (40 CFR 130.2) for a given waterbody. The TMDL must also include a margin of safety (MOS), either implicitly or explicitly, that accounts for the uncertainty in the relationship between pollutant loads and the water quality response of the receiving water body. TMDLs can be expressed in terms of either mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measures. For fecal coliform bacteria, the TMDLs are expressed as counts per 30 days as a geometric mean.

A TMDL is expressed as follows:

$$\text{TMDL} = \Sigma\text{WLAs} + \Sigma\text{LAs} + \text{MOS}$$

The TMDL calculates the WLAs and LAs with margins of safety to meet the stream's water quality standards. The allocations are based on estimates that use the best available data and provide the basis to establish or modify existing controls so that water quality standards can be achieved. In developing a TMDL, it is important to consider whether adequate data are available to identify the sources, fate, and transport of the pollutant to be controlled.

TMDLs may be developed using a phased approach. Under a phased approach, the TMDL includes: 1) WLAs that confirm existing limits and controls or lead to new limits, and 2) LAs that confirm existing controls or include implementing new controls (USEPA, 1991). A phased TMDL requires additional data be collected to determine if load reductions required by the TMDL are leading to the attainment of water quality standards.

The TMDL Implementation Plan establishes a schedule or timetable for the installation and evaluation of point and nonpoint source control measures, data collection, assessment of water quality standard attainment, and if needed, additional modeling. Future monitoring of the listed segment water quality will then be used to evaluate this phase of the TMDL, and if necessary, to reallocate the loads.

The fecal coliform loads calculated for each listed stream segment include the sum of the total loads from all point and nonpoint sources for the segment. The load contributions to the listed segment from unlisted upstream segments are represented in the background loads, unless the unlisted segment contains point sources that had permit violations for fecal coliform. In these cases, the upstream point sources are included in the wasteload allocations for the listed segment. In situations where two or more adjacent segments are listed, the fecal coliform loads to each segment are individually evaluated on a localized watershed basis. Point source loads originating in upstream segments are included in the background loads of the downstream segment. The following sections describe the various fecal coliform TMDL components.

5.1 Waste Load Allocations

The waste load allocation is the portion of the receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to existing or future point sources. WLAs are provided to the point sources with flows greater than 0.1 MGD from municipal and industrial wastewater treatment systems with NPDES effluent limits for fecal coliform bacteria. There are two of these facilities in the Satilla River Basin watershed that discharges into or upstream of a listed segment. The maximum allocated fecal coliform load for these wastewater treatment facilities is given in Table 12. These WLA loads were calculated from the permitted or design flows and permitted fecal coliform concentrations. If the permit had no fecal coliform limit, a concentration of 200 counts/100 ml was used. These were expressed as accumulated loads over a 30-day period, and presented in units of counts per 30 days. If a facility expands its capacity and the permitted flow increases, the wasteload allocation for the facility would increase in proportion to the flow.

Table 12. WLAs for the Satilla River Basin

Facility Name	Permit No.	Receiving Stream	Listed Stream Segment	WLA (counts/30 days)
Alma WPCP	GA0032328	Tributary to Hurricane Creek	Alabaha River	1.71E+11
Milliken Alma Plant	GA0024619	Little Hurricane Creek	Alabaha River	5.30E+10 (a)

(a) Note: This facility has no permit limits for flow or fecal coliform bacteria. The flow used to calculate the WLA was the estimated average flow provided in an attachment to the permit. The fecal coliform bacteria concentration used for the calculation was 200 cnts/100 ml, which is the standard limit given in the majority of NPDES permits.

State and Federal Rules define storm water discharges covered by NPDES permits as point sources. However, storm water discharges are from diffuse sources and there are multiple storm water outfalls. Storm water sources (point and nonpoint) are different than traditional NPDES permitted sources in four respects: 1) they do not produce a continuous (pollutant loading) discharge; 2) their pollutant loading depends on the intensity, duration, and frequency of rainfall events, over which the permittee has no control; 3) the activities contributing to the pollutant loading may include the various allowable activities of others, and control of these activities is not solely within the discretion of the permittee; and 4) they do not have wastewater treatment plants that control specific pollutants to meet numerical limits.

The intent of storm water NPDES permits is not to treat the water after collection, but to reduce the exposure of storm water to pollutants by implementing various controls. It would be infeasible and prohibitively expensive to control pollutant discharges from each storm water outfall. Therefore, storm water NPDES permits require the establishment of controls or BMPs to reduce the pollutants entering the environment.

The waste load allocations from storm water discharges associated with MS4s (WLA_{sw}) are estimated based on the percentage of urban area in each watershed covered by the MS4 storm water permit. As discussed in Section 3, no MS4s were located in the watersheds of the 303(d) listed stream segments in the Satilla Basin.

Wet and dry manure CAFOs are located within the Satilla River Basin (see Section 3.1.3). These facilities are either included under or have applied for an LAS General Permit or an NPDES General Permit. A small number have an individual NPDES permit. Presently no CAFOs discharge wastewater, and therefore, they were not provided a WLA.

5.2 Load Allocations

The load allocation is the portion of the receiving water's loading capacity that is attributed to existing or future nonpoint sources or to natural background sources. Nonpoint sources are identified in 40 CFR 130.6 as follows:

- Residual waste;
- Land disposal;
- Agricultural and silvicultural;
- Mines;
- Construction;
- Saltwater intrusion; and
- Urban storm water (non-permitted).

The LA is calculated as the remaining portion of the TMDL load available, after allocating the WLA, WLAsw, and the MOS, using the following equation:

$$\Sigma LA = TMDL - (\Sigma WLA + \Sigma WLAsw + \Sigma MOS)$$

As described above, there are two types of load allocations: loads to the stream independent of precipitation, including sources such as failing septic systems, leachate from landfills, animals in the stream, leaking sewer system collection lines, and background loads; and loads associated with fecal coliform accumulation on land surfaces that is washed off during storm events, including runoff from saturated LAS fields. At this time, it is not possible to partition the various sources of load allocations. Table 13 presents the total load allocation expressed as counts per 30 days for the 303(d) listed streams located in the Satilla River Basin for the current critical condition. In the future, after additional data has been collected, it may be possible to partition the load allocation by source.

5.3 Seasonal Variation

The Georgia fecal coliform criteria are seasonal. One set of criteria applies to the summer season, while a different set applies to the winter season. To account for seasonal variations, the critical loads for each listed segment were determined from sampling data obtained during both summer and winter seasons, when possible. The TMDL and percent reduction given in Table 13 for each listed segment was based on the season in which the critical load occurred. The TMDLs for each season, for any given flow, are presented as equations in Section 5.5.

Analyses of the available fecal coliform data and corresponding flows were performed to determine if the fecal coliform violations occurred during wet weather (high flow) or dry weather (low flow) conditions. The flow data from each sampling site were normalized by dividing the measured flow by the product of the average annual runoff (cfs/sq mile), published in Open-File Report 82-577 (Carter, 1982), and the appropriate drainage area. Plots of the normalized flows (Q/Q_0) versus fecal coliform are shown in Appendix B. The plots do not show a consistent relationship between fecal coliform concentrations and flow. The summer and winter plots show that the fecal coliform violations occur during both high (wet weather) and low (dry weather) flow conditions.

5.4 Margin of Safety

The MOS is a required component of TMDL development. There are two basic methods for incorporating the MOS: 1) implicitly incorporate the MOS using conservative modeling assumptions to develop allocations; or 2) explicitly specify a portion of the TMDL as the MOS and use the remainder for allocations. For this TMDL, an explicit MOS of 10 percent of the TMDL was used. The MOS values are presented in Table 13.

5.5 Total Fecal Coliform Load

The fecal coliform TMDL for the listed stream segment is dependent on the time of year, the stream flow, and the applicable state water quality standard.

The total maximum daily seasonal fecal coliform loads for Georgia are given below:

$$\text{TMDL}_{\text{summer}} = 200 \text{ counts (as a 30-day geometric mean)}/100 \text{ mL} \times Q$$

$$\text{TMDL}_{\text{winter}} = 1,000 \text{ counts (as a 30-day geometric mean)}/100 \text{ mL} \times Q$$

$$\text{TMDL}_{\text{winter}} = 4,000 \text{ counts (instantaneous)}/100 \text{ mL} \times Q$$

For purposes of determining necessary load reductions required to meet the instream water quality criteria, the current critical TMDL was determined. This load is the product of the applicable seasonal fecal coliform standard and the mean flow used to calculate the current critical load. It represents the sum of the allocated loads from point (WLA and WLA_{sw}) and nonpoint (LA) sources located within the immediate drainage area of the listed segment, the NPDES-permitted point discharges with recorded fecal coliform violations from the nearest upstream subwatersheds, and a margin of safety (MOS). For these calculations, the fecal load contributed by the permitted facility to the WLA was not the maximum presented in Table 12, but rather was the product of the fecal coliform permitted limit and the average monthly discharge at the time of the critical load. The current critical loads and corresponding TMDLs, WLAs (WLA and WLA_{sw}), LAs, MOSs, and percent load reductions for the Satilla River Basin listed stream segments are presented in Table 13. For these calculations, there were no MS4 contributions and, therefore, no fecal coliform loads for WLA_{sw}.

The relationships of the current critical loads to the TMDLs are shown graphically in Appendix A. The vertical distance between the two values represents the load reductions necessary to achieve the TMDLs. As a consequence of the localized nature of the load evaluations, the calculated fecal coliform load reductions pertain to point and nonpoint sources occurring within the immediate drainage area of the listed segment. These current critical values represent a worst-case scenario for the limited set of data. Thus, the load reductions required are conservative estimates, and should be sufficient to prevent exceedances of the instream fecal coliform standard for a wide range of conditions.

