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

Assessment Unit Description	Watershed Size (sq. mi.)
Scioto River Mainstem (downstream Little Scioto River to mouth)	6517.0

Aquatic Life Use Assessment

Sampling Year(s): 1995, 1997-2000

Aquatic Life Use(s): WWH, MWH-Impounded

Impairment? Yes

AU Total Length (miles):	177.35
AU Monitored Miles:	151.79
# Sites Sampled:	67
# Miles Full Attainment:	137.15
# Miles Partial Attainment:	6.20
# Miles Non-Attainment:	8.44

	% Attainment (Monitored Miles)		
	Full	Partial	Non
Large River AU Attainment Status:	90.3	4.1	5.6

High Magnitude Causes	High Magnitude Sources
Organic Enrichment/DO	Streambank Destabilization - Agriculture
Other Habitat Alterations	Major Industrial Point Source
Unionized Ammonia	Major Municipal Point Source
Flow Alteration	Dam Construction - Agriculture
	Dam Construction - Development
	Combined Sewer Overflow
	Flow Reg/Mod - Development

Recreation Use Assessment

# of Samples w/ an Ohio WQS Violation of the Secondary Contact Recreation Maximum Criterion
>5000 colonies/100 ml. fecal coliform bacteria: 6
>576 colonies/100 ml. E. coli bacteria):

Sites in AU w/ Bacteria Violations: 5

Total # Bacteria Sites in AU: 31

Other:

Impairment? Yes

Fish Consumption Assessment

A "One Meal a Month" Fish Consumption Advisory is in effect for the Scioto River (Channel Catfish, Carp under 20 inches, Flathead Catfish 21 inches and over, Freshwater Drum). The area under the advisory includes the entire length of the river. Additionally, a "One Meal per 2 Months" advisory (Carp 20 inches and over), and a "One Meal per Week" advisory is in effect for the same stretch of the river. Lastly, a "One Meal a Month" advisory is in effect (Rock Bass) from Green Camp to Warrensburg.

Integrated Report Assessment Category: 5 **Priority Points: 11** **Scheduled Monitoring: 2011**

The Scioto River mainstem has been extensively monitored between Columbus and Circleville since 1988 to assess the improvements in the river due to upgrades at the two major WWTPs in Columbus. Additionally, large scale surveys were done in 1995 (upper Scioto River) and 1997 (lower Scioto River). While biological communities have recovered significantly since the 1970s and are generally performing very well, fish consumption advisories exist for several species of fish throughout the length of the river.