

WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

KEN HECHLER

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION

Form #6

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OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

NOTICE OF FINAL FILING AND ADOPTION OF A LEGISLATIVE RULE AUTHORIZED
BY THE WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

AGENCY: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD TITLE NUMBER: 46

AMENDMENT TO AN EXISTING RULE: YES NO

IF YES, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING AMENDED: 1

TITLE OF RULE BEING AMENDED: REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING WATER
QUALITY STANDARDS

IF NO, SERIES NUMBER OF NEW RULE BEING PROPOSED: _____

TITLE OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: _____

THE ABOVE RULE HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

AUTHORIZATION IS CITED IN (house or senate bill number) HB 4136

SECTION 64-3-2 (b), PASSED ON MARCH 14, 1998

THIS RULE IS FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE. THIS RULE BECOMES EFFECTIVE ON

THE FOLLOWING DATE: JULY 1, 1998

Ann Holstein

\$13.40



BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENT

10 McJunkin Road
Nitro, WV 25143-2506

CECIL H. UNDERWOOD
GOVERNOR

May 7, 1998

Ms. Judy Cooper
Director, Administrative Law Division
Office of the Secretary of State
Capitol Complex
Charleston, West Virginia 25305


RE: 46CSR1 - "Requirements Governing Water
Quality Standards"

Dear Ms. Cooper:

This is to advise that I am giving approval to file the above-referenced rule with your office as a final rule authorized by HB 4136, signed by Governor Underwood April 2, 1998.

Your cooperation in this regard is very much appreciated. If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact Carrie Chambers at 759-0515.

Sincerely yours,


Michael P. Miano
Assistant Director

JEC:cc

Attachment

cc: Libby Chatfield, EQB

**46 CSR 1, Requirements Governing Water Quality Standards
Promulgation History - 1998 Legislative Session**

Notice of Hearing filed: June 19, 1997

Agency Approved Rule filed: August 1, 1997

Modified Rule filed: January 22, 1998

Enrolled Bill 4136 signed: April 2, 1998

Final filing date: June 1, 1998

Effective Date: July 1, 1998

FILED
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OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

**TITLE 46
LEGISLATIVE RULES
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD**

**SERIES 1
REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING WATER
QUALITY STANDARDS**

§46-1-1. General.

1.1. Scope. -- These rules establish requirements governing the discharge or deposit of sewage, industrial wastes and other wastes into the waters of the State and establish water quality standards for the waters of the State standing or flowing over the surface of the State. It is declared to be the public policy of the State of West Virginia to maintain reasonable standards of purity and quality of the water of the State consistent with (1) public health and public enjoyment thereof; (2) the propagation and protection of animal, bird, fish, and other aquatic and plant life; and (3) the expansion of employment opportunities, maintenance and expansion of agriculture and the provision of a permanent foundation for healthy industrial development. (See W. Va. Code § 22-11-2.)

1.2. Authority. -- W. Va. Code §22B-3-4

1.3. Filing Date. -- June 1, 1998

1.4. Effective Date. -- July 1, 1998

§46-1-2. Definitions.

The following definitions in addition to those set forth in W. Va. Code §22-11-3, shall apply to these rules unless otherwise specified herein, or unless the context in which used clearly requires a different meaning:

2.1. "Board" is the Environmental Quality Board.

2.2. "Chief" is the Chief of the Office of Water Resources of the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection.

2.3. "Conventional treatment" is the treatment of water as approved by the State Health Department to assure that the water is safe for human consumption.

2.4. "Cumulative" means a pollutant which increases in concentration in an organism by successive additions at different times or in different ways (bio-accumulation).

2.5. "Designated uses" are those uses specified in water quality standards for each water body or segment whether or not they are being attained. (See section 6.2.)

2.6. "Existing uses" are those uses actually attained in a water body on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are included in the water quality standards.

2.7. The "Federal Act" means the Clean Water Act (also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Law 100-4, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.

2.8. "High quality waters" are those waters whose quality is equal to or better than the minimum levels necessary to achieve the national water quality goal uses.

2.9. "Intermittent streams" are streams which have no flow during sustained periods of no precipitation and which do not support aquatic life whose life history requires residence in flowing waters for a continuous period of at least six (6) months.

2.10. "Outstanding national resource waters" are those whose unique character, ecological or recreational value or pristine nature constitutes a valuable national or State resource.

2.11. "Natural" or "naturally occurring" values or "natural temperature" shall mean for all of the waters of the State:

2.11.a. Those water quality values which exist unaffected by -- or unaffected as a consequence of -- any water use by any person; and

2.11.b. Those water quality values which exist unaffected by the discharge, or direct or indirect deposit of, any solid, liquid or gaseous substance from any point source or non-point source.

2.12. "Non-point source" shall mean any source other than a point source from which pollutants may reach the waters of the State.

2.13. "Persistent" shall mean a pollutant and its transformation products which under natural conditions degrade slowly in an aquatic environment.

2.14. "Point source" shall mean any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be

discharged. This term does not include agricultural stormwater discharges and return flows from irrigated agriculture.

2.15. "Representative important species of aquatic life" shall mean those species of aquatic life whose protection and propagation will assure the sustained presence of a balanced aquatic community. Such species are representative in the sense that maintenance of water quality criteria will assure both the natural completion of the species' life cycles and the overall protection and sustained propagation of the balanced aquatic community.

2.16. The "State Act" or "State Law" shall mean the West Virginia Water Pollution Control Act, W. Va. Code §22-11-1.

2.17. "Total recoverable" refers to the digestion procedure for certain heavy metals as referenced in 40 CFR 136, as amended June 15, 1990, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act.

2.18. "Trout waters" are streams or stream segments which sustain year-round trout populations. Excluded are those streams or stream segments which receive annual stockings of trout but which do not support year-round trout populations.

2.19. "Water quality criteria" shall mean levels of parameters or stream conditions that are required to be maintained by these regulations. Criteria may be expressed as a constituent concentration, levels, or narrative statement, representing a quality of water that supports a designated use or uses.

2.20. "Water quality standards" means the combination of water uses to be protected and the water quality criteria to be maintained by these rules.

2.21. "Wetlands" are those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.

2.22. "Wet weather streams" are streams that flow only in direct response to precipitation or whose channels are at all times above the water table.

§46-1-3. Conditions Not Allowable In State Waters.

3.1. Certain characteristics of sewage, industrial wastes and other wastes cause pollution and are objectionable in all waters of the State. Therefore, the Environmental Quality Board does hereby proclaim that the following general conditions are not to be allowed in any of the waters of the State.

3.2. No sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes present in any of the waters of the State shall cause therein or materially contribute to any of the following conditions thereof:

3.2.a. Distinctly visible floating or settleable solids, suspended solids, scum, foam or oily slicks;

3.2.b. Deposits or sludge banks on the bottom;

3.2.c. Odors in the vicinity of the waters;

3.2.d. Taste or odor that would adversely affect the designated uses of the affected waters;

3.2.e. Materials in concentrations which are harmful, hazardous or toxic to man, animal or aquatic life;

3.2.f. Distinctly visible color;

3.2.g. Concentrations of bacteria which may impair or interfere with the designated uses of the affected waters;

3.2.h. Requiring an unreasonable degree of treatment for the production of potable water by modern water treatment processes as commonly employed; and

3.2.i. Any other condition, including radiological exposure, which adversely alters the integrity of the waters of the State including wetlands; no significant adverse impact to the chemical, physical, hydrologic, or biological components of aquatic ecosystems shall be allowed.

§46-1-4. Anti-Degradation Policy.

4.1. It is the policy of the State of West Virginia the waters of the state shall be maintained and protected as follows:

4.1.a. Existing water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses shall be maintained and protected. Existing uses are those uses actually attained in the water body on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are included as designated uses within these water quality standards.

4.1.b. The existing high quality waters of the State must be maintained at their existing high quality unless it is determined after satisfaction of the intergovernmental coordination of the State's continuing planning process and opportunity for public comment and hearing that allowing lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. If limited degradation is allowed,

it shall not result in injury or interference with existing stream water uses or in violation of State or Federal water quality criteria that describe the base levels necessary to sustain the national water quality goal uses of protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife and recreating in and on the water.

In addition, the Board and the chief shall assure that all new and existing point sources shall achieve the highest established statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to them and shall assure the achievement of cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for non-point source control.

4.1.b.1. High quality waters are those waters meeting the definition at section 2.8 herein.

4.1.b.2. High quality waters include but are not limited to the following:

4.1.b.2.A. Streams designated by the West Virginia Legislature under the West Virginia Natural Stream Preservation Act, pursuant to W. Va. Code Section 22-13-5; and

4.1.b.2.B. Streams listed in West Virginia High Quality Streams, Fifth Edition, prepared by the Wildlife Resources Division, Department of Natural Resources (1986).

4.1.b.2.C. Streams or stream segments which receive annual stockings of trout but which do not support year-round trout populations.

4.1.c. In waters which constitute a water of special concern no activities which result in the reduction of ambient water quality shall be allowed. Waters of special concern include:

4.1.c.1. All Federally designated rivers under the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act" Public Law 95-542 as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1271, et seq .

4.1.c.2. All naturally reproducing trout streams.

4.1.c.3. All streams and other bodies of water in State and National Forests and Recreation Areas.

4.1.c.4. National Rivers. "National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978." Public Law 95-625, as amended, 16 U.S.C.1, et seq.

4.1.d. In all cases, waters which constitute an outstanding national resource shall be maintained and protected and improved where necessary. Outstanding national resource

waters include, but are not limited to, all streams and rivers within the boundaries of Wilderness Areas designated by The Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) within the State.

Additional waters may be nominated for inclusion in that category by any interested party or by the Board on its own initiative. To designate a nominated water as an outstanding national resource water, the Board shall follow the public notice and hearing provisions as provided in 46 C.S.R. 6.

4.1.e. All applicable requirements of Section 316 (a) of the Federal Act shall apply to modifications of the temperature water quality criteria provided for in these rules.

§46-1-5. Mixing Zones.

5.1. In the permit review and planning process or upon the request of a permit applicant or permittee, the chief may establish on a case-by-case basis an appropriate mixing zone.

5.2. The following guidelines and conditions are applicable to all mixing zones:

5.2.a. The chief will assign, on a case-by-case basis, definable geometric limits for mixing zones for a discharge or a pollutant or pollutants within a discharge. Applicable limits shall include, but may not be limited to, the linear distances from the point of discharge, surface area involvement, volume of receiving water, and shall take into account other nearby mixing zones. Mixing zones shall take into account the mixing conditions in the receiving stream (i.e. whether complete or incomplete mixing conditions exist). Mixing zones will not be allowed until applicable limits are assigned by the chief in accordance with this section.

