

Presented below are water quality standards that are in effect for Clean Water Act purposes.

EPA is posting these standards as a convenience to users and has made a reasonable effort to assure their accuracy. Additionally, EPA has made a reasonable effort to identify parts of the standards that are not approved, disapproved, or are otherwise not in effect for Clean Water Act purposes.

May 7, 2025

Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) Title 33, Part IX. Water Quality Chapter 11. Surface Water Quality Standards

Effective April 29, 2025

The following provisions are in effect for Clean Water Act purposes with the exception of the provisions described below.

- Seasonal dissolved oxygen (DO) criteria for waters in the Lake Pontchartrain Basin (eastern Lower Miss River Alluvial Plain ecoregion) were vacated by court order number 18-1632 on February 25, 2019 and are not in effect for CWA purposes. Affected criteria appear in ~~strikeout~~.
- The added conjunction “and/or” is used in §1109.K.4.e.ii(a), iii(b), and iv(b). The inclusion of the word “or” in these subsections suggests that not all of the listed site-specific criteria for the identified wastewater assimilation wetlands are applicable, but rather only optional as one or more choices among several. By virtue of the EPA’s determination to take no action on the use of the conjunction “and/or” in the above subsections, this language will not be applicable for CWA purposes. Affected criteria appear in ~~strikeout~~.

Chapter 11. Surface Water Quality Standards

§1101. Introduction

A. The purpose of this Chapter is to establish surface water quality standards that will:

1. provide for the protection and preservation of the abundant natural resources of Louisiana's many and varied aquatic ecosystems;
2. protect the public health and welfare that might otherwise be threatened by degradation of water quality;
3. protect or enhance the quality of state waters for designated uses; and
4. serve the objectives of the Louisiana Water Control Law and Federal Clean Water Act (hereafter referred to as the Clean Water Act).

B. The water quality standards provided in this Chapter are provisions of Louisiana state regulations and consist of:

1. policy statements pertinent to water quality that are necessary to achieve the objectives of the standards;
2. designated uses for which waters of the state are to be protected; and
3. criteria that protect the designated uses by specifying general and numeric limitations for various water quality parameters.

C. The water quality standards described in this Chapter are applicable to surface waters of the state and are utilized through the wasteload allocation and permit processes, to develop effluent limitations for point source discharges to surface waters of the state. They can also form the basis for implementing the best management practices for control of nonpoint sources of water pollution.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 10:745 (October 1984), amended LR 15:738 (September 1989), LR 20:883 (August 1994), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:826 (May 2007), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs and Criminal Investigations Division, LR 46:1544 (November 2020).

§1103. Authorization

A. Pursuant to the specific authorization provided for in Section 2074.B(1) of the Louisiana Water Control Law (R.S. 30:2071-2078) and in conformity with Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act (P.L. 92-500 as amended) and 48 FR 51405, November 8, 1983, the state of Louisiana has established these surface water quality standards to prohibit, control, or abate water pollution in state waters.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 10:745 (October 1984), amended LR 15:738 (September 1989).

§1105. Definitions

1Q10 Flow—the minimum 1-day average stream flow with a recurrence level of once every 10 years.

30Q10 Flow—the minimum 30-day average stream flow with a recurrence level of once every 10 years.

Acute Toxicity—any lethal or deleterious effect on representative sensitive organisms that results from a single dose or exposure of a chemical or mixture of chemicals within a short period of time, usually less than 96 hours.

Administrative Authority—the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Quality, or his designee or the appropriate assistant secretary or his designee.

Ambient Toxicity—the effect measured by a toxicity test on a sample collected from a water body.

Artificial Heat—heat derived from unnatural sources, such as power plants and other industrial cooling processes.

Background Condition—a concentration of a substance in a particular environment that is indicative of minimal influence by human (anthropogenic) sources.

Biological and Aquatic Community Integrity—the condition of the aquatic community inhabiting a specified habitat as measured by community structure and function.

Bottomland Hardwood Swamps—those areas inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of negligible to very low salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal conditions do support, bottomland hardwood vegetation. These ecosystems are commonly found wherever streams or rivers occasionally cause flooding beyond their channel confines. They are deciduous forested wetlands, made up of different species of gum (*Nyssa* spp.), oak (*Quercus* spp.), dwarf palmetto (*Sabal minor*), and bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), and other species. These swamps cannot tolerate continuous flooding; typically areas are flooded two to six months per year.

Brackish Marshes—those areas inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of moderate salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, brackish emergent vegetation. Typical vegetation includes bulltongue (*Sagittaria* spp.), wild millet (*Echinochloa walteri*), bullwhip (*Scirpus californicus*), sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*), wiregrass (*Spartina patens*), three-cornered grass (*Scirpus olneyi*), and widgeongrass (*Ruppia maritima*). *Brackish marshes* are also characterized by interstitial water salinity that normally ranges between 3 and 15 parts per thousand.

Brackish Water—surface water (creeks, bayous, rivers, lakes, estuaries) having an average salinity of 2 parts per thousand or greater and less than 10 parts per thousand; does not apply to wetland interstitial salinity regime.

Chronic Toxicity—toxicity that, after long-term exposure, exerts sublethal negative effects on, or is lethal to representative, sensitive organisms.

Clean Techniques—an integrated system of sample collection and laboratory analytical procedures designed to detect concentrations of trace metals below criteria levels and eliminate or minimize inadvertent sample contamination that can occur during traditional sampling practices.

Cypress-Tupelo Swamps—those areas inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of negligible to very low salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, cypress-tupelo vegetation. Typical vegetation includes water tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica* var. *aquatica*), bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), and common wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*). *Cypress-tupelo swamps* can tolerate continuously flooded conditions and are divided into two subtypes: continuously flooded and seasonally flooded. Continuously flooded swamps are those areas that have standing water present all year round. They range from forests with a closed canopy to open canopy conditions with understory freshwater emergent wetland vegetation. Seasonally flooded swamps are those areas that are typically flooded for more than six months per year. They typically have a closed canopy that limits understory vegetation.

Degradation—a lowering of water quality, as demonstrated by data analysis, water quality models, or other scientifically defensible method.

Designated Use—a use of the waters of the state as established by the water quality standards provided in LAC 33:IX.1111. These uses include, but are not limited to, primary and secondary contact recreation, fish and wildlife propagation, drinking water supply, oyster propagation, agriculture, and outstanding natural resource waters.

Diffuser—a device or defined technology that provides for the rapid and efficient mixing of wastewater effluents with the receiving water so that toxic conditions and other impacts in the vicinity of the discharge are minimized.

Dissolved Oxygen—the amount of oxygen dissolved in water, commonly expressed as a concentration in terms of milligrams per liter (mg/L).

Drinking Water Supply—a surface or underground raw water source which, after conventional treatment, will provide safe, clear, potable, and aesthetically pleasing water for uses which include, but are not limited to, human consumption, food processing and cooking, and inclusion as a liquid ingredient in foods and beverages.

