ARTICLE 2. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Rule 1. Water Quality Standards Applicable to All State Waters Except Waters of the State Within the Great Lakes System

327 IAC 2-1-1 Applicability of rule

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-18-3
Affected: IC 13-18-4

Sec. 1. The water quality standards established by this rule shall apply to all waters of the state except waters of the state within the Great Lakes system regulated under 327 IAC 2-1.5. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 2-1-1; filed Sep 24, 1987, 3:00 p.m.: 11 IR 579; filed Feb 1, 1990, 4:30 p.m.: 13 IR 1018; filed Jan 14, 1997, 12:00 p.m.: 20 IR 1347)*

327 IAC 2-1-1.5 Water quality goals

Authority: IC 13-1-3-7; IC 13-7-1-1; IC 13-7-7-5
Affected: IC 13-7-4-1

Sec. 1.5. The goal of the state is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the state. In furtherance of this primary goal:

(1) it is the public policy of the state that the discharge of toxic substances in toxic amounts be prohibited; and

(2) it is the public policy of the state that the discharge of persistent and bioconcentrating toxic substances be reduced or eliminated.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 2-1-1.5; filed Feb 1, 1990, 4:30 p.m.: 13 IR 1018)

327 IAC 2-1-2 Maintenance of surface water quality standards

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-18-3
Affected: IC 13-18-1; IC 13-18-4; IC 13-30-2-1

Sec. 2. The following policies of nondegradation are applicable to all surface waters of the state:

(1) For all waters of the state, existing beneficial uses shall be maintained and protected. No degradation of water quality shall be permitted which would interfere with or become injurious to existing and potential uses.

(2) All waters whose existing quality exceeds the standards established herein as of February 17, 1977, shall be maintained in their present high quality unless and until it is affirmatively demonstrated to the commissioner that limited degradation of such waters is justifiable on the basis of necessary economic or social factors and will not interfere with or become injurious to any beneficial uses made of, or presently possible, in such waters. In making a final determination under this subdivision, the commissioner shall give appropriate consideration to public participation and intergovernmental coordination.

(3) The following waters of high quality, as defined in subdivision (2), are designated by the board to be an outstanding state resource and shall be maintained in their present high quality without degradation:

(A) The Blue River in Washington, Crawford, and Harrison Counties, from river mile 57.0 to river mile 11.5.

(B) The North Fork of Wildcat Creek in Carroll and Tippecanoe Counties, from river mile 43.11 to river mile 4.82.

(C) The South Fork of Wildcat Creek in Tippecanoe County, from river mile 10.21 to river mile 0.00.

(4) Any determination made by the commissioner in accordance with Section 316 of the Clean Water Act concerning alternative thermal effluent limitations will be considered to be consistent with the policies enunciated in this section.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 2-1-2; filed Sep 24, 1987, 3:00 p.m.: 11 IR 579; filed Feb 1, 1990, 4:30 p.m.: 13 IR 1018; errata filed Jul 6, 1990, 5:00 p.m.: 13 IR 2003; filed Jan 14, 1997, 12:00 p.m.: 20 IR 1346)

327 IAC 2-1-3 Surface water use designations; multiple uses

Authority: IC 13-14-8; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-18-3

Affected: IC 13-18-4

Sec. 3. (a) The following water uses are designated by the water pollution control board:

(1) Surface waters of the state are designated for full-body contact recreation as provided in section 6(d) of this rule.

(2) All waters, except as described in subdivision (5), will be capable of supporting a well-balanced, warm water aquatic community and, where natural temperatures will permit, will be capable of supporting put-and-take trout fishing. All waters capable of supporting the natural reproduction of trout as of February 17, 1977, shall be so maintained.

(3) All waters which are used for public or industrial water supply must meet the standards for those uses at the points where the water is withdrawn. This use designation and its corresponding water quality standards are not to be construed as imposing a user restriction on those exercising or desiring to exercise the use.

(4) All waters which are used for agricultural purposes must, as a minimum, meet the standards established in section 6(a) of this rule.

(5) All waters in which naturally poor physical characteristics (including lack of sufficient flow), naturally poor chemical quality, or irreversible man-induced conditions, which came into existence prior to January 1, 1983, and having been established by use attainability analysis, public comment period, and hearing may qualify to be classified for limited use and must be evaluated for restoration and upgrading at each triennial review of this rule. Specific waters of the state designated for limited use are listed in section 11(a) of this rule.

(6) All waters which provide unusual aquatic habitat, which are an integral feature of an area of exceptional natural beauty or character, or which support unique assemblages of aquatic organisms may be classified for exceptional use. Specific waters of the state designated for exceptional use are listed in section 11(b) of this rule.