5.2.b. Concentrations of pollutants which exceed the acute criteria for protection of aquatic life set forth in Appendix E shall not exist at any point within an assigned mixing zone or in the discharge itself unless a zone of initial dilution is assigned. A zone of initial dilution may be assigned on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the chief. The zone of initial dilution is the area within the mixing zone where initial dilution of the effluent with the receiving water occurs, and where the concentration of the effluent will be its greatest in the water column. Where a zone of initial dilution is assigned by the Chief, the size of the zone shall be determined using one of the four alternatives outlined in Section 4.3.3 of EPA's Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (EPA/505/2-90-001 PB91-127415, March 1991). Concentrations of pollutants shall not exceed the acute criteria at the edge of the assigned zone of initial dilution. Chronic criteria for the protection of aquatic life may be exceeded within the mixing zone but shall be met at the edge of the assigned mixing zone.

5.2.c. Concentrations of pollutants which exceed the criteria for the protection of human health set forth in Appendix E shall not be allowed at any point unless a mixing zone has been assigned by the Chief after consultation with the Commissioner of the West Virginia Bureau of Public Health. Human health criteria may be exceeded within an assigned mixing zone, but shall be met at the edge of the assigned mixing zone. Mixing zones for human health criteria shall

be sized to prevent significant human health risks and shall be developed using reasonable assumptions about exposure pathways. In assessing the potential human health risks of establishing a mixing zone upstream from a drinking water intake, the Chief shall consider the cumulative effects of multiple discharges and mixing zones on the drinking water intake. No mixing zone for human health criteria shall be established on a stream which has a seven (7) day, ten (10) year return frequency of 5 cfs or less.

5.2.d. Mixing zones, including zones of initial dilution, shall not interfere with fish spawning or nursery areas or fish migration routes; shall not overlap public water supply intakes or bathing areas; cause lethality to or preclude the free passage of fish or other aquatic life; nor harm any threatened or endangered species, as listed in the Federal Endangered Species Act.

5.2.e. The mixing zone shall not exceed one-third (1/3) of the width of the receiving stream, and in no case shall the mixing zone exceed one-half (1/2) of the cross-sectional area of the receiving stream.

5.2.f. In lakes and other surface impoundments, the volume of a mixing zone shall not affect in excess of ten (10) percent of the volume of that portion of the receiving waters available for mixing.

5.2.g. A mixing zone shall be limited to an area or volume which will not adversely alter the existing or designated uses of the receiving water, nor be so large as to adversely affect the integrity of the water body.

5.2.h. Mixing zones shall not:

5.2.h.1. Be used for, or considered as, a substitute for technology-based requirements of the Clean Water Act and other applicable State and Federal laws.

5.2.h.2. Extend downstream at any time a distance more than five times the width of the receiving watercourse at the point of discharge.

5.2.h.3. Cause or contribute to any of the conditions prohibited in Section 46-1-3.

5.2.h.4. Be granted where instream waste concentration of a discharge is greater than 80%.

5.2.h.5. Overlap one another.

5.2.h.6. Overlap any 1/2 mile zone described in section 7.2.a.2 herein.

5.2.i. In the case of thermal discharges, a successful demonstration conducted

under Section 316(a) of the Clean Water Act shall constitute compliance with all provisions of this section.

5.2.j. The Chief may waive the requirements of subsections (e) and (h)(B) above if a discharger provides an acceptable demonstration of:

5.2.j.1. Information defining the actual boundaries of the mixing zone in question; and

5.2.j.2. Information and data proving no violation of subsection (d) and (g) above by the mixing zone in question.

5.2.k. Upon implementation of a mixing zone in a permit, the permittee shall provide documentation that demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Chief that the mixing zone is in compliance with the provisions outlined in subsections (b),(c),(e) and (h)(B).

5.2.l. In order to facilitate a determination or assessment of a mixing zone pursuant to this section, the chief may require a permit applicant or permittee to submit such information as deemed necessary.

§46-1-6. Water Use Categories.

6.1. These rules establish general Water Use Categories and Water Quality Standards for the waters of the State. Unless otherwise designated by these rules, at a minimum all waters of the State are designated for the Propagation and maintenance of Fish and Other Aquatic Life (Category B) and for Water Contact Recreation (Category C) consistent with Clean Water Act goals. Incidental utilization for whatever purpose may or may not constitute a justification for assignment of a water use category to a particular stream segment.

6.1.a. Waste assimilation and transport are not recognized as designated uses. The classification of the waters must take into consideration the use and value of water for public water supplies, protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife, recreation in and on the water, agricultural, industrial and other purposes including navigation.

Subcategories of a use may be adopted and appropriate criteria set to reflect varying needs of such subcategories of uses, for example to differentiate between trout water and other waters.

6.1.b. At a minimum, uses are deemed attainable if they can be achieved by the imposition of effluent limits required under Sections 301 (b) and 306 of the Federal Clean Water Act and use of cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for non-point source control. Seasonal uses may be adopted as an alternative to reclassifying a water body or segment thereof to uses requiring less stringent water quality criteria. If seasonal uses are adopted,

water quality criteria will be adjusted to reflect the seasonal uses; however, such criteria shall not preclude the attainment and maintenance of a more protective use in another season. A designated use which is not an existing use may be removed, or subcategories of a use may be established if it can be demonstrated that attaining the designated use is not feasible because:

6.1.b.1. Application of effluent limitations for existing sources more stringent than those required pursuant to Section 301 (b) and Section 306 of the Federal Act in order to attain the existing designated use would result in substantial and widespread adverse economic and social impact; or

6.1.b.2. Naturally-occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of the use; or

6.1.b.3. Natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions of water levels prevent the attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges to enable uses to be met; or

6.1.b.4. Human-caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place; or

6.1.b.5. Dams, diversions or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use; or

6.1.b.6. Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses.

6.1.c. The State shall take into consideration the quality of downstream waters and shall assure that its water quality standards provide for the attainment of the water quality standards of downstream waters.

6.1.d. In establishing a less restrictive use or uses, or subcategory of use or uses, and the water quality criteria based upon such uses, the Board shall follow the requirements for revision of water quality standards as required by W. Va. Code §22B-3-4 and Section 303 of the Federal Act and the regulations thereunder. Any revision of water quality standards shall be made with the concurrence of EPA. The Board's administrative procedural regulations for applying for less restrictive uses or criteria shall be followed.

6.2. Category A -- Water Supply, Public. -- This category is used to describe waters which, after conventional treatment, are used for human consumption. This category includes

streams on which the following are located:

6.2.a. All community domestic water supply systems;

6.2.b. All non-community domestic water supply systems, (i.e. hospitals, schools, etc.);

6.2.c. All private domestic water systems;

6.2.d. All other surface water intakes where the water is used for human consumption. (See Appendix B for partial listing of category A waters; see section 7.2.a.B. for additional requirements for category A waters.)

6.3. Category B -- Propagation and maintenance of fish and other aquatic life. -- This category includes:

6.3.a. Category B1 -- Warm water fishery streams. -- Streams or stream segments which contain populations composed of all warm water aquatic life.

6.3.b. Category B2 -- Trout Waters. -- As defined in Section 2.18 (See Appendix A for a representative list.)

6.3.c. Category B4 -- Wetlands. -- As defined in section 2.21; certain numeric stream criteria may not be appropriate for application to wetlands (see Appendix E).

6.4. Category C -- Water contact recreation. -- This category includes swimming, fishing, water skiing and certain types of pleasure boating such as sailing in very small craft and outboard motor boats. See Appendix D for a representative list of category C waters.

6.5. Category D. -- Agriculture and wildlife uses.

6.5.a. Category D1 -- Irrigation. -- This category includes all stream segments used for irrigation.

6.5.b. Category D2 -- Livestock watering. -- This category includes all stream segments used for livestock watering.

6.5.c. Category D3 -- Wildlife. -- This category includes all stream segments and wetlands used by wildlife.

6.6. Category E -- Water supply industrial, water transport, cooling and power. -- This category includes cooling water, industrial water supply, power production, commercial and pleasure vessel activity, except those small craft included in Category C.

6.6.a. Category E1 -- Water Transport. -- This category includes all stream segments modified for water transport and having permanently maintained navigation aides.

6.6.b. Category E2 -- Cooling Water. -- This category includes all stream segments having one (1) or more users for industrial cooling.

6.6.c. Category E3 -- Power production. -- This category includes all stream segments extending from a point 500 feet upstream from the intake to a point one half (½) mile below the wastewater discharge point. (See Appendix C for representative list.)

6.6.d. Category E4 -- Industrial. -- This category is used to describe all stream segments with one (1) or more industrial users. It does not include water for cooling.

§46-1-7. West Virginia Waters.

7.1. Major River Basins and their Alphanumeric System. All streams and their tributaries in West Virginia shall be individually identified using an alphanumeric system as identified in the "Key to West Virginia Stream Systems and Major Tributaries" (1956) as published by the Conservation Commission of West Virginia and revised by the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife (1985).

7.1.a. J - James River Basin. All tributaries to the West Virginia - Virginia State line.

7.1.b. P - Potomac River Basin. All tributaries of the main stem of the Potomac River to the West Virginia - Maryland - Virginia State line to the confluence of the North Branch and the South Branch of the Potomac River and all tributaries arising in West Virginia excluding the major tributaries hereinafter designated:

7.1.b.1. S - Shenandoah River and all its tributaries arising in West Virginia to the West Virginia - Virginia State line.

7.1.b.2. PC - Cacapon River and all its tributaries.

7.1.b.3. PSB - South Branch and all its tributaries.

7.1.b.4. PNB - North Branch and all tributaries to the North Branch arising in West Virginia.

7.1.c. M - Monongahela River Basin. The Monongahela River Basin main stem and all its tributaries excluding the following major tributaries which are designated as follows:

7.1.c.1. MC - Cheat River and all its tributaries except those listed below:

7.1.c.1.A. MCB - Blackwater River and all its tributaries.

7.1.c.2. MW - West Fork River and all its tributaries.

7.1.c.3. MT - Tygart River and all its tributaries except those listed below:

7.1.c.3.A. MTB - Buckhannon River and all its tributaries.

7.1.c.3.B. MTM - Middle Fork River and all its tributaries.

7.1.c.4. MY - Youghigheny River and all its tributaries to the West Virginia - Maryland State line.

7.1.d. O Zone 1 - Ohio River - Main Stem. The main stem of the Ohio River from the Ohio - Pennsylvania - West Virginia State line to the Ohio - Kentucky - West Virginia State line.

7.1.e. O Zone 2 - Ohio River - Tributaries. All tributaries of the Ohio River excluding the following major tributaries:

7.1.e.1. LK - Little Kanawha River. The Little Kanawha River and all its tributaries excluding the following major tributary which is designated as follows:

7.1.e.1.A. LKH - Hughes River and all its tributaries.

7.1.e.2. K - Kanawha River Zone 1. The main stem of the Kanawha River from mile point 0, at its confluence with the Ohio River, to mile point 72 near Diamond, West Virginia.