Ecoregion—a relatively homogeneous area of similar ecological characteristics such as climate, land surface form, soils, potential natural vegetation, land use, hydrology, and other ecologically relevant variables.

Effluent—wastewater discharged to the waters of the state.

Effluent Limitation—any applicable state or federal qualitative or quantitative limitation that imposes any restriction or prohibition on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants discharged into the waters of the state.

Enterococci—a group of fecal bacteria used as an indicator of fecal contamination and predictor of human illness.

Estuary—an area where freshwater systems and saltwater systems interact. Such areas can extend from coastal areas into inland rivers and streams as far as the limit of tidal influence or as far as the saltwater wedge reaches. Estuarine salinities are variable and influenced by physical (i.e., tide, sedimentation, precipitation), chemical (i.e., variable salinities), and biological (i.e., vegetation, faunal populations) factors.

Excepted Use—a water body classification reflecting natural conditions and/or physical limitations that preclude the water body from meeting its designated use(s). Such classifications include, but are not limited to, man-made waters, naturally dystrophic waters, and intermittent streams.

Existing Use—those uses actually attained in the water body on or after November 28, 1975. They may or may not be designated uses.

Fecal Coliform—a gram negative, non-spore-forming, rod-shaped bacteria found in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals.

Forested Wetlands—a category of wetlands that includes *bottomland hardwood swamps*, *cypress-tupelo swamps*, and oligotrophic seasonally flooded pine forests as defined in this Section.

Fresh Warmwater Biota—aquatic life species whose populations typically inhabit waters with warm temperatures (seasonal averages above 20°C, 68°F) and low salinities (less than two parts per thousand), including, but not limited to, black bass; freshwater sunfish; freshwater catfish; and characteristic freshwater aquatic invertebrates and wildlife.

Fresh Water—surface water (creeks, bayous, rivers, lakes) having an average salinity of less than 2 parts per thousand; does not apply to wetland interstitial salinity regime.

Freshwater Emergent Wetlands (including *freshwater marshes*)—those areas inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of negligible to very low salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, freshwater emergent vegetation. Typical vegetation includes cattail (*Typha angustifolia*), bulltongue (*Sagittaria* spp.), maiden cane (*Panicum hemitomon*), water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*), alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), and pennywort (*Hydrocotyle* spp.). *Freshwater emergent wetlands* also are characterized by interstitial water salinity that is normally less than 2 parts per thousand. There are two subtypes of *freshwater emergent wetlands*: floating and attached. Floating wetlands are those areas where the wetland surface substrate is detached and is floating above the underlying deltaic plain (also called "buoyant" and "flotant"). Attached wetlands are those areas where the vegetation is attached to the wetland surface and is contiguous with the underlying wetland substrate and can be submerged or emergent.

g/L—grams per liter.

Harmonic Mean Flow—a statistical value used to calculate permit limits where 7Q10 flow is not appropriate. This calculation is intended for positive numbers and non-zero values, thereby, precluding the use of negative flow values. The formula is as follows:

$$\frac{1}{H} \equiv \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_n \frac{1}{x_i}$$

where:

- H = harmonic mean
- n = number of samples
- x = actual samples.

Highest Attainable Use—the modified aquatic life, wildlife, or recreation use that is both closest to the uses specified in section 101(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act and attainable, based on the evaluation of the factor(s) in LAC 33:IX.1109.B.3 that preclude(s) attainment of the use and any other information or analyses that were used to evaluate attainability. There is no required highest attainable use where the state demonstrates the relevant use specified in section 101(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act and subcategories of such a use are not attainable.

Intermittent Streams—streams that provide water flow continuously during some seasons of the year but little or no flow during the drier times of the year.

LC50— the numeric limit or concentration of a test material that is lethal to 50 percent of the exposed aquatic organisms within a specified period of time.

Man-Made Water Body—a body of water that has been anthropogenically created or altered and is used primarily for drainage, conveyance, or retention of water for purposes of irrigation, transportation, sanitation, flood relief, water diversion, or natural resource extraction. The physical and hydrological characteristics of man-made water bodies are not conducive to the establishment of a balanced population of aquatic biota or to the full support of recreational activities.

Marine Water—of, relating to, or found in surface waters with average salinities greater than or equal to 10 parts per thousand; does not apply to wetland interstitial salinity regime.

µg/L—micrograms per liter.

mg/L—milligrams per liter.

Naturally Dystrophic Waters—waters which are stained with organic material and which are low in dissolved oxygen because of natural conditions.

ng/L—nanograms per liter.

Non-101(a)(2) Use—any use unrelated to the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, wildlife or recreation in or on the water.

Non-Forested Wetlands—a category of wetlands that includes *freshwater emergent wetlands*, *brackish marshes*, and *salt (saline) marshes* as defined in this Section.

Nonpoint Source—a diffuse source of water pollution that does not discharge through a point source, but instead, flows freely across exposed natural or man-made surfaces such as agricultural or urban runoff and runoff from construction, mining, or silviculture activities that are not regulated as point sources.

Oligotrophic Seasonally Flooded Pine Forests—palustrine, seasonally saturated pine communities on hydric soils that may become quite dry for part of the year and generally occur in flat or nearly flat areas not associated with a river or stream system. They are usually dominated by loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*). These pine forests are seasonally flooded and receive very low nutrient inputs. Because of their oligotrophic nature, these forests are characterized by unique understory vegetation communities that may include insectivorous plants.

Person—any individual, municipality, public or private corporation, partnership, firm, the United States Government and any agent or subdivision thereof, or any other juridical person, which shall include, but not be limited to, trusts, joint stock companies, associations, the state of Louisiana, political subdivisions of the state, commissions, and interstate bodies.

Point Source—a discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

Pollutant Minimization Program—a structured set of activities to improve processes and pollutant controls that will prevent and reduce pollutant loadings in the context of LAC 33:IX.1109.E.

Practicable—technologically possible, economically viable, and able to be put into practice, in the context of LAC 33:IX.1109.A.2.b.

Primary Contact Recreation—any recreational or other water contact use involving prolonged or regular full-body contact with the water and in which the probability of ingesting appreciable amounts of water is considerable. Examples of this type of water use include swimming, skiing, and diving.

Process Heat—heat derived from unnatural sources such as power plants and other industrial cooling processes.

Receiving Waters—the waters of the state into which an effluent is, or may be, discharged.

Salt (Saline) Marshes—those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of salinity characteristic of nearshore Gulf of America ambient water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, saline emergent vegetation. Typical vegetation includes oystergrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), glasswort (*Salicornia* spp.), black rush (*Juncus roemerianus*), saltwort (*Batis maritima*), black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*), and saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*). *Salt marshes* are also characterized by interstitial water salinity that normally exceeds 16 parts per thousand.

Secondary Contact Recreation—any recreational or other water contact use in which body contact with the water is either incidental or accidental and the probability of ingesting appreciable amounts of water is minimal. Examples of this type of water use include fishing, wading, and boating.