(b) Where multiple uses have been designated for a body of water, the most protective of all simultaneously applicable standards will apply. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 2-1-3; filed Sep 24, 1987, 3:00 p.m.: 11 IR 580; filed Feb 1, 1990, 4:30 p.m.: 13 IR 1019; filed Jan 14, 1997, 12:00 p.m.: 20 IR 1348)*

(d) This subsection establishes bacteriological quality for recreational uses. In addition to subsection (a), the criteria in this subsection are to be used to evaluate waters for full body contact recreational uses, to establish wastewater treatment requirements, and to establish effluent limits during the recreational season, which is defined as the months of April through October, inclusive. E. coli bacteria, using membrane filter (MF) count, shall not exceed one hundred twenty-five (125) per one hundred (100) milliliters as a geometric mean based on not less than five (5) samples equally spaced over a thirty (30) day period nor exceed two hundred thirty-five (235) per one hundred (100) milliliters in any one (1) sample in a thirty (30) day period.

(e) This subsection establishes surface water quality for public water supply. In addition to subsections (a) and (d), the following standards are established to protect the surface water quality at the point at which water is withdrawn for treatment for public supply:

(1) The coliform bacteria group shall not exceed five thousand (5,000) per one hundred (100) milliliters a monthly average value (either MPN or MF count); nor exceed this number in more than twenty percent (20%) of the samples examined during any month; nor exceed twenty thousand (20,000) per one hundred (100) milliliter in more than five percent (5%) of such samples.

(2) Taste and odor producing substances, other than naturally occurring, shall not interfere with the production of a finished water by conventional treatment consisting of coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

(3) The concentrations of either chlorides or sulfates shall not exceed two hundred fifty (250) milligrams per liter other than due to naturally occurring sources.

(4) Surface waters shall be considered acceptable for public supplies if Radium-226 and Strontium-90 are present in amounts not exceeding three (3) and ten (10) picocuries per liter, respectively. In the known absence of Strontium-90 and alpha emitters, the water supply is acceptable when the gross beta concentrations do not exceed one thousand (1,000) picocuries per liter.

(5) Chemical constituents in the waters shall not be present in such levels as to prevent, after conventional treatment, meeting the drinking water standards contained in 327 IAC 8-2, due to other than natural causes.

(f) This subsection establishes water quality for industrial water supply. In addition to subsection (a), the standard to ensure protection of water quality at the point at which water is withdrawn for use (either with or without treatment) for industrial cooling and processing is that, other than from naturally occurring sources, the dissolved solids shall not exceed seven hundred fifty (750) milligrams per liter at any time. A specific conductance of one thousand two hundred (1,200) micromhos per centimeters (at twenty-five degrees Celsius (25°C)) may be considered equivalent to a dissolved solids concentration of seven hundred fifty (750) milligrams per liter.

(g) This subsection establishes water quality for agricultural uses. The standards to ensure water quality conditions necessary for agricultural use are the same as those in subsection (a).

(h) This subsection establishes water quality for limited uses. The quality of waters classified for limited uses pursuant to section 3(a)(5) of this rule shall, at a minimum, meet the following standards:

(1) The standards contained in subsection (a).

(2) The standards contained in subsection (d).

(3) The standards contained in subsection (f), where applicable.

(4) The waters must be aerobic at all times.

(5) Notwithstanding the preceding subdivisions, the quality of a limited use stream at the point where it becomes physically or chemically capable of supporting a higher use or at its interface with a higher use water segment shall meet the standards which are applicable to the higher use water.

(i) This subsection establishes water quality for exceptional uses. Waters classified for exceptional uses warrant extraordinary protection. Unless standards are otherwise specified on a case-by-case basis, the quality of all waters designated for exceptional use shall be maintained without degradation.

(j) Notwithstanding section 7 of this rule, the acute aquatic and chronic aquatic criteria (AAC and CAC) established in subsection (a) shall apply to the underground portion of the Lost River system and other underground streams and their tributaries that support fish or other higher aquatic life forms. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 2-1-6; filed Sep 24, 1987, 3:00 p.m.: 11 IR 581; filed Feb 1, 1990, 4:30 p.m.: 13 IR 1020; errata, 13 IR 1861; errata filed Jul 6, 1990, 5:00 p.m.: 13 IR 2003; filed Feb 26, 1993, 5:00 p.m.: 16 IR 1725; errata filed May 7, 1993, 4:00 p.m.: 16 IR 2189; filed Jan 14, 1997, 12:00 p.m.: 20 IR 1348; errata filed Aug 11, 1997, 4:15 p.m.: 20 IR 3376)*

327 IAC 2-1-8 Methods of analysis

Authority: IC 13-1-3-7; IC 13-7-7-5

Affected: IC 13-1-3-7; IC 13-7-7-5

Sec. 8. The analytical procedures used as methods of analysis to determine the chemical, bacteriological, biological, and radiological quality of waters sampled shall be in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 136, the sixteenth edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, or methods approved by the commissioner and the Environmental Protection Agency. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 2-1-8; filed Sep 24, 1987, 3:00 p.m.: 11 IR 583; filed Feb 1, 1990, 4:30 p.m.: 13 IR 1033)*