

Chapter RD 3

INTERSTATE WATERS—USES AND DESIGNATED STANDARDS

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RD 3.01 Wisconsin-Illinois waters. (1) The Des Plaines River, Piskasaw Creek, Nippersink Creek and Turtle Creek upstream of the Rock-Walworth county line are used for wildlife and stock watering, waste assimilation, warm water fishery and partial body contact recreation. Dutch Gap Canal and Trevor Creek have similar uses excepting waste assimilation. The main stems of these streams should meet the requirements for partial body contact recreation and fish and aquatic life.

(2) The Fox River is used for recreation, waste assimilation, industrial supply, fishing and irrigation. Water quality in the Fox River from the state line upstream to 5 miles below the Waukesha sewage treatment plant should have water quality suitable for all uses excepting public water supply. In the middle sector of the Fox River, which extends upstream to the Waukesha dam, water quality should meet the standards for industrial and cooling water supply and minimum conditions. Above the Waukesha dam, water quality should meet the standards for partial body contact recreation and fish and aquatic life.

(3) Benet/Shangrila, Cross and Elizabeth Lakes are located on the Wisconsin-Illinois boundary and used for fishing and recreation. Their water quality should meet the requirements for fish and other aquatic life and whole body contact recreation.

(4) The Rock River and Sugar River are used for waste assimilation, recreation, fish and aquatic life, irrigation, stock and wildlife watering and hydropower. Their waters should meet all water quality standards except public water supply.

(5) Turtle Creek below the Rock-Walworth county line, East Fork Galena River, Spafford Creek, Menominee River, Pecatonica River and Galena River are used for recreation, stock and wildlife watering, waste assimilation and fish and aquatic life. Richland Creek and East Branch Richland Creek, Apple River and West Fork Apple River, Sinsinawa River, Little Menominee River and a tributary of the East Fork Galena River have similar uses excepting waste assimilation. Water quality of these streams should meet all standards except those for public water supply.

(6) Honey Creek is used for waste assimilation, stock and wildlife watering, recreation and fish and aquatic life. A section from the Wisconsin-Illinois state line upstream to the Clarno-Cadiz town line

should meet the requirements for whole body contact recreation and fish and aquatic life. Minimum requirements apply to the sector of Honey Creek above the Clarno-Cadiz town line.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1967, No. 137, eff. 6-1-67.

RD 3.02 Wisconsin-Minnesota-Iowa-Illinois waters. The Mississippi River is used for commercial and recreational fishing, industrial and cooling water supply, boating, hunting, commercial shipping and waste assimilation. Water quality should meet all the standards and requirements except for public water supply.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1967, No. 137, eff. 6-1-67.

RD 3.03 Wisconsin-Minnesota waters. (1) The St. Croix River has high scenic and aesthetic value and is used for recreation, fishing, hydropower, commercial shipping, stock and wildlife water supply, and waste assimilation. An anticipated use involves industrial and cooling water supply. Its water quality should meet the standards and requirements for all uses.

(2) Upper Tamarack River, East Branch Hay Creek and West Branch Hay Creek are used for recreation, fishing, and stock and wildlife water supply. Their water quality should meet the requirements for recreation and fish and aquatic life.

(3) The St. Louis River adjoining Wisconsin is used for recreation, fishing, waste assimilation and commercial shipping. It is anticipated that a future use in the Lower St. Louis River will include cooling and industrial water supply. The St. Louis River water quality should meet all standards except for public water supply.

(4) Black River and Black Lake, Nemadji River and South Fork Nemadji River, Mud Creek, Clear Creek, Pokegama River and Red River are used for fishing, stock and wildlife water supply and recreation. Water quality of these streams should meet the standards and requirements for recreation and fish and aquatic life. A section of Black River is classified for trout.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1967, No. 137, eff. 6-1-67.

RD 3.04 Wisconsin-Minnesota-Michigan Waters. Lake Superior is used for recreation, commercial and recreational fishing, shipping, municipal water supply, industrial and cooling water, and waste assimilation. Lake Superior open waters should meet the criteria and requirements for all water uses. Harbor areas and shoreline sections in the vicinity of pollutional outlets should meet minimum criteria plus requirements for cooling and industrial water supply. Beach waters of Lake Superior should meet the standards for whole body contact recreation.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1967, No. 137, eff. 6-1-67.