7.1.e.3. K - Kanawha River Zone 2. The main stem of the Kanawha River from mile point 72 near Diamond, West Virginia and all its tributaries from mile point 0 to the headwaters excluding the following major tributaries which are designated as follows:

7.1.e.3.A. KP - Pocatalico River and all its tributaries.

7.1.e.3.B. KC - Coal River and all its tributaries.

7.1.e.3.C. KE - Elk River and all its tributaries.

7.1.e.3.D. KG - Gauley River. The Gauley River and all its tributaries excluding the following major tributaries which are designated as follows:

7.1.e.3.D.1. KG-19 - Meadow River and all its tributaries.

7.1.e.3.D.2. KG-34 - Cherry River and all its tributaries.

7.1.e.3.D.3. KGC - Cranberry River and all its tributaries.

7.1.e.3.D.4. KGW - Williams River and all its tributaries.

7.1.e.3.E. KN - New River. The New River from its confluence with the Gauley River to the Virginia - West Virginia State line and all tributaries excluding the following major tributaries which are designated as follows:

7.1.e.3.E.1. KNG - Greenbrier River and all its tributaries.

7.1.e.3.E.2. KNB - Bluestone River and all its tributaries.

7.1.e.3.E.3. KN-60 - East River and all its tributaries.

7.1.e.3.E.4. K(L)-81-(1) - Bluestone Lake.

7.1.e.4. OG - Guyandotte River. The Guyandotte River and all its tributaries excluding the following major tributary which is designated as follows:

7.1.e.4.1. OGM - Mud River and all its tributaries.

7.1.e.5. BS - Big Sandy River. The Big Sandy River to the Kentucky - Virginia - West Virginia State lines and all its tributaries arising in West Virginia excluding the following major tributary which is designated as follows:

7.1.e.5.1 BST - Tug Fork and all its tributaries.

7.2. Applicability of Water Quality Standards. The following shall apply at all times unless a specific exception is granted in this section:

7.2.a. Water Use Categories as described in Section 6.

7.2.a.1. Based on meeting those Section 6 definitions, tributaries or stream segments may be classified for one or more Water Use Categories. When more than one use exists, they shall be protected by criteria for the use category requiring the most stringent protection.

7.2.a.2. Each segment extending upstream from the intake of a water supply public (Water Use Category A), for a distance of one half (1/2) mile or to the headwater,

must be protected by prohibiting the discharge of any pollutants in excess of the concentrations designated for this Water Use Category in Section 8. In addition, within that one half (½) mile zone, the Chief may establish for any discharge, effluent limitations for the protection of human health that require additional removal of pollutants than would otherwise be provided by this rule. (If a watershed is not significantly larger than this zone above the intake, the water supply section may include the entire upstream watershed to its headwaters.)

7.2.b. In the absence of any special application or contrary provision, numeric water quality standards shall apply at all times when flows are equal to or greater than the minimum mean seven (7) consecutive day drought flow with a ten (10) year return frequency (7Q10). NOTE: With the exception of section 7.2.c.5 listed herein exceptions do not apply to trout waters nor the requirements of Section 3.

7.2.c. Exceptions: Numeric water quality standards shall not apply: (See section 7.2.d for site specific revisions)

7.2.c.1. When the flow is less than 7Q10;

7.2.c.2. In wet weather streams (or intermittent streams, when they are dry or have no measurable flow): Provided, That the existing and designated uses of downstream waters are not adversely affected;

7.2.c.3. In any assigned zone of initial dilution of any mixing zone where a zone of initial dilution is required by section 5.2.b herein, or in any assigned mixing zone for human health criteria or aquatic life criteria for which a zone of initial dilution is not assigned; In zones of initial dilution and certain mixing zones: Provided, That all requirements described in §5 herein shall apply to all zones of initial dilution and all mixing zones;

7.2.c.4. Where lesser quality is due to natural conditions. In such cases the naturally occurring values shall be the applicable criteria. Provided, That the existing and designated uses of downstream waters are not adversely affected.

7.2.c.5. For the upper Blackwater River from the mouth of Yellow Creek to a point 5.1 miles upstream, when flow is less than 7Q10. naturally occurring values for Dissolved Oxygen as established by data collected by the dischargers within this reach and reviewed by the Board and Division of Environmental Protection shall be the applicable criteria.

7.2.d. Site-specific applicability of water use categories and water quality criteria - State-wide water quality standards shall apply except where site-specific numeric criteria, variances or use removals have been approved following application and hearing, as provided in 46 C.S.R. 6. (See §8.3 and §8.4) The following are approved site-specific criteria, variances and use removals:

7.2.d.1. James River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.2. Potomac River

7.2.d.2.1. Except that a site-specific numeric criterion for aluminum, not to exceed 500 ug/l, shall apply to the section of Opequon Creek from Turkey Run to the Potomac River.

7.2.d.3. Shenandoah River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.4. Cacapon River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.5. South Branch - (Reserved)

7.2.d.6. North Branch

7.2.d.6.1 Except that the Stony River downstream from the limit of the thermal mixing zone (as established by Board Order of 11/20/75) for the Mount Storm Lake wastewater treatment facility to its confluence with the North Branch of the Potomac River is exempt from the 5°F above natural temperature rise; however, the maximum temperature outside the mixing zone shall not exceed 87°F at any time during the months of May through November and not exceed 73°F at any time during the months of December through April. This exception shall apply until the successful completion of a study conducted pursuant to section 316(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act or December 31, 1998, whichever comes first.

7.2.d.7. Monongahela River

7.2.d.7.1. Except that flow in the main stem of the Monongahela River, as regulated by the Tygart Reservoir, operated by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, is based on a minimum flow of 345 cfs at Lock and Dam No. 8, river mile point 90.8. This exception does not apply to tributaries of the Monongahela River.

7.2.d.8. Cheat River

7.2.d.8.1. Except that the following site-specific numeric criteria shall apply to the unnamed tributary of Daugherty Run approximately one mile upstream of Daugherty Run's confluence with the Cheat River: iron not to exceed 3.5 mg/l and selenium not to exceed 15.24 ug/l and the following site-specific numeric criteria shall apply to Fly Ash Run of Daugherty Run: aluminum: 888.5 ug/l and manganese: 5 mg/l.

7.2.d.9. Blackwater River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.10. West Fork River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.11. Tygart River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.12. Buckhannon River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.13. Middle Fork River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.14. Youghiogheny River

7.2.d.14.1 Water Use Categories A and E are excluded from the tributaries of the Youghiogheny River in West Virginia which flow into Maryland.

7.2.d.15. Ohio River Main Stem - (Reserved)

7.2.d.16. Ohio River Tributaries.

7.2.d.16.1. Except that site-specific numeric criteria shall apply to the stretch of Conners Run (0-77-A), a tributary of Fish Creek, from its mouth to the discharge from Conner Run impoundment, which shall not have the Water Use Category A and may contain selenium not to exceed 62 ug/l; and iron not to exceed 3.5 mg/l as a monthly average and 7 mg/l as a daily maximum.

7.2.d.16.2. Except that a socio-economic variance shall apply to that segment of Harmon Creek (0-97) from its confluence with the Ohio River to a point 2.2 miles upstream, which shall not have water use Category A designation, and which shall have the following instream criteria: Free Cyanide 70 ug/l, Daily Maximum; Lead 14 ug/l, Daily Maximum, Total Phenolic Materials 10 ug/l, Daily Maximum, Zinc 200 ug/l, Daily Maximum, Temperature 100° F (monitored per Footnote 12 of the permit); Iron 4.0 mg/l, Monthly Average and 8.0 mg/l, Daily Maximum (monitored per Footnote 12 of the permit); Fluoride 2.0 mg/l, Monthly Average and 4.0 mg/l, Daily Maximum (monitored per Footnote 12 of the permit). Provided, however, that the criteria for Free Cyanide, Lead, Total Phenolic Materials, Zinc, Temperature and Iron shall not apply, and instead the state-wide criteria for these parameters shall apply, unless: Weirton Steel Corporation (1) submits to the Office of Water Resources on or before May 30, 1999 a report setting forth the water quality of the discharge from Outlet 004 for these parameters during the period from June 1, 1998 to May 1, 1999; (2) offers proposals for any appropriate reductions in the above excepted levels; (3) provides an engineering analysis of potential alternatives for reducing further the concentrations of said parameters in the discharge toward achieving statewide criteria; and (4) submits to the Office of Water Resources on a semi-annual basis commencing on December 31, 1997, summary reports on the water quality of the discharge from Outlet 004 and the efforts made by Weirton Steel Corporation during the prior six (6) months to improve the quality of said discharge. These exceptions shall be in effect until action by the Environmental Quality Board to revise such exceptions or until June 29, 2000,

whichever comes first.

7.2.d.17. Little Kanawha River. - (Reserved)

7.2.d.18. Hughes River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.19. Kanawha River Zone 1 - Main Stem

7.2.d.19.1 For the Kanawha River main stem, Zone 1, Water Use Category A shall not apply; and

7.2.d.19.2. The minimum flow shall be 1,960 cfs at the Charleston gauge.

7.2.d.20. Kanawha River Zone 2 and Tributaries.

7.2.d.20.1. For the main stem of the Kanawha River only, the minimum flow shall be 1,896 cfs at mile point 72.

7.2.d.20.2. Except the stretch between the mouth of Little Scary Creek (K-31) and the Little Scary impoundment shall not have Water Use Category A. The following site-specific numeric criterion shall apply to that section: selenium not to exceed 62 ug/l and copper not to exceed 105 ug/l as a daily maximum nor 49 ug/l as a 4-day average.

7.2.d.20.3. Except for Simmons Creek (K-54) from its mouth to a point 1200 feet upstream to which the following site-specific numeric criterion shall apply: a maximum daily temperature not to exceed 38°C (100°F) nor a monthly average temperature to exceed 34°C. This exception shall apply until the successful completion of a study conducted pursuant to section 316(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act or May 30, 1998, whichever comes first.

7.2.d.21. Pocatalico River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.22. Coal River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.23. Elk River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.24. Gauley River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.25. Meadow River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.26. Cherry River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.27. Cranberry River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.28. Williams River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.29. New River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.30. Greenbrier River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.31. Bluestone River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.32. Bluestone Lake

7.2.d.32.1. Category E Water Uses are deleted in Bluestone Lake and temperature rise shall be limited to no more than 3°F above natural not to exceed 81°F at any time during the months of May through November and not to exceed 73°F at any time during December through April.

7.2.d.33. East River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.34. Guyandotte River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.35. Mud River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.36. Big Sandy River - (Reserved)

7.2.d.37. Tug Fork River - (Reserved)

§46-1-8. Specific Water Quality Criteria.

8.1. Charts of specific water quality criteria are included in Appendix E.

8.1.a. Specific state (i.e. total, total recoverable, valence, etc.) of any parameter to be analyzed shall follow 40 CFR 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act, as amended, June 15, 1990. (See also Section 7.3 of 47 CSR 10 - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program.)

