

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

VOLUME 1. SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE AND SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY RECORDS

INTRODUCTION

The Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with State agencies, obtains a large amount of data pertaining to the water resources of Virginia each water year. These data, accumulated during many water years, constitute a valuable data base for developing an improved understanding of the water resources of the State. To make these data readily available to interested parties outside the Geological Survey, the data are published annually in this report series entitled "Water Resources Data - Virginia."

This report series includes records of stage, discharge, and water quality of streams and stage, contents, and water quality of lakes and reservoirs. This volume contains records for water discharge at 157 gaging stations; stage only at 1 gaging station; stage and contents at 9 lakes and reservoirs; and water quality at 23 gaging stations. Also included are data for 54 crest-stage partial-record stations. Locations of these sites are shown on figures 4 and 5. Miscellaneous hydrologic data were collected at 197 measuring sites and 84 water-quality sampling sites not involved in the systematic data-collection program. The data in this report represent that part of the National Water Data System collected by the U.S. Geological Survey and cooperating State and Federal agencies in Virginia.

This series of annual reports for Virginia began with the 1961 water year with a report that contained only data relating to the quantities of surface water. For the 1964 water year, a similar report was introduced that contained only data relating to water quality. Beginning with the 1975 water year, the report format was changed to present, in one volume, data on quantities of surface water, quality of surface and ground water, and ground-water levels. Beginning with the 1990 water year, the report format was changed to two volumes. Volume 1 contains surface-water-discharge and surface-water-quality data and Volume 2 contains ground-water-level and ground-water-quality data.

Prior to the introduction of this series and for several water years concurrent with it, water-resources data for Virginia were published in U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Papers. Data on stream discharge and stage and on lake or reservoir contents and stage, through September 1960, were published annually under the title "Surface-Water Supply of the United States, Parts 6A and 6B." For the 1961 through 1970 water years, the data were published in two 5-year reports. Data on chemical quality, temperature, and suspended sediment for the 1941 through 1970 water years were published annually under the title "Quality of Surface Waters of the United States." The above mentioned Water-Supply Papers may be consulted in the libraries of the principal cities of the United States and may be purchased from the U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Information Services, Federal Center, Bldg. 41, Box 25286, Denver, Colorado 80225.

Publications similar to this report are published annually by the Geological Survey for all States. These official Survey reports have an identification number consisting of the two-letter State abbreviation, the last two digits of the water year, and the volume number. For example, this volume is identified as "U.S. Geological Survey Water-Data Report VA-99-1." For archiving and general distribution, the reports for 1971-74 water years also are identified as water-data reports. These water-data reports are for sale in paper copy or in microfiche by the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22161.

Additional information, including current prices, for ordering specific reports may be obtained from the District Office at the address given on the back of the title page or by telephone (804) 261-2600.

Water resources data, including those provided in water data reports, are available through the World Wide Web on the Internet. The Universal Resource Location (URL) to the Virginia District's home page is:

<http://va.usgs.gov>

COOPERATION

The U.S. Geological Survey and agencies of the State of Virginia have had joint-funding agreements for the collection of water-resource records since 1930. Organizations that assisted in collecting the data in this report through joint-funding agreements with the Survey are:

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, Dennis H. Treacy, executive director.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, Charles D. Nottingham, commissioner.

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Vola Lawson, city manager.

CITY OF DANVILLE, Barry Dunkley, director, Water and Wastewater.

CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS, Brian Ramaley, director, Department of Public Utilities.

CITY OF ROANOKE, Kit B. Kiser, director, Utilities and Operations.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION, G. Mark Gibb, executive director.

WEST PIEDMONT PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION, Robert W. Dowd, executive director.

CITY OF NORFOLK, Regina V. K. Williams, city manager.

HAMPTON ROADS PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION, Arthur L. Collins, executive director.

WASHINGTON COUNTY SERVICE AUTHORITY, David S. Dawson, general manager.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

Assistance with funds or services was given by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in collecting records for gaging stations and water-quality stations throughout the State.

Under a cooperative agreement covering the Tennessee River Basin, the Tennessee Valley Authority provided financial assistance for the operation of gaging stations, the records for which are published herein. Similar financial assistance for water-quality studies was provided by the U.S. Marine Corps Base, Quantico, VA, for the Quantico, Cannon, and Aquia Creek Basins. Other cooperators that provided funds for the collection of records are the American Electric Power, Virginia Power, City of Danville, City of Radford, City of Bedford, Multitrade of Pittsylvania County, LG & E, Synergics Incorporated, and Georgia Pacific Corporation.

Organizations that provided data are acknowledged in station descriptions.

RECORDS COLLECTED BY THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

In addition to data collected by the U.S. Geological Survey, there are included herein records for 69 gaging stations operated by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. These records are published as provided and are acknowledged in the "COOPERATION" paragraph of each individual station. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality is under the direction of Dennis H. Treacy, executive director. Published material for the gaging-station records is supplied through the Division of Water Program Coordination, Larry G. Lawson, P.E., director.

SUMMARY OF HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS

Surface-Water Discharge

Annual mean discharges for the 1999 water year were below the normal range of flow (below the 25th percentile of annual mean flows) based on streamflow data at the farthest downstream gaged location in the Shenandoah, Rappahannock, York, James, Roanoke, Kanawha, Big Sandy, and Tennessee River Basins. Annual mean discharge for the Chowan River Basin was in the normal range of flow (between the 25th and 75th percentile of annual mean flows) based on streamflow data at the Nottoway River near Sebrell, Va., and the Meherrin River at Emporia, Va., stream-gaging stations. The only stream-gaging station in the State with an annual mean discharge above normal (above the 75th percentile of annual mean flows) was the Blackwater River near Franklin, Va., gage in the Chowan River Basin. Figure 1 shows a comparison of annual mean discharges with the long-term mean discharges at selected stations throughout the State.

Drought conditions that existed during the fall of 1998 continued into the 1999 water year. Streamflows across the State continued to decrease during October, November, and December, 1998, to levels below the normal range for that time of year. Normal precipitation during the winter months, January, February, and March, 1999, increased streamflows at some gages to levels that were in the normal range, but below the median monthly flow. During base-flow conditions (non-storm runoff), streamflows were about one-third of the levels recorded during the winter of 1998. During the spring and summer of 1999, streamflows across the State continued to decline to levels observed in past droughts. Figure 2 shows the distribution of monthly and annual mean discharges for selected stream-gaging stations throughout the State.

There have been four major statewide droughts since the early 1900's. The drought of 1930-32 was one of the most severe droughts recorded in the State. Recurrence intervals ranged from 30 years to greater than 80 years. The droughts of 1938-42 and 1962-71 were less severe; however, the cumulative streamflow deficit for the 1962-71 drought was the largest of the four droughts because of the duration of this drought. The drought of 1980-82 was the least severe and had the shortest duration. Recurrence intervals in the 1980-82 drought ranged from 15 years across most of the State to greater than 80 years in the James River Basin.

Statewide, streamflows during the summer of 1999 were generally less than the minimum summer flows observed during the 1980-82 and 1938-42 droughts. Streamflows were at or less than minimum summer flows observed during the 1962-71 drought. Statewide, streamflows did not decline to levels observed in the 1930-32 drought. Table 1 lists the new annual minimum instantaneous discharges recorded at 21 stream-gaging stations in the State.

Table 1. Minimum, period of record, instantaneous discharges recorded during 1999 water year

Gaging Station	Minimum instantaneous discharge, in cubic feet per second	Length of record, in years
Linville Creek at Broadway, Va.	1.0	15
Smith Creek near New Market, Va.	4.0	40
North Fork Shenandoah River at Mt. Jackson, Va.	1.5	56
Catoctin Creek at Taylorstown, Va.	0.08	29
Accotink Creek near Annandale, Va.	.00	52
Piscataway Creek near Tappahannock, Va.	.00	48
North Anna River at Hart Corner, near Doswell, Va.	35.0	20
Mattaponi River near Beulahville, Va.	.70	59
Jackson River near Bacova, Va.	13.0	26
Back Creek near Sunrise, Va.	.73	26
Back Creek at Sunrise, Va.	1.7	15
Little Back Creek near Sunrise, Va.	.74	15
Back Creek near Mountain Grove, Va.	5.3	15 ^a
Johns Creek at New Castle, Va.	5.6	73
James River at Scottsville, Va.	536.	75
North Fork Rivanna River near Earlysville, Va.	.54	6
Roanoke River at Glenvar, Va.	27.0	8
Blackwater River near Rocky Mount, Va.	4.6	23
Big Otter River near Evington, Va.	5.7	63
South Mayo River near Mettleridge, Va.	18.0	37
Smith River at Smith River Church near Woolwine, Va.	4.5	5

^a Regulated since 1984

Streamflows across much of the State increased during September, 1999, because of precipitation from two hurricanes and a cold front. Hurricane Dennis, during the first week of September, and Hurricane Floyd, during mid-September, caused extensive flooding in eastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia. Table 2 lists new annual maximum instantaneous discharges that were recorded at five stream-gaging stations as a result of flooding from Hurricane Floyd. The central Piedmont and northern Virginia regions experienced some precipitation from Hurricane Floyd, but the precipitation caused very little flooding. There was minor flooding throughout the State on September 28-30, the result of precipitation from a cold front. Drought conditions were severe enough that many of the annual peaks for the 1999 water year at stream-gaging stations throughout the State occurred during this late September storm event.

Table 2. Maximum, period of record, instantaneous peak discharges recorded during 1999 water year [--, not determined; >, greater than]

Gaging Station	Maximum instantaneous discharge, in cubic feet per second	Recurrence interval, in years	Length of record, in years
Dragon Swamp at Mascot, Va.	6,600	--	19
Totopotomoy Creek near Studley, Va.	1,620	>100	22
Nottoway River near Sebrell, Va.	26,000	25	59
Blackwater River near Dendron, Va.	12,300	500	58
Blackwater River near Franklin, Va.	23,000	>500	56

