The Lake Michigan Coastal Program supports coordination and partnerships among local, state, and federal agencies and local organizations for the protection and sustainable use of natural and cultural resources in the Lake Michigan region. The Little Calumet-Galien Watershed, encompassing the entire area below, is the focus of the coastal program’s Nonpoint Source Pollution control efforts.

**Deep River-Burns Waterway Watershed Management Efforts in the Watershed**

**Deep River/Turkey Creek Watershed Management Plan**  
**Year:** 2002  
**Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC):** Plan completed at the 11-digit level. 04040001040  
**Plan Coordinator:** City of Hobart  
**Contact Information:** 414 Main Street Hobart IN, 46342  
**Available at:**  
http://www.city.hobart.in.us/1611065145437387/site/default.asp

**Management Efforts in the Watershed**

**Goal 1:** Minimize deposition of new sediments into Lake George  
**Goal 2:** Improve water quality upstream of Lake George  
**Goal 3:** Improve water quality education  
**Goal 4:** Eliminate illegal discharges/ failing septic systems  
**Goal 5:** Promote consistency among communities

**E. Coli:** The Deep River/Burns Waterway watershed has been found to be impaired for E.coli. E.coli is a bacteria associated with the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals. The presence of E.coli in water is a strong indication of the presence of sewage or animal waste contamination. Sources of E. coli can be, but are not limited to, runoff from animal pastures and livestock pens, poorly functioning septic systems, runoff from areas with high concentrations of pet waste, combined sewer systems (a sewer receiving both intercepted surface runoff and municipal sewage), illicit discharges, and natural wildlife.

**Biotic Communities:** Instream habitat ratings suggest that channel modifications have diminished the ability of the Deep River/Burns Waterway Watershed to support viable biotic communities, leading to a state-listed impairment. Biotic communities are all the interacting organisms living together in the same habitat. Macroinvertebrates, or animals without backbones, make up much of the aquatic biotic community in rivers and streams. They are important indicators of environmental change because they can indicate water quality.

**PCBs, Mercury, & Cyanide** A Fish Consumption Advisory is in effect for a portion of the Deep River/Burns Waterway Watershed due to PCBs, Mercury, and Cyanide. Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) belongs to a broad family of man-made organic chemicals known as chlorinated hydrocarbons. PCBs were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications until they were banned in 1979. Products from that period still contain PCB’s, which can be released into the environment from poorly maintained hazardous waste sites, illegal or improper dumping of PCB wastes, leaks or releases from electrical transformers containing PCBs, and disposal of PCB-containing consumer products into landfills not designed to handle hazardous waste. Mercury is a chemical most often emitted in the production of energy from coal fired power plants. Mercury can settle into our waterways and is a common cause of fish consumption advisories in Indiana. Cyanide is a chemical commonly used in industrial manufacturing that can end up in drinking water if not properly disposed.
Deep River Land Use

- Emergent wetlands: 1,687 acres
- Urban/recreational grasslands: 5,493 acres
- Row crops: 70 acres
- Natural grasslands: 3,962 acres
- Evergreen forest: 4,101 acres
- Barren land: 10 acres
- High intensity residential: 4,953 acres
- Open water: 1,738 acres

National Land Cover Dataset, 2003

Hydrologic Unit Code: 12

- Willow Creek-Burns Ditch: 040400010509
- Little Calumet River: 040400010508
- Headwaters Turkey Creek: 040400010503
- Duck Creek: 040400010506
- Lake George: 040400010507
- City of Merrillville Turkey Creek: 040400010505
- Main Beaver Dam Ditch: 040400010502
- Deer Creek: 040400010504
- Headwaters Main Beaver Dam Ditch: 040400010501

Indiana Lake Michigan Coastal Program
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