8.1.b. An "X" or numerical value in the use columns of Appendix E shall represent the applicable criteria.

8.1.c. Charts of water quality criteria in Appendix E shall be applied in accordance with major stream and use applications, Sections 6 and 7.

8.2. Criteria for Toxicants.

8.2.a. Toxicants which are carcinogenic have human health criteria (Water Use Categories A and C) based upon an estimated risk level of one additional cancer case per one million persons (10^{-6}) and are indicated in Appendix E with an endnote (^b).

8.2.b. A final determination on the critical design flow for carcinogens is not made in this rule, in order to permit further review and study of that issue. Following the conclusion of such review and study, the Legislature may again take up the authorization of this rule for purposes of addressing the critical design flow for carcinogens: Provided, That until such time as the review and study of the issue is concluded or until such time as the Legislature may again take up the authorization of this rule, the regulatory requirements for determining effluent limits for carcinogens shall remain as they were on the date this rule was proposed.

8.3. Variances from Specific Water Quality Criteria. A variance from numeric criteria may be granted to a discharger if it can be demonstrated that the conditions outlined in subsections 6.1.b.A - F limit the attainment of one or more specific water quality criteria. Variances shall apply only to the discharger to whom they are granted and shall be reviewed by the Board at least every three years. In granting a variance, the requirements for revision of water quality standards in 46 CSR Series 6 shall be followed.

8.4. Site-specific numeric criteria. The Board may establish numeric criteria different from those set forth in Appendix E for a stream or stream segment upon a demonstration that existing numeric criteria are either over-protective or under-protective of the aquatic life residing in the stream or stream segment. A site-specific numeric criterion will be established only where the numeric criterion will be fully protective of the aquatic life and the existing and designated uses in the stream or stream segment. The site-specific numeric criterion may be established by conducting a Water Effect Ratio study pursuant to the procedures outlined in EPA's "Interim Guidance on the Determination and Use of Water-Effect Ratios for Metals" (February 1994); other methods may be used with prior approval by the Board. In adopting site-specific numeric criteria, the requirements for revision of water quality standards set forth in 46 CSR 6 shall be followed.

8.5. Implementation procedures for parameters with water quality criteria which are lower than the detection limit.

8.5.a. The implementation procedures outlined in this section and corresponding appendices apply to the following parameters of concern: chlordane, DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, toxaphene, PCB, dioxin and hexachlorobenzene.

8.5.b. The methods outlined in this section and corresponding appendices may be used for the following purposes:

8.5.b.1. For measuring background concentrations of the parameters of concern for the purpose of calculating effluent limits in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination

System (NPDES) permits; and

8.5.b.2. For measuring background concentrations of the parameters of concern to determine whether a stream is meeting water quality for those parameters (ie: for compiling the 303(d) list)

8.5.c. For making the determinations outlined in section b for the parameters of concern outlined in section a above, the Chief may use or approve the use of any of the following methods:

8.5.c.1. Direct measurement of water concentrations.

8.5.c.1.1. High volume sampling method.

8.5.c.2. Indirect measurement of water concentrations

8.5.c.2.1. Back-calculation of water concentration from known fish tissue concentrations. The acceptable methods for back-calculation are outlined in Appendix F.

8.5.c.2.2. Semi-permeable membrane method. Prior to using or approving the use of this method for the purposes and parameters outlined above, the Chief shall consult with USEPA, Region III.

8.5.d. Prior to implementation of any of the procedures outlined herein, a sampling protocol shall be submitted to the Chief for review and approval after consultation with the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources. In developing sampling protocols for any of the methods outlined herein the guidelines in the USEPA document entitled "Guidance for Assessing Chemical Contaminant Data for Use in Fish Advisories, Volume 1, Fish Sampling and Analysis, Second Edition (EPA Document No. EPA 823-R-95-007, September 1997) shall be used.

§46-1-9. Establishment Of Safe Concentration Values.

When a specific water quality standard has not been established by these rules and there is a discharge or proposed discharge into waters of the State, the use of which has been designated a Category B1, B2, B3 or B4, such discharge may be regulated by the chief where necessary to protect State water through establishment of a safe concentration value as follows:

9.1. Establishment of a safe concentration value shall be based upon data obtained from relevant aquatic field studies, standard bioassay test data which exists in substantial available scientific literature, or data obtained from specific tests utilizing one (1) or more representative important species of aquatic life designated on a case-by-case basis by the chief and conducted in a water environment which is equal to or closely approximates that of the natural quality of the

receiving waters.

9.2. In those cases where it has been determined that there is insufficient available data to establish a safe concentration value for a pollutant, the safe concentration value shall be determined by applying the appropriate application factor as set forth below to the 96-hour LC 50 value. Except where the chief determines, based upon substantial available scientific data that an alternate application factor exists for a pollutant, the following appropriate application factors shall be used in the determination of safe concentration values:

9.2.a. Concentrations of pollutants or combinations of pollutants that are not persistent and not cumulative shall not exceed 0.10 (1/10) of the 96-hour LC 50.

9.2.b. Concentrations of pollutants or combinations of pollutants that are persistent or cumulative shall not exceed 0.01 (1/100) of the 96-hour LC 50.

9.3. Persons seeking issuance of a permit pursuant to these rules authorizing the discharge of a pollutant for which a safe concentration value is to be established using special bioassay tests pursuant to subsection 9.1 of this section shall perform such testing as approved by the chief and shall submit all of the following in writing to the chief:

9.3.a. A plan proposing the bioassay testing to be performed.

9.3.b. Such periodic progress reports of the testing as may be required by the chief.

9.3.c. A report of the completed results of such testing including, but not limited to, all data obtained during the course of testing, and all calculations made in the recording, collection, interpretation and evaluation of such data.

9.4. Bioassay testing shall be conducted in accordance with methodologies outlined in the following documents: U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development Series Publication, Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity (EPA/600/4-90/027F, August 1993, 4th Edition) or Short Term Methods for Estimating Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (EPA/600/4-89/001), March 1989; Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (18th Edition); or ASTM Practice E 729-88 for Conducting Acute Toxicity Tests with Fishes, Macroinvertebrates and Amphibians as published in Volume 11.04 of the 1988 Annual Book of ASTM Standards. Test waters shall be reconstituted according to recommendations and methodologies specified in the previously cited references or methodologies approved in writing by the chief.

APPENDIX A
CATEGORY B-2 - TROUT WATERS

This list contains known trout waters and is not intended to exclude any waters which meet the definition in Section 2.16.

<u>River Basin</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Stream</u>
James River		
J	Monroe	South Fork Potts Creek
Potomac River		
P	Jefferson	Town Run
P	"	Rocky Marsh Run
P	Berkeley	Opequon Creek
P	"	Tuscarora Creek (Above Martinsburg)
P	"	Middle Creek (Above Route 30 Bridge)
P	"	Mill Creek
P	"	Hartland Run
P	"	Mill Run
P	"	Tillance Creek
P	Morgan	Meadow Branch
PS	Jefferson	Flowing Springs Run (Above Halltown)
PS	"	Cattail Run
PS	"	Evitt's Run
PS	"	Big Bullskin Run
PS	"	Long Marsh Run
PC	Hampshire	Cold Stream
PC	"	Edwards Run and Impoundment
PC	"	Dillons Run
PC	Hardy	Lost River
PC	"	Camp Branch
PC	"	Lower Cove Run
PC	"	Moores Run
PC	"	North River (Above Rio)
PC	"	Waites Run
PC	"	Trout Run
PC	"	Trout Pond (Impoundment)
PC	"	Warden Lake (Impoundment)
PC	"	Rock Cliff Lake (Impoundment)
PSB	Hampshire	Mill Creek
PSB	"	Mill Run
PSB	Hardy	Dumpling Creek
PSB	Grant-Pendleton	North Fork South Branch
PSB	Grant	North Fork Lunice Creek
PSB	"	South Fork Lunice Creek
PSB	"	South Mill Creek (Above Hiser)

PSB	"	Spring Run
PSB	Pendleton	Hawes Run (Impoundment)
PSB	"	Little Fork
PSB	"	South Branch (Above North Fork)
PSB	"	Senena Creek
PSB	"	Laurel Fork
PSB	"	Big Run
PNB	Mineral	North Fork Patterson Creek
PNB	"	Fort Ashby (Impoundment)
PNB	"	New Creek
PNB	"	New Creek Dam 14 (Impoundment)
PNB	"	Mill Creek (Above Markwood)

Monongahela River

M	Monongalia-Marion	Whiteday Creek (Above Smithtown)
MC	Monongalia	Morgan Run
MC	"	Coopers Rock (Impoundment)
MC	"	Blaney Hollow
MC	Preston	Laurel Run
MC	"	Elsy Run
MC	"	Saltlick Creek
MC	"	Buffalo Creek
MC	"	Wolf Creek
MC	Tucker	Clover Run
MC	"	Elklick Run
MC	"	Horseshoe Run
MC	"	Maxwell Run
MC	"	Red Creek
MC	"	Slip Hill Mill Branch
MC	"	Thomas Park (Impoundment)
MC	"	Blackwater River (Above Davis)
MC	Randolph	Camp Five Run
MC	"	Dry Fork (Above Otter Creek)
MC	"	Glady Fork
MC	"	Laurel Fork
MC	"	Gandy Creek (Above Whitmer)
MC	"	East Fork Glady Fork (Above C & P Compressor Station)
MC	Randolph	Shavers Fork (Above Little Black Fork)
MC	"	Three Spring Run
MC	"	Spruce Knob Lake (Impoundment)
MW	Harrison	Dog Run (Pond)
MW	Lewis	Stonecoal
MT	Barbour	Brushy Fork (Above Valley Furnace)
MT	"	Teter Creek Lake (Impoundment)

MT	"	Mill Run
MT	Taylor-Barbour	Tygart Lake Tailwaters (Above Route 119 Bridge)
MT	Preston	Roaring Creek (Above Little Lick Branch)
MT	Randolph	Tygart River (Above Huttonsville)
MT	"	Elkwater Fork
MT	"	Big Run
MTB	Upshur-Randolph-Lewis	Right Fork Buckhannon River
MTB	Upshur	Buckhannon River (Above Beans Mill)
MTB	Upshur	French Creek
MTB	Upshur-Randolph	Left Fork Right Fork
MTN	Upshur	Right Fork Middle Fork River
MTM	Randolph	Middle Fork River (Above Cassity)
MY	Preston	Rhine Creek
Little Kanawha River		
LK	Upshur	Left Fork-Right Fork Little Kanawha River)
LK	Upshur-Lewis	Little Kanawha River (Above Wildcat)
Kanawha river		
KE	Braxton	Sutton Reservoir
KE	"	Sutton Lake Tailwaters (Above Route 38/5 Bridge)
KE	Webster	Back Fork
KE	"	Desert Fork
KE	"	Fall Run
KE	"	Laurel Fork
KE	"	Left Fork Holly River
KE	"	Sugar Creek
KE	"	Elk River (Above Webster Springs)
KC	Raleigh	Stephens Lake (Impoundment)
KC	"	Marsh Fork (Above Sundial)
KG	Nicholas	Summersville Reservoir (Impoundment)
KG	"	Summersville Tailwaters (Above Collison Creek)
KG	Nicholas	Deer Creek
KG	Randolph-Webster	Gauley River (Above Moust Coal Tipple)
KG	Fayette	Glade Creek
KG	Nicholas	Hominy Creek
KG	"	Anglins Creek
KG	Greenbrier	Big Clear Creek
KG	"	Little Clear Creek and Laurel Run
KG	"	Meadow Creek
KG	Fayette	Wolf Creek