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

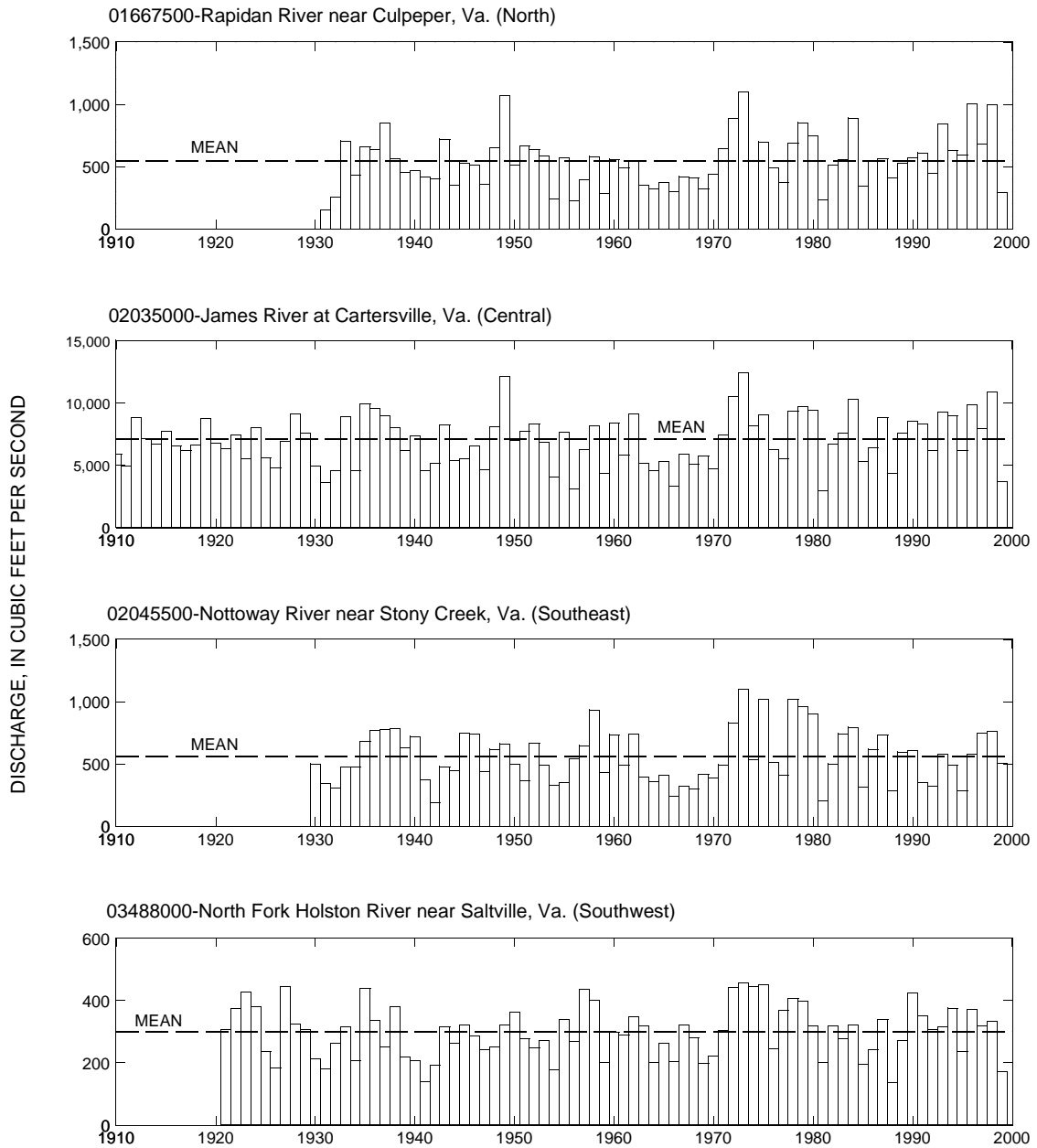


Figure 1. Annual mean discharge at four selected stream-gaging stations.

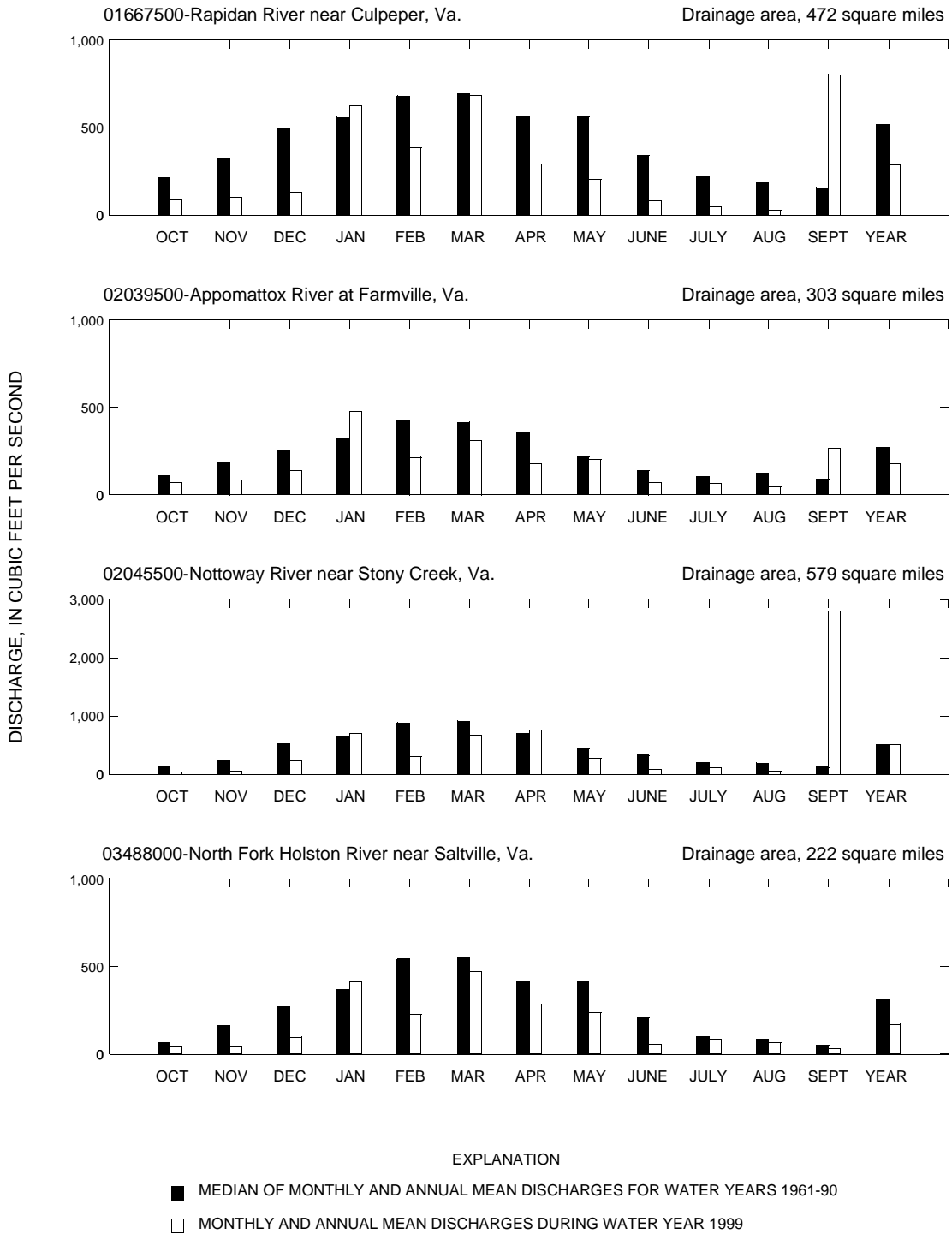


Figure 2. Monthly and annual mean discharges during 1999 water year and median of monthly and annual mean discharges for 1961-90 water years at four representative stream-gaging stations.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

SPECIAL NETWORKS AND PROGRAMS

Hydrologic Benchmark Network is a network of 50 sites in small drainage basins around the country whose purpose is to provide consistent data on the hydrology, including water quality, and related factors in representative undeveloped watersheds nationwide, and to provide analyses on a continuing basis to compare and contrast conditions observed in basins more obviously affected by human activities.

National Stream-Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) monitors the water quality of large rivers within four of the Nation's largest river basins--the Mississippi, Columbia, Colorado, and Rio Grande. The network consists of 39 stations. Samples are collected with sufficient frequency that the flux of a wide range of constituents can be estimated. The objective of NASQAN is to characterize the water quality of these large rivers by measuring concentration and mass transport of a wide range of dissolved and suspended constituents, including nutrients, major ions, dissolved and sediment-bound heavy metals, common pesticides, and inorganic and organic forms of carbon. This information will be used (1) to describe the long-term trends and changes in concentration and transport of these constituents; (2) to test findings of the National Water-Quality Assessment Program (NAWQA); (3) to characterize processes unique to large-river systems such as storage and re-mobilization of sediments and associated contaminants; and (4) to refine existing estimates of off-continent transport of water, sediment, and chemicals for assessing human effects on the world's oceans and for determining global cycles of carbon, nutrients, and other chemicals.

The National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network (NADP/NTN) provides continuous measurement and assessment of the chemical climate of precipitation throughout the United States. As the lead federal agency, the USGS works together with over 100 organizations to accomplish the following objectives; (1) Provide a long-term, spatial and temporal record of atmospheric deposition generated from a network of 191 precipitation chemistry monitoring sites. (2) Provide the mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of the significant reduction in SO₂ emissions that began in 1995 as implementation of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) occurred. (3) Provide the scientific basis and nationwide evaluation mechanism for implementation of the Phase II CAAA emission reductions for SO₂ and NO_x scheduled to begin in 2000.

Data from the network, as well as information about individual sites, are available through the world wide web at:

<http://nadp.nrel.colostate.edu/NADP>

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

Assessment activities are being conducted in 53 study units (major watersheds and aquifer systems) that represent a wide range of environmental settings nationwide and that account for a large percentage of the Nation's water use. A wide array of chemical constituents will be measured in ground water, surface water, streambed sediments, and fish tissues. The coordinated application of comparative hydrologic studies at a wide range of spatial and temporal scales will provide information for decision making by water-resources managers and a foundation for aggregation and comparison of findings to address water-quality issues of regional and national interest.

Communication and coordination between USGS personnel and other local, State, and federal interests are critical components of the NAWQA Program. Each study unit has a local liaison committee consisting of representatives from key federal, State, and local water resources agencies, Indian nations, and universities in the study unit. Liaison committees typically meet semiannually to discuss their information needs, monitoring plans and progress, desired information products, and opportunities to collaborate efforts among the agencies.

Additional information about the NAWQA Program is available through the world wide web at:

http://wwwrvares.er.usgs.gov/nawqa/nawqa_home.html

EXPLANATION OF THE RECORDS

The surface-water-discharge and surface-water-quality records published in this report are for the 1999 water year that began October 1, 1998, and ended September 30, 1999. A calendar of the water year is provided on the inside of the front cover. The records contain streamflow data, stage and content data for lakes and reservoirs, and water-quality data for surface water. The locations of the stations where the data were collected are shown in figures 4 and 5. The following sections of the introductory text are presented to provide users with a more detailed explanation of how the hydrologic data published in this report were collected, analyzed, computed, and arranged for presentation.

Station Identification Numbers

Each data station in this report is assigned a unique identification number. This number is unique in that it applies specifically to a given station and to no other. The number usually is assigned when a station is first established and is retained for that station indefinitely. The system used by the U.S. Geological Survey to assign identification numbers for surface-water stations is based on geographic location. The "downstream order" system is used for regular surface-water stations and the "latitude-longitude" system is occasionally used for surface-water stations where only miscellaneous measurements are made.

Downstream Order System

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

The station-identification number is assigned according to downstream order. In assigning station numbers, no distinction is made between partial-record stations and other stations; therefore, the station number for a partial-record station indicates downstream-order position in a list made up of both types of stations. Gaps are left in the series of numbers to allow for new stations that may be established; hence, the numbers are not consecutive. The complete eight-digit number for each station, such as 02027500, which appears just to the left of the station name, includes the two-digit Part number "02" plus the six-digit downstream-order number "027500." The Part number designates the major river basin; for example, Part "02" is the James River Basin.