Surface Water—all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, impounding reservoirs, wetlands, swamps, marshes, water sources, drainage systems, and other surface waters, natural or artificial, public or private, within the state or under its jurisdiction that are not a part of a treatment system allowed by state law, regulation, or permit.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)—the amount of solid material dissolved in water, commonly expressed as a concentration in terms of mg/L.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)—the amount of solid material suspended in water, commonly expressed as a concentration in terms of mg/L.

Toxic Substances—elements, compounds, or mixtures that at sufficient exposure levels induce deleterious acute or chronic physiological effects on an organism.

Use Attainability Analysis (UAA)—a structured scientific assessment of the factors (chemical, physical, biological, and economic) affecting the attainment of designated water uses in a water body. Recommendations for the revision of the water quality standards may be based upon a use attainability analysis.

Wastewater—liquid waste resulting from commercial, municipal, private, or industrial processes. Wastewater includes, but is not limited to, cooling and condensing waters, sanitary sewage, industrial waste, and contaminated rainwater runoff.

Water Body Exception Classification—a water body classification indicating natural conditions and/or physical limitations that preclude the water body from meeting water quality criteria. Classifications include, but are not limited to, man-made water bodies, naturally dystrophic waters, and intermittent streams.

Water Pollution—the introduction into the waters of the state by any means, including dredge-and-fill operations, of any substance in a concentration that tends to degrade the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of such waters, including, but not limited to, the discharge of brine from salt domes that are located on the coastline of Louisiana and the Gulf of America into any waters off said coastline and extending there from 3 miles into the Gulf of America.

Water Quality Standard—an established set of provisions consisting of antidegradation requirements (policy and/or procedures), designated uses, and water quality criteria (narrative or numeric) to protect the designated uses and general policies included at the state's discretion, in order to meet the objectives in section 101(a) of the Clean Water Act.

Water Quality Standards Variance (WQS Variance)—a time-limited designated use and criterion for a specific pollutant(s) or water quality parameter(s) that reflect the highest attainable condition during the term of the water quality standards variance.

Waters of the State (or State Waters)—all surface and underground waters and watercourses within the state of Louisiana, whether natural or man-made, including but not limited to, all rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, and groundwaters, within the confines of the state, and all bordering waters extending three miles into the Gulf of America.

Wetlands—those areas that have one or more of the following attributes: support hydrophytic (water tolerant) vegetation during most of the year; contain predominately undrained hydric (water saturated) soils; and/or are periodically inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater.

Whole Effluent Toxicity—the total toxic effect of an effluent measured directly with a toxicity test.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 10:745 (October 1984), amended LR 15:738 (September 1989), LR 17:264 (March 1991), LR 20:883 (August 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:2401 (December 1999), LR 26:2545 (November 2000), LR 29:557 (April 2003), LR 30:1473 (July 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:456 (March 2007), LR 33:827 (May 2007), LR 35:445 (March 2009), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Division, LR 40:2243 (November 2014), LR 42:736 (May 2016), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs and Criminal Investigations Divisions, LR 46:1545 (November 2020), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 50:1638 (November 2024).

§1107. Enforcement

A. The standards provided in this Chapter are official regulations of the state, and any person who discharges pollutants into the waters of the state in such quantities as to cause these standards to be violated shall be subject to the enforcement procedures of the state as specified in R.S. 30:2025.

B. Since aquatic systems receive organic and inorganic materials from natural and man-made sources and receive physical inputs from natural and man-made sources, due allowances will be made for situations where low dissolved oxygen concentrations or other water quality conditions attributable to natural sources are at variance with the standards. To allow for such situations, the numeric criteria will not be applied below the 7Q10 or other appropriate critical flow as defined in LAC 33:IX.1115.C.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 10:745 (October 1984), amended LR 15:738 (September 1989), LR 20:883 (August 1994), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs and Criminal Investigations Divisions, LR 46:1546 (November 2020).

§1109. Policy

Water quality standards policies concerned with the protection and enhancement of water quality in the state are discussed in this Section. Policy statements on antidegradation, water use, water body exception classification, compliance schedules, variances, short-term activity authorization, errors, severability, revisions to standards, and sample collection and analytical procedures are described.

A. Antidegradation Policy

1. The existing instream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses shall be maintained and protected.

2. Where the water quality exceeds levels necessary to support the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water, that water quality shall be maintained and protected unless the state finds, after full satisfaction of the intergovernmental coordination and public participation provisions of the state's continuing planning process, that allowing lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. The state shall assure water quality adequate to fully protect existing uses with such degradation or lower water quality. The state shall assure the highest statutory and regulatory requirements shall be achieved for all new and existing point sources and all cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control.

a. Waters may be identified for the protections described in Paragraph 2 of this Subsection on a parameter-by-parameter basis or on a water body-by-water body basis. Where the state identifies waters for antidegradation protection the state shall provide an opportunity for public involvement in any decisions about whether the protections described in Paragraph 2 of this Subsection will be given to a water body, and the factors considered when making those decisions. A water body shall not be excluded from the protections described in Paragraph 2 of this Subsection solely because water quality does not exceed levels necessary to support all of the uses specified in section 101(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act.

b. Before allowing any lowering of high water quality, according to Paragraph 2 of this Subsection, the state shall find, after an analysis of alternatives, that such a lowering is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. The analysis of alternatives shall evaluate a range of practicable alternatives that would prevent or lessen the degradation associated with the proposed activity. When the analysis of alternatives identifies one or more practicable alternatives, the state shall only find that a lowering is necessary if one such alternative is selected for implementation.

3. Waste discharges shall comply with applicable state and federal laws for the attainment of water quality goals. Any new, existing, or expanded point source or nonpoint source discharging into state waters, including any land clearing which is the subject of a federal permit application, shall be required to provide the necessary level of waste treatment to protect state waters as determined by the administrative authority. Further, the highest statutory and regulatory requirements shall be achieved for all existing point sources and best management practices (BMPs) for nonpoint sources. Additionally, no degradation shall be allowed in high-quality waters designated as *outstanding natural resource waters*, as defined in LAC 33:IX.1111.A. Waters included in the Louisiana Natural and Scenic Rivers System, under the administration of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, will be considered by the department for designation as outstanding natural resource waters. Those water bodies presently designated as outstanding natural resource waters are listed in LAC 33:IX.1123. The administrative authority shall not approve any wastewater discharge or certify any activity for federal permit that would impair water quality or use of state waters, including waters in the Natural and Scenic Rivers System that are waters of the state.

4. The antidegradation policy and implementation method shall be consistent with section 316 of the Clean Water Act where a potential water quality impairment is associated with a thermal discharge.

5. An implementation plan for this antidegradation policy is provided in LAC 33:IX.1119. The state's methods for implementing the antidegradation policy shall be, at a minimum, consistent with the state's policy and with the federal regulations at 40 CFR 131.12(a). The state shall provide an opportunity for public involvement during the

development and any subsequent revisions of the implementation methods.