KG	Nicholas	Cherry River
KG	Greenbrier-Nicholas	Laurel Creek
KG	" "	North Fork Cherry River
KG	Greenbrier	Summit Lake (Impoundment)
KG	Greenbrier-Nicholas	South Fork Cherry River
KGC	Pocahontas-Webster-Nicholas	Cranberry River
KGC	Pocahontas	South Fork Cranberry River
KGW	Pocahontas	Tea Creek
KGW	Pocahontas-Webster	Williams River (Above Dyer)
KN	Raleigh	Glade Creek
KN	Summers	Meadow Creek
KN	Fayette	Mill Creek
KN	"	Laurel Creek (Above Cotton Hill)
KN	Raleigh	Pinch Creek
KN	Monroe	Rich Creek
KN	"	Turkey Creek
KN	Fayette	Dunloup Creek (Downstream from Harvey Sewage Treatment Plant)
KN	Mercer	East River (Above Kelleysville)
KN	"	Pigeon Creek
KN	Monroe	Laurel Creek
KNG	Monroe	Kitchen Creek (Above Gap Mills)
KNG	Greenbrier	Culverson Creek
KNG	"	Milligan Creek
KNG	Greenbrier-Monroe	Second Creek (Rt. 219 Bridge to Nickell's Mill)
KNG	Greenbrier	North Fork Anthony Creek
KNG	"	Spring Creek
KNG	"	Anthony Creek (Above Big Draft)
KNG	Pocahontas	Watoga Lake
KNG	"	Beaver Creek
KNG	"	Knapp's Creek
KNG	"	Hills Creek
KNG	"	North Fork Deer Creek (Above Route 28/5)
KNG	"	Deer Creek
KNG	"	Sitlington Creek
KNG	"	Stoney Creek
KNG	"	Swago Creek
KNG	"	Buffalo Fork (Impoundment)
KNG	"	Seneca (Impoundment)
KNG	"	Greenbrier River (Above Hosterman)
KNG	"	West Fork-Greenbrier River (Above the impoundment at the tannery)
KNG	"	Little River-East Fork
KNG	"	Little River-West Fork
KNG	"	Five Mile Run

KNG	"	Mullenax Run
KNG	"	Abes Run
KNB	Mercer	Marsh Fork
KNB	"	Camp Creek
OG	Wyoming	Pinnacle creek
BST	McDowell	Dry Fork (Above Canebrake)

APPENDIX B

This list contains known waters used as public water supplies and is not intended to exclude any waters as described in Section 6.2.

<u>River Basin</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Operating Company</u>	<u>Source</u>
Shenandoah River			
S	Jefferson	Charlestown Water	Shenandoah River
Potomac River			
P	Jefferson	3-M Company	Turkey Run
P	"	Shepherdstown Water	Potomac River
P	"	Harpers Ferry Water	Elk Run
P	Berkeley	DuPont Potomac River Works	Potomac River
P	"	Berkeley County PSD	Le Feure Spring
P	"	Opequon PSD	Quarry Spring
P	"	Hedgesville PSD	Speck Spring
P	Morgan	Paw Paw Water	Potomac River
PSB	Hampshire	Romney Water	South Branch Potomac River
PSB	"	Peterkin Conference Center	Mill Run
PSB	Hardy	Moorefield Municipal Water	South Fork River
PSB	Pendleton	U.S. Naval Radio Sta.	South Fork River
PSB	"	Circleville Water Inc.	North Fork of South Branch, Potomac River
PSB	Grant	Mountain Top PSD	Mill Creek, Impoundment
PSB	"	Petersburg Municipal Water	South Branch, Potomac River
PNB	Grant	Island Creek Coal	Impoundment
PNB	Mineral	Piedmont Municipal Water	Savage River, Maryland
PNB	"	Keyser Water	New Creek
PNB	"	Fort Ashby PSD	Lake
Monongahela River			
M	Monongalia	Morgantown Water Comm.	Colburn Creek & Monongahela River
M	"	Morgantown Ordinance Works	Monongahela River
M	Preston	Preston County PSD	Deckers Creek
M	Monongalia	Blacksville # 1 Mine	Impoundment
M	"	Loveridge Mine	Impoundment
M	"	Consolidation Coal Co.	Impoundment
M	Preston	Mason Town Water	Block Run

MC	Preston	Fibair Inc.	Impoundment
MC	Monongalia	Cheat Neck PSD	Cheat Lake
MC	"	Lakeview County Club	Cheat Lake-Lake Lynn
MC	"	Union Districk PSD	Cheat Lake-Lake Lynn
MC	"	Cooper's Rock State Park	Impoundment
MC	Preston	Kingwood Water	Cheat River
MC	"	Hopemount State Hosp.	Snowy Creek
MC	"	Rowlesburg Water	Keyser Run & Cheat River
MC	"	Albright	Cheat River
MC	Tucker	Parsons Water	Shavers & Elk Lick Fork
MC	"	Thomas Municipal	Thomas Reservoir
MC	"	Hamrick PSD	Dry Fork
MC	"	Douglas Water System	Long Run
MC	"	Davis Water	Blackwater River
MC	"	Hambleton Water System	Roaring Creek
MC	"	Canaan Valley State Park	Blackwater River
MC	Pocahontas	Cheat Mt. Sewer	Shavers Lake
MC	"	Snowshoe Co. Water	Shavers Fork
MC	Randolph	Womelsdorf Water	Yokum Run
MW	Harrison	Lumberport Water	Jones Run
MW	"	Clarksburg Water Bd.	West Fork River
MW	"	Bridgeport Mun. Water	Deacons & Hinkle Creek
MW	"	Salem Water Board	Dog Run
MW	"	West Milford Water	West Fork Ricer
MW	Lewis	W. V. Water-Weston District	West Fork River
MW	"	Jackson's Mill Camp	Impoundment
MW	"	West Fork River PSD	West Fork River
MW	"	Kennedy Compressor Station	West Fork River
MW	"	Jane Lew Water Comm.	Hackers Creek
MW	Harrison	Bel-Meadow Country Club	Lake
MW	"	Harrison Power Station	West Fork River
MW	"	Oakdale Portal	Impoundment
MW	"	Robinson Port	Impoundment
MT	Marion	Fairmont Water Comm.	Tygart River
MT	"	Mannington Water	Impoundment
MT	"	Monongah Water Works	Tygart River
MT	"	Eastern Assoc. Coal Corp.	Impoundment
MT	"	Four States Water	Impoundment
MT	Harrison	Shinnston Water Dept.	Tygart River
MT	Taylor	Grafton Water	Tygart River-Lake
MT	Barbour	Phillippi Water	Tygart River
MT	"	Bethlehem Mines Corp.	Impoundment
MT	"	Belington Water Works	Tygart River & Mill Run

MT		Randolph	Elkins Municipal Water	Lake Tygart River
MT		"	Beverly Water	Tygart river
MT		"	Valley Water	Tygart River
MT		"	Huttonsville Medium Security Prison	Tygart River
MT		"	Mill Creek Water	Mill Creek
MTB		Upshur	Buckhannon Water Board	Buckhannon River
Ohio River				
O	Zone 1	Hancock	Chester Water & Sewer	Ohio River
O	"	Brooke	City of Weirton	Ohio River
O	"	"	Weirton Steel Division	Ohio River
O	"	Ohio	Wheeling Water	Ohio River
O	"	Tyler	Sistersville Mun. Water	Ohio River
O	"	Pleasants	Pleasants Power Station	Ohio River
O	"	Cabel	Huntington Water Corp.	Ohio River
O	"	Marshall	Mobay Chemical Co.	Ohio River
O	"	Wood	E. I. DuPont	Ohio River
O	Zone 2	Marshall	Cameron Water	Glass House Hollow
O	"	"	New Urindahana Water System	Wheeling Creek
O	"	Wetzel	Pine Grove Water	North Fork, Fishing Creek
O	"	Marshall	Consolidated Coal Co.	Impoundment
O	"	Tyler	Middlebourne Water	Middle Island Creek
O	"	Doddridge	West Union Mun. Water	Middle Island Creek
O	"	Mason	Hidden Valley Country	Lake/Impoundment
O	"	Jackson	Ripley Water	Mill Creek
IO	"	Wayne	Wayne Municipal Water	Twelve Pole Creek
O	"	"	East Lynn Lake	East Lynn Lake
O	Zone 2	Wayne	Monterey Coal Co.	Impoundment
Little Kanawha				
LK		Wood	Claywood Park PSD	Little Kanawha River
LK		Calhoun	Grantsville Mun. Water	Little Kanawha River
LK		Gilmer	Glenville Utility	Little Kanawha River
LK		"	Consolidated Gas Compressor	Steer Creek
LK		Braxton	Burnsville Water Works	Little Kanawha river
LK		Roane	Spencer Water	Spring Creek & Mile Tree Reservoir
LK		Wirt	Elizabeth Water	Little Kanawha River
LKH		Ritchie	Cairo Water	North Fork Hughes River
LKH		"	Harrisville Water	North Fork Hughes River
LKH		"	Pennsboro Water	North Fork Hughes River

Kanawha River

K	Putnam	Buffalo Water	Cross Creek
K	"	Winfield Water	Poplar Fork & Crooked Creek
K	"	South Putnam PSD	Poplar Fork & Crooked Creek
K	Kanawha	Cedar Grove Water	Kanawha River
K	"	Pratt Water	Kanawha River
K	Fayette	Armstrong PSD PO-K1-CO-EL	Kanawha River & Gum Hollow
K	"	Kanawha Water Co.- Beards Fork	Unnamed Tributary Kanawha River
K	Kanawha	Midland Trail School	Impoundment
k	"	Cedar Coal Co.	Impoundment
K	Fayette	Elkem Metals Co.	Kanawha River
K	"	Deepwater PSD	Kanawha River
K	"	Kanawha Falls PSD	Kanawha River
K	"	W.V. Water-Montgomery	Kanawha River