Latitude-Longitude System

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

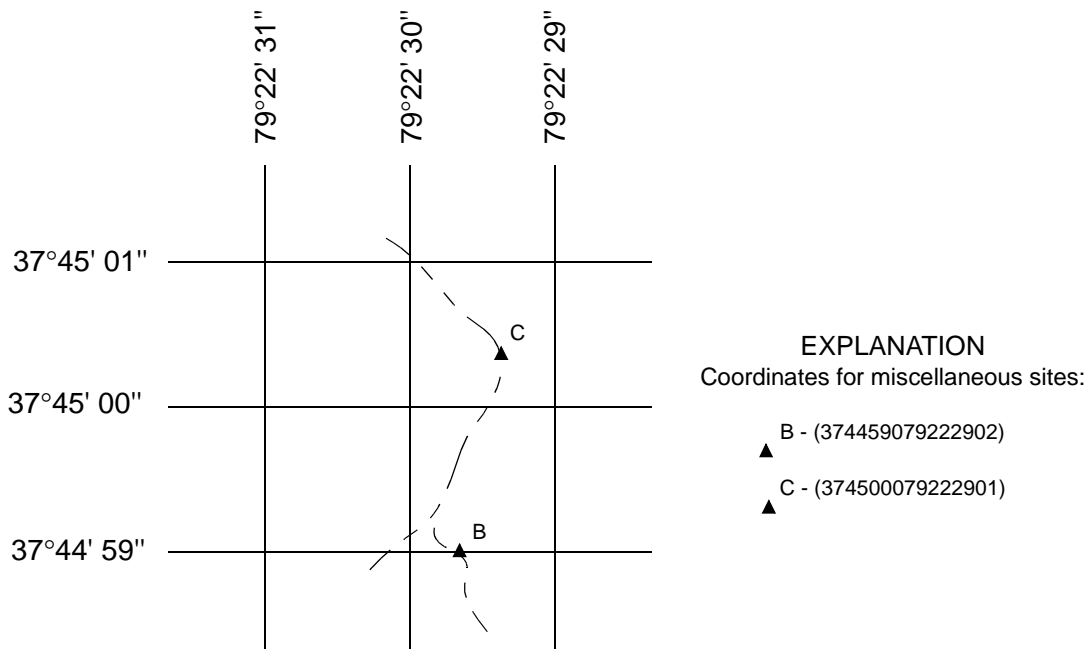


Figure 3. System for numbering selected miscellaneous sites.

Records of Stage and Water Discharge

Records of stage and water discharge may be complete or partial. Complete records of discharge are those obtained using a continuous stage-recording device through which either instantaneous or mean daily discharges may be computed for any time, or any period of time, during the period of record. Complete records of lake or reservoir content, similarly, are those for which stage or content may be computed or estimated with reasonable accuracy for any time, or period of time. They may be obtained using a continuous stage-recording device, but need not be. Because daily mean discharges and end-of-day contents commonly are published for such stations, they are referred to as "daily stations."

By contrast, partial records are obtained through discrete measurements without using a continuous stage-recording device, and pertain only to a few flow characteristics, or perhaps only one. The nature of the partial record is indicated by table titles such as "Crest-stage partial records," or "Low-flow partial records." Records of miscellaneous discharge measurements or of measurements from special studies, such as low-flow seepage studies, may be considered as partial records, but they are presented separately in this report. Location of all complete-record and crest-stage partial-record stations for which data are given in this report are shown in figures 4 and 5.

Data Collection and Computation

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

Continuous records of stage are obtained with analog recorders that trace continuous graphs of stage or with digital recorders that punch stage values on paper tapes at selected time intervals. Measurements of discharge are made with current meters using methods adopted by the Geological Survey as a result of experience accumulated since 1880. These methods are described in standard textbooks, in Water-Supply Paper 2175, and in U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations (TWRI's), Book 3, Chapter A1 through A19 and Book 8, Chapters A2 to B2. The methods are consistent with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and generally follow the standards of the International Organization for Standards (ISO).

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

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

At some stream-gaging stations, the stage-discharge relation is affected by the backwater from reservoirs, tributary streams, or other sources. This necessitates the use of the slope method in which the slope or fall in a reach of the stream is a factor in computing discharge. The slope or fall is obtained by means of an auxiliary gage set at some distance from the base gage. At some stations the stage-discharge relation is affected by changing stage; at these stations the rate of change in stage is used as a factor in computing discharge.

In computing records of lake or reservoir contents, it is necessary to have available from surveys, curves or tables defining the relationship of stage and content. The application of stage to the stage-content curves or tables gives the contents from which daily, monthly, or yearly changes then are determined. If the stage-content relationship changes because of deposition of sediment in a lake or reservoir, periodic resurveys may be necessary to redefine the relationship. Even when this is done, the contents computed may become increasingly in error as the lapsed time since the last survey increases. Discharges over lake or reservoir spillways are computed from stage-discharge relationships much as other stream discharges are computed.

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

Data Presentation

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

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

Station manuscript

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

LOCATION.--Information on locations is obtained from the most accurate maps available. The location of the gaging station with respect to the cultural and physical features in the vicinity and with respect to the reference place mentioned in the station name is given. River mileages, given for only a few stations, were determined by methods given in "River Mileage Measurement," Bulletin 14, Revision of October 1968, prepared by the Water Resources Council or were provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The latitudes and longitudes in this book are currently North American datum of 1927.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXTREMES OUTSIDE PERIOD OF RECORD.--Included here is information concerning major floods or unusually low flows that occurred outside the stated period of record. The information may or may not have been obtained by the U.S. Geological Survey.

EXTREMES FOR CURRENT YEAR.--Extremes given here are similar to those for the period of record, except the peak discharge listing may include secondary peaks. For stations meeting certain criteria, all peak discharges and stages occurring during the water year and equal to or greater than a selected base discharge are presented under this heading. The peaks equal to or greater than the base discharge, excluding the highest one, are referred to as secondary peaks. Peak discharges are not published for canals, ditches, drains, or streams for which the peaks are subject to substantial control by man. The time of occurrence for peaks is expressed in 24-hour local standard time. For example, 12:30 a.m. is 0030, and 1:30 p.m. is 1330. The minimum for the current water year appears below the table of peak data.

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

Although rare, occasionally the records of a discontinued gaging station may need revision. Because, for these stations, there would be no current or, possibly, future station manuscript published to document the revision in a "Revised Records" entry, users of data for these stations who obtained the record from previously published data reports may wish to contact the District Office (address given on the back of the title page of this report) to determine if the published records were ever revised after the station was discontinued. Of course, if the data for a discontinued station were obtained by computer retrieval, the data would be current and there would be no need to check because any published revision of data is always accompanied by revision of the corresponding data in computer storage.

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

Headings for AVERAGE DISCHARGE and EXTREMES FOR PERIOD OF RECORD have been deleted and the information contained in these paragraphs is now presented in the tabular summaries following the discharge table or in the REMARKS paragraph, as appropriate. No changes have been made to the data presentation of lake contents.

Data table of daily mean values

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

Statistics of monthly mean data

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

Summary statistics

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

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

The following summary statistics data, as appropriate, are provided with each continuous record of discharge. Comments to follow clarify information presented under the various line headings of the summary statistics table.

ANNUAL TOTAL.--The sum of the daily mean values of discharge for the year. At some stations, the annual total discharge is adjusted for reservoir storage or diversion. The adjusted figures are identified by a symbol and corresponding footnotes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTANTANEOUS PEAK STAGE.--The maximum instantaneous stage occurring for the water year or for the designated period. If the dates of occurrence for the instantaneous peak flow and instantaneous peak stage differ, the REMARKS paragraph in the manuscript or a footnote may be used to provide further information.

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

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

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

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

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

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

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

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

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

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

Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge

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

Accuracy of the Records

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

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

Daily mean discharges in this report are given to the nearest hundredth of a cubic foot per second for values less than 1 ft³/s to the nearest tenth between 1.0 and 10 ft³/s; to whole numbers between 10 and 1,000 ft³/s; and to 3 significant figures for more than 1,000 ft³/s. The number of significant figures used is based solely on the magnitude of the discharge value. The same rounding rules apply to discharges listed for partial-record stations and miscellaneous sites.

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

Other Records Available

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

Records of Surface-Water Quality

Records of surface-water quality ordinarily are obtained at or near stream-gaging stations because interpretation of records of surface-water quality nearly always requires corresponding discharge data. Records of surface-water quality in this report may involve a variety of types of data and measurement frequencies.

Classification of records

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

A careful distinction needs to be made between "continuing records", as used in this report, and "continuous recordings," which refers to a continuous graph or a series of discrete values punched at short intervals on a paper tape. Some records of water quality, such as temperature and specific conductance, may be obtained through continuous recordings; however, because of costs, most data are obtained only monthly or less frequently. Locations of stations for which records on the quality of surface water appear in this report are shown in figure 6.

Arrangement of Records

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

On-site Measurements and Sample Collection

In obtaining water-quality data, a major concern needs to be assuring that the data obtained represent the in situ quality of the water. To assure this, certain measurements, such as water temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen, need to be made onsite when the samples are taken. To assure that measurements made in the laboratory also represent the in situ water, carefully prescribed procedures need to be followed in collecting the samples, in treating the samples to prevent changes in quality pending analysis, and in shipping the samples to the laboratory. Procedures for onsite measurements and for collecting, treating, and shipping samples are detailed in the "Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations," Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapter C2; Book 5, Chapters A1, A3, and A4. These references are listed in the "PUBLICATIONS ON TECHNIQUES OF WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS" section of this report which appears at the end of the introductory text. These methods are consistent with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and generally follow the standards of the International Organization for Standards (ISO). Detailed information on collecting, treating, and shipping samples may be obtained from the Virginia District Office. (Address on back of title page.)

One sample can define adequately the water quality at a given time if the mixture of solutes throughout the stream cross section is homogeneous. However, the concentration of solutes at different locations in the cross section may vary widely with different rates of water discharge, depending on the source of material and the turbulence and mixing of the stream. Some streams must be sampled through several vertical sections to obtain a representative sample needed for an accurate mean concentration and for use in calculating load. All samples obtained for the National Stream Quality Accounting Network (see definitions) are obtained from at least several verticals. Whether samples are obtained from the centroid of flow or from several verticals depends on flow conditions and other factors which must be evaluated by the collector.

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

For chemical-quality stations equipped with digital monitors, the records consist of daily maximum, minimum, and mean values for each constituent measured and are based upon hourly punches beginning at 0100 hours and ending at 2400 hours for the day of record. More detailed records (hourly values) may be obtained from the Virginia District Office whose address is given on the back of the title page of this report.

Water Temperature

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

At stations where recording instruments are used, either mean temperatures or maximum and minimum temperatures for each day are published. Water temperatures measured at the time of water-discharge measurements are on file in the Virginia District Office. (Address on back of title page.)

Sediment

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

During periods of rapidly changing flow or rapidly changing concentration, samples may have been collected more frequently (twice daily or, in some instances, hourly). The published sediment discharges for days of rapidly changing flow or concentration were computed by the subdivided-day method (time-discharge weighted average). Therefore, for those days when the published sediment discharge value differs from the value computed as the product of discharge times mean concentration times 0.0027, the reader can assume that the sediment discharge for that day was computed by the subdivided-day method. For periods when no samples were collected, daily discharges of suspended sediment were estimated on the basis of water discharge, sediment concentrations observed immediately before and after the periods, and suspended-sediment loads for other periods of similar discharge. Methods used in the computation of sediment records are described in the TWRI Book 3, Chapters C1 and C3. These methods are consistent with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and generally follow the standards of the International Organization for Standards (ISO).

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

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

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

Laboratory Measurements

Sediment samples, samples for biochemical-oxygen demand (BOD), samples for indicator bacteria, and daily samples for specific conductance are analyzed locally. All other samples are analyzed in the Geological Survey laboratory in Arvada, Colorado. Methods used to analyze sediment samples and to compute sediment records are given in TWRI Book 5, Chapter C1. Methods used by the Geological Survey laboratories are given in TWRI Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapter C2; Book 5, Chapters A1, A3, A4, and A5. These methods are consistent with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and generally follow the standards of the International Organization for Standards (ISO).