B. Water Use

1. It is the policy of the state of Louisiana that all state waters should be protected for recreational uses and for the preservation and propagation of desirable species of aquatic biota and indigenous species of wildlife. Use and value of water for public water supplies, agriculture, industry, and other purposes, as well as navigation, shall also be considered in setting standards. The most stringent criteria specified for each parameter shall be applicable where waters are classified for multiple uses.

2. In applying this policy, the terms *recreational uses* and *desirable species of aquatic biota* will be given common sense applications. Recreational uses will be classified as either *primary contact* or *secondary contact*. *Desirable species of aquatic biota* refers to a diverse and naturally occurring range of aquatic biota and not to species that exist in the area in question in disproportionate numbers as a result of wastewater discharges. Desirable species of fish, shellfish and other invertebrates, wildlife, and other aquatic biota will be specified as *fresh warmwater* or *marine water* species. All future designations of water uses and their associated criteria must, at a minimum, adhere to these classifications, except as provided in LAC 33:IX.1109.B.3 and C.

3. Designated uses which are not existing uses may be removed from water bodies if it is demonstrated through a use attainability analysis and the administrative authority determines that the designated use is not feasible because of one or more of the following reasons:

a. naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of the use;

b. natural, ephemeral, intermittent, or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating water conservation requirements to enable uses to be met;

c. 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;

d. 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;

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

f. controls more stringent than those required by Sections 301(b) and 306 of the Clean Water Act would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact.

4. The department shall ensure that the water quality standards provide for the attainment and maintenance of the water quality standards of the downstream waters when designating water body uses and the appropriate criteria for those uses.

5. A subcategory of a use may be adopted and the appropriate criteria set to reflect the varying needs of such a subcategory of a use.

C. Water Body Exception Classification. Some water bodies may qualify for a water body exception classification. This classification will be made on a case-by-case basis. Whenever data indicate that a water body exception classification is warranted, the department will recommend the exception to the administrative authority for approval. In all cases where exceptions are proposed, the concurrence of EPA must be obtained and the opportunity for public participation must be provided during the exceptions review process. The general criteria of these standards shall apply to all water bodies classified as a water body exception except where a particular water body is specifically exempted. A use attainability analysis shall be conducted to justify a water body exception classification if an accompanying downgrade of a 101(a)(2) use and application of less stringent criteria is being proposed. Exceptions are allowed for the following three classifications of water bodies.

1. Intermittent Streams

a. Only those streams which have seasonal no-flow conditions or water levels that preclude primary contact recreation and the propagation of desirable species of fish and wildlife will be considered for classification as intermittent. The general criteria of these standards shall apply to all water bodies classified as intermittent streams except where a particular stream is specifically exempted.

b. An intermittent stream is defined as a water body in which natural conditions of flow, width, and depth preclude primary contact recreational water uses and the propagation of a balanced population of aquatic biota. Because of one or more of these conditions, such streams provide only an ephemeral, aquatic habitat which is not conducive to the establishment of a balanced population of aquatic biota or to recreational activities. This definition does not include those water bodies that contain enduring pools which support recreational uses and desirable species of aquatic biota, or water bodies which are subject to tidal effects and may contain standing water with no flow during periods of slack tide.

c. For a stream to be considered for classification as intermittent, the stream must lack sufficient drainage area to maintain a perennial flow. The no-flow condition must be natural and not a result of human activities. The no-flow condition of intermittent streams is generally characterized by dry stream reaches and shallow isolated pools during summer dry weather conditions; however, the water body may exhibit flow or contain deeper pools for short periods after rainfall.

d. No stream may be classified as intermittent without the approval of both the administrative authority and the EPA. A use attainability analysis may be conducted to gather additional water body characterization data necessary to justify an intermittent stream classification. If such a classification is justified, seasonal uses and criteria may be established.

e. A wastewater discharge may be proposed into an approved, designated intermittent stream only if the discharge will not by itself or in conjunction with other discharges cause impairment of the applicable designated uses nor cause exceedance of any applicable general and site-specific criteria in the receiving water body, as determined in the exception approval process, nor cause exceedance of any applicable general and site-specific criteria in LAC 33:IX.1113 and 1123 in any water body which receives water from the intermittent stream.

2. Man-Made Water Bodies

a. A man-made water body is defined as a ditch, canal or channelized stream created specifically and used primarily for drainage or conveyance of water. Some natural streams have been channelized to such an extent that conveyance of water is the principal use, usually precluding reasonable primary contact recreation and balanced fish and wildlife propagation. Such natural, channelized streams may be considered for classification as man-made water bodies. The general criteria provided in LAC 33:IX.1113.B shall apply to all water bodies classified as man-made water bodies except where a particular water body is specifically exempted.

b. For a water body to be considered for this excepted water use classification, its principal use must be drainage or conveyance of water. In addition, the water body must not be used as a source of public water supply. Some man-made water bodies that produce new aquatic habitat and subsequently are populated by desirable aquatic species and/or that have some water contact recreational use may, on a case-by-case basis, be considered under this policy. However, the physical characteristics of man-made water bodies that may fall under this exception are not conducive to the establishment of a balanced population of aquatic biota or to the full support of recreational activities.

c. No stream may be classified as man-made without the approval of both the administrative authority and the EPA. A use attainability analysis may be conducted to gather data to justify a man-made water body classification. If the man-made classification is justified, revised water quality criteria and uses, if applicable, will be established.

d. A wastewater discharge may be proposed into an approved, designated man-made water body only if the discharge will not by itself or in conjunction with other discharges cause impairment of the applicable designated uses nor cause exceedance of any applicable general and site-specific criteria in the receiving water body, as determined in the exception approval process, nor cause exceedance of any applicable general and site-specific criteria in LAC 33:IX.1113 and 1123 in any water body which receives water from the man-made water body.

3. Naturally Dystrophic Waters

a. Naturally dystrophic waters include waters that receive large amounts of natural organic material largely of terrestrial plant origin, are commonly stained by the decomposition of such organic material, and are low in dissolved oxygen because of natural conditions. Only those

water bodies primarily affected by nonanthropogenic sources of oxygen-demanding substances or naturally occurring cycles of oxygen depletion will be considered for classification as naturally dystrophic waters. These water bodies typically include or are surrounded by wetlands (e.g., bottomland hardwood forests, freshwater swamps and marshes, or intermediate, brackish, or saline marshes) and have sluggish, low-gradient flows most of the year. Naturally dystrophic water bodies, though seasonally deficient in dissolved oxygen, may fully support fish and wildlife propagation and other water uses. Low dissolved oxygen concentrations (less than 5 mg/L) may occur seasonally during the warmer months of the year in naturally dystrophic water bodies.

b. No water body may be classified as naturally dystrophic without the approval of both the administrative authority and the EPA. A use attainability analysis may be conducted to gather data to document the characteristics of a naturally dystrophic water body. A use attainability analysis must be conducted to support the modification of dissolved oxygen criteria and/or the seasonality of dissolved oxygen criteria in naturally dystrophic waters. Applicable general and numeric criteria not specifically exempt shall remain applicable to waters classified as naturally dystrophic.

c. A wastewater discharge to an approved naturally dystrophic water body may be proposed only if the discharge will not by itself or in conjunction with other discharges, cause impairment of the applicable designated uses, nor cause exceedance of any applicable general and site-specific criteria in the receiving water body, as determined in the exception approval process, nor cause exceedance of any applicable general and site-specific criteria in LAC 33:IX.1113 and 1123 in any water body that receives water from the naturally dystrophic water body.

d. A wastewater discharge may be proposed for an approved, designated naturally dystrophic water body in a wetland only if the discharge will not by itself, or in conjunction with other discharges, cause inundation of the receiving area such that regeneration of characteristic vegetative species would be significantly reduced, will not significantly modify species composition of the receiving area, and will not increase biological succession of the receiving area above naturally occurring levels. Natural background conditions and proposed significant changes will be determined through use attainability analyses prior to the addition of any discharge.