Pocatalico river

KP	Kanawha	Sissonville PSD	Pocatalico River
KP	Roane	Walton PSD	Silcott Fork Dam

Coal River

KC	Kanawha	St. Albans Water	Coal River
KC	"	Washington PSD	Coal River
KC	Lincoln	Lincoln PSD	Coal River
KC	Boone	Coal River PSD	Coal River
KC	"	Whitesville PSD	Coal River
KC	Raleigh	Armco Mine 10	Marsh Fork
KC	"	Armco Steel-Montc. Stickney	Coal River
KC	Raleigh	Peabody Coal	Coal River
KC	"	Stephens Lake Park	Lake Stephens
KC	Boone	W.V. Water-Madison Dist.	Little Coal River
KC	"	Van PSD	Pond Fork
KC	Raleigh	Consol. Coal Co.	Workmans Creek
KC	Boone	Water Ways Park	Coal River

Elk River

KE	Kanawha	Clendenin Water	Elk River
KE	"	W.V. Water-Kanawha Valley District	Elk River
KE	Kanawha	Pinch PSD	Elk River
KE	Clay	Clay Waterworks	Elk River
KE	"	Prociuous PSD	Elk River
KE	Braxton	Flatwoods-Canoe Run PSD	Elk River
KE	"	Sugar Creek PSD	Elk River
KE	"	W.V. Water-Gassaway Dist.	Elk River
KE	"	W.V. Water-Sutton Dist.	Elk River

KE	Webster	W.V. Water-Webster Springs	Elk River
KE		Holly River State Park	Holly River
Gauley River			
KG	Nicholas	Craigsville PSD	Gauley River
KG	"	Summersville Water	Impoundment/Muddlety Creek
KG	"	Nettie-Leivasy PSD	Jim Branch
KG	Webster	Cowen PSD	Gauley River
KG	Nicholas	Wilderness PSD	Anglins Creek & Meadow River
KG	"	Richwood Water	North Fork Cherry River
New river			
KN	Fayette	Ames Heights Water	Mill Creek
KN	"	Mt. Hope Water	Impounded Mine (Surface)
KN	"	Ansted Municipal Water	Mill Creek
KN	"	Fayette Co. Park	Impoundment
KN	"	New River Gorge Campground	Impoundment
KN	"	Fayetteville Water	Wolfe Creek
KN	Raleigh	Beckley Water	Glade Creek
KN	"	Westmoreland Coal Co.	Farley Branch
Bluestone River			
KNB	Summers	Jumping Branch-Nimitz	Mt. Valley Lake
KNB	"	Bluestone Conf. Center	Bluestone Lake
KNB	"	Pipestem State Park	Impoundment
KNB	Mercer	Town of Athens	Impoundment
KNB	"	Bluwell PSD	Impoundment
KNB	"	Bramwell Water	Impoundment
KNB	"	Green Valley-Glenwood PSD	Bailey Reservoir
KNB	"	Kelly's Tank	Spring
KNB	"	W.V. Water Princeton	Impoundment/Brusch Creek
KNB	"	Lashmeet PSD	Impoundment
KNB	"	Pinnacle Water Assoc.	Mine
KNB	"	W.V. Water Bluefield	Impoundment
Greenbrier River			
KNG	Summers	W.V. Water Hinton	Greenbrier River & New River
KNG	"	Big Bend PSD	Greenbrier River
KNG	Greenbrier	Alderson Water Dept.	Greenbrier River
KNG	"	Ronceverte Water	Greenbrier River

KNG	"	Lewisburg Water	Greenbrier river
KNG	Pocahontas	Denmar State Hospital Water	Greenbrier River
KNG	"	City of Marlinton Water	Knapp Creek
KNG	"	Cass Scenic Railroad	Leatherbark Creek
KNG	"	Upper Greenbrier PSD	Greenbrier River
KNG	"	The Hermitage	Greenbrier

Guyandotte River

OG	Cabell	Salt Rock PSD	Guyandotte River
OG	Lincoln	West Hamlin Water	Guyandotte River
OG	Logan	Logan Water Board	Guyandotte River
OG	"	Man Water Works	Guyandotte River
OG	"	Buffalo Creek PSD	Buffalo Creek/ Mine/Wells
OG	Logan	Chapmanville	Guyandotte River
OG	"	Logan PSD	Whitman Creek/ Guyandotte River
OG	Mingo	Gilbert Water	Guyandotte River
OG	Wyoming	Oceana Water	Laurel Fork
OG	"	Glen Rogers PSD	Impoundment
OG	"	Pineville Water	Pinnacle Creek/ Guyandotte River
OG	Raleigh	Raleigh Co. PSD-Amigo	Tommy Creek
OMG	Cabell	Milton Water Works	Guyandotte River
OMG	"	Culloden PSD	Indian Fork Creek
OMG	Putnam	Hurricane Municipal Water	Impoundment
OMG	"	Lake Washington PSD	Lake Washington

Big Sandy River

BS	Wayne	Kenova Municipal Water	Big Sandy River
BS	"	Fort Gay Water	Tug Fork
BST	Mingo	Kermit Water	Tug Fork
BST	"	Matewan Water	Tug Fork
BST	"	A & H Coal Co., Inc.	Impoundment
BST	"	Williamson Water	Impoundment
BST	McDowell	City of Welch	Impoundment/Wells
BST	"	City of Gary	Impoundment/Mine

APPENDIX C
CATEGORY E-3 - POWER PRODUCTION

This list contains known power production facilities and is not intended to exclude any waters as described in Section 6.6.c.

River Basin	County	Station Name	Operating Company
Monongahela River			
M	Monongalia	Fort Martin Power Station	Monongahela Power
M	Marion	Rivesville Station	Monongahela Power
MC	Preston	Albright Station	Monongahela Power
Potomac	Grant	Mt. Storm Power Station	Virginia Electric & Power Company
Ohio River			
O - Zone 1	Wetzel	Hannibal (Hydro)	Ohio Power
O " "	Marshall	Kamer	Ohio Power
O " "	"	Mitchell	Ohio Power
O " "	Pleasants	Pleasants Station	Monongahela Power
O " "	"	Willow Island Station	Monongahela Power
O " "	Mason	Phillip Sporn Plant	Central Operating (AEP)
O " "	"	Racine (Hydro)	Ohio Power
O " "	"	Mountaineer	Appalachian Power Co.
K	Putnam	Winfield (Hydro)	Appalachian Power Co.
K	Kanawha	Marmet (Hydro)	Appalachian Power Co.
K	"	London (Hydro)	Appalachian Power Co.
K	"	Kanawha River	Appalachian Power Co.
K	"	John E. Amos	Appalachian Power Co.

APPENDIX D
CATEGORY C - WATER CONTACT RECREATION

This list contains waters known to be used for water contact recreation and is not intended to exclude any waters as described in Section 6.4.

River Basin	Stream Code	Stream	County
Shenandoah	S	Shenandoah River	Jefferson
Potomac	P	Potomac River	Jefferson
	P	" "	Hampshire
	P	" "	Berkeley
	P	" "	Morgan
	P-9	Sleepy Creek & Meadow Branch	Berkeley
	P-9-G-1	North Fork of Indian Run	Morgan
South Branch	PSB	South Branch of Potomac River	Hampshire
	PSB	" "	Hardy
	PSB	" "	Grant
	PSB-21-X	Hawes Run	Pendleton
	PSB-25-C-2	Spring Run	Grant
	PSB-28	North Fork South Branch Potomac River	Grant
North Branch	PNB	North Branch of Potomac River	Mineral
	PNB-4-EE	North Fork Patterson Creek	Grant
	PNB-7-H	Linton Creek	Grant
	PNB-17	Stoney River-Mt. Storm Lake	Grant
	PC	Cacapon River	Hampshire
Monongalia			
Cheat	MC	Cheat Lake/Cheat river	Monongalia/Preston
	MC	Alpine Lake	Preston
	MC-6	Coopers Rock Lake/Quarry Run	Monongalia
	MC-12	Big Sandy Creek	Preston
	MSC	Shavers Fork	Randolph
	MTN	Middle Fork River	Barbour/Randolph/Upshur
	MW	West Fork River	Harrison

	MW-18	Stonecoal Creek/ Stonecoal Lake	Lewis
Ohio	O	Ohio River	Brooke/Cabell/ Hancock/Jackson/ Marshall/Mason/ Ohio/Pleasants/ Tyler/Wayne/Wood/ Wetzel Wayne
	O-2-H	Beech Fork of Twelvepole Creek/Beech Fork Lake	
	O-2-Q	East Fork of Twelvepole Creek/East Lynn Lake	Wayne
	O-3 O-21	Fourpole Creek Old Town Creek/ McClintic Ponds	Cabell Mason
	Omi	Middle Island Creek/ Crystal Lake	Doddridge
	OG OG	Guyandotte River Guyandotte River/ R. D. Bailey Lake	Cabell Wyoming
	OGM	Mud River	Cabell
Little Kanawha	LK	Little Kanawha River/ Burnsville Lake	Braxton
Kanawha	K	Kanawha River	Fayette/Kanawha/ Mason/Putnam
	K-1	Unnamed Tributary Krodel Lake	Mason
	KC KC-45-Q	Coal River Stephens Branch/ Lake Stephens	Kanawha Raleigh
	KE	Elk River	Kanawha/Clay/ Braxton/Webster/ Randolph
	KE	Sutton lake	Braxton
	KN	New River	Fayette/Raleigh/ Summers
	KN-26-F	Little Beaver Creek	Raleigh
	KNG	Greenbrier River	Greenbrier/Pocahontas/ Summers

KNG-23-E-1	Little Devil Creek/ Moncove Lake	Monroe
KNG-28 KNG-28-P	Anthony Creek Meadow Creek/ Lake Sherwood	Greenbrier Greenbrier
KNB	Bluestone River/ Bluestone Lake	Summers
KG KG	Gauley River Gauley River/ Summersville Lake	Webster Nicholas
KGW	Williams River	Webster

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION							ALL OTHER USES
	AQUATIC LIFE				HUMAN HEALTH			
	B1, B4		B2		C ³	A ⁴		
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²				
<p>8.1 Aluminum (ug/l) Not to exceed: (See 7.2.d.B(b))</p> <p>8.2 Ammonia (ug/l): Un-ionized ammonia (UA) shall be determined from values of total ammonia-N, pH and temperature according to the following equation: $UA = 1.2(\text{total ammonia-N}) \cdot 10^{(pH - pK_a)}$where $pK_a = 0.0902 + 2730 / (273.2 + T)$ and T = temperature (°C) The concentration of un-ionized ammonia (NH₃) shall not exceed 50 ug/l.</p>	750			750				50

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION							ALL OTHER USES
	AQUATIC LIFE				HUMAN HEALTH			
	B1, B4		B2		C ³	A ⁴		
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²				

8.2.1 Acute and chronic aquatic life criteria for ammonia shall be determined using the tables and formulae in the National Criteria section of USEPAs Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia - 1984 (EPA 440/5-85-001, January 1985)	X	X	X	X					
8.3 Antimony (ug/l) Not to exceed:							4300	14	
8.4 Arsenic ^b (ug/l) Not to exceed:							50	50	100
8.4.1 Trivalent Arsenic Not to exceed:						360			
8.5 Barium (mg/l) Not to exceed:									1.0
8.6 Beryllium (ug/l)						130			.0077