Data Presentation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXTREMES.--Maximums and minimums are given only for parameters measured daily or more frequently. None are given for parameters measured weekly or less frequently, because the true maximums or minimums may not have been sampled. Extremes, when given, are provided for both the period of record and for the current water year.

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

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

REMARK CODES

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

PRINTED OUTPUT	REMARK
E	Estimated value.
>	Actual value is known to be greater than the value shown.
<	Actual value is known to be less than the value shown.
K	Results based on colony count outside the acceptance range (non-ideal colony count).
L	Biological organism count less than 0.5 percent (organism may be observed rather than counted).
D	Biological organism count equal to or greater than 15 percent (dominant).
V	Analyte was detected in both the environmental sample and the associated blanks.
&	Biological organism estimated as dominant.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

WATER QUALITY-CONTROL DATA

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

Blank Samples

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reference Samples

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

Replicate Samples

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

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

Split sample - a type of replicate sample in which a sample is split into subsamples contemporaneous in time and space.

Spike Samples

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

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

ACCESS TO USGS WATER DATA

The USGS provides near real-time stage and discharge data for many of the gaging stations equipped with the necessary telemetry and historic daily-mean and peak-flow discharge data for most current or discontinued gaging stations through the world wide web (WWW). These data may be accessed at:

<http://va.water.usgs.gov>

Some water-quality and ground-water data also are available through the WWW. In addition, data can be provided in various machine-readable formats on magnetic tape or 3-1/2 inch floppy disk. Information about the availability of specific types of data or products, and user charges, can be obtained locally from each of the Water Resources Division District Offices (See address on the back of the title page.).

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

Acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) is the equivalent sum of all bases or base-producing materials, solutes plus particulates, in an aqueous system that can be titrated with acid to an equivalence point.

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

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

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

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

Alkalinity is the capacity of solutes in an aqueous system to neutralize acid.

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

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

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

Fecal streptococcal bacteria are bacteria found also in the intestine of warm-blooded animals. Their presence in water is considered to verify fecal pollution. They are characterized as Gram-positive, cocci bacteria which are capable of growth in brain-heart infusion broth. In the laboratory they are defined as all the organisms which produce red or pink colonies within 48 hours at 35-C plus or minus 1.0-C on KF-streptococcus medium (nutrient medium for bacterial growth). Their concentrations are expressed as number of colonies per 100 mL of sample.

Enterococcus bacteria are commonly found in the feces of humans and other warm-blooded animals. Although some strains are ubiquitous and not related to fecal pollution, the presence of enterococci in water is an indication of fecal pollution and the possible presence of enteric pathogens. Enterococcus bacteria are those bacteria which produce pink to red colonies with black or reddish-brown precipitate after incubation at 41-C on mE agar and subsequent transfer to EIA medium. Enterococci include *Streptococcus faecalis*, *Streptococcus faecium*, *Streptococcus avium*, and their variants.

Bedload is the sediment which moves along in essentially continuous contact with the streambed by rolling, sliding, and making brief excursions into the flow a few diameters above the bed.

Bed material is the sediment mixture of which a streambed, lake, pond, reservoir, or estuary bottom is composed.

Benthic invertebrates are invertebrate animals inhabiting the bottoms of lakes, streams, and other water bodies. They are useful as indicators of water quality.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

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

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

Ash mass is the mass or amount of residue present after the residue from the dry mass determination has been ashed in a muffle furnace at a temperature of 500-C for 1 hour. The ash mass values of zooplankton and phytoplankton are expressed in grams per cubic meter (g/m³), and periphyton and benthic organisms in grams per square mile (g/m²).

Dry mass refers to the mass of residue present after drying in an oven at 105-C for zooplankton and periphyton, until the mass remains unchanged. This mass represents the total organic matter, ash and sediment, in the sample. Dry-mass values are expressed in the same units as ash mass.

Organic mass or volatile mass of the living substance is the difference between the dry mass and ash mass and represents the actual mass of the living matter. The organic mass is expressed in the same units as for ash mass and dry mass.

Wet mass is the mass of living matter plus contained water.

Bottom material: See Bed material.

Cells/volume refers to the number of cells of any organism which is counted by using a microscope and grid or counting cell. Many planktonic organisms are multicelled and are counted according to the number of contained cells per sample, usually milliliters (mL) or liters (L).

Cfs-day is the volume of water represented by a flow of 1 cubic foot per second for 24 hours. It is equivalent to 86,400 cubic feet, approximately 1.9835 acre-feet, about 646,000 gallons, or 2,447 cubic meters.

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

Chlorophyll refers to the green pigments of plants. Chlorophyll a and b are the two most common green pigments in plants.

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

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

Continuing-record station is a specified site which meets one or all conditions listed:

1. When chemical samples are collected daily or monthly for 10 or more months during the water year.
2. When water temperature records include observations taken one or more times daily.
3. When sediment discharge records include periods for which sediment loads are computed and are considered to be representative of the runoff for the water year.

Control designates a feature downstream from the gage that determines the stage-discharge relation at the gage. This feature may be a natural constriction of the channel, an artificial structure, or a uniform cross section over a long reach of the channel.

Cubic foot per second (FT³/S, ft³/s) is the rate of discharge representing a volume of 1 cubic foot passing a given point during 1 second and is equivalent to approximately 7.48 gallons per second or 448.8 gallons per minute.

Discharge is the volume of water (or more broadly, volume of fluid plus suspended sediment), that passes a given point within a given period of time.

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

Instantaneous discharge is the discharge at a particular instant of time.

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

Dissolved refers to that material in a representative water sample which passes through a 0.45 um membrane filter. This is a convenient operational definition used by Federal agencies that collect water data. Determinations of "dissolved" constituents are made on subsamples of the filtrate.

Dissolved-solids concentration of water is determined either analytically by the "residue-on-evaporation" method, or mathematically by totaling the concentrations of individual constituents reported in a comprehensive chemical analysis. During the analytical determination of dissolved solids, the bicarbonate (generally a major dissolved component of water) is converted to carbonate. Therefore, in the mathematical calculation of dissolved-solids concentration, the bicarbonate value, in milligrams per liter, is multiplied by 0.492 to reflect the change.

Drainage area of a stream at a specific location is that area, measured in a horizontal plane, enclosed by a topographic divide from which direct surface runoff from precipitation normally drains by gravity into the stream above the specified point. Figures of drainage area given herein include all closed basins, or noncontributing areas, within the area unless otherwise specified.

Drainage basin is a part of the surface of the earth that is occupied by a drainage system, which consists of a surface stream or a body of impounded surface water together with all tributary surface streams and bodies of impounded surface water.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

Extractable organic halides (EOX) are organic compounds which contain halogen atoms such as chlorine. These organic compounds are semi-volatile and extractable by ethyl acetate from air-dried stream bottom sediments. The ethyl acetate extract is combusted, and the concentration is determined by microcoulometric determination of the halides formed. The concentration is reported as micrograms of chlorine per gram of the dry weight of the stream bottom sediments.

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

High tide is the maximum height reached by each rising tide.

Hydrologic Benchmark Network is a network of 50 sites in small drainage basins around the country whose purpose is to provide consistent data on the hydrology, including water quality, and related factors in representative undeveloped watersheds nationwide, and to provide analyses on a continuing basis to compare and contrast conditions observed in basins more obviously affected by human activities.

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

Low tide is the minimum height reached by each falling tide.

Mean high tide is the average of all high tides over a specified period.

Mean low tide is the average of all low tides over a specified period.

Mean water level is the average of all tides over a specified period.

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

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

Methylene blue active substances (MBAS) are apparent detergents. The determination depends on the formation of a blue color when methylene blue dye reacts with synthetic anionic detergent compounds.

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

Micrograms per liter (UG/L, mg/L) is a unit expressing the concentration of chemical constituents in solution as mass (micrograms) of solute per unit volume (liter) of water. One thousand micrograms per liter is equivalent to one milligram per liter.

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

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

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

Multiple-plate samplers are artificial substrates of known surface area used for obtaining benthic-invertebrate samples. They consist of a series of spaced, hardboard plates on an eyebolt. *National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD of 1929)* is a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first order level nets of both the United States and Canada. It was formerly called "Sea Level Datum of 1929" or "mean sea level" in this series of reports. Although the datum was derived from the average sea level over a period of many years at 26 tide stations along the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Coasts, it does not necessarily represent local mean sea level at any particular place.

National Stream-Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) monitors the water quality of large rivers within four of the Nation's largest river basins--the Mississippi, Columbia, Colorado, and Rio Grande. The network consists of 39 stations. Samples are collected with sufficient frequency that the flux of a wide range of constituents can be estimated. The objective of NASQAN is to characterize the water quality of these large rivers by measuring concentration and mass transport of a wide range of dissolved and suspended constituents, including nutrients, major ions, dissolved and sediment-bound heavy metals, common pesticides, and inorganic and organic forms of carbon. This information will be used (1) to describe the long-term trends and changes in concentration and transport of these constituents; (2) to test findings of the National Water-Quality Assessment Program (NAWQA); (3) to characterize processes unique to large-river systems such as storage and re-mobilization of sediments and associated contaminants; and (4) to refine existing estimates of off-continent transport of water, sediment, and chemicals for assessing human effects on the world's oceans and for determining global cycles of carbon, nutrients, and other chemicals.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

The *National Atmospheric Deposition Program/ National Trends Network (NADP/NTN)* provides continuous measurement and assessment of the chemical climate of precipitation throughout the United States. As the lead federal agency, the USGS works together with over 100 organizations to accomplish the following objectives; (1) Provide a long-term, spatial and temporal record of atmospheric deposition generated from a network of 191 precipitation chemistry monitoring sites. (2) Provide the mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of the significant reduction in SO₂ emissions that began in 1995 as implementation of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) occurred. (3) Provide the scientific basis and nationwide evaluation mechanism for implementation of the Phase II CAAA emission reductions for SO₂ and NO_x scheduled to begin in 2000.

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

Organism is any living entity.

Organism count/area refers to the number of organisms collected and enumerated in a sample and adjusted to the number per area habitat, usually square meter (m²), acre, or hectare. Periphyton, benthic organisms, and macrophytes are expressed in these terms.

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

Total organism count is the total number of organisms collected and enumerated in any particular sample.

Parameter Code is a 5-digit number used in the U.S. Geological Survey computerized data system, National Water Information System (NWIS), to uniquely identify a specific constituent. The codes used in NWIS are the same as those used in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency data system, STORET. The Environmental Protection Agency assigns and approves all requests for new codes.

Partial-record station is a particular site where limited streamflow and/or water-quality data are collected systematically over a period of years for use in hydrologic analyses.

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

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

Classification	Size (mm)	Method of analysis
Clay	0.00024 - 0.004	Sedimentation
Silt	.004 - .062	Sedimentation
Sand	.062 - 2.0	Sedimentation/sieve
Gravel	2.0 - 64.0	Sieve

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

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

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

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

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

Plankton is the community of suspended, floating, or weakly swimming organisms that live in the open water of lakes and rivers.

