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TITLE 327 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

LSA Document #03-129(PC)

Under IC 4-22-8-4(c), corrects the following typographical, clerical, or spelling errors in LSA Document #03-129(F), printed at 28 IR 2046:

In 327 IAC 2-1-6(a)(3), on page 7 of the original document (28 IR 2051), delete Table 6-2 and insert the following:

Table 6-2

Surface Water Quality Criteria for Specific Substances

Substances	AAC (Maximum) (µg/l)	AAC Conversion Factors	CAC (4-Day Average) (µg/l)	CAC Conversion Factors
Metals (dissolved)[1]				
Arsenic (III)	WER[2](360)	1.000	WER[2](190)	1.000
Cadmium	WER[2]($e^{(1.128\ [1n(hardness)]-3.828)}$)	1.136672-[(ln hardness)(0.041838)]	WER[2]($e^{(0.7852\ [1n(hardness)]-3.490)}$)	1.101672-[(ln hardness)(0.041838)]
Chromium (III)	WER[2]($e^{(0.819\ [1n(hardness)]+3.688)}$)	0.316	WER[2]($e^{(0.8190\ [1n(hardness)]+1.561)}$)	0.860
Chromium (VI)	WER[2](16)	0.982	WER[2](11)	0.962
Copper	WER[2]($e^{(0.9422\ [1n(hardness)]-1.464)}$)	0.960	WER[2]($e^{(0.8545\ [1n(hardness)]-1.465)}$)	0.960
Lead	WER[2]($e^{(1.273\ [1n(hardness)]-1.460)}$)	1.46203-[(ln hardness)(0.145712)]	WER[2]($e^{(1.273\ [1n(hardness)]-4.705)}$)	1.46203-[(ln hardness)(0.145712)]
Nickel	WER[2]($e^{(0.8460\ [1n(hardness)]+3.3612)}$)	0.998	WER[2]($e^{(0.8460\ [1n(hardness)]+1.1645)}$)	0.997
Silver	WER[2]($e^{(1.72\ [ln(hardness)]-6.52)}/2$[3])	0.85		
Zinc	WER[2]($e^{(0.8473\ [ln(hardness)]+0.8604)}$)	0.978	WER[2]($e^{(0.8473\ [ln(hardness)]+0.7614)}$)	0.986

[1] The AAC and CAC columns of this table contain total recoverable metals criteria (numeric and hardness-based). The criterion for the dissolved metal is calculated by multiplying the appropriate conversion factor by the AAC or CAC. This dissolved AAC or CAC shall be rounded to two (2) significant digits, except when the criteria are used as intermediate values in a calculation, such as in the calculation of water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs).

[2] A value of one (1) shall be used for the water-effect ratio (WER) unless an alternate value is established under section 8.9 of this rule.

[3] One-half (½) of the final acute value (FAV) as calculated by procedures developed by U.S. EPA in 1980. This value would correspond to acute aquatic values calculated using IDEM procedures or U.S. EPA procedures developed in 1985 in which the calculated FAV is divided by two (2) to reduce acute toxicity.

Retroactively effective to the same date and time as LSA Document #03-129(F).