Evaluation of the relationship between instream water quality and the potential sources of pollutant loading is an important component of TMDL development, and is the basis for later implementation of corrective measures and BMPs. For the current TMDLs, the association between fecal coliform loads and the potential sources occurring within the subwatersheds of each segment was examined on a qualitative basis.

Table 13. Fecal Coliform Loads and Required Fecal Coliform Load Reductions

Stream Segment	Current Load (counts/ 30 days)	TMDL Components					Percent Reduction
		WLA (counts/ 30 days) ¹	WLA _{sw} (counts/ 30 days)	LA (counts/ 30 days)	MOS (counts/ 30 days)	TMDL (counts/ 30 days)	
Alabaha River	4.74E+15	1.75E+11	-	2.66E+14	2.96E+13	2.96E+14	94
Big Satilla Creek	1.28E+14	-	-	5.30E+13	5.88E+12	5.88E+13	54
Buffalo Creek	8.30E+14	-	-	1.33E+14	1.48E+13	1.48E+14	82
Dry Creek - Headwaters to Boggy Creek	2.92E+14	-	-	1.64E+13	1.83E+12	1.83E+13	94
Dry Creek - Headwaters to Hurricane Creek	1.02E+10	-	-	6.04E+09	6.71E+08	6.71E+09	34
Hurricane Creek	1.19E+10	-	-	4.78E+09	5.31E+08	5.31E+09	55
Little Satilla Creek - Dry Branch to Boggy Creek	1.08E+15	-	-	9.26E+13	1.03E+13	1.03E+14	90
Little Satilla Creek - Boggy Cr. to Little Satilla River	2.18E+12	-	-	1.49E+12	1.66E+11	1.66E+12	24
Satilla River	4.06E+11	-	-	1.63E+11	1.81E+10	1.81E+11	55
Seventeen Mile River	3.19E+12	-	-	1.01E+12	1.12E+11	1.12E+12	65

Notes: ¹ The assigned fecal coliform load from each NPDES permitted facility for WLA was determined as the product of the fecal coliform permit limit and the facility average monthly discharge at the time of the critical load.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The TMDL process consists of an evaluation of the subwatersheds for each 303(d) listed stream segment to identify, as best as possible, the sources of the fecal coliform loads causing the stream to exceed instream standards. The TMDL analysis was performed using the best available data to specify WLAs and LAs that will meet fecal coliform water quality criteria so as to support the use classification specified for each listed segment.

This TMDL represents part of a long-term process to reduce fecal coliform loading to meet water quality standards in the Satilla River Basin. Implementation strategies will be reviewed and the TMDLs will be refined as necessary in the next phase (next five-year cycle). The phased approach will support progress toward water quality standards attainment in the future. In accordance with USEPA TMDL guidance, these TMDLs may be revised based on the results of future monitoring and source characterization data efforts. The following recommendations emphasize further source identification and involve the collection of data to support the current allocations and subsequent source reductions.

6.1 Monitoring

Water quality monitoring is conducted at a number of locations across the State each year. The GA EPD has adopted a basin approach to water quality management that divides Georgia's major river basins into five groups. This approach provides for additional sampling work to be focused on one of the five basin groups each year and offers a five-year planning and assessment cycle. The Ochlockonee, Saint Marys, Satilla, and Suwannee River Basins will again receive focused monitoring in 2013.

The TMDL Implementation Plan will outline an appropriate water quality monitoring program for the listed streams in the Satilla River Basin. The monitoring program will be developed to help identify the various fecal coliform sources. The monitoring program may be used to verify the 303(d) stream segment listings. This will be especially valuable for those segments where no data, old data, or spill data resulted in the listing.

6.2 Fecal Coliform Management Practices

Based on the findings of the source assessment, NPDES point source fecal coliform loads from wastewater treatment facilities usually do not significantly contribute to the impairment of the listed stream segments. This is because most facilities are required to treat to levels corresponding to instream water quality criteria. Sources of fecal coliform in urban areas include wastes that are attributable to domestic animals, leaks and overflows from sanitary sewer systems, illicit discharges of sanitary waste, leaking septic systems, runoff from improper disposal of waste materials, and leachate from both operational and closed landfills. In agricultural areas, potential sources of fecal coliform may include CAFOs, animals grazing in pastures, dry manure storage facilities and lagoons, chicken litter storage areas, and direct access of livestock to streams. Wildlife, especially waterfowl can be a significant source of fecal coliform bacteria.

Management practices are recommended to reduce fecal coliform source loads to the listed 303(d) stream segments, with the result of achieving the instream fecal coliform standard criteria. These recommended management practices include:

- Compliance with NPDES permit limits and requirements;
- Adoption of NRCS Conservation Practices; and
- Application of Best Management Practices (BMPs) appropriate to agricultural or urban land uses, where applicable.

6.2.1 Point Source Approaches

Point sources are defined as discharges of treated wastewater or storm water into rivers and streams at discrete locations. The NPDES permit program provides a basis for municipal, industrial, and storm water permits, monitoring and compliance with limitations, and appropriate enforcement actions for violations.

In accordance with GA EPD rules and regulations, all discharges from point source facilities are required to be in compliance with the conditions of their NPDES permit at all times. In the future, all municipal and industrial wastewater treatment facilities with the potential for the occurrence of fecal coliform in their discharge will be given end-of-pipe limits equivalent to the water quality standard of 200 counts/100 mL. An exception is constructed wetland systems, which have a natural level of fecal coliform input from animals attracted to the artificial wetlands. In addition, the permits will include routine monitoring and reporting requirements.

6.2.2 Nonpoint Source Approaches

The GA EPD is responsible for administering and enforcing laws to protect the waters of the State. The GA EPD is the lead agency for implementing the State's Nonpoint Source Management Program. Regulatory responsibilities that have a bearing on nonpoint source pollution include establishing water quality standards and use classifications, assessing and reporting water quality conditions, and regulating land use activities that may affect water quality. Georgia is working with local governments, agricultural and forestry agencies such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission, and the Georgia Forestry Commission, to foster the implementation of BMPs to address nonpoint source pollution. In addition, public education efforts are being targeted to individual stakeholders to provide information regarding the use of BMPs to protect water quality. The following sections describe, in more detail, recommendations to reduce nonpoint source loads of fecal coliform bacteria in Georgia's surface waters.

6.2.2.1 Agricultural Sources

The GA EPD should coordinate with other agencies that are responsible for agricultural activities in the state to address issues concerning fecal coliform loading from agricultural lands. It is recommended that information (e.g., livestock populations by subwatershed, animal access to streams, manure storage and application practices, etc.) be periodically reviewed so that watershed evaluations can be updated to reflect current conditions. It is also recommended that BMPs be utilized to reduce the amount of fecal coliform bacteria transported to surface waters from agricultural sources to the maximum extent practicable.

The following three organizations have primary responsibility for working with farmers to promote soil and water conservation, and to protect water quality:

- University of Georgia (UGA) - Cooperative Extension Service;
- Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission (GSWCC); and
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

UGA has faculty, County Cooperative Extension Agents, and technical specialists who provide services in several key areas relating to agricultural impacts on water quality.

The GA EPD designated the GSWCC as the lead agency for agricultural Nonpoint Source Management in the State. The GSWCC develops nonpoint source management programs and conducts educational activities to promote conservation and protection of land and water devoted to agricultural uses.

The NRCS works with federal, state, and local governments to provide financial and technical assistance to farmers. The NRCS develops standards and specifications for BMPs that are to be used to improve, protect, and/or maintain our state's natural resources. In addition, every five years, the NRCS conducts the National Resources Inventory (NRI). The NRI is a statistically based sample of land use and natural resource conditions and trends that covers non-federal land in the United States.

The NRCS is also providing technical assistance to the GSWCC and the GA EPD with the Georgia River Basin Planning Program. Planning activities associated with this program will describe conditions of the agricultural natural resource base once every five years. It is recommended that the GSWCC and the NRCS continue to encourage BMP implementation, education efforts, and river basin surveys with regard to river basin planning.

6.2.2.2 Urban Sources

Both point and nonpoint sources of fecal coliform bacteria can be significant in the Satilla River Basin urban areas. Urban sources of fecal coliform can best be addressed using a strategy that involves public participation and intergovernmental coordination to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. Management practices, control techniques, public education, and other appropriate methods and provisions may be employed. In addition to water quality monitoring programs, discussed in Section 6.1, the following activities and programs conducted by cities, counties, and state agencies are recommended:

- Uphold requirements that all new and replacement sanitary sewage systems be designed to minimize discharges into storm sewer systems;
- Further develop and streamline mechanisms for reporting and correcting illicit connections, breaks, surcharges, and general sanitary sewer system problems;
- Sustain compliance with storm water NPDES permit requirements; and
- Continue efforts to increase public awareness and education towards the impact of human activities in urban settings on water quality, ranging from the consequences of industrial and municipal discharges to the activities of individuals in residential neighborhoods.

6.3 Reasonable Assurance

Permitted discharges will be regulated through the NPDES permitting process described in this report. An allocation to a point source discharger does not automatically result in a permit limit or a monitoring requirement. Through its NPDES permitting process, GA EPD will determine whether a new or existing discharger has a reasonable potential of discharging fecal coliform levels equal to or greater than the total allocated load. The results of this reasonable potential analysis will determine the specific type of requirements in an individual facility's NPDES permit. As part of its analysis, the GA EPD will use its USEPA approved 2003 NPDES Reasonable Potential Procedures to determine whether monitoring requirements or effluent limitations are necessary.