RD 3.05 Wisconsin-Michigan Waters. (1) The Montreal River is used for hydropower, recreation, wildlife and stock watering, waste assimilation and has aesthetic value. Its waters should meet the quality standards and requirement for all water uses except for a sector extending from upstream limits of the city of Hurley to a point downstream five miles below the city limits where the water quality and requirements should be suitable for partial body contact recreation and fish and aquatic life.

(2) Several waters cross the Wisconsin-Michigan line including Wester Creek, Black River tributaries, McDonald Creek tributaries,

Bena Lake Inlet, Harris Creek, Moraine Creek, Oxbo Lake Inlet, Unnamed Creek between Little Presque Isle Lake and Twin Island Lake, South and East Branch Presque Isle River, tributary to Palmer Lake, Johnston Springs Outlet, Lobischer Creek and Elvov Creek and the following lakes:

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| (a) Unnamed (T44N, R5E, Sec. 18) | (k) West Bay |
| (b) Moraine | (l) Mamie |
| (c) Stateline | (m) Big Bateau |
| (d) Basin | (n) Mill |
| (e) Little Presque Isle | (o) Crystal |
| (f) Roach | (p) Eleanor |
| (g) Tenderfoot | (q) Lac Vieux Desert |
| (h) Plum | (r) Norwood |
| (i) Crampton | (s) Smokey |
| (j) Big | |

Uses of these waters include fishing, recreation, aesthetic, and stock and wildlife watering. Their water quality should meet the requirements and standards for whole body contact recreation and fish and aquatic life. The Black River tributaries and Elvov Creek are classified as trout waters.

(3) The Brule and Menominee Rivers are used for hydropower production and the latter stream is used for waste assimilation water supply. Fishing, recreation, aesthetic values and stock and wildlife watering are common to both. The Brule River is classified as a trout stream. Its water quality should meet the requirements for recreation and fish and aquatic life. Water quality requirements and standards on the Menominee River should meet the following: From a point 200 yards above M95 bridge down to Little Quinnesec Falls Dam at Niagara, the standards for fish and aquatic life, partial body contact recreation, and industrial and cooling water apply; from Niagara to the upper side of Kremlin Falls, partial body contact recreation, industrial and cooling water use, minimum, and the requirements of outstanding orders if more exacting will be in effect; in the sector from the Upper Dam at Marinette downstream to Green Bay the standards for partial body contact, fish and aquatic life, and industrial and cooling water use apply; the remainder of the stream should meet the standards for all uses excepting public water supply.

(4) Green Bay is used for public water supply, recreation, commercial and recreational fishing, industrial and cooling water, and waste assimilation. Green Bay open water should meet the water quality standards and requirements for all water uses. Swimming beach waters should meet the standards for body contact recreation. Harbor areas and shoreline sections in the vicinity of pollutional outlets and in areas influenced by the discharges of the Oconto, Peshtigo, Menominee and Fox Rivers should meet minimum water quality standards and the requirements for cooling and industrial water supply.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1967, No. 137, eff. 6-1-67.

RD 3.06 Wisconsin-Michigan-Illinois-Indiana Waters. Lake Michigan is used for recreation, commercial and recreational fishing, shipping, public water supply, waste assimilation, and industrial and cooling water. Lake Michigan open waters should meet the water

quality standards and requirements for all water uses. Swimming beach waters should meet the standards for body contact recreation. Harbor areas and shoreline sections in the vicinity of pollutional outlets should meet minimum water quality standards and the requirements for cooling and industrial water supply.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1967, No. 137, eff. 6-1-67.

RD 3.07 Trout Waters. Trout waters include the open waters of Lakes Superior and Michigan as well as those classified by law. They must be given special protection as required by the fish and aquatic life standards.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1967, No. 137, eff. 6-1-67.

RD 3.08 Fish Reproduction. Standards adequate to maintain fish reproduction shall be maintained in the open waters of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan and in all other interstate waters which are designated by concurrent actions of the Wisconsin conservation department and the department of resource development designating such waters as of primary importance in the public interest for the maintenance of fish reproduction.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1967, No. 137, eff. 6-1-67.

RD 3.09 Revision of Designated Uses. Modification of the uses and designated standards established in this chapter may be initiated by the department, by petition of any interested person, or by the resource development board, subject to the provisions of chapter 227, Wis. Stats.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1967, No. 137, eff. 6-1-67.

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