D. Compliance Schedules in LPDES Permits. Upon permit issuance, modification, or renewal, compliance schedules may be incorporated into a permit to allow a permittee adequate time to make treatment facility modifications necessary to comply with water quality-based permit limitations determined to be necessary to implement new or revised water quality standards. Compliance shall be achieved at the earliest practicable time. The department will establish interim conditions which may consist of, but are not limited to, compliance schedules, monitoring requirements, temporary limits, and milestone dates so as to measure progress toward final project completion (e.g., design completion, construction start, construction completion, date of compliance).

E. Water Quality Standards (WQS) Variances

1. The state may adopt a *WQS variance*, as defined in Section 1105 of this Chapter. The WQS variance is subject to the provisions of this Subsection and public participation requirements at 40 CFR 131.20(b). A WQS variance shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 131.14 and is a water quality standard subject to EPA review and approval or disapproval under section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act.

a. Applicability

i. A WQS variance may be adopted for a permittee(s) or water body/water body segment(s), but only applies to the permittee(s) or water body/water body segment(s) specified in the WQS variance.

ii. When adopting a WQS variance the underlying designated use and criterion addressed by the WQS variance shall be retained, unless a revision to the underlying designated use and criterion is adopted by the department and approved by EPA consistent with federal regulations. All other applicable standards not specifically addressed by the WQS variance remain applicable.

iii. Once the WQS variance is adopted by the state and approved by EPA, it shall be the applicable standard for purposes of the Clean Water Act under 40 CFR 131.21(d)–(e), for the following limited purposes of developing LPDES permit limits and requirements under federal regulations, where appropriate, consistent with Clause E.1.a.i of this Subsection.

iv. A WQS variance will not be adopted if the designated use and criterion addressed by the WQS variance can be achieved by implementing technology-based effluent limits required under sections 301(b) and 306 of the Clean Water Act.

b. Requirements for Submission to EPA. The following information shall be included in the WQS variance submitted to EPA when granting a variance request for a permittee(s), or water body/water body segment(s).

i. Identify the pollutant(s) or water quality parameter(s) and the water body/water body segment(s) to which the WQS variance applies. A discharger(s)-specific WQS variance shall also identify the permittee(s) subject to the WQS variance.

ii. Provide the requirements that apply throughout the term of the WQS variance. The requirements shall represent the highest attainable condition of the water body or water body segment applicable throughout the term of the WQS variance based on the required supporting documentation. The requirements shall not result in any lowering of the currently attained ambient water quality, unless a WQS variance is necessary for restoration activities, consistent with LAC 33:IX.1109.E.1.c.i.(a).(ii). The state shall specify the highest attainable condition of the water body or water body segment as a quantifiable expression that is one of the following:

(a). for a discharger(s)-specific WQS variance:

(i). the highest attainable interim criterion;

(ii). the interim effluent condition that reflects the greatest pollutant reduction achievable; or

(iii). if no additional feasible pollutant control technology can be identified, the interim criterion or interim effluent condition that reflects the greatest pollutant reduction achievable with the pollutant control technologies installed at the time the state adopts the WQS variance, and the adoption and implementation of a pollutant minimization program, as defined in Section 1105 of this Chapter:

(b). for a WQS variance applicable to a water body or water body segment:

(i). the highest attainable interim use and interim criterion; or

(ii). if no additional feasible pollutant control technology can be identified, the interim use and interim criterion that reflect the greatest pollutant reduction achievable with the pollutant control technologies installed at the time the state adopts the WQS variance, and the adoption and implementation of a pollutant minimization program.

iii. Provide a statement that the requirements of the WQS variance are either the highest attainable condition identified at the time of the adoption of the WQS variance, or the highest attainable condition later identified during any reevaluation consistent with Clause E.1.b.v of this Subsection, whichever is more stringent.

iv. State the term of the WQS variance, expressed as an interval of time from the date of EPA approval or a specific date. The term of the WQS variance shall only be as long as necessary to achieve the highest attainable condition and consistent with the demonstration provided in Subparagraph E.1.c of this Subsection. The state may adopt a subsequent WQS variance consistent with this Subsection.

v. For a WQS variance with a term greater than five years, specify a frequency to reevaluate the highest attainable condition using all existing and readily available information and stipulate a provision how the state intends to obtain public input on the reevaluation. Such reevaluations shall occur no less frequently than every five years after EPA approval of the WQS variance and the results of such reevaluation shall be submitted to EPA within 30 days of completion of the reevaluation.

vi. A provision of the WQS variance shall stipulate the WQS variance will no longer be the applicable water quality standard for purposes of the Clean Water Act if the state does not conduct a reevaluation consistent with the frequency specified in the WQS variance or the results are not submitted to EPA as required by Clause E.1.b.v of this Subsection until the state conducts the reevaluation and submits the results to EPA.

c. The supporting documentation submitted to EPA shall include the following.

i. Documentation that shall demonstrate the need for a WQS variance.

(a). For a WQS variance to a Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) use or a subcategory of such a use, the state shall demonstrate that attaining the designated use and

criterion is not feasible throughout the term of the WQS variance because:

(i). one of the factors listed in Clause B.3 of this Section is met; or

(ii). actions necessary to facilitate lake, wetland, or stream restoration through dam removal or other significant reconfiguration activities preclude attainment of the designated use and criterion while the actions are being implemented.

(b). For a WQS variance to a non-Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) use, the state shall submit documentation justifying how its consideration of the use and value of the water for those uses listed in 40 CFR 131.10(a) appropriately supports the WQS variance and term. A demonstration consistent with Subclause E.1.c.i.(a) of this Subsection may be used to satisfy this requirement.

ii. Documentation that shall demonstrate that the term of the WQS variance is only as long as necessary to achieve the highest attainable condition. Such documentation shall justify the term of the WQS variance by describing the pollutant control activities to achieve the highest attainable condition, including those activities identified through a pollutant minimization program, which serve as milestones for the WQS variance.

iii. In addition to Clause E.1.c.i and ii of this Subsection, for a WQS variance that applies to a water body or water body segment:

(a). Identify and document any cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source controls related to the pollutant(s) or water quality parameter(s) and water body or water body segment(s) specified in the WQS variance that could be implemented to make progress towards attaining the underlying designated use and criterion (The state shall provide public notice and comment for any such documentation).