Georgia is working with local governments, agricultural and forestry agencies, such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission, and the Georgia Forestry Commission, to foster the implementation of best management practices to address nonpoint sources. In addition, public education efforts will be targeted to individual stakeholders to provide information regarding the use of best management practices to protect water quality.

6.4 Public Participation

A thirty-day public notice is being provided for this TMDL. During this time, the availability of the TMDL will be public noticed, a copy of the TMDL will be provided on request, and the public is invited to provide comments on the TMDL.

7.0 INITIAL TMDL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

7.1 Initial TMDL Implementation Plan

This plan identifies applicable State-wide programs and activities that may be employed to manage point and nonpoint sources of bacteria loads for ten segments in the Satilla River Basin. Local watershed planning and management initiatives will be fostered, supported, or developed through a variety of mechanisms. Implementation may be addressed by Watershed Improvement Projects, assessments for Section 319 (h) grants, the local development of watershed protection plans, or “Targeted Outreach” initiated by EPD. These initiatives will supplement or possibly replace this initial implementation plan.

7.2 Impaired Segments

This initial plan is applicable to the following waterbodies that were added to Georgia’s 303(d) list available on the EPD website (www.gaepd.org):

Water Bodies Listed on the 2008 303(d) List for Fecal Coliform Bacteria in the Satilla River Basin

Stream Segment	Location	Segment Length (miles)	Designated Use
Alabaha River	Tan Trough Creek to Satilla River	12	Fishing
Big Satilla Creek	Sweetwater Creek to Colemans Creek	12	Fishing
Buffalo Creek	Little Buffalo Creek to Satilla River	6	Fishing
Dry Creek	Headwaters to Boggy Creek	11	Fishing
Dry Creek	Headwaters to Hurricane Creek	9	Fishing
Hurricane Creek	Bear Creek to Dry Creek	4	Fishing
Little Satilla Creek	Dry Branch to Boggy Creek (Dry Creek)	9	Fishing
Little Satilla Creek	Boggy Creek to Little Satilla River near Screven	3	Fishing
Satilla River	Reedy Creek to Indian Creek	7	Fishing
Seventeen Mile River	Twentynine Mile Creek to Satilla River	13	Fishing

Fecal coliform bacteria are used as an indicator of the potential presence of pathogens in a stream. The current water quality standard [*State of Georgia’s Rules and Regulations for Water Quality Control*, Chapter 391-3-6-.03(6)(c)(iii) (GA EPD, 2009)] states that four or more water samples collected within a 30-day period that have a geometric mean for fecal coliform either in excess of 200 Colony Forming Units (CFU) per 100 milliliters from May through October, or in excess of 1000 (CFU) per 100 milliliters from November through April are in violation of the bacteria water quality standard. In addition, a single sample in excess of 4000 (CFU) per 100 milliliters from November through April can also provide a basis for adding a stream segment to the 303(d) listing.

7.3 Potential Sources

An important part of the TMDL analysis is the identification of potential source categories. A source assessment characterizes the known and suspected bacteria sources in the watershed.

Sources are broadly classified as either point or nonpoint sources. A point source is defined as a discernable, confined, and discrete conveyance from which pollutants are or may be discharged to surface waters. NPDES permittees discharging treated wastewater are the primary point sources of bacteria. Nonpoint sources of bacteria are diffuse sources that cannot be identified as entering the water body at a single location. These sources generally involve land use activities that contribute bacteria to streams during a rainfall runoff event.

NPDES point source fecal coliform loads from wastewater treatment facilities usually do not contribute to impairments. This is because these facilities are required to treat to levels corresponding to instream water quality criteria. However, point sources can and do fail, which may contribute to bacteria loads through leaks and overflows from sanitary sewer systems, CAFOs, or leachate from operational landfills.

Nonpoint sources of fecal coliform in urban areas include wastes that are attributable to domestic animals, illicit discharges of sanitary waste, leaking septic systems, runoff from improper disposal of waste materials, and leachate from closed landfills. In non-urban areas, potential sources of fecal coliform may include animals grazing in pastures, dry manure storage facilities and lagoons, chicken litter storage areas, and direct access of livestock to streams. Wildlife, especially waterfowl can be a significant source of fecal coliform bacteria.

7.4 Management Practices and Activities

GA EPD is responsible for administering and enforcing laws to protect the waters of the State and is the lead agency for implementing the State's Nonpoint Source Management Program. Georgia is working with local governments, agricultural and forestry agencies such as the Georgia Department of Agriculture, the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission (GSWCC), and the Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC) to foster implementation of BMPs that address nonpoint source pollution. The following management practices are recommended to reduce fecal coliform loads to stream segments:

- Sustained compliance with NPDES permit limits and requirements where applicable;
- Adoption of NRCS Conservation Practices for primarily agricultural lands;
- Application of BMPs appropriate to specific non-urban and urban land uses;
- Further development and streamlining of local jurisdictional mechanisms for identifying, reporting, and correcting illicit connections, breaks, and other sanitary sewer system problems;
- Adoption of local ordinances that address local water quality such as septic tanks, stormwater, and others; and
- Ongoing public education efforts on the sources of fecal coliform and common sense approaches to lessen the impact of this contaminant on surface waters.

Public education efforts target individual stakeholders to provide information regarding the use of BMPs to protect water quality. GA EPD will continue efforts to increase awareness and educate the public about the impact of human activities on water quality.

7.5 Monitoring

GA EPD encourages local governments and municipalities to develop water quality monitoring programs. These programs can help pinpoint various fecal coliform sources, as well as verify the 303(d) stream segment listings. This will be particularly valuable for those segments where listing was based on limited data. In addition, regularly scheduled sampling will determine if there has been some improvement in the water quality of the listed stream segments. GA EPD is available to assist in completing a monitoring plan, preparing a Sampling Quality Assurance Plan (SQAP), and/or providing necessary training as needed.

7.6 Future Action

This Initial TMDL Implementation Plan includes a general approach to pollutant source identification as well as management practices to address pollutants. In the future, GA EPD will continue to determine and assess the appropriate point and non-point source management measures needed to achieve the TMDLs and also to protect and restore water quality in impaired waterbodies.

For point sources, any wasteload allocations for wastewater treatment plant facilities will be implemented in the form of water quality based effluent limitations in NPDES permits. Any wasteload allocations for regulated storm water will be implemented in the form of best management practices in the NPDES permits. Contributions of bacteria from regulated communities may also be managed using permit requirements such as watershed assessments, watershed protection plans, and long term monitoring. These measures will be directed through current point source management programs.

GA EPD will work to develop Watershed Improvement Projects (WIPs) to address non-point source pollution. This is a process whereby GA EPD and/or Regional Commissions or other agencies or local governments, under a contract with GA EPD, will develop a Watershed Improvement Plan intended to address water quality at the small watershed level (HUC 12). These plans will be developed as resources and willing partners become available. The development of these plans may be funded via several grant sources including, but not limited to, Clean Water Act Section 319(h), Section 604(b), and/or Section 106 grant funds. These plans are intended for implementation upon completion.

Any Watershed Improvement Plan that specifically address waterbodies contained within this TMDL will supersede the Initial TMDL Implementation Plan once GA EPD accepts the plan. Future Watershed Improvement Plans intended to address this TMDL and other water quality concerns, written by GA EPD and for which GA EPD and/or the GA EPD Contractor are responsible, will contain at a minimum the US EPA's 9-Key Elements of Watershed Planning:

- 1) An identification of the sources or groups of similar sources contributing to nonpoint source pollution to be controlled to implement load allocations or achieve water quality standards. Sources should be identified at the subcategory level with estimates of the extent to which they are present in the watershed (e.g., X numbers of cattle feedlots needing upgrading, Y acres of row crops needing improved bacteria control, or Z linear miles of eroded streambank needing remediation);
- 2) An estimate of the load reductions expected for the management measures;

- 3) A description of the NPS management measures that will need to be implemented to achieve the load reductions established in the TMDL or to achieve water quality standards;
- 4) An estimate of the sources of funding needed, and/or authorities that will be relied upon, to implement the plan;
- 5) An information/education component that will be used to enhance public understanding of and participation in implementing the plan;
- 6) A schedule for implementing the management measures that is reasonably expeditious;
- 7) A description of interim, measurable milestones (e.g., amount of load reductions, improvement in biological or habitat parameters) for determining whether management measures or other control actions are being implemented;
- 8) A set of criteria that can be used to determine whether substantial progress is being made towards attaining water quality standards and, if not, the criteria for determining whether the plan needs to be revised; and;
- 9) A monitoring component to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation efforts, measured against the criteria established under item (8).

The public will be provided an opportunity to participate in the development of Watershed Improvement Plans that address impaired waters and to comment on them before they are finalized.

GA EPD will continue to offer technical and financial assistance (when and where available) to complete Watershed Improvement Plans that address the impaired waterbodies listed in this and other TMDL documents. Assistance may include but will not be limited to:

- Assessments of pollutant sources within watersheds;
- Determinations of appropriate management practices to address impairments;
- Identification of potential stakeholders and other partners;
- Developing a plan for outreach to the general public and other groups;
- Assessing the resources needed to implement the plan upon completion; and
- Other needs determined by the lead organization responsible for plan development.

GA EPD will also make this same assistance available, if needed, to proactively address water quality concerns. This assistance may be in the way of financial, technical, or other aid and may be requested and provided outside of the TMDL process or schedule.