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION								
	AQUATIC LIFE				HUMAN HEALTH		ALL OTHER USES		
	B1, B4		B2		C ³		A ⁴		
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²					
8.9 Copper (ug/l) Not to exceed:								1000	
8.9.1 The four-day average concentration of total recoverable copper shall not exceed the value determined by the following equation ^a : $Cu = e^{(0.8545[\ln(\text{hardness})]-1.465)}$		X					X		
8.9.2 The one-hour average concentration of total recoverable copper shall not exceed the value determined by the following equation ^a : $Cu = e^{(0.9427[\ln(\text{hardness})]-1.464)}$	X						X		
8.10 Cyanide (ug/l) (As free cyanide HCN+CN ⁻) Not to exceed:									
8.11 Dissolved Oxygen: not less than 5 mg/l at any time.							22	5.0	5.0
8.11.1 Kanawha River main stem, Zone 1 - Not less than 4.0 mg/l at any time.							X		X
							X		X

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNINATION							ALL OTHER USES
	AQUATIC LIFE				HUMAN HEALTH			
	B1, B4		B2		C ³	A ⁴		
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²				
8.11.2 Ohio River main stem - the average concentration shall not be less than 5.0 mg/l per calendar day and shall not be less than 4.0 mg/l at any time or place outside any established mixing zone - provided that a minimum of 5.0 mg/l at any time is maintained during the April 15-June 15 spawning season.								
8.11.3. Not less than 7.0 mg/l in spawning areas and in no case less than 6.0 mg/l at any time.	X							
8.12 Fecal Coliform: Maximum allowable level of fecal coliform content for Primary Contact Recreation (either MPN or MF) shall not exceed 200/100 ml as a monthly geometric mean based on not less than 5 samples per month; nor to exceed 400/100 ml in more than ten percent of all samples taken during the month.				X				X

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION							ALL OTHER USES	
	AQUATIC LIFE				HUMAN HEALTH				
	B1, B4		B2		C ³	A ⁴			
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²					
8.12.1 Ohio River main stem (zone 1) - During the non-recreational season (November through April only) the maximum allowable level of fecal coliform for the Ohio River (either MPN or MF) shall not exceed 2000/100 ml as a monthly geometric mean based on not less than 5 samples per month.							X		
8.13 Fluoride (mg/l) Not to exceed:								1.4	
8.13.1 Not to exceed 2.0 for category D uses									X
8.14 Hexavalent chromium (ug/l) Not to exceed:	16	11	16	7.2				50	
8.15 Iron ⁶ (mg/l) Not to exceed:		1.5		0.5				1.5	
8.16 Lead (ug/l) Not to exceed:								50	

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION								
	AQUATIC LIFE				HUMAN HEALTH				
	B1, B4		B2		C ³		A ⁴		
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²				ALL OTHER USES	
8.18.2 Methylmercury (water column) Not to exceed (ug/l):		.012							
8.19 Nickel (ug/l) Not to exceed:					4600		510		
8.19.1 The four-day average concentration of nickel shall not exceed the value determined by the following equation ^a : $Ni = e^{(0.846[\ln(\text{hardness})]-1.1645)}$			X						
8.19.2 The one-hour average concentration of total recoverable nickel shall not exceed the value determined by the following equation ^a : $Ni = e^{(0.846[\ln(\text{hardness})]-3.361)}$				X					
8.20 Nitrate (as Nitrate-N) (mg/l)	X					X			
8.21 Nitrite (as Nitrite-N) (mg/l) Not to exceed:	1.0					.060			
8.22 Organics									
Chlordane ^b (ng/l)	2400	4.3		2400	4.3		0.46		0.46

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION									
	AQUATIC LIFE					HUMAN HEALTH				
	B1, B4		B2			C ³	A ⁴			
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	CHRON ²		ALL OTHER USES			
DDT ^b (ng/l)	1100	1.0	1100	1.0	1.0	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024
Aldrin ^b (ng/l)	3.0		3.0			0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071
Dieldrin ^b (ng/l)	2500	1.9	2500	1.9	1.9	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071
Endrin (ng/l)	180	2.3	180	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Toxaphene ^b (ng/l)	730	0.2	730	0.2	0.2	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73
PCB ^b (ng/l)		14.0		14.0	14.0	0.045	0.045	0.044	0.045	0.045
Methoxychlor (ug/l)		0.03		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Dioxin (2,3,7,8- TCDD) ^b (pg/l)						0.014	0.014	0.013	0.014	0.014
Acrylonitrile ^b (ug/l)						0.66	0.66	0.059	0.66	
Benzene ^b (ug/l)						71	71	0.66	71	
1,2-dichlorobenzene (mg/l)						17	17	2.7	17	
1,3-dichlorobenzene (mg/l)						2.6	2.6	0.4	2.6	
1,4-dichlorobenzene (mg/l)						2.6	2.6	0.4	2.6	
2,4-dinitrotoluene ^b (ug/l)						9.1	9.1	0.11	9.1	
Hexachlorobenzene ^b (ng/l)						0.77	0.77	0.72	0.77	

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION									
	AQUATIC LIFE					HUMAN HEALTH				
	B1, B4		B2		CHRON ²	C ³	A ⁴	ALL OTHER USES		
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²						
Carbon tetrachloride ^b (ug/l)						4.4	0.25			
Chloroform ^b (ug/l)	28,900	1,240		28,900	1,240	470	0.19			
Halomethanes (ug/l)						15.7	0.19			
1,2-dichloroethane ^b (ug/l)						99	0.035			
1,1,1-trichloroethane ^b (mg/l)							12			
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (ug/l)		2400			2400	11	0.17			
1,1-dichloroethylene ^b (ug/l)						3.2	0.03			
Trichloroethylene ^b (ug/l)						81	2.7			
Tetrachloroethylene ^b (ug/l)						8.85	0.8			
Toluene ^b (mg/l)						200	6.8			
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) ^b (ug/l)						0.031	.0028			
Phthalate esters (ug/l)		3.0			3.0					
Vinyl chloride ^b (chloroethene)(ug/l)						525	2.0			
alpha-BHC (alpha- Hexachloro-cyclohexane) ^b (ug/l)						0.013	.0039			

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION							
	AQUATIC LIFE				HUMAN HEALTH			
	B1, B4		B2		C ³		A ⁴	
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²				ALL OTHER USES

beta-BHC(beta- Hexachloro- cyclohexane) ^b (ug/l)						0.046	0.014	
gamma-BHC (gamma- Hexachloro- cyclohexane) ^b (ug/l)	2.0	0.08	2.0	0.08	0.063	0.019		
Chlorobenzene (mg/l)					21	0.68		
Ethylbenzene (mg/l)					29	3.1		
Heptachlor ^b (ng/l)	520	3.8	520	3.8	0.21	0.21		
2-methyl-4,6- Dinitrophenol (ug/l)					765	13.4		
Fluoranthene (ug/l)					370	300		
8.22.1 The organic chemicals listed in §8.22 shall not exceed the specified water quality criteria. When the specified criteria are less than the practical laboratory quantification level, instream values will be calculated from discharge concentrations and flow rates and from fish body burden, where applicable.								

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION						ALL OTHER USES
	AQUATIC LIFE			HUMAN HEALTH			
	B1, B4		B2	C ³		A ⁴	
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²			

<p>8.22.2 The following body burden criteria shall not be exceeded in edible tissues of fish: Parameter Body Burden Chlordane 1.0 (ug/g) DDT 0.1 (ug/g) Aldrin - Dieldrin 0.3 (ug/g) Endrin 0.3 (ug/g) Toxaphene 1.0 (ug/g) PCB 2.0 (ug/g) Dioxin 6.4 (pg/g)</p>									
<p>8.23 pH^e No values below 6.0 nor above 9.0. Higher values due to photosynthetic activity may be tolerated.</p>	X								
<p>8.24 Phenol (ug/l) (except Category A) Not to exceed:</p>	10,200	2,560	10,200	2,560	2,560	3.5 mg/l			

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION							ALL OTHER USES
	AQUATIC LIFE				HUMAN HEALTH			
	B1, B4		B2		C ³	A ⁴		
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²				

8.27 Silver										
Hardness	Silver (ug/L)									
0-50	1									
51-100	4									
101-200	12									
>201	24				X					
8.27.1										
0-50	1									
51-100	4									
101-200	12									
201-400	24									
401-500	30									
501-600	43					X				
8.27.2 The one-hour average concentration of total recoverable silver shall not exceed the value determined by the following equation: $Ag = e^{(1.72 \ln(\text{hardness}) - 6.52)}$										
8.28 Temperature										
Temperature rise shall be									X	

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION						
	AQUATIC LIFE			HUMAN HEALTH		ALL OTHER USES	
	B1, B4		B2	C ³	A ⁴		
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²			
<p>limited to no more than 5°F above natural temperature, not to exceed 87°F at any time during months of May through November and not to exceed 73°F at any time during the months of December through April. During any month of the year, heat should not be added to a stream in excess of the amount that will raise the temperature of the water more than 5°F above natural temperature. In lakes and reservoirs, the temperature of the epilimnion should not be raised more than 3°F by the addition of heat of artificial origin. The normal daily and seasonable temperature fluctuations that existed before the addition of heat due to other natural causes should be maintained.</p>							
							X

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION							ALL OTHER USES
	AQUATIC LIFE			HUMAN HEALTH		B2	A ⁴	
	B1, B4		CHRON ²	C ³				
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²			ACUTE ¹			

8.28.1 For the Kanawha River Main Stem (K-1): Temperature rise shall be limited to no more than 5°F above natural temperature, not to exceed 90°F in any case.								
8.28.2 For the Bluestone R (KNB), Bluestone Lake (KN-60) East River (KNE), New River (KN), Gauley R. (KG) and Greenbrier River (KNG): Temperature rise shall be limited to no more than 5°F above natural temperature, not to exceed 81°F at any time during the months of May through November and not to exceed 73°F at any time during December through April.	X							
8.28.3 No heated effluents will be discharged in the vicinity of spawning areas. The maximum temperatures for cold waters are expressed in the following table: Daily Hourly Mean °F Max °F Oct-Apr 50 55 Sep-May 58 62 Jun-Aug 66 70				X				
						X		

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION							ALL OTHER USES
	AQUATIC LIFE			HUMAN HEALTH				
	B1, B4		B2	C ³	A ⁴	C ³	A ⁴	
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹					
8.30 Threshold odor ^c Not to exceed a threshold odor number of 8 at 104°F as a daily average.		X				X		
8.31 Total Residual Chlorine (ug/l - measured by amperometric or equivalent method) Not to exceed:	19	11						
8.31.1 No chlorinated discharge allowed					X			
8.32 Turbidity No point or non-point source to West Virginia's waters shall contribute a net load of suspended matter such that the turbidity exceeds 10 NTU's over background turbidity when the background is 50 NTU or less, or have more than a 10% increase in turbidity (plus 10 NTU minimum) when the background turbidity is more than 50 NTUs.								