(b). Any subsequent WQS variance for a water body or water body segment shall include documentation of whether and to what extent best management practices for nonpoint source controls were implemented to address the pollutant(s) or water quality parameter(s) subject to the WQS variance and the water quality progress achieved.

d. Implementation of a WQS variance in an LPDES permit. A WQS variance serves as the applicable water quality standard for implementation of LPDES permitting requirements pursuant to LAC 33:IX.2707.D for the term of the WQS variance. Any limitations and requirements necessary to implement the WQS variance shall be included as enforceable conditions of the LPDES permit for the permittee(s) subject to the WQS variance.

F. Short-Term Activity Authorization. The administrative authority may exempt from water quality standards certain short-term activities that the state determines are necessary to accommodate activities, emergencies, or to protect the public health and welfare. Such activities shall not cause long-term or permanent impact on designated water uses. These activities may include, but are not limited to, mosquito abatement projects, algae and weed control projects, and fish

eradication projects. No short-term activity authorization shall supersede any applicable state or federal law or regulation including permitting process or the terms or conditions of any permit.

G. Errors. Errors resulting from inadequate or erroneous data and human or clerical errors will be subject to correction by the state, and the discovery of such errors does not render the remaining or unaffected standards invalid.

H. Severability. If any provisions of these standards or the application of any provision of these standards to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances and the remainder of the standards shall not be affected thereby.

I. Water Quality Standards Revision Process

1. It is the position of the state of Louisiana that the standards contained herein are those that are reasonable on the basis of the actual or potential quality of the state's waters, present and future water uses, and the best practicable wastewater treatment under any conditions. However, standards are not fixed for all time, but are subject to future revision. The nature of future revisions of these standards will be strongly influenced by many factors. Among these are the following.

a. As a downstream or bordering state in all cases involving interstate streams, Louisiana's standards will be affected by the quality of water received from its upstream and neighboring states.

b. Because it is the state farthest downstream, Louisiana's water quality will be affected by mean low flows when interstate rivers and tributaries become subject to flow regulation and diversion projects.

c. Changes in technology or natural conditions, or the availability of new data, may require a revision of numeric criteria at any time. Such revisions, however, will be accomplished only after proper consideration of designated water uses. Any proposed revision will be consistent with state and federal regulations.

d. Advances in scientific knowledge concerning the toxicity, cancer potency, metabolism, or exposure pathways of toxic pollutants that affect the assumptions on which existing criteria are based may necessitate a revision of numeric criteria at any time. Such revisions, however, will be accomplished only after proper consideration of designated water uses. Any proposed revision will be consistent with state and federal regulations.

2. The state shall hold public hearings at least once every three years to review applicable water quality standards and, as appropriate, modify and adopt standards. The revised standards will be reviewed in accordance with the state Administrative Procedure Act (R.S. 49:950 et seq.) and appropriate EPA procedures.

J. Sample Collection and Analytical Procedures. Procedures for collecting and analyzing samples to be used to determine whether the standards have been attained shall be subject to the following requirements as well as those specified in the department's Quality Assurance (QA) Plan for water monitoring and analysis.

1. Samples will be obtained at a depth or depths representative of the average water quality at the sampling station in question.

2. Samples will be collected from sampling locations as necessary to assess attainment of standards.

3. Collection and preservation of samples will be in accordance with accepted practices as specified in the department's QA Plan.

4. Numeric values of the various parameters will typically be determined by analytical procedures as specified in the QA Plan.

K. Wetlands

1. Wetlands, as defined in LAC 33:IX.1105, are a valuable resource to the state of Louisiana. Because of the state's natural low elevations, extensive riverine and riparian environments, and the presence of the Mississippi River delta, Louisiana has a large and diverse amount of wetland habitat. Specific values of Louisiana wetlands include commercial, recreational, and cultural uses. In addition, Louisiana wetlands provide important biological and physiochemical functions that include, but are not limited to, buffering against hurricanes and storms, holding excess floodwaters during high rainfall or high tides, recharging groundwater aquifers used for drinking water and irrigation, and improving water quality by filtering pollutants and taking up nutrients.

2. There are two basic types of Louisiana wetlands: forested wetlands and non-forested, or marsh, wetlands. Forested wetlands include bottomland hardwood swamps, continuously flooded cypress-tupelo swamps, seasonally flooded cypress-tupelo swamps, and oligotrophic seasonally flooded pine forests. Non-forested or marsh wetlands include floating freshwater emergent wetlands, attached freshwater emergent wetlands, brackish marshes, and salt (saline) marshes. Each of these wetland types are defined in LAC 33:IX.1105.

3. Wetlands approved by the administrative authority for wastewater assimilation projects pursuant to the Water Quality Management Plan, Volume 3, Section 10, Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards, are assigned the following designated uses: secondary contact recreation and fish and wildlife propagation.

4. Applicable Criteria. Wetlands provide several values and functions that necessitate water quality criteria protective primarily of vegetative productivity. Additionally, wetlands can periodically become anoxic or anaerobic, or lack water altogether. Therefore, the following criteria are applicable to wetlands approved by the administrative authority for wastewater assimilation projects pursuant to the Water Quality Management Plan, Volume 3, Section 10, Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards.

a. A numeric dissolved oxygen criterion is not necessary to protect the beneficial use of fish and wildlife propagation.

b. The general criteria found in LAC 33:IX.1113.B, except for LAC 33:IX.1113.B.3 and 9, apply.

c. Numeric criteria found in LAC 33:IX.1113.C.4, 5.b, and 6 apply.

d. The biological criteria found in LAC 33:IX.1113.B.12.b apply.

e. Additional or site-specific criteria may be necessary to protect other existing or beneficial uses identified by the administrative authority. The following site-specific criteria have been approved by the administrative authority for wastewater assimilation projects.

i. Luling Wetland, South Slough Wetland, Chinchuba Swamp Wetland, East Tchefuncte Marsh Wetland, Cypress Island Coulee Wetland, and Cote Gelee Wetland - Designated Naturally Dystrophic Waters Segment. The following criteria are applicable: no more than 20 percent reduction in the total above-ground wetland productivity, as measured by tree, shrub, and/or marsh grass productivity.

ii. Poydras-Verret Marsh Wetland - Designated Naturally Dystrophic Waters Segment. The following criteria are applicable:

(a). no more than 50 percent reduction in the wetlands faunal assemblage total abundance, total abundance of dominant species, or the species richness of fish and macroinvertebrates, minimum of five replicate samples per site; $p = 0.05$; and/or

(b). no more than 20 percent reduction in the total above-ground wetland productivity as measured by tree, shrub, and/or marsh grass productivity.

iii. Breaux Bridge Swamp and Thibodaux Swamp - Designated Naturally Dystrophic Waters Segment. The following criteria are applicable:

(a). no more than 20 percent decrease in naturally occurring litter fall or stem growth;

(b). no significant decrease in the dominance index or stem density of bald cypress; and/or

(c). no significant decrease in faunal species diversity and no more than a 20 percent decrease in biomass.

iv. Bayou Ramos Swamp Wetland - Designated Naturally Dystrophic Waters Segment. The following criteria are applicable:

(a). no more than 20 percent decrease in naturally occurring litter fall or stem growth;

(b). no significant decrease in the dominance index or stem density of bald cypress; and/or

(c). no significant decrease in faunal species diversity and no more than a 20 percent decrease in abundance.