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

Blue-green algae are a group of phytoplankton organisms having a blue pigment, in addition to the green pigment called chlorophyll. Blue-green algae often cause nuisance conditions in water.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

Diatoms are the unicellular or colonial algae having a siliceous shell. Their concentrations are expressed as number of cells per milliliter (cells/mL) of sample.

Green algae have chlorophyll pigments similar in color to those of higher green plants. Some forms produce algae mats or floating "moss" in lakes. Their concentrations are expressed as number of cells per milliliter (cells/mL) of sample.

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

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

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

Milligrams of carbon per area or volume per unit time [mg C/(m²/time)] for periphyton and macrophytes and [mg C/(m³/time)] for phytoplankton are units for expressing primary productivity. They define the amount of carbon dioxide consumed as measured by radioactive carbon (carbon 14). The carbon 14 method is of greater sensitivity than the oxygen light and dark bottle method and is preferred for use in unenriched waters. Unit time may be either the hour or day, depending on the incubation period.

Milligrams of oxygen per area or volume per unit time [mg O₂/(m²/time)] for periphyton and macrophytes and [mg O₂/(m³/time)] for phytoplankton are the units for expressing primary productivity. They define production and respiration rates as estimated from changes in the measured dissolved-oxygen concentration. The oxygen light and dark bottle method is preferred if the rate of primary production is sufficient for accurate measurements to be made within 24 hours. Unit time may be either the hour or day, depending on the incubation period.

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

Recoverable from bottom material is the amount of a given constituent that is in solution after a representative sample of bottom material has been digested by a method (usually using an acid or mixture of acids) that results in dissolution of readily soluble substances. Complete dissolution of all bottom material is not achieved by the digestion treatment and thus the determination represents less than the total amount (that is, less than 95 percent) of the constituent in the sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data, equivalent digestion procedures would be required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different digestion procedures are likely to produce different analytical results.

Return period is the average time interval between occurrences of a hydrological event of a given or greater magnitude, usually expressed in years. May also be called recurrence interval.

River mile as used herein, is the distance above the mouth of Delaware Bay, measured along the center line of the navigation channel or the main stem of the Delaware River. River mile data were furnished by the Delaware River Basin Commission.

Runoff in inches (IN., in.) shows the depth to which the drainage area would be covered if all the runoff for a given time period were uniformly distributed on it.

Sea level: In this report "sea level" refers to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD of 1929)--a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first-order level nets of both the United States and Canada, formerly called Sea Level Datum of 1929.

Sediment is solid material that originates mostly from disintegrated rocks and is transported by, suspended in, or deposited from water; it includes chemical and biochemical precipitates and decomposed organic material, such as humus. The quantity, characteristics, and cause of the occurrence of sediment in streams are influenced by environmental factors. Some major factors are degree of slope, length of slope, soil characteristics, land usage, and quantity and intensity of precipitation.

Bed load is the sediment that is transported in a stream by rolling, sliding, or skipping along the bed and very close to it. In this report, bed load is considered to consist of particles in transit within 0.25 ft of the streambed.

Bed load discharge (tons per day) is the quantity of bed load measured by dry weight that moves past a section as bed load in a given time.

Suspended sediment is the sediment that at any given time is maintained in suspension by the upward components of turbulent currents or that exists in suspension as a colloid.

Suspended-sediment concentration is the velocity-weighted concentration of suspended sediment in the sampled zone (from the water surface to a point approximately 0.3 ft above the bed) expressed as milligrams of dry sediment per liter of water-sediment mixture (mg/L). The entire sample is used for the analysis.

Mean concentration is the time-weighted concentration of suspended sediment passing a stream section during a 24-hour day.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

Suspended-sediment discharge (tons/day) is the rate at which dry mass of sediment passes a section of a stream or is the quantity of sediment, as measured by dry mass or volume, that passes a section in a given time. It is calculated in units of tons per day as follows: concentration (mg/L) x discharge (ft³/s) x 0.0027.

Suspended-sediment load is a general term that refers to material in suspension. It is not synonymous with either discharge or concentration.

Suspended total residue at 105 Deg. C concentration is the concentration of suspended sediment in the sampled zone expressed as milligrams of dry sediment per liter of water-sediment mixture (mg/L). A small aliquot of the sample is used for the analysis.

Total sediment discharge (tons/day) is the sum of the suspended-sediment discharge and the bed-load discharge. It is the total quantity of sediment, as measured by dry mass or volume, that passes a section during a given time.

Total sediment load or total load is a term which refers to the total sediment (bed load plus suspended-sediment load) that is in transport. It is not synonymous with total sediment discharge.

Sodium-adsorption-ratio (SAR) is the expression of relative activity of sodium ions in exchange reactions within soil and is an index of sodium or alkali hazard to the soil. Waters range in respect to sodium hazard from those which can be used for irrigation on almost all soils to those which are generally unsatisfactory for irrigation.

Solute is any substance that is dissolved in water.

Specific conductance is a measure of the ability of a water to conduct an electrical current. It is expressed in microsiemens per centimeter at 25-C. Specific conductance is related to the type and concentration of ions in solution and can be used for approximating the dissolved-solids content of the water. Commonly, the concentration of dissolved solids (in milligrams per liter) is from 55 to 75 percent of the specific conductance (in microsiemens). This relation is not constant from stream to stream, and it may vary in the same source with changes in the composition of the water.

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

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

Substrate is the physical surface upon which an organism lives.

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

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

Surface area of a lake is that area outlined on the latest USGS topographic map as the boundary of the lake and measured by a planimeter in acres. In localities not covered by topographic maps, the areas are computed from the best maps available at the time planimetered. All areas shown are those for the stage when the planimetered map was made.

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

Suspended (as used in tables of chemical analyses) refers to the amount (concentration) of undissolved material in a water-sediment mixture. It is associated with the material retained on a 0.45-micrometer filter.

Suspended, recoverable is the amount of a given constituent that is in solution after the part of a representative water-suspended sediment sample that is retained on a 0.45 um membrane filter has been digested by a method (usually using a dilute acid solution) that results in dissolution of only readily soluble substances. Complete dissolution of all the particulate matter is not achieved by the digestion treatment and thus the determination represents something less than the "total" amount (that is, less than 95 percent) of the constituent present in the sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data, equivalent digestion procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different digestion procedures are likely to produce different analytical results.

Determinations of "suspended, recoverable" constituents are made either by analyzing portions of the material collected on the filter or, more commonly, by difference, based on determinations of (1) dissolved and (2) total recoverable concentrations of the constituent.

Suspended, total is the total amount of a given constituent in the part of a representative water-suspended sediment sample that is retained on a 0.45 um membrane filter. This term is used only when the analytical procedure assures measurement of at least 95 percent of the constituent determined. A knowledge of the expected form of the constituent in the sample, as well as the analytical methodology used, is required to determine when the results should be reported as "suspended, total."

Determinations of "suspended, total" constituents are made either by analyzing portions of the material collected on the filter or, more commonly, by difference, based on determinations of (1) dissolved and (2) total concentrations of the constituent.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

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

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

Kingdom:	Animal
Phylum:	Arthropoda
Class:	Insecta
Order:	Ephemeroptera
Family:	Ephemeridae
Genus:	Hexagenia
Species:	Hexagenia Limbata

Time-weighted average is computed by multiplying the number of days in the sampling period by the concentrations of individual constituents for the corresponding period and dividing the sum of the products by the total number of days. A time-weighted average represents the composition of water that would be contained in a vessel or reservoir that had received equal quantities of water from the stream each day for the year.

Tons per acre-foot indicates the dry mass of dissolved solids in 1 acre-foot of water. It is computed by multiplying the concentration of the constituent, in milligrams per liter, by 0.00136.

Tons per day (T/DAY) is the quantity of a substance in solution or suspension that passes a stream section during a 24-hour period.

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

Total discharge is the total quantity of any individual constituent, as measured by dry mass or volume, that passes through a stream cross-section per unit of time. This term needs to be qualified, such as "total sediment discharge," "total chloride discharge," and so on.

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

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

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are organic compounds that can be isolated from the water phase of a sample by purging the water sample with inert gas, such as helium, and subsequently analyzed by gas chromatography. Many VOCs are man-made chemicals that are used and produced in the manufacture of paints, adhesives, petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, and refrigerants. They are often components of fuels, solvents, hydraulic fluids, paint thinners, and dry cleaning agents commonly used in urban settings. VOC contamination of drinking-water supplies is a human health concern because many are toxic and are known or suspected human carcinogens (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1996).

Water year in U.S. Geological Survey reports dealing with surface-water supply is the 12-month period October 1 through September 30. The water year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends and which includes 9 of the 12 months. Thus, the year ending September 30, 1985, is called the "1985 water year."

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

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

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

PUBLICATIONS ON TECHNIQUES OF WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

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

The reports listed below are for sale by the U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Information Services, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225 (authorized agent of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office). Prepayment is required. Remittance should be sent by check or money order payable to the U.S. Geological Survey. Prices are not included because they are subject to change. Current prices can be obtained by writing to the above address. When ordering or inquiring about prices for any of these publications, please give the title, book number, chapter number, and "U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations."

Book 1. Collection of Water Data by Direct Measurement

Section D. Water Quality

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

Book 2. Collection of Environmental Data

Section D. Surface Geophysical Methods

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

Section E. Subsurface Geophysical Methods

- 2-E1. *Application of borehole geophysics to water-resources investigations*, by W.S. Keys and L.M. MacCary: USGS-TWRI Book 2, Chapter E1. 1971. 126 pages.
- 2-E2. *Borehole geophysics applied to ground-water investigations*, by W.S. Keys: USGS-TWRI Book 2, Chapter E2. 1990. 150 pages.

Section F. Drilling and Sampling Methods

- 2-F1. *Application of drilling, coring, and sampling techniques to test holes and wells*, by Eugene Shuter and W.E. Teasdale: USGS-TWRI Book 2, Chapter F1. 1989. 97 pages.