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Appendix A

30-day Geometric Mean Fecal Coliform Monitoring Data

2002 Through 2008 Water Quality Monitoring Stations

Stream Segment	Location	GAEPD Monitoring Station No.	Monitoring Station Description
Alabaha River	Tan Trough Cr. to Satilla River	0701100401	Alabaha River at US Hwy 84 near Blackshear, Ga.
Big Satilla Creek	Sweetwater Creek to Colemans Creek	0702030101	Big Satilla Creek @ SR 121 near Blackshear, Ga.
Buffalo Creek	Little Buffalo Cr. to Satilla River	0701110401	Buffalo Creek at County Road 81 near Hickox, Ga.
Dry Creek	Headwaters to Boggy Creek	0702040302	Dry Creek at SR203 near Screven, Ga
Dry Creek	Headwaters to Hurricane Creek	0701060103	Dry Creek at CR 552 (Flying Hawk Rd.) near Nichols, Ga.
Hurricane Creek	Bear Creek to Dry Creek	0701060101	Hurricane Creek at CR 552 near Nichols, Ga.
Little Satilla Creek	Dry Branch to Boggy Creek (Dry Creek)	0702040203	Little Satilla Creek at SR203 near Jesup, Ga
Little Satilla Creek	Boggy Cr. to Little Satilla River near Screven	0702040402	Little Satilla Creek at County Road 390 (Nine Run Road) near Screven, Ga.
Satilla River	Reedy Creek to Indian Creek	0701020301	Satilla River at SR 135 near Waycross, GA
Seventeen Mile River	Twentynine Mile Cr. to Satilla River	0701060102	Seventeen Mile River - Georgia Highway 64 near Pearson, Ga.

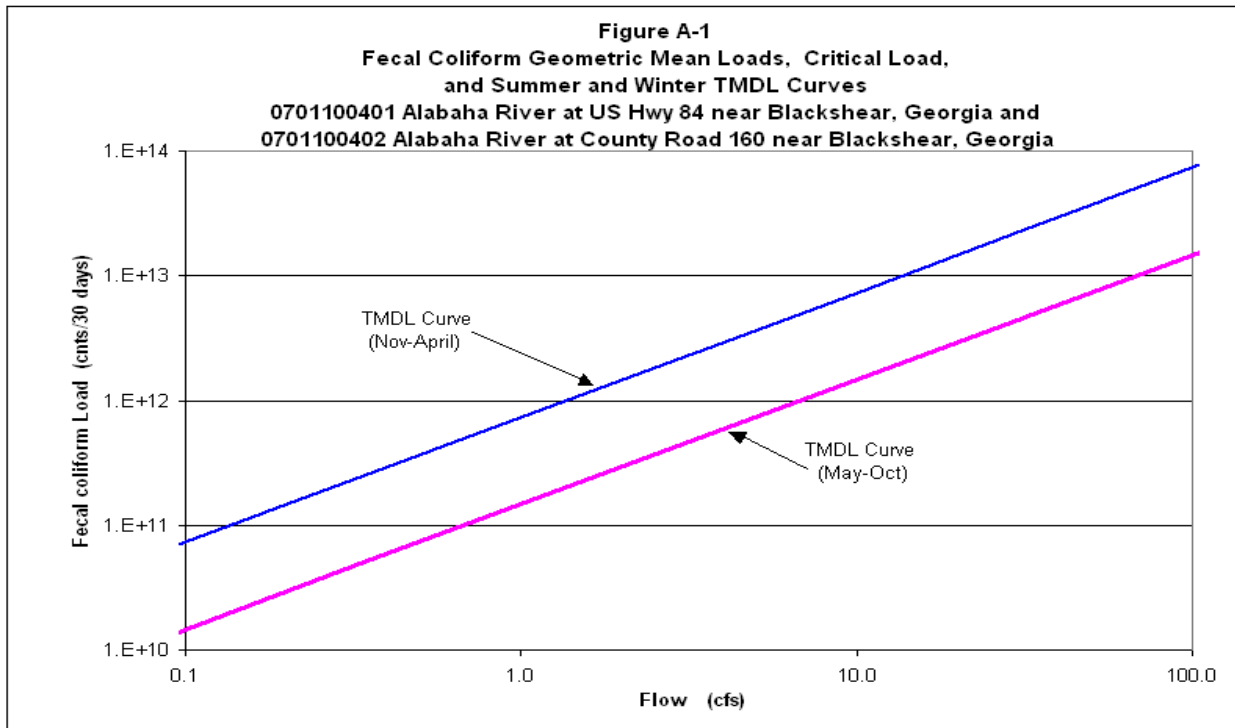


Table A-1-a. Data for Figure A-1 Sample Station 0701100401

Date	Observed Fecal Coliform (counts/100 ml)	Estimated Instantaneous Flow On Sample Day (cfs)	Geometric Mean (counts/100 ml)	Mean Flow (cfs)	Geometric Mean Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)	Geometric Mean TMDL Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)
1/18/2006	220	391.1				
1/24/2006	16000	403.5				
2/1/2006	300	301.0				
2/7/2006	800	2573.6	958.7	917.3	6.45E+14	6.73E+14
5/3/2006	130	0.6				
5/9/2006	130	0.7				
5/17/2006	500	2.1				
5/31/2006	300	2.9	224.4	1.6	2.60E+11	2.32E+11
7/18/2006	80	0.2				
7/25/2006	230	0.1				
8/8/2006	230	0.2				
8/16/2006	80	0.2	135.6	0.2	1.52E+10	2.24E+10
10/16/2006	300	0.6				
10/23/2006	500	0.8				
10/25/2006	110	0.9				
10/31/2006	220	0.1	245.5	0.6	1.08E+11	8.83E+10
1/22/2008	3500	1017.8				
1/28/2008	330	777.9				
2/5/2008	250	343.1				
2/12/2008	140	215.2	448.4	588.5	1.94E+14	4.32E+14
4/10/2008	1300	207.2				
4/15/2008	170	98.9				
4/23/2008	50	27.6				
4/30/2008	220	8.7	222.0	85.6	1.40E+13	6.28E+13
7/15/2008	260	12.4				
7/29/2008	170	53.1				
8/6/2008	110	2.3				
8/13/2008	160000	2.7	939.1	17.6	1.21E+13	2.59E+12
8/29/2008	2300	186.8				
10/7/2008	500	0.2				
10/15/2008	500	33.4				
10/28/2008	800	901.5				
1/24/2006	16000	403	16000	403	4.74E+15	2.96E+14

Table A-1-b. Data for Figure A-1 Sample Station 0701100402

Date	Observed Fecal Coliform (counts/100 ml)	Estimated Instantaneous Flow On Sample Day (cfs)	Geometric Mean (counts/100 ml)	Mean Flow (cfs)	Geometric Mean Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)	Geometric Mean TMDL Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)
1/18/2006	110	293				
1/24/2006	80	213				
2/1/2006	300	800				
2/7/2006	1300	3467	242	1193	2.12E+14	8.76E+14
5/3/2006	230	613				
5/9/2006	130	347				
5/17/2006	230	613				
5/31/2006	300	800	213	593	9.28E+13	8.71E+13
7/18/2006	20	53				
7/25/2006	40	107				
8/8/2006	40	107				
8/16/2006	300	800	56	267	1.09E+13	3.91E+13
10/16/2006	80	213				
10/23/2006	300	800				
10/25/2006	130	347				
10/31/2006	170	453	385	443	1.25E+14	6.51E+13