5. A wastewater discharge may be proposed for a wetland of any defined type only if the discharge will not cause impairment of the wetland or exceedance of applicable general or site-specific criteria.

6. Discharges to wetlands approved by the administrative authority for wastewater assimilation projects will only be permitted following procedures pursuant to the Water Quality Management Plan, Volume 3, Section 10,

Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 10:745 (October 1984), amended LR 15:738 (September 1989), LR 17:264 (March 1991), LR 17:966 (October 1991), LR 20:883 (August 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2546 (November 2000), LR 29:557 (April 2003), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:457 (March 2007), LR 33:828 (May 2007), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Division, LR 40:2243 (November 2014), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs and Criminal Investigations Division, LR 46:1546 (November 2020), LR 49:1552 (September 2023).

§1111. Water Use Designations

A. There are seven water uses designated for surface waters in Louisiana: agriculture, drinking water supply, fish and wildlife propagation, outstanding natural resource waters, oyster propagation, primary contact recreation, and secondary contact recreation. Designated uses assigned to a subsegment apply to all water bodies (listed water body and tributaries/distributaries of the listed water body) contained in that subsegment unless unique chemical, physical, and/or biological conditions preclude such uses. However, the designated uses of drinking water supply, outstanding natural resource waters, and/or oyster propagation apply only to the water bodies specifically so designated in LAC 33:IX.1123, Table 3, and not to any tributaries or distributaries to such water bodies. The water use designations are defined as follows.

Agriculture—the use of water for crop spraying, irrigation, livestock watering, poultry operations, and other farm purposes not related to human consumption.

Drinking Water Supply—the use of water for human consumption and general household use. Surface waters designated as drinking water supplies are specifically so designated in LAC 33:IX.1123, Table 3; this designation does not apply to their tributaries or distributaries unless so specified.

Fish and Wildlife Propagation—the use of water for aquatic habitat, food, resting, reproduction, cover, and/or travel corridors for any indigenous wildlife and aquatic life species associated with the aquatic environment. This use also includes the maintenance of water quality at a level that prevents damage to indigenous wildlife and aquatic life species associated with the aquatic environment and contamination of aquatic biota consumed by humans. The use subcategory of *limited aquatic life and wildlife* recognizes the natural variability of aquatic habitats, community requirements, and local environmental conditions. *Limited aquatic life and wildlife* use may be designated for water bodies having habitat that is uniform in structure and morphology, with most of the regionally expected aquatic species absent, low species diversity and richness, and/or a severely imbalanced trophic structure. Aquatic life able to survive and/or propagate in such water bodies includes species tolerant of severe or variable environmental conditions. Water bodies that might qualify for the *limited*

aquatic life and wildlife use subcategory include intermittent streams, and naturally dystrophic and man-made water bodies with characteristics including, but not limited to, irreversible hydrologic modification, anthropogenically and irreversibly degraded water quality, uniform channel morphology, lack of channel structure, uniform substrate, lack of riparian structure, and similar characteristics making the available habitat for aquatic life and wildlife suboptimal.

Outstanding Natural Resource Waters—water bodies designated for preservation, protection, reclamation, or enhancement of wilderness, aesthetic qualities, and ecological regimes, such as those designated under the Louisiana Natural and Scenic Rivers System or those designated by the department as waters of ecological significance. Characteristics of *outstanding natural resource waters* include, but are not limited to, highly diverse or unique instream and/or riparian habitat, high species diversity, balanced trophic structure, unique species, or similar qualities. This use designation shall apply only to those water bodies specifically so designated in LAC 33:IX.1123, Table 3 and not to their tributaries or distributaries unless so specified.

Oyster Propagation—the use of water to maintain biological systems that support economically important species of oysters, clams, mussels, or other mollusks so that their productivity is preserved and the health of human consumers of these species is protected. This use designation shall apply only to those water bodies specifically so designated in LAC 33:IX.1123, Table 3 and not to their tributaries or distributaries unless so specified.

Primary Contact Recreation—any recreational or other water contact activity involving prolonged or regular full-body contact with the water and in which the probability of ingesting appreciable amounts of water is considerable. Examples of this type of water use include swimming, skiing, and diving.

Secondary Contact Recreation—any recreational or other water contact activity in which prolonged or regular full-body contact with the water is either incidental or accidental, and the probability of ingesting appreciable amounts of water is minimal. Examples of this type of water use include fishing, wading, and boating.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 10:745 (October 1984), amended LR 15:738 (September 1989), LR 20:883 (August 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division LR 25:2401 (December 1999), LR 26:2546 (November 2000), LR 30:1473 (July 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:828 (May 2007).

§1113. Criteria

A. Introduction

1. Water quality criteria are elements of the water quality standards that set general and numeric limitations on the permissible amounts of a substance or other characteristics of state waters. General and numeric criteria are established to promote restoration, maintenance, and protection of state waters. A criterion for a substance

represents the limits for that substance at which water quality will remain sufficient to support a designated use.

2. Water quality criteria for the waters of Louisiana are based on their present and potential uses and the existing water quality indicated by data accumulated through monitoring programs of the department and other state and federal agencies as well as universities and private sources. In some cases, available water quality and flow data are not adequate to establish criteria. Criteria in these cases are established on the basis of the best information available from water bodies that are similar in hydrology, water quality, and physical configuration.

3. General and numeric water quality criteria may be modified to take into account site-specific, local conditions. Whenever data acquired from the sources named in LAC 33:IX.1113.A.2 or other sources indicate that criteria should be modified, the department will develop and recommend revised site-specific criteria. The revised criteria will be submitted to the EPA for approval and promulgated in accordance with established procedures including, but not limited to, those in the Louisiana Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq.

B. General Criteria. Except where specifically exempted elsewhere in these standards, the general criteria shall apply at all times to the surface waters of the state, including wetlands, whether they are identified in the standards or not. General criteria specifically apply to human activities; they do not apply to naturally occurring conditions.

1. Aesthetics. The waters of the state shall be maintained in an aesthetically attractive condition and shall meet the generally accepted aesthetic qualifications. All waters shall be free from such concentrations of substances attributable to wastewater or other discharges sufficient to:

- a. settle to form objectionable deposits;
- b. float as debris, scum, oil, or other matter to form nuisances or to negatively impact the aesthetics;
- c. result in objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity;
- d. injure, be toxic, or produce demonstrated adverse physiological or behavioral responses in humans, animals, fish, shellfish, wildlife, or plants; or
- e. produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life.

2. Color. Water color shall not be increased to the extent that it will interfere with present usage or projected future use of the state's water bodies.