Book 3. Applications of Hydraulics

Section A. Surface-Water Techniques

- 3-A1. *General field and office procedures for indirect discharge measurements*, by M.A. Benson and Tate Dalrymple: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A1. 1967. 30 pages.
- 3-A2. *Measurement of peak discharge by the slope-area method*, by Tate Dalrymple and M.A. Benson: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A2. 1967. 12 pages.
- 3-A3. *Measurement of peak discharge at culverts by indirect methods*, by G.L. Bodhaine: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A3. 1968. 60 pages.
- 3-A4. *Measurement of peak discharge at width contractions by indirect methods*, by H.F. Matthai: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A4. 1967. 44 pages.
- 3-A5. *Measurement of peak discharge at dams by indirect methods*, by Harry Hulsing: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A5. 1967. 29 pages.
- 3-A6. *General procedure for gaging streams*, by R.W. Carter and Jacob Davidian: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A6. 1968. 13 pages.
- 3-A7. *Stage measurement at gaging stations*, by T.J. Buchanan and W.P. Somers: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A7. 1968. 28 pages.
- 3-A8. *Discharge measurements at gaging stations*, by T.J. Buchanan and W.P. Somers: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A8. 1969. 65 pages.
- 3-A9. *Measurement of time of travel in streams by dye tracing*, by F.A. Kilpatrick and J.F. Wilson, Jr.: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A9. 1989. 27 pages.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

PUBLICATIONS ON TECHNIQUES OF WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS--Continued

- 3-A10. *Discharge ratings at gaging stations*, by E.J. Kennedy: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A10. 1984. 59 pages.
- 3-A11. *Measurement of discharge by the moving-boat method*, by G.F. Smoot and C.E. Novak: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A11. 1969. 22 pages.
- 3-A12. *Fluorometric procedures for dye tracing*, Revised, by J.F. Wilson, Jr., E.D. Cobb, and F.A. Kilpatrick: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A12. 1986. 41 pages.
- 3-A13. *Computation of continuous records of streamflow*, by E.J. Kennedy: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A13. 1983. 53 pages.
- 3-A14. *Use of flumes in measuring discharge*, by F.A. Kilpatrick and V.R. Schneider: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A14. 1983. 46 pages.
- 3-A15. *Computation of water-surface profiles in open channels*, by Jacob Davidian: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A15. 1984. 48 pages.
- 3-A16. *Measurement of discharge using tracers*, by F.A. Kilpatrick and E.D. Cobb: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A16. 1985. 52 pages.
- 3-A17. *Acoustic velocity meter systems*, by Antonius Laenen: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A17. 1985. 38 pages.
- 3-A18. *Determination of stream reaeration coefficients by use of tracers*, by F.A. Kilpatrick, R.E. Rathbun, Nobuhiro Yotsukura, G.W. Parker, and L.L. DeLong: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A18. 1989. 52 pages.
- 3-A19. *Levels at streamflow gaging stations*, by E.J. Kennedy: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A19. 1990. 31 pages.
- 3-A20. *Simulation of soluble waste transport and buildup in surface waters using tracers*, by F.A. Kilpatrick: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A20. 1993. 38 pages.
- 3-A21. *Stream-gaging cableways*, by C. Russell Wagner: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A21. 1995. 56 pages.

Section B. Ground-Water Techniques

- 3-B1. *Aquifer-test design, observation, and data analysis*, by R.W. Stallman: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter B1. 1971. 26 pages.
- 3-B2. *Introduction to ground-water hydraulics, a programed text for self-instruction*, by G.D. Bennett: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter B2. 1976. 172 pages.
- 3-B3. *Type curves for selected problems of flow to wells in confined aquifers*, by J.E. Reed: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter B3. 1980. 106 pages.
- 3-B4. *Regression modeling of ground-water flow*, by R.L. Cooley and R.L. Naff: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter B4. 1990. 232 pages.
- 3-B4. *Supplement 1. Regression modeling of ground-water flow --Modifications to the computer code for nonlinear regression solution of steady-state ground-water flow problems*, by R.L. Cooley: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter B4. 1993. 8 pages.
- 3-B5. *Definition of boundary and initial conditions in the analysis of saturated ground-water flow systems--An introduction*, by O.L. Franke, T.E. Reilly, and G.D. Bennett: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter B5. 1987. 15 pages.
- 3-B6. *The principle of superposition and its application in ground-water hydraulics*, by T.E. Reilly, O.L. Franke, and G.D. Bennett: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter B6. 1987. 28 pages.
- 3-B7. *Analytical solutions for one-, two-, and three-dimensional solute transport in ground-water systems with uniform flow*, by E.J. Wexler: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter B7. 1992. 190 pages.

Section C. Sedimentation and Erosion Techniques

- 3-C1. *Fluvial sediment concepts*, by H.P. Guy: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter C1. 1970. 55 pages.
- 3-C2. *Field methods for measurement of fluvial sediment*, by Thomas K. Edwards and G. Douglas Glysson: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter C2. 1988. 80 pages.
- 3-C3. *Computation of fluvial-sediment discharge*, by George Porterfield: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter C3. 1972. 66 pages.

Book 4. Hydrologic Analysis and Interpretation

Section A. Statistical Analysis

- 4-A1. *Some statistical tools in hydrology*, by H.C. Riggs: USGS-TWRI Book 4, Chapter A1. 1968. 39 pages.
- 4-A2. *Frequency curves*, by H.C. Riggs: USGS-TWRI Book 4, Chapter A2. 1968. 15 pages.

PUBLICATIONS ON TECHNIQUES OF WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS--Continued

Section B. Surface Water

- 4-B1. *Low-flow investigations*, by H.C. Riggs: USGS-TWRI Book 4, Chapter B1. 1972. 18 pages.
- 4-B2. *Storage analyses for water supply*, by H.C. Riggs and C.H. Hardison: USGS-TWRI Book 4, Chapter B2. 1973. 20 pages.
- 4-B3. *Regional analyses of streamflow characteristics*, by H.C. Riggs: USGS-TWRI Book 4, Chapter B3. 1973. 15 pages.

Section D. Interrelated Phases of the Hydrologic Cycle

- 4-D1. *Computation of rate and volume of stream depletion by wells*, by C.T. Jenkins: USGS-TWRI Book 4, Chapter D1. 1970. 17 pages.

Book 5. Laboratory Analysis

Section A. Water Analysis

- 5-A1. *Methods for determination of inorganic substances in water and fluvial sediments*, by M.J. Fishman and L.C. Friedman, editors: USGS-TWRI Book 5, Chapter A1. 1989. 545 pages.
- 5-A2. *Determination of minor elements in water by emission spectroscopy*, by P.R. Barnett and E.C. Mallory, Jr.: USGS-TWRI Book 5, Chapter A2. 1971. 31 pages.
- 5-A3. *Methods for the determination of organic substances in water and fluvial sediments*, edited by R.L. Wershaw, M.J. Fishman, R.R. Grabbe, and L.E. Lowe: USGS-TWRI Book 5, Chapter A3. 1987. 80 pages.
- 5-A4. *Methods for collection and analysis of aquatic biological and microbiological samples*, by L.J. Britton and P.E. Greeson, editors: USGS-TWRI Book 5, Chapter A4. 1989. 363 pages.
- 5-A5. *Methods for determination of radioactive substances in water and fluvial sediments*, by L.L. Thatcher, V.J. Janzer, and K.W. Edwards: USGS-TWRI Book 5, Chapter A5. 1977. 95 pages.
- 5-A6. *Quality assurance practices for the chemical and biological analyses of water and fluvial sediments*, by L.C. Friedman and D.E. Erdmann: USGS-TWRI Book 5, Chapter A6. 1982. 181 pages.

Section C. Sediment Analysis

- 5-C1. *Laboratory theory and methods for sediment analysis*, by H.P. Guy: USGS-TWRI Book 5, Chapter C1. 1969. 58 pages.

Book 6. Modeling Techniques

Section A. Ground Water

- 6-A1. *A modular three-dimensional finite-difference ground-water flow model*, by M.G. McDonald and A.W. Harbaugh: USGS-TWRI Book 6, Chapter A1. 1988. 586 pages.
- 6-A2. *Documentation of a computer program to simulate aquifer-system compaction using the modular finite-difference ground-water flow model*, by S.A. Leake and D.E. Prudic: USGS-TWRI Book 6, Chapter A2. 1991. 68 pages.
- 6-A3. *A modular finite-element model (MODFE) for areal and axisymmetric ground-water-flow problems, Part 1: Model Description and User's Manual*, by L.J. Torak: USGS-TWRI Book 6, Chapter A3. 1993. 136 pages.
- 6-A4. *A modular finite-element model (MODFE) for areal and axisymmetric ground-water-flow problems, Part 2: Derivation of finite-element equations and comparisons with analytical solutions*, by R.L. Cooley: USGS-TWRI Book 6, Chapter A4. 1992. 108 pages.
- 6-A5. *A modular finite-element model (MODFE) for areal and axisymmetric ground-water-flow problems, Part 3: Design philosophy and programming details*, by L.J. Torak: USGS-TWRI Book 6, Chapter A5. 1993. 243 pages.
- 6-A6. *A coupled surface-water and ground-water flow model (MODBRANCH) for simulation of stream-aquifer interaction*, by Eric D. Swain and Eliezer J. Wexler. 1996. 125 pages.

Book 7. Automated Data Processing and Computations

PUBLICATIONS ON TECHNIQUES OF WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS--Continued

Section C. Computer Programs

- 7-C1. *Finite difference model for aquifer simulation in two dimensions with results of numerical experiments*, by P.C. Trescott, G.F. Pinder, and S.P. Larson: USGS-TWRI Book 7, Chapter C1. 1976. 116 pages.
- 7-C2. *Computer model of two-dimensional solute transport and dispersion in ground water*, by L.F. Konikow and J.D. Bredehoeft: USGS-TWRI Book 7, Chapter C2. 1978. 90 pages.
- 7-C3. *A model for simulation of flow in singular and interconnected channels*, by R.W. Schaffranek, R.A. Baltzer, and D.E. Goldberg: USGS-TWRI Book 7, Chapter C3. 1981. 110 pages.

Book 8. Instrumentation

Section A. Instruments for Measurement of Water Level

- 8-A1. *Methods of measuring water levels in deep wells*, by M.S. Garber and F.C. Koopman: USGS-TWRI Book 8, Chapter A1. 1968. 23 pages.
- 8-A2. *Installation and service manual for U.S. Geological Survey manometers*, by J.D. Craig: USGS-TWRI Book 8, Chapter A2. 1983. 57 pages.

Section B. Instruments for Measurement of Discharge

- 8-B2. *Calibration and maintenance of vertical-axis type current meters*, by G.F. Smoot and C.E. Novak: USGS-TWRI Book 8, Chapter B2. 1968. 15 pages.

Book 9. Handbooks for Water-Resources Investigations

Section A. National Field Manual for the Collection of Water-Quality Data

- 9-A6. *National Field Manual for the Collection of Water-Quality Data: Field Measurements*, edited by F.D. Wilde and D.B. Radtke: USGS-TWRI Book 9, Chapter A6. 1998. Variously paginated.
- 9-A7. *National Field Manual for the Collection of Water-Quality Data: Biological Indicators*, by D.N. Myers and F.D. Wilde: USGS-TWRI Book 9, Chapter A7. 1997. 49 pages.
- 9-A8. *National Field Manual for the Collection of Water-Quality Data: Bottom-material samples*, by D.B. Radtke: USGS-TWRI Book 9, Chapter A8. 1998. 48 pages.
- 9-A9. *National Field Manual for the Collection of Water-Quality Data: Safety in Field Activities*, by S.L. Lane and R.G. Fay: USGS-TWRI Book 9, Chapter A9. 1998. 60 pages.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

SELECTED U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS ON WATER RESOURCES IN VIRGINIA

Listed below is a selection of reports on water resources in Virginia which are available through the Virginia District at the U.S. Geological Survey, WRD, 3600 West Broad Street, Room 606, Richmond, Virginia 23230.

An index of geophysical logging in Virginia by the U.S. Geological Survey, by M. P. Mulheren, J. D. Larson, and H. T. Hopkins: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 82-432. 1982. 34 pages.

Annual maximum stages and discharges of selected streams in Virginia through 1990, by B. J. Prugh, Jr., E. H. Nuckels, and C. G. Humphrey: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 90-587. 1991. 442 pages.

Assessment of ground-water contamination from a leaking underground storage tank at a Defense Supply Center near Richmond, Virginia, by W. G. Wright and J. D. Powell: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 90-4091. 1990. 38 pages.

Availability and quality of ground water in the Piedmont province of Virginia, by J. D. Powell and J. M. Abe: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 85-4235. 1985. 33 pages.
Base-flow characteristics of streams in the Valley and Ridge, the Blue Ridge, and the Piedmont Physiographic Provinces of Virginia, by D.L. Nelms, G.E. Harlow, Jr., and D.C. Hayes: U.S. Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 2457. 1997. 48 pages.