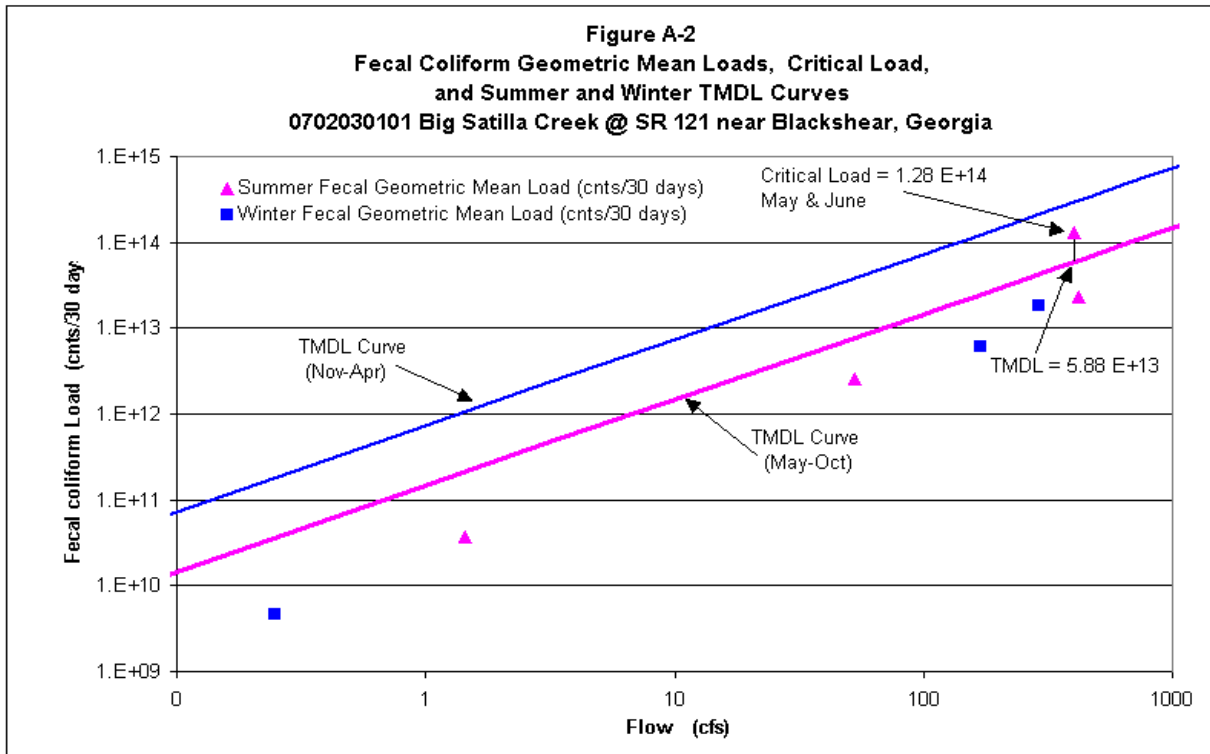


Table A-2. Data for Figure A-2

Date	Observed Fecal Coliform (counts/100 ml)	Estimated Instantaneous Flow On Sample Day (cfs)	Geometric Mean (counts/100 ml)	Mean Flow (cfs)	Geometric Mean Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)	Geometric Mean TMDL Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)
2/21/2005	40	101.6				
2/28/2005	500	445.4				
3/7/2005	140	452.6				
3/14/2005	20	163.4	86.5	290.8	1.85E+13	2.13E+14
5/25/2005	110	19.3				
6/1/2005	1300	140.2				
6/7/2005	500	932.8				
6/15/2005	500	511.1	434.8	400.9	1.28E+14	5.88E+13
8/17/2005	80	1241.9				
8/24/2005	130	282.6				
8/31/2005	80	154.6				
9/14/2005	40	6.1	76.0	421.3	2.35E+13	6.18E+13
11/14/2005	20	4.5				
11/16/2005	20	4.5				
11/29/2005	110	164.5				
12/13/2005	140	502.3	49.8	168.9	6.18E+12	1.24E+14
5/15/2006	40	0.6				
5/22/2006	40	0.3				
6/5/2006	80	3.0				
6/7/2006	20	2.8				
6/12/2006	20	0.6	34.8	1.4	3.69E+10	2.12E+11
8/14/2006	20	0.3				
8/21/2006	140	0.3				
9/5/2006	20	0.7				
9/11/2006	365	209.7	67.2	52.7	2.60E+12	7.74E+12
11/1/2006	50	0.1				
11/13/2006	20	0.2				
11/28/2006	20	0.3				
12/5/2006	20	0.4	25.1	0.2	4.56E+09	1.81E+11

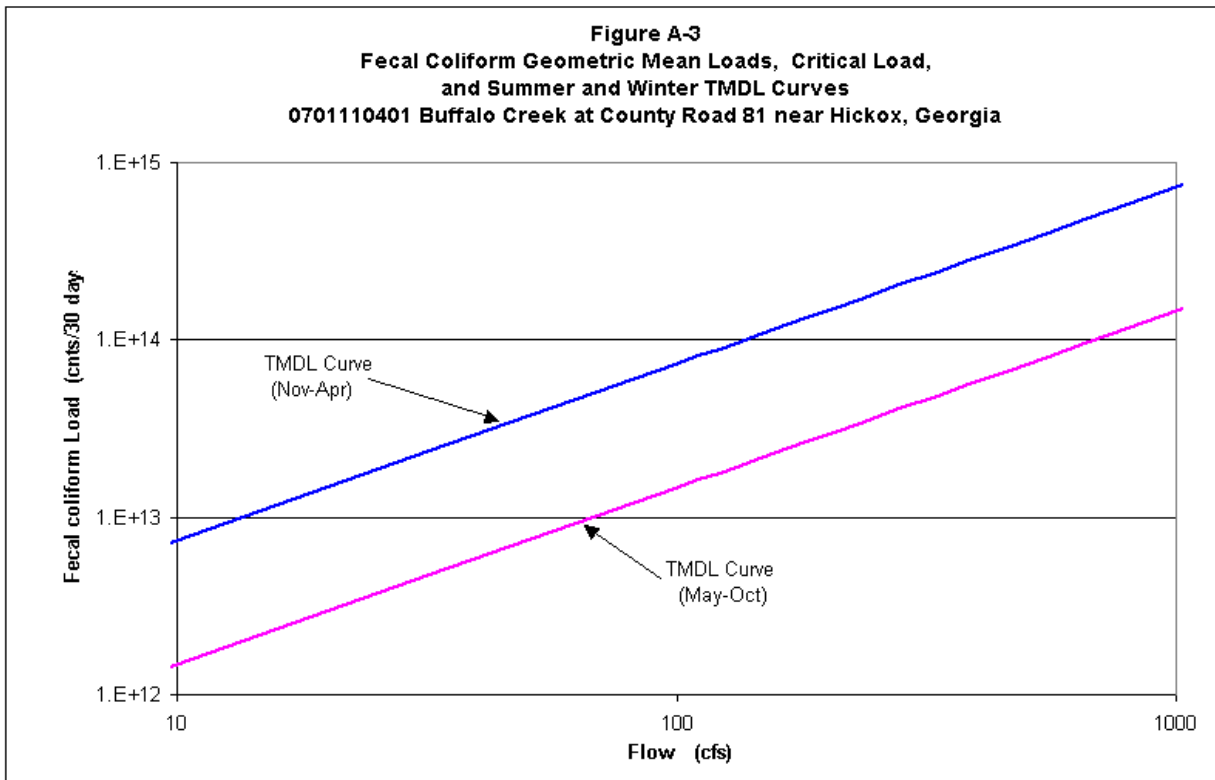


Table A-3. Data for Figure A-3

Date	Observed Fecal Coliform (counts/100 ml)	Estimated Instantaneous Flow On Sample Day (cfs)	Geometric Mean (counts/100 ml)	Mean Flow (cfs)	Geometric Mean Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)	Geometric Mean TMDL Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)
2-Apr-03	50	175.4				
9-Apr-03	5600	202.0				
16-Apr-03	110	619.2				
23-Apr-03	20	88.5	157.5	271.3	3.14E+13	1.99E+14
1-Jul-03	20	60.9				
15-Jul-03	500	107.4				
16-Jul-03	800	101.0				
21-Jul-03	20	47.0	112.5	79.1	6.53E+12	1.16E+13
6-Oct-03	1700	1.8				
8-Oct-03	500	2.9				
14-Oct-03	230	23.7				
21-Oct-03	300	6.1	492.1	8.6	3.12E+12	1.27E+12
9-Apr-03	5600	202.0	5600.0	202.0	8.30E+14	1.48E+14

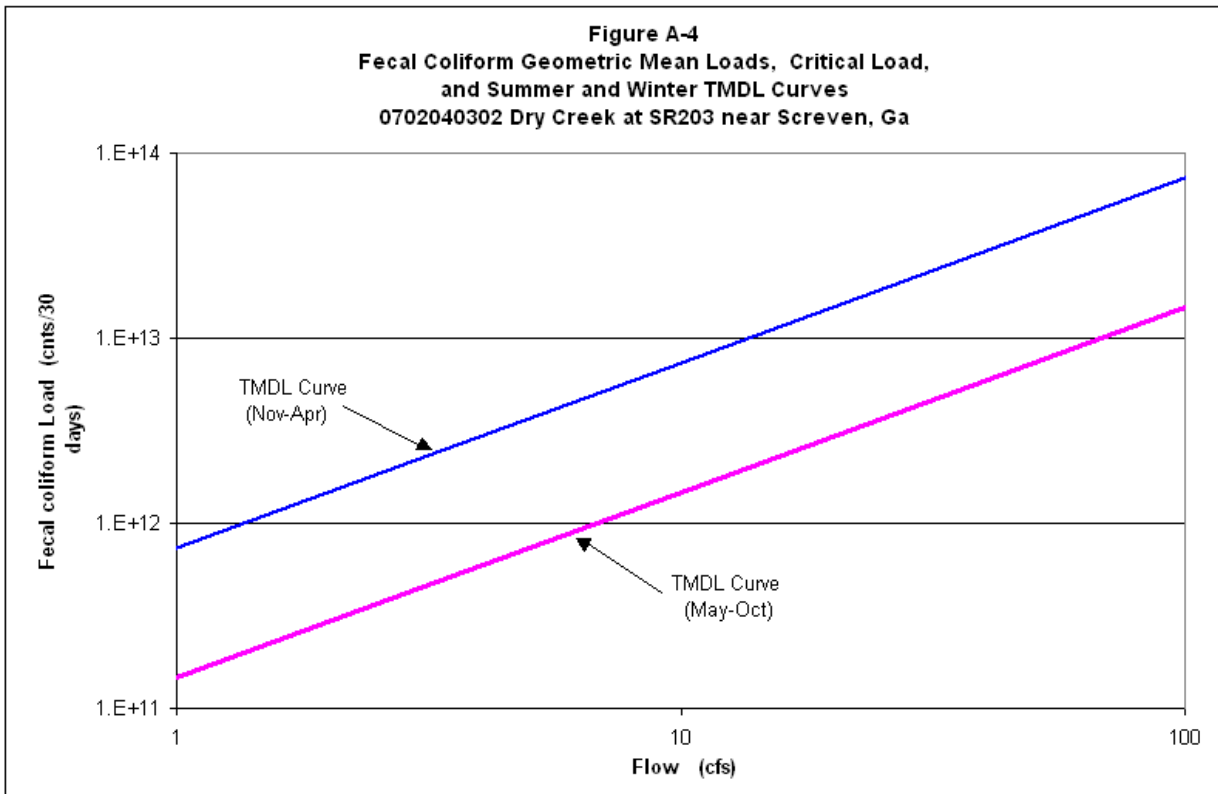


Table A-4. Data for Figure A-4

Date	Observed Fecal Coliform (counts/100 ml)	Estimated Instantaneous Flow On Sample Day (cfs)	Geometric Mean (counts/100 ml)	Mean Flow (cfs)	Geometric Mean Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)	Geometric Mean TMDL Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)
2/21/2005	40	5.7				
2/28/2005	16000	24.9				
3/7/2005	110	25.3				
3/14/2005	70	9.1	265.0	16.3	3.16E+12	1.19E+13
5/25/2005	1100	1.1				
6/1/2005	16000	7.8				
6/7/2005	80	52.1				
6/15/2005	500	28.6	916.0	22.4	1.51E+13	3.29E+12
8/17/2005	130	69.4				
8/24/2005	210	15.8				
8/31/2005	700	8.6				
9/14/2005	230	0.3	257.5	23.6	4.45E+12	3.46E+12
11/14/2005	80	0.2				
11/16/2005	800	0.3				
11/29/2005	300	9.2				
12/13/2005	20	28.1	140.0	9.4	9.70E+11	6.93E+12
2/28/2005	16000.00	24.90	16000.00	24.90	2.92E+14	1.83E+13