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION							ALL OTHER USES
	AQUATIC LIFE				HUMAN HEALTH			
	B1, B4		B2		C ³	A ⁴		
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²				
<p>This limitation shall apply to all earth disturbance activities and shall be determined by measuring stream quality directly above and below the area where drainage from such activity enters the affected stream. Any earth disturbing activity continuously or intermittently carried on by the same or associated persons on the same stream or tributary segment shall be allowed a single net loading increase.</p>								
<p>8.32.1 This rule shall not apply to those activities at which Best Management Practices in accordance with the State's adopted 208 Water Quality Management Plan are being utilized, maintained and completed on a site specific basis as determined by the appropriate 208 cooperative or an approved Federal or State Surface Mining Permit is in effect. This exemption shall not apply to Trout Waters.</p>		X			X			X

APPENDIX E

PARAMETER	USE DESIGNATION					
	AQUATIC LIFE			HUMAN HEALTH		
	B1, B4		B2	C ³		A ⁴
	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²	ACUTE ¹	CHRON ²		ALL OTHER USES

8.33 The four-day average concentration of total recoverable zinc shall not exceed the value determined by the following equation ^a . $Zn = e^{(0.8473[\ln(\text{hardness})] + 0.7614)}$									
8.33.1 The one-hour average concentration of total recoverable zinc shall not exceed the value determined by the following equation ^a . $Zn = e^{(0.8473[\ln(\text{hardness})] + 0.8604)}$	X				X				

- 1 One hour average concentration not to be exceeded more than once every three years on the average, unless otherwise noted.
 - 2 Four-day average concentration not to be exceeded more than once every three years on the average, unless otherwise noted.
 - 3 These criteria have been calculated to protect human health from toxic effects through fish consumption, unless otherwise noted.
 - 4 These criteria have been calculated to protect human health from toxic effects through drinking water and fish consumption, unless otherwise noted.
- a Hardness as calcium carbonate (mg/l). The minimum hardness allowed for use in this equation shall not be less than 25 mg/l, even if the actual ambient hardness is less than 25 mg/l. The maximum hardness value for use in this equation shall not exceed 400 mg/l even if the actual hardness is greater than 400 mg/l.
- b Known or suspected carcinogen. Human health standards are for a risk level of 10⁻⁶

c May not be applicable to wetlands (B4) - site-specific criteria are desirable.

APPENDIX F: Procedure for Calculating Instream Concentrations of Bioaccumulative Chemicals of Concern (BCCs) From Fish Tissue Concentrations¹

DATA REQUIRED

*Average concentration of BCC from composite fish tissue samples.²

*Average percent lipids concentration of composite fish tissue samples.

*Average concentration of dissolved organic carbon (DOC)³.

*Average concentration of particulate organic carbon (POC)³.

REFERENCE DATA REQUIRED:

*Log K_{ow} (See Table F-2)

*Default baseline bioaccumulation factor (BAF) for trophic level 3 or 4 (See Table F-1) or a site-specific BAF derived using methods approved by the Chief

CALCULATIONS⁴:

Calculate lipid normalized BCC concentration in fish tissue:

$$C_l = \frac{C_t}{f_l}$$

¹This procedure is taken from the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative Technical Support Document for the Procedure to Determine Bioaccumulation Factors (EPA-820-B-95-005) March 1995.

²In developing sampling protocols for the collection of fish tissues, "Guidance for Assessing Chemical Contaminant Data for Use in Fish Advisories, Volume 1, Fish Sampling and Analysis" Second Edition (#EPA 823-R-95-007, September 1997) shall be used.

³The Chief shall establish the average concentration of DOC and POC from one of the following sources in descending order of priority 1) the fish sampling location, 2) a representative waterbody, or 3) a default value of statewide average. The DOC and POC values used in these calculations must be collected at the same time. (Note convert mg/l to kg/l for use in the calculation below)

⁴Proposed Water Quality Criteria Methodology Revision; Human Health, Draft Environmental Protection Agency, September 20, 1996.

Calculate freely dissolved fraction of BCC in water column:

$$f_{fd} = \frac{1}{(1 + POC \cdot K_{ow}) + (DOC \cdot \frac{K_{ow}}{10})}$$

Express baseline BAF on the basis of total BCC:

$$BAF^{t_1} = BAF^{fd_1}(f_{fd})$$

Calculate instream concentration of BCC:

$$C_w^{t_1} = \frac{C_l}{BAF^{t_1}}$$

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

POC = concentration of particulate organic carbon (kg/l)

DOC = concentration of dissolved organic carbon (kg/l)

K_{ow} = n-octanol water partition coefficient for the chemical

C_l = concentration of the chemical in the wet tissue either whole organism or specified tissue (ug/g).

C_l = lipid-normalized concentration of the chemical in tissues of the biota (ug/g lipid).

C_w^t = total concentration of chemical in the water (kg/l).

f_l = fraction lipid content in the organism.

f_{fd} = fraction of the total chemical that is freely dissolved in the water.

Baseline BAF = generalized BAF for a specific trophic level, based on the total chemical concentration in the water column, and normalized to 100% lipid.

BAF^{fd₁} = BAF (L/kg lipid) reported on the basis of the lipid-normalized concentration of chemical in the biota (kg/kg lipid) divided by the freely dissolve concentration of the chemical in the water (kg/L).

BAF^{t₁} = BAF (L/kg lipid) reported on the basis of the lipid-normalized concentration of chemical in the biota (kg/kg lipid) divided by the total concentration of the chemical in the water (kg/L).

TABLE F- 1: Human Health BAFs

Chemical	Trophic Level 3	Trophic Level 4	Method ^a
	Baseline BAF (BAF ₁ ^{fd})	Baseline BAF (BAF ₁ ^{fd})	
aldrin	3,035,905	4,600,499	3
chlordane	7,943,000 ^b	6,166,000	1
DDT	34,670,000 ^b	60,260,000	1
dieldrin	4,180,000 ^{c,d}	19,300,000	2
endrin	325,440	247,809	4
PCBs	55,280,000	116,600,000	1
2,3,7,8-TCDD	9,360,000 ^e	9,000,000	2
toxaphene	27,510,000 ^e	21,580,000	1
hexachlorobenzene	2,630,000	2,512,000	

^a The methods used to calculate the recommended baseline BAFs for trophic level 4 were:
 1 = A measured baseline BAF was based on field-measured BAF.
 2 = A predicted baseline BAF was based on field-measured BSAF methodology.
 3 = A predicted baseline BAF was based on a laboratory-measured BCF and a Food-Chain Multiplier (FCM)
 4 = A predicted baseline BAF was based on a predicted BCF and a FCM.

^b This is the geometric mean of measured baseline BAFs for sculpin and alewives, both of which are trophic level 3.

^c Cook, P.M.. 1995 Memorandum to C.E. Stephan. March 7.

^d This is based on the concentrations of dieldrin in sediment and fish. However, the concentration in fish is probably partially due to exposure of the fish to aldrin, which is converted to dieldrin. This BAF is probably not appropriate where there is more or less aldrin.

^e This baseline BAF for trophic level 3 was calculated by using the following equation:

$$BAF_{TL3} = (BAF_{TL4}) (FCM_{TL4})$$

where:

BAF_{TL3} = Baseline BAF for trophic level 3

BAF_{TL4} = Baseline BAF for trophic level 4

FCM_{TL3} = Food-Chain Multiplier for trophic level 3

FCM_{TL4} = Food-Chain Multiplier for trophic level 4

These values needed for this calculation are given in Appendix G of the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative Technical Support Document for the Procedure to Determine BAFs, EPA-820-B-95-005, March 1995.

Table F-2: Log K_{ow} Values for BCCs⁵

aldrin ⁶	6.5
chlordane	6.0
DDT	6.45
dieldrin	5.2
endrin ²	5.06
PCBs	6.589
toxaphene	5.33
dioxin	7.2
hexachlorobenzene	5.6

⁵Source of values, except where otherwise indicated, is the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative Technical Support Document for the Procedure to Determine Bioaccumulation Factors (DPA-820-B-95-005)

⁶Source: Internal USEPA Report on Summary of Measured, Calculated and Recommended Log K_{ow} Values, April 10, 1995

46-1

Senate Bill No. 295

(By Senator(s) Ross, Anderson, Bowman,
Macnaughtan, Boley and Buckalew)

[Introduced January 30, 1998; referred to the
Committee on Natural Resources; and then to the
Committee on the Judiciary.]

10 A BILL to amend article three, chapter sixty-four of the
11 code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred
12 thirty-one, as amended, by adding thereto a new
13 section, designated section two, relating to
14 authorizing the environmental quality board to
15 promulgate a legislative rule relating to requirements
16 governing water quality standards.

17 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:*

18 That article three, chapter sixty-four of the code of
19 West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as
20 amended, be amended by adding thereto a new section,
21 designated section two, to read as follows:

22 **ARTICLE 3. AUTHORIZATION FOR BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENT TO**
23 **PROMULGATE LEGISLATIVE RULES .**

1 §64-3-2. Environmental quality board.

2 The legislative rule filed in the state register on
3 the first day of August, one thousand nine hundred
4 ninety-seven, authorized under the authority of section
5 four, article three, chapter twenty-two-b, of this code,
6 modified by the environmental quality board to meet the
7 objections of the legislative rule-making review committee
8 and refiled in the state register on the twenty-second day
9 of January, one thousand nine hundred ninety-eight,
10 relating to the environmental quality board (requirements
11 governing water quality standards, 46 CSR 1), is authorized
12 with the amendments set forth below:

13 On page ten, Subsection 6.2 by striking out the words
14 "This category includes streams on which the following are
15 located:" and inserting in lieu thereof "This category
16 consists of only those waters less than five miles upstream
17 of one of the following surface water intakes:";

18 On page fourteen, Subdivision 7.2.b by striking out
19 the words "trout waters nor";

20 On pages twenty and twenty-one, by striking out all of
21 Subsection 8.5;

22 And,

23 By deleting Appendix F.

1 NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to authorize the
2 Environmental Quality Board to promulgate a legislative
3 rule relating to Requirements Governing Water Quality
4 Standards.

5
6 This section is new; therefore, strike-throughs and
7 underscoring have been omitted.

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1 Bill-EQB, Wat

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(By Delegates Hunt, Linch, Compton, Jenkins,
Faircloth and Riggs)

[Introduced January 30, 1998; referred to the
Committee on the Judiciary.]

10 A BILL to amend article three, chapter sixty-four of the
11 code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred
12 thirty-one, as amended, by adding thereto a new
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14 authorizing the environmental quality board to
15 promulgate a legislative rule relating to requirements
16 governing water quality standards.

17 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:*

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19 West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as
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1 NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to authorize the
2 Environmental Quality Board to promulgate a legislative
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