

**Table 1. Status of Large Rivers Assessment Units (Detail Table)**

| Assessment Unit Description            | Watershed Size (sq. mi.) |
|--|--------------------------|
| Licking River Mainstem (entire length) | 779.0                    |

**Aquatic Life Use Assessment**

|                              |                             |       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Sampling Year(s): 1993, 1994 | AU Total Length (miles):    | 30.21 |
| Aquatic Life Use(s): WWH     | AU Monitored Miles:         | 30.21 |
| Impairment? Yes              | # Sites Sampled:            | 11    |
|                              | # Miles Full Attainment:    | 28.41 |
|                              | # Miles Partial Attainment: | 1.80  |
|                              | # Miles Non-Attainment:     | 0.00  |

| Large River AU Attainment Status: | % Attainment (Monitored Miles) |         |     |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|-----|
|                                   | Full                           | Partial | Non |
|                                   | 94.0                           | 6.0     | 0.0 |

High Magnitude Causes

Unionized Ammonia

High Magnitude Sources

Upstream Impoundment

**Recreation Use Assessment**

# of Samples w/ an Ohio WQS Violation of the Secondary Contact Recreation Maximum Criterion  
 >5000 colonies/100 ml. fecal coliform bacteria: 2  
 >576 colonies/100 ml. E. coli bacteria):  
 # Sites in AU w/ Bacteria Violations: 1  
 Total # Bacteria Sites in AU: 1  
 Other:

Impairment? Indeterminate

**Fish Consumption Assessment**

**Integrated Report Assessment Category: 5      Priority Points: 3      Scheduled Monitoring: 2007**

The Licking River mainstem has undergone dramatic improvement since the early 1980s. Sampling conducted in 1994 indicated 94% full attainment. Improvements are attributed to upgrades at the Newark WWTP. Aquatic life non-attainment is restricted to a short reach below Dillon Reservoir and is most likely due to the hypolimnetic reservoir release of hypereutrophic/eutrophic water.