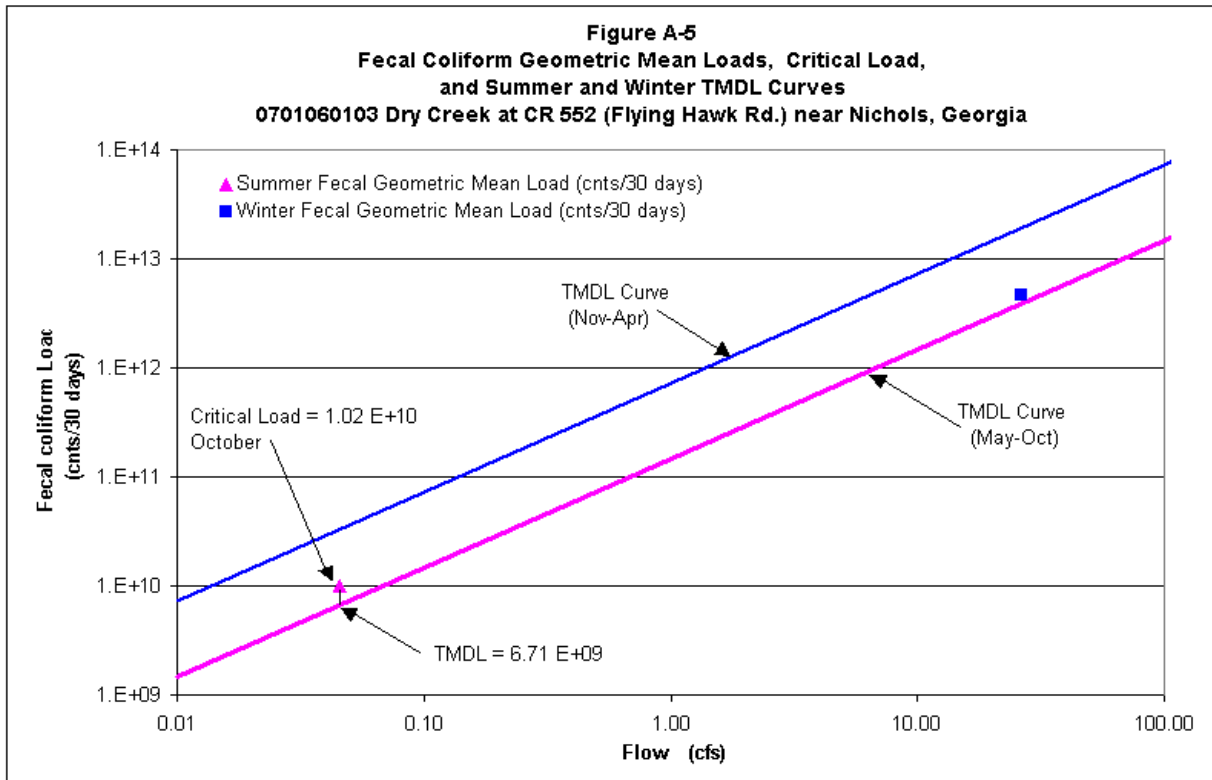


Table A-5. Data for Figure A-5

Date	Observed Fecal Coliform (counts/100 ml)	Estimated Instantaneous Flow On Sample Day (cfs)	Geometric Mean (counts/100 ml)	Mean Flow (cfs)	Geometric Mean Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)	Geometric Mean TMDL Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)
1/18/2006	130	11.3				
1/24/2006	300	11.7				
2/1/2006	800	8.7				
2/7/2006	110	74.4	242.0	26.5	4.71E+12	1.95E+13
5/3/2006	80	0.02				
5/9/2006	130	0.02				
5/17/2006	270	0.06				
5/31/2006	3000	0.08	303.0	0.05	1.02E+10	6.71E+09

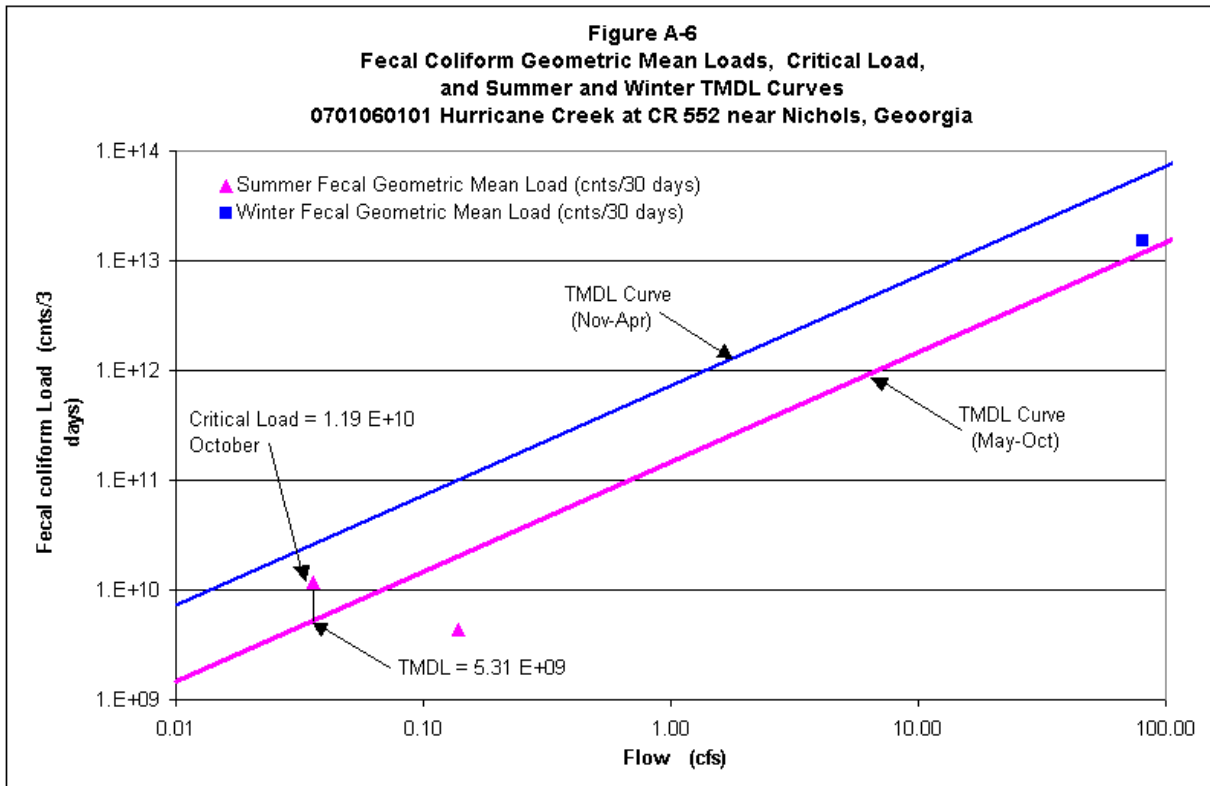


Table A-6. Data for Figure A-6

Date	Observed Fecal Coliform (counts/100 ml)	Estimated Instantaneous Flow On Sample Day (cfs)	Geometric Mean (counts/100 ml)	Mean Flow (cfs)	Geometric Mean Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)	Geometric Mean TMDL Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)
1/18/2006	40	34.3				
1/24/2006	500	35.4				
2/1/2006	1300	26.4				
2/7/2006	170	225.6	257.8	80.4	1.52E+13	5.90E+13
5/3/2006	20	0.05				
5/9/2006	80	0.06				
5/17/2006	20	0.18				
5/31/2006	110	0.25	43.3	0.14	4.40E+09	2.03E+10
7/18/2006	20	0.01				
7/25/2006	20	0.01				
10/16/2006	1250	0.05				
10/23/2006	500	0.07				
10/25/2006	500	0.08				
10/31/2006	130	0.01	449.0	0.04	1.19E+10	5.31E+09