Compilation of surface-water and water-quality data-collection sites on selected streams in Virginia, by B. J. Prugh, Jr. and C. G. Humphrey: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 93-462. 1994. 645 pages.

Conceptualization and analysis of ground-water flow system in the Coastal Plain of Virginia and adjacent parts of Maryland and North Carolina, by J. F. Harsh and R. J. Laczniak: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1404-F. 1990. 100 pages.

Design, revisions, and considerations for continued use of a ground-water-flow model of the Coastal Plain aquifer system in Virginia, by R. McFarland: U. S. Geological Survey Water-resources Investigations Report 98-4085. 1998. 49 pages.

Documentation of a multiple-technique computer program for plotting major-ion composition of natural waters, by L. I. Briel: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 93-74. 1994.

Documentation of geographic-information-system coverages and data-input files used for analysis of the geohydrology of the Virginia Coastal Plain, by M. J. Focazio and T. B. Samsel, III: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 93-4015. 1994. 53 pages.

Effects of fracturing on well yields in the coalfield areas of Wise and Dickenson Counties, southwestern Virginia, by W. G. Wright: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 85-4061. 1985. 21 pages.

Estimating net drawdown resulting from episodic withdrawals at six well fields in the Coastal Plain physiographic province of Virginia, by M. J. Focazio and G. K. Speiran: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 93-4159. 1994. 21 pages.

Evaluation of municipal withdrawals from the confined aquifers of southeastern Virginia, by D. L. Richardson, R. J. Laczniak, and P. A. Hamilton: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 88-723. 1988. 50 pages

Flood of November 1985 in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, by J. B. Lescinsky: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 86-486. 1987. 33 pages.

Floods in West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, November 1985, by D. H. Carpenter: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 88-4213. 1990. 86 pages.

Geohydrology and Geochemistry near coastal ground-water-discharge areas of the Eastern Shore, Virginia, by G.K. Speiran: U.S. Geological Survey Water Supply Paper. 1996. 73 pages.

Geohydrology and the occurrence of volatile organic compounds in ground water, Culpeper basin of Prince William County, Virginia, by D. L. Nelms and D. L. Richardson: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 90-4032. 1991. 94 pages.

Geohydrology of the shallow aquifer system, Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, Yorktown, Virginia, by A.R. Brockman, D.L. Nelms, G.E. Harlow, Jr., and J.J. Gildea: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 97-4188. 61 pages.

Ground-water availability along the Blue Ridge Parkway, Virginia, by H. T. Hopkins: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 84-4168. 1985. 154 pages.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

SELECTED U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS ON WATER RESOURCES IN VIRGINIA--Continued

- Ground-water contamination and movement at the Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia, by J. D. Powell, W. G. Wright, D. L. Nelms, and R. J. Ahlin: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 90-4113. 1991. 36 pages.
- Ground-water concerns for the Eastern Shore, Virginia, by D. L. Richardson: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 93-93. 1994. 4 pages (Water-Resources Notes).
- Ground-water discharge from the Coastal Plain of Virginia, by D. L. Richardson: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 93-4191. 1995.
- Ground-water hydrology and quality in the Valley and Ridge and Blue Ridge physiographic provinces of Clarke County, Virginia, by W. G. Wright: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 90-4134. 1991. 61 pages.
- Ground-water in Virginia: Use during 1990, availability, and resource information needs, by McFarland, E. R. and Focazio, M. J.: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 94-114. 1 page.
- Ground-water use and levels in the southern Coastal Plain of Virginia, by J. D. Larson and R. J. Laczniak: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 91-187. 1991. 165 pages.
- Ground-water withdrawals from the confined aquifers in the Coastal Plain of Virginia, 1891-1983, by T. K. Kull and R. J. Laczniak: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 87-4049. 1987. 37 pages.
- Guide to obtaining U.S. Geological Survey information, by K. Dodd, H. K. Fuller, and P. F. Clarke: U.S. Geological Survey Circular 900. 1985. 35 pages.
- Hydraulic characteristics of, and ground-water flow in, coal-bearing rocks of southwestern Virginia, by G. E. Harlow, Jr. and G. D. LeCain: U.S. Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 2388. 1994. 36 pages.
- Hydrogeologic and water-quality data for the Explosive Experimental Area, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Site, Dahlgren, Virginia, by E. C. Hammond and C. F. Bell: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 95-386. 1995. 67 pages.
- Hydrogeologic and water-quality data for the Main Site, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Laboratory, Dahlgren, Virginia, by C. F. Bell, T. P. Bolles, and G. E. Harlow, Jr.: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 94-301. 1995. 81 pages.
- Hydrogeologic framework, analysis of ground-water flow, and relations to regional flow in the Fall Zone near Richmond, Virginia, by E.R. McFarland: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 97-4021. 1997. 56 pages.
- Hydrogeologic framework of the shallow aquifer system of York County, Virginia, by A. R. Brockman and D. L. Richardson: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 92-4111. 1992. 36 pages.
- Hydrogeology and analysis of the ground-water-flow system in the Coastal Plain of southeastern Virginia, by P. A. Hamilton and J. D. Larson: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 87-4240. 1988. 175 pages.
- Hydrogeology and analysis of the ground-water-flow system of the Eastern Shore, Virginia, by D. L. Richardson: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2401. 1994. 108 pages.
- Hydrogeology and water quality of the shallow aquifer system at the Explosive Experimental Area, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Site, Dahlgren, Virginia, by C.F. Bell: U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Investigations Report 96-4209. 1996. 37 pages.
- Hydrogeology and water quality of the shallow ground-water system in Eastern York County, Virginia, by D. L. Richardson and A. R. Brockman: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 92-4090. 1992. 41 pages.
- Hydrogeology of, and quality and recharge ages of ground water in, Prince William County, Virginia 1990-91, by D.L. Nelms and A. R. Brockman: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 97-4009. 1997. 58 pages.
- Hydrologic characteristics and water budget for Swift Creek Reservoir, by S.C. Skrobialowski and M.J. Focazio: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 97-229. 41 pages.
- Hydrologic conditions and trends in Shenandoah National Park, Virginia, 1983-84, by D. D. Lynch: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 87-4131. 1987. 115 pages.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

SELECTED U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS ON WATER RESOURCES IN VIRGINIA--Continued

Hydrology and effects of mining in the upper Russell Fork basin, Buchanan and Dickenson Counties, Virginia, by J. D. Larson and J. D. Powell: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 85-4238. 1986. 63 pages.

Hydrology of Area 16, Eastern Coal Province, Virginia and Tennessee, by P. W. Hufschmidt and others: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 81-204. 1981. 67 pages.

Land use in, and water quality of, the Pea Hill Arm of Lake Gaston, Virginia and North Carolina, 1988-90, by M. D. Woodside: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 94-4140. 54 pages.

Low-flow characteristics of streams in Virginia, by D. C. Hayes: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2374. 1990. 69 pages.

Low flow of streams in Fairfax County, Virginia, by E. H. Mohler, Jr., and G. F. Hagan: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 81-63. 1981. 30 pages.

Measuring streams in Virginia, by R. M. Moberg, E. D. Powell, and K. C. Rice: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 95-713. 1995. Pamphlet.

Methods for estimating the magnitude and frequency of peak discharges of rural, unregulated streams in Virginia, by J. A. Bisese: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 94-4148. 70 pages.

National water summary, 1988-89, floods and droughts in Virginia, by E. H. Nuckels and B. J. Prugh, Jr.: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2375. 1991. p. 543-550.

Natural processes for managing nitrate in ground water discharge to Chesapeake Bay and other surface waters--more than forested buffers, by G.K. Speiran, M.D. Woodside, and P. A. Hamilton: U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet 178-97.

Nutrient and suspended solids loads, yields, and trends in the non-tidal part of five major river basins in Virginia, 1985-96, by H. M. Johnson and D. L. Belval: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 98-4025. 1998. 36 pages.

Plan of study for the regional aquifer-system analyses of the Appalachian Valley and Ridge, Piedmont, and Blue Ridge physiographic provinces of the eastern and southeastern United States with a description of study-area geology and hydrogeology, by L. A. Swain, E. F. Hollyday, C. C. Daniel, III, and O. S. Zapezca. 1991. 44 pages.

Potentiometric surface of the Brightseat-upper Potomac aquifer in Virginia, 1994, by E. C. Hammond, E. R. McFarland, and M. J. Focazio: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 94-370. 1995. 1 page.

Potentiometric surface of the lower Potomac aquifer in Virginia, 1994, by E. C. Hammond, E. R. McFarland, and M. J. Focazio: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 94-373. 1995. 1 page.

Potentiometric surface of the middle Potomac aquifer in Virginia, 1994, by E. C. Hammond, E. R. McFarland, and M. J. Focazio: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 94-372. 1995. 1 page.

Preliminary estimates of residence times and apparent ages of ground water in the Chesapeake Bay watershed and water-quality data from a survey of springs, by M.J. Focazio, L. N. Plummer, J. K. Bohlke, E. Busenberg, L. J. Bachman, and D. S. Powars: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 97-4225. 1998. 75 pages.

Preliminary investigation of soil and ground-water contamination at the U.S. Army Petroleum Training Facility, Fort Lee, Virginia, September-October 1989, by W. G. Wright and J. D. Powell: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 90-387. 1990. 28 pages.

Quality of ground water in southern Buchanan County, Virginia, by S. M. Rogers and J. D. Powell: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations 82-4022. 1983. 36 pages.

Quality of ground water in the Coastal Plain physiographic province of Virginia, by M. J. Focazio, G. K. Speiran, and M. E. Rowan: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 92-4175. 1994. 20 pages.

Relation between ground-water quality and mineralogy in the coal-producing Norton Formation of Buchanan County, Virginia, by J. D. Powell and J. D. Larson: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2274. 1985. 30 pages.

Relation of stream quality to streamflow, and estimated loads of selected water-quality constituents in the James and Rappahannock Rivers near the Fall Line of Virginia, July 1988 through 1990, by D. L. Belval, M. D. Woodside, and J. P. Campbell: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 94-4042. 1995. 85 pages.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 1999

SELECTED U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS ON WATER RESOURCES IN VIRGINIA--Continued

Scour at bridge sites in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, by D.C. Hayes: U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Investigations Report 96-4089. 1996. 35 pages.20

Selected characteristics of stormflow and base flow affected by land use and cover in the Chickahominy River Basin, Virginia, 1989-91, by M. J. Focazio and R. E. Cooper: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 94-4225. 1995. 37 pages.

Selected heavy metals and other constituents in soil and stormwater runoff at the Interstate 95 Interchange near Atlee, Virginia, April 1993-May 1997, by G. K. Speiran: USGS WRI 98-4115. 1998. 39 pages.

Selected hydrologic data for the Powell River basin in Wise County, Virginia, by J. D. Larson: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 85-186. 1985. 22 pages.

Selected U.S. Geological Survey publications on the water resources of Virginia, 1910-94, by J. A. McFarland: supersedes U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 92-69. 1995. 15 pages.

Sensitivity of stream basins in Shenandoah National Park to acid deposition, by D. D. Lynch and N. B. Dise: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 85-4115. 1985. 61 pages.

Site selection and collection of bridge-scour data in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, by D. C. Hayes: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 93-4017. 1994. 23 pages.

Technique for estimating the magnitude and frequency of Virginia floods, by E. M. Miller: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 78-5. 1978. 83 pages.