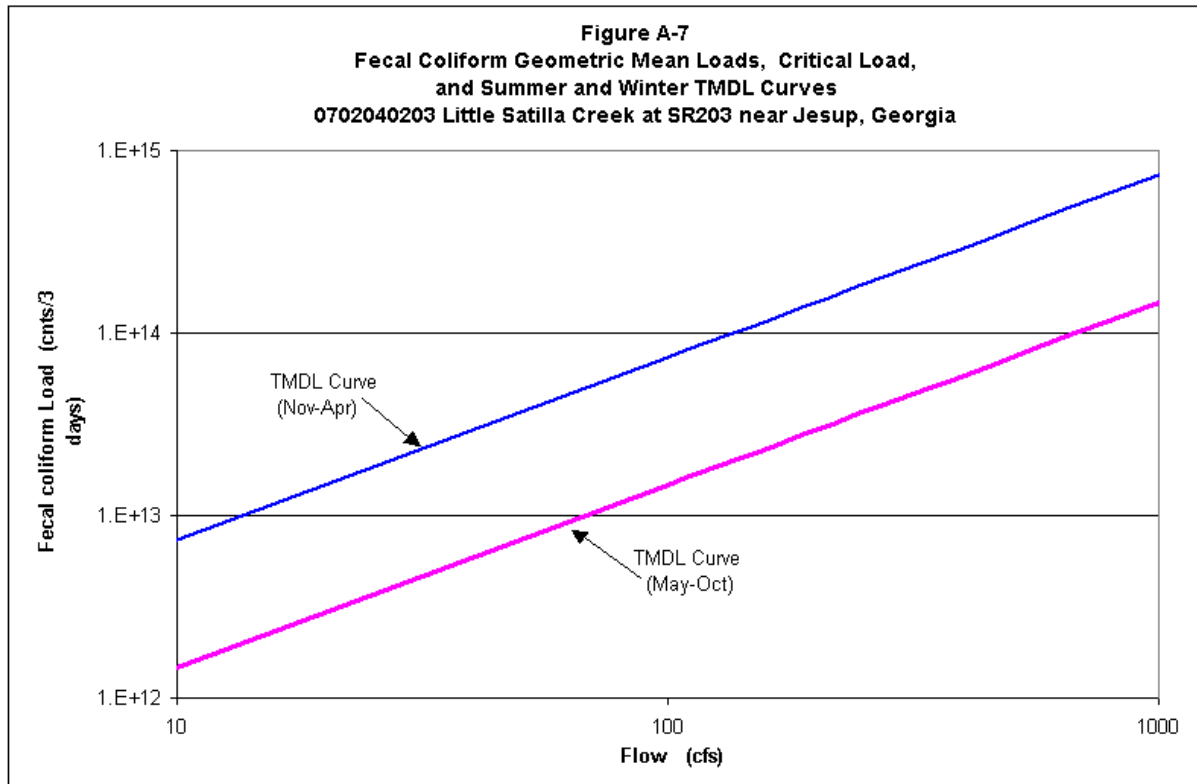


Table A-7. Data for Figure A-7

Date	Observed Fecal Coliform (counts/100 ml)	Estimated Instantaneous Flow On Sample Day (cfs)	Geometric Mean (counts/100 ml)	Mean Flow (cfs)	Geometric Mean Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)	Geometric Mean TMDL Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)
2/21/2005	20	32.0				
2/28/2005	10500	140.2				
3/7/2005	60	142.4				
3/14/2005	20	51.4	126.0	91.5	8.46E+12	6.72E+13
5/25/2005	55	6.1				
6/1/2005	5700	44.1				
6/7/2005	400	293.6				
6/15/2005	60	160.9	294.5	126.2	2.73E+13	1.85E+13
8/17/2005	40	390.9				
8/24/2005	20	88.9				
8/31/2005	30	48.6				
9/14/2005	120	1.9	41.2	132.6	4.01E+12	1.95E+13
11/14/2005	20	1.4				
11/16/2005	80	1.4				
11/29/2005	125	51.8				
12/13/2005	80	158.1	63.2	53.2	2.47E+12	3.90E+13
2/28/2005	10500	140	10500	140	1.08E+15	1.03E+14

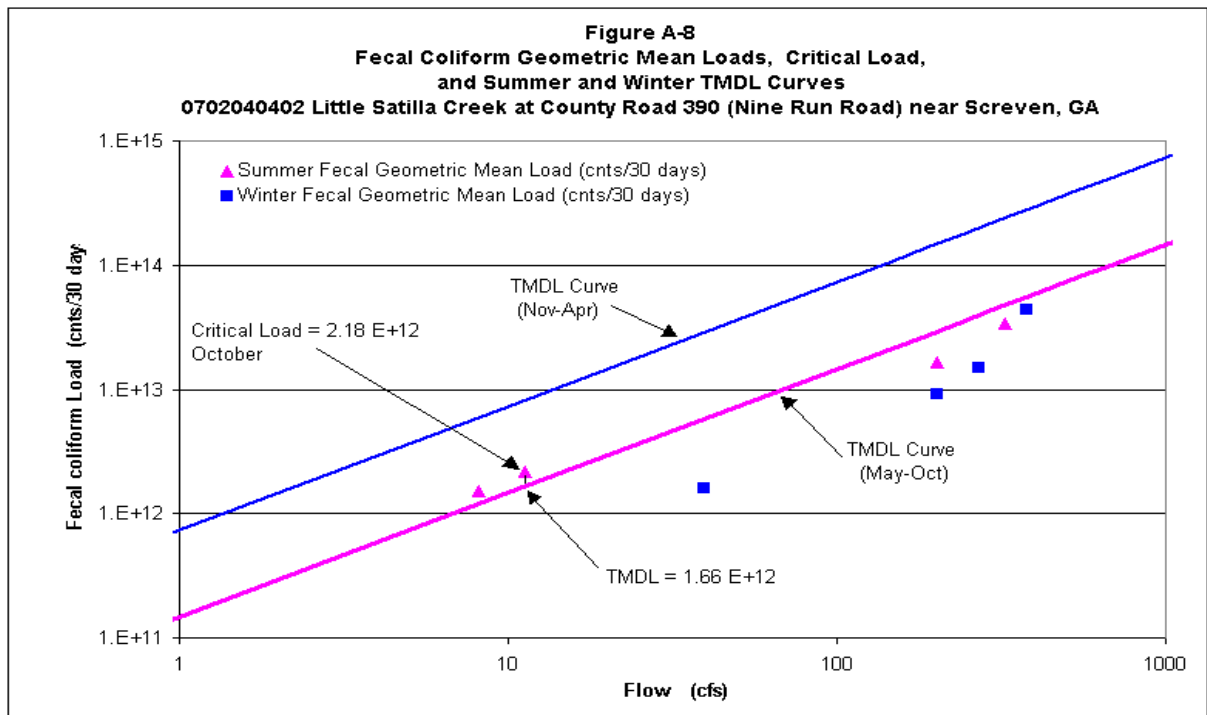


Table A-8. Data for Figure A-8

Date	Observed Fecal Coliform (counts/100 ml)	Estimated Instantaneous Flow On Sample Day (cfs)	Geometric Mean (counts/100 ml)	Mean Flow (cfs)	Geometric Mean Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)	Geometric Mean TMDL Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)
1/6/2003	50	368.5				
1/8/2003	65	302.2				
1/22/2003	130	64.7				
1/30/2003	35	70.0	62.0	201.4	9.16E+12	1.48E+14
4/7/2003	130	110.9				
4/14/2003	700	1155.9				
4/21/2003	330	190.0				
4/30/2003	20	62.0	156.5	379.7	4.36E+13	2.79E+14
5/14/2003	20	8.4				
7/9/2003	300	287.8				
7/14/2003	40	150.4				
7/23/2003	500	150.4				
7/29/2003	70	713.6	143.2	325.6	3.42E+13	4.78E+13
10/1/2003	40	6.4				
10/15/2003	300	26.5				
10/20/2003	80	8.7				
10/27/2003	5000	3.7	263.2	11.3	2.18E+12	1.66E+12
1/22/2008	490	469.0				
1/28/2008	80	358.5				
2/5/2008	20	158.1				
2/12/2008	40	99.2	74.8	271.2	1.49E+13	1.99E+14
4/10/2008	80	95.5				
4/15/2008	170	45.6				
4/23/2008	35	12.7				
4/30/2008	20	4.0	55.5	39.4	1.61E+12	2.90E+13
7/15/2008	2300	5.7				
7/29/2008	1300	24.5				
8/6/2008	20	1.1				
8/13/2008	70	1.2	254.4	8.1	1.52E+12	1.19E+12
10/7/2008	20	0.1				
10/15/2008	230	15.4				
10/28/2008	140	415.4				
10/30/2008	235	378.6	110.9	202.4	1.65E+13	2.97E+13