Trends in nutrients and suspended solids at the Fall Line of five tributaries to the Chesapeake Bay, July 1988 through June 1995, by C.F. Bell, D.L. Belval, J.P. Campbell: U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Investigations Report 96-4191. 1996. 37 pages.

Use during 1990, availability, and resource-information needs, by E. R. McFarland and M. J. Focazio: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 94-114. 1995. 2 pages.

Use of fathometers and electrical-conductivity probes to monitor riverbed scour at bridge piers, by D. C. Hayes and F. E. Drummond: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 94-4164. 1995. 17 pages.

Virginia ground-water quality, by J. D. Powell and P. A. Hamilton: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 87-759. 1987. 7 pages.

Water-level hydrographs for observation wells in Virginia, by S. T. Farrington, N. R. Carrington, and W. V. Daniels: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 83-134. 1984. 167 pages.

Water-quality and evaluation of raw-water-routing scenarios, Chickahominy, Diacsund Creek, and Little Creek Reservoirs, southeastern Virginia, 1983-86, by D. D. Lynch: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 92-4034. 1992. 104 pages.

Water-quality assessment of the Albemarle-Pamlico Basin, North Carolina and Virginia-Chemical analyses of organic compounds and inorganic constituents in streambed sediment, 1992-93, by M.D. Woodside and B.R. Simerl: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 96-103. 1996. 25 pages.

Water-quality assessment of the Delmarva Peninsula, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia--Effects of agricultural activities on, and distribution of, nitrate and other inorganic constituents in the surficial aquifer, by P. A. Hamilton, J. M. Denver, P. J. Phillips, and R. J. Shedlock: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 93-40. 1994. 87 pages.

Water-quality characteristics of five tributaries to the Chesapeake Bay at the Fall Line, Virginia, July 1988 through June 1993, by D.L. Belval, J.P. Campbell, S.W. Phillips, and C.F. Bell: U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Investigations Report 95-4258. 1995. 71 pages.

Water-quality data and estimated loads of selected constituents in five tributaries to the Chesapeake Bay at the Fall Line, Virginia, July 1993 through June 1995, by D.L. Belval and J.P. Campbell: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 96-220. 1996. 79 pages.

Water-Quality in the Appalachian Valley and Ridge, the Blue Ridge, and the Piedmont Physiographic Provinces, Eastern United States, by L.I. Briel: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1422-D. [in press].

Water-resources activities of the U.S. Geological Survey Mid-Atlantic Programs 1987-91, by J. A. McFarland, L. S. Weiss, A. J. Chen, D. R. Lowry, K. A. Boudier, W. R. Caughron, and G. J. Hyatt: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 91-505. 1991. 154 pages.

Water use in Virginia: Surface-water and ground-water withdrawals during 1992, by E. C. Hammond and M. J. Focazio: U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet 94-057. 1995. 2 pages.

Well-construction, water-level, and ground-water-quality data for Prince William County, Virginia, 1992, by D. L. Nelms and A. R. Brockman: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 93-443. 1994. 73 pages.

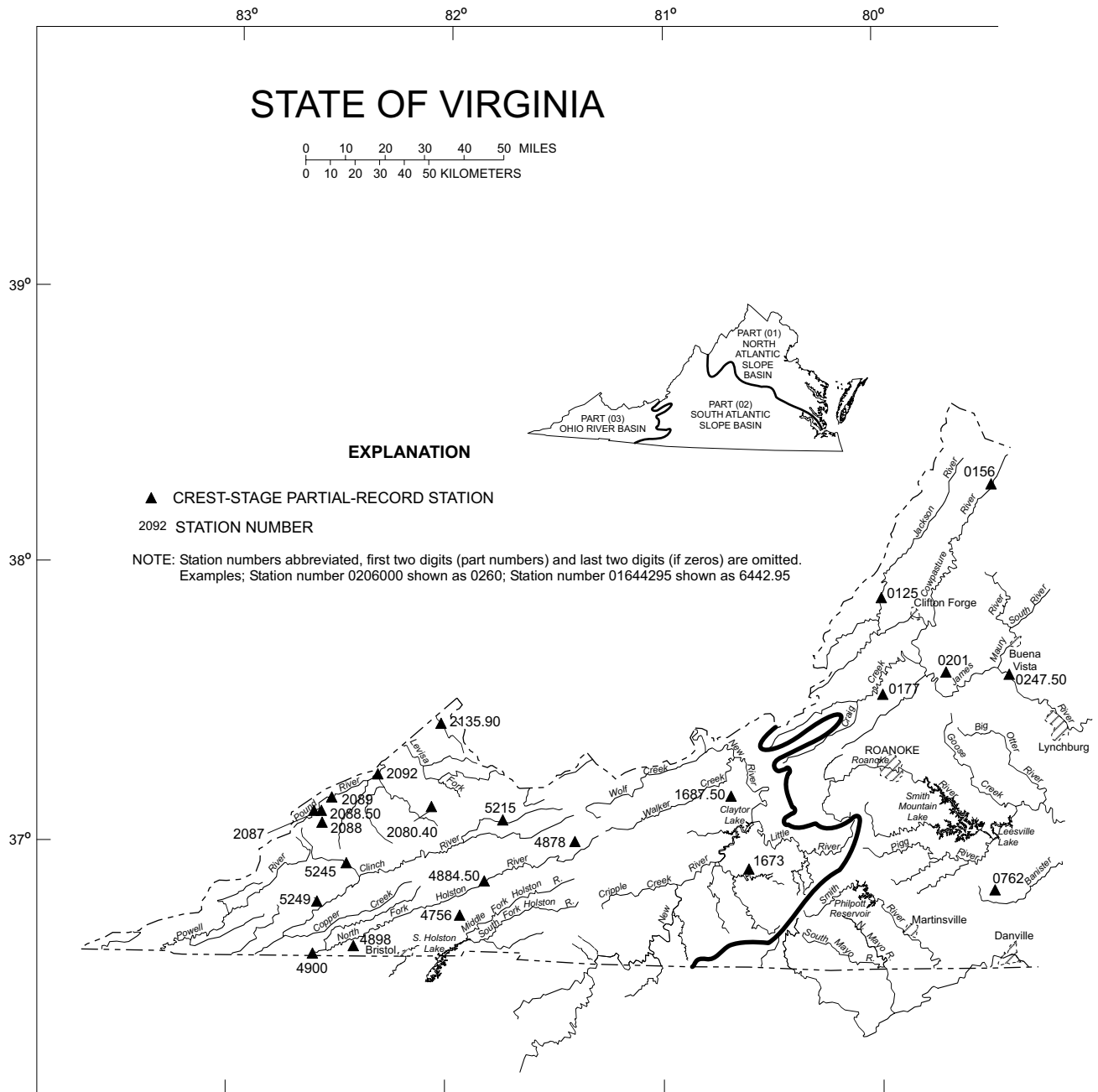
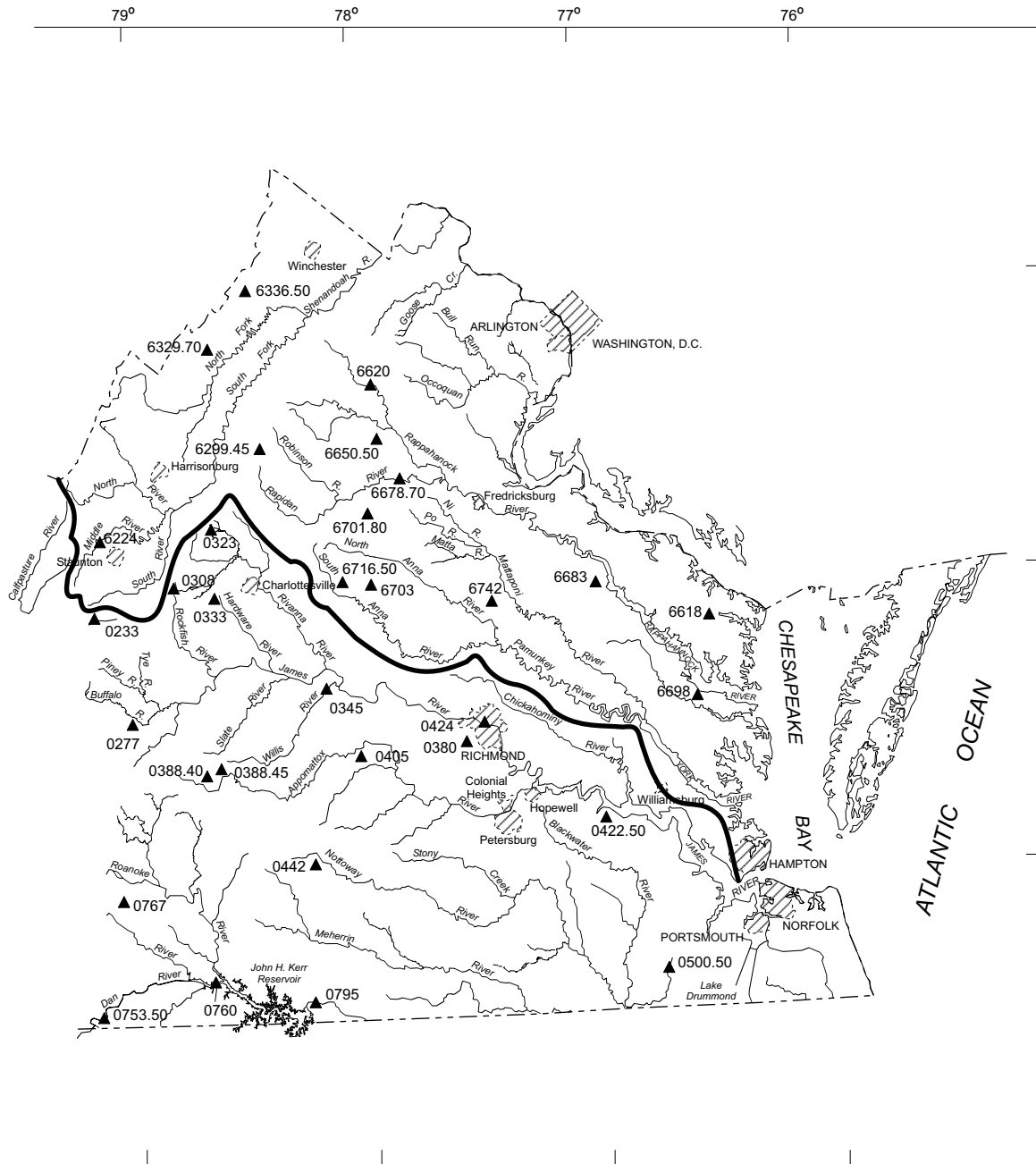


Figure 5. Location of surface-water partial-record stations.



THIS IS A BLANK PAGE

SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE AND SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY RECORDS

Remarks Codes

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

PRINT OUTPUT	REMARK
E	Estimated value.
>	Actual value is known to be greater than the value shown.
<	Actual value is known to be less than the value shown.
K	Results based on colony count outside the acceptance range (non-ideal colony count).
L	Biological organism count less than 0.5 percent (organism may be observed rather than counted).
D	Biological organism count equal to or greater than 15 percent (dominant).
V	Analyte was detected in both the environmental sample and the associated blanks.
&	Biological organism estimated as dominant.

Dissolved Trace-Element Concentrations

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

Change in National Trends Network Procedures

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