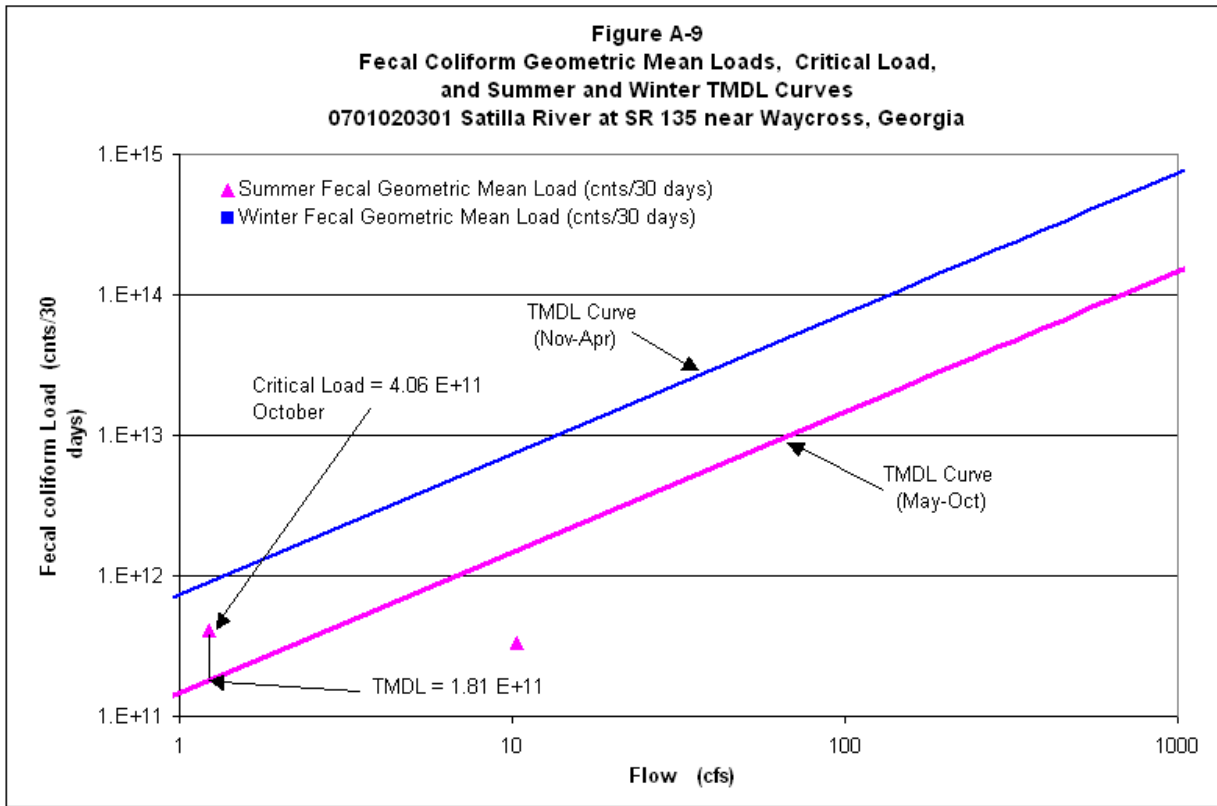


Table A-9. Data for Figure A-9

Date	Observed Fecal Coliform (counts/100 ml)	Estimated Instantaneous Flow On Sample Day (cfs)	Geometric Mean (counts/100 ml)	Mean Flow (cfs)	Geometric Mean Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)	Geometric Mean TMDL Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)
1/18/2006	40	142.6				
1/24/2006	500	136.6				
2/1/2006	1300	98.9				
2/7/2006	170	596.3	257.8	243.6	4.61E+13	1.79E+14
5/3/2006	20	8.0				
5/9/2006	80	7.2				
5/17/2006	20	21.9				
5/31/2006	110	4.3	43.3	10.4	3.29E+11	1.52E+12
7/18/2006	20	2.2				
7/25/2006	20	2.7				
10/16/2006	1250	1.1				
10/23/2006	500	1.2				
10/25/2006	500	1.1				
10/31/2006	130	1.5	449.0	1.2	4.06E+11	1.81E+11

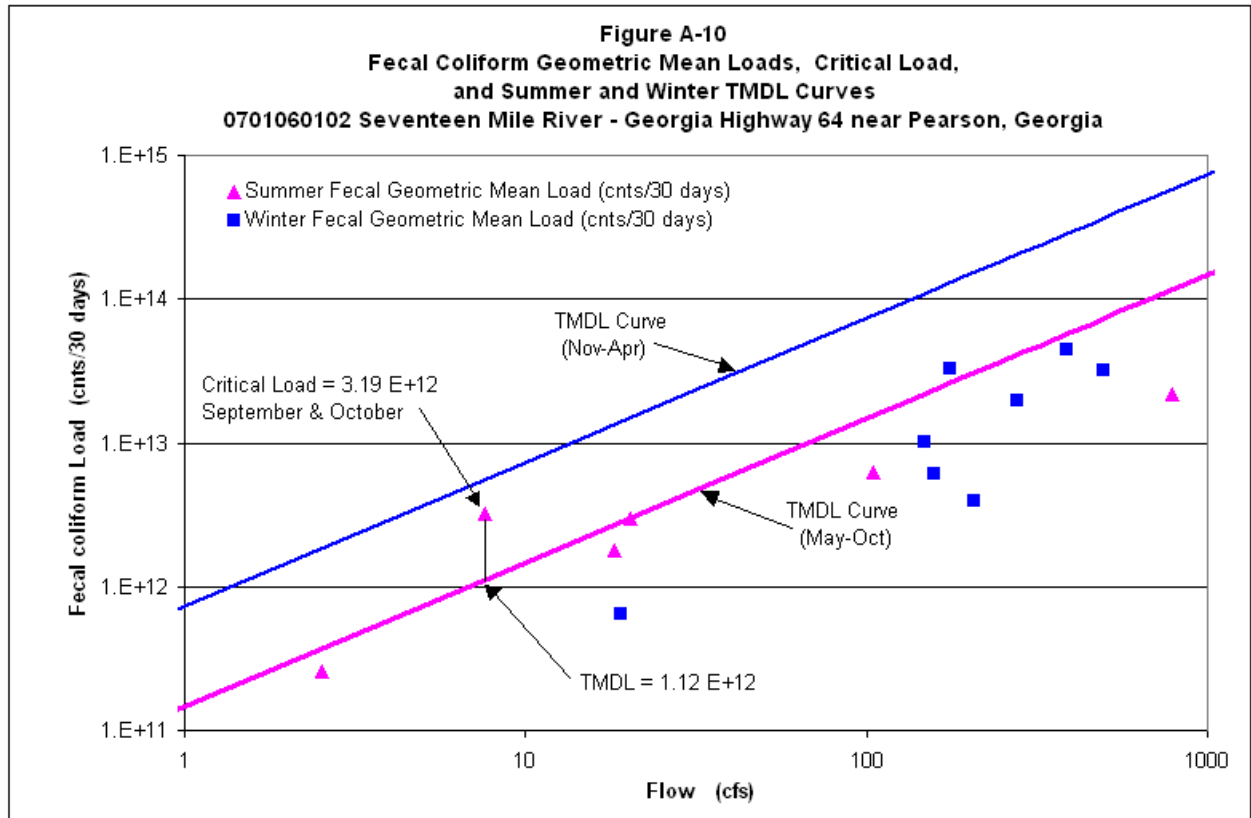


Table A-10. Data for Figure A-10

Date	Observed Fecal Coliform (counts/100 ml)	Estimated Instantaneous Flow On Sample Day (cfs)	Geometric Mean (counts/100 ml)	Mean Flow (cfs)	Geometric Mean Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)	Geometric Mean TMDL Fecal Coliform Loading (counts/30 days)
1/2/2002	300	6.0				
1/10/2002	80	6.5				
3/4/2002	500	243.3				
3/12/2002	300	201.8				
3/18/2002	110	81.9	254.6	175.7	3.28E+13	1.29E+14
6/4/2002	170	3.0				
6/11/2002	500	3.0				
6/17/2002	20	2.0				
6/19/2002	230	2.1	140.6	2.5	2.60E+11	3.70E+11
9/3/2002	130	22.6				
9/10/2002	80	7.2				
9/18/2002	130	7.9				
9/24/2002	220	35.5	131.3	18.3	1.76E+12	2.69E+12
12/5/2002	170	91.1				
12/10/2002	80	112.0				
12/16/2002	80	188.4				
12/18/2002	70	203.3	93.4	148.7	1.02E+13	1.09E+14
2/3/2003	20	73.2				
2/10/2003	70	117.2				
2/17/2003	110	148.0				
2/24/2003	50	295.4	52.7	158.4	6.13E+12	1.16E+14
5/1/2003	170	171.5				
5/8/2003	50	136.0				
5/14/2003	70	54.1				
5/19/2003	70	77.5				
5/29/2003	80	86.1	80.3	105.1	6.19E+12	1.54E+13
8/5/2003	130	449.3				
8/12/2003	20	1340.5				
8/18/2003	20	824.2				
8/26/2003	40	548.6	38.0	790.7	2.20E+13	1.16E+14
11/3/2003	130	650.4				
11/5/2003	170	829.1				
11/12/2003	70	350.0				
11/18/2003	40	144.5	88.7	493.5	3.21E+13	3.62E+14
1/6/2004	20	71.5				
1/13/2004	20	75.0				
1/20/2004	60	70.5				
2/4/2004	20	608.2	26.3	206.3	3.99E+12	1.51E+14
4/13/2004	90	32.8				
4/19/2004	20	18.6				
4/21/2004	130	15.9				
4/28/2004	20	8.9	46.5	19.1	6.50E+11	1.40E+13
3/18/2008	70	561.0				
3/24/2008	50	216.5				
3/31/2008	80	121.4				
4/7/2008	310	205.0	96.5	276.0	1.96E+13	2.03E+14
5/14/2008	330	13.2				
5/21/2008	110	33.5				
6/4/2008	330	20.1				
6/11/2008	130	14.1	198.7	20.2	2.95E+12	2.97E+12
9/15/2008	1100	12.4				
9/23/2008	800	9.4				
9/29/2008	700	5.5				
10/6/2008	170	3.2	568.9	7.6	3.19E+12	1.12E+12
12/8/2008	70	1020.3				
12/15/2008	220	233.8				
12/22/2008	300	188.9				
12/29/2008	130	99.0	156.5	385.5	4.43E+13	2.83E+14

Appendix B

Normalized Flows Versus Fecal Coliform Plots