- a. Waters shall be free from significant increases over natural background color levels.
- b. A source of drinking water supply shall not exceed 75 color units on the platinum-cobalt scale.
- c. No increases in true or apparent color shall reduce the level of light penetration below that required by desirable indigenous species of aquatic life.

3. Floating, Suspended, and Settleable Solids. There shall be no substances present in concentrations sufficient to produce distinctly visible solids or scum, nor shall there be

any formation of long-term bottom deposits of slimes or sludge banks attributable to waste discharges from municipal, industrial, or other sources including agricultural practices, mining, dredging, and the exploration for and production of oil and natural gas. The administrative authority may exempt certain short-term activities permitted under Sections 402 or 404 and certified under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, such as maintenance dredging of navigable waterways or other short-term activities determined by the state as necessary to accommodate legitimate uses or emergencies or to protect the public health and welfare.

4. Taste and Odor. Taste- and odor- producing substances in the waters of the state shall be limited to concentrations that will not interfere with the production of potable water by conventional water treatment methods or impart unpalatable flavor to food fish, shellfish, and wildlife, or result in offensive odors arising from the waters, or otherwise interfere with the designated water uses.

5. Toxic Substances. No substances shall be present in the waters of the state or the sediments underlying said waters in quantities that alone or in combination will be toxic to human, plant, or animal life or significantly increase health risks due to exposure to the substances or consumption of contaminated fish or other aquatic life. The numeric criteria (LAC 33:IX.1113.C.6) specify allowable concentrations in water for several individual toxic substances to provide protection from the toxic effects of these substances. Requirements for the protection from the toxic effects of other toxic substances not included in the numeric criteria and required under the general criteria are described in LAC 33:IX.1121.

6. Oil and Grease. Free or floating oil or grease shall not be present in quantities large enough to interfere with the designated water uses, nor shall emulsified oils be present in quantities large enough to interfere with the designated uses.

7. Foaming or Frothing Materials. Foaming or frothing materials of a persistent nature are not permitted.

8. Nutrients. The naturally occurring range of nitrogen-phosphorous ratios shall be maintained. This range shall not apply to designated intermittent streams. To establish the appropriate range of ratios and compensate for natural seasonal fluctuations, the administrative authority will use site-specific studies to establish limits for nutrients. Nutrient concentrations that produce aquatic growth to the extent that it creates a public nuisance or interferes with designated water uses shall not be added to any surface waters.

9. Turbidity

a. Turbidity other than that of natural origin shall not cause substantial visual contrast with the natural appearance of the waters of the state or impair any designated water use. Turbidity shall not significantly exceed background; background is defined as the natural condition of the water. Determination of background will be on a case-by-case basis.

b. As a guideline, maximum turbidity levels, expressed as nephelometric turbidity units (NTU), are established and shall apply for the following named water bodies and major aquatic habitat types of the state:

- i. Red, Mermentau, Atchafalaya, Mississippi, and Vermilion Rivers and Bayou Teche—150 NTU;
- ii. estuarine lakes, bays, bayous, and canals—50 NTU;
- iii. Amite, Pearl, (includes Wilson Slough and Bradley Slough), Ouachita, Sabine, Calcasieu, Tangipahoa, Tickfaw, and Tchefuncte rivers—50 NTU;
- iv. freshwater lakes, reservoirs, and oxbows—25 NTU;
- v. designated scenic streams and outstanding natural resource waters not specifically listed in Clauses B.9.b.i-iv of this Section—25 NTU; and
- vi. for other state waters not included in Clauses B.9.b.i-v of this Section, and in water body segments where natural background turbidity exceeds the values specified in these clauses, turbidity in NTU caused by any discharges shall be restricted to the appropriate background value plus 10 percent. This shall not apply to designated intermittent streams.

c. The administrative authority may exempt for short periods certain activities permitted under Sections 402 or 404 and certified under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, such as maintenance dredging of navigable waterways or other short-term activities that the state determines are necessary to accommodate legitimate uses or emergencies or to protect the public health and welfare.

10. Flow. The natural flow of state waters shall not be altered to such an extent that the basic character and water quality of the ecosystem are adversely affected except in situations where alterations are necessary to protect human life or property. If alterations to the natural flow are deemed necessary, all reasonable steps shall be taken to minimize the adverse impacts of such alterations. Additionally, all reasonable steps shall be taken to mitigate the adverse impacts of unavoidable alterations.

11. Radioactive Materials. Radioactive materials in the surface waters of the state designated for drinking water supply use shall not exceed levels established pursuant to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (P.L. 93-523 et seq.).

12. Biological and Aquatic Community Integrity

a. The biological and community structure and function in state waters shall be maintained, protected, and restored except where not attainable and feasible as defined in LAC 33:IX.1109. This is the ideal condition of the aquatic community inhabiting the unimpaired water bodies of a specified habitat and region as measured by community structure and function. The biological integrity will be guided by the fish and wildlife propagation use designated for that particular water body. Fish and wildlife propagation uses are defined in LAC 33:IX.1111.C. The condition of these aquatic communities shall be determined from the measures of physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of each surface water body type, according to its designated use (LAC 33:IX.1123). Reference site conditions will represent naturally attainable conditions. These sites should be the least impacted and most representative of water body types. Such reference sites or segments of water bodies shall be those observed to support the greatest variety and abundance of

aquatic life in the region as is expected to be or has been recorded during past surveys in natural settings essentially undisturbed by human impacts, development, or discharges. This condition shall be determined by consistent sampling and reliable measures of selected, indicative communities of animals (i.e., fish, invertebrates, etc.) and/or plants as established by the department and may be used in conjunction with acceptable chemical, physical, and microbial water quality measurements and records as deemed appropriate for this purpose.

b. Wetlands Approved for Wastewater Assimilation Projects Pursuant to the Water Quality Management Plan, Volume 3, Section 10, Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards. The biological integrity for wetlands approved for wastewater assimilation projects will be determined in accordance with procedures set forth in the Water Quality Management Plan, Volume 3 and in accordance with site-specific permit requirements. An LPDES permit identifies the requirements and conditions, including biological (or vegetative) criteria, that determine compliance with the permit. Upon permit issuance, the permittee will be required to conduct ongoing physical, chemical, and biological measurements to ensure the health of the wetland. Wetland biological integrity will be guided by above-ground wetland vegetative productivity with consideration given to floral diversity. Due to effluent addition, the discharge area of a wetland shall have no more than a 20 percent reduction in the rate of total above-ground wetland productivity as compared to a reference area, unless site-specific criteria are established through the permitting process, in accordance with the Water Quality Management Plan, Volume 3. Measurements may include, but are not limited to, sampling in the discharge and reference areas. The discharge area is the area of a wetland directly affected by effluent addition. For each location, the discharge area will be defined by the volume of discharge. The reference area is the wetland area that is nearby and similar to the discharge area but that is not affected by effluent addition. Above-ground productivity is a key measurement of overall ecosystem health in the wetlands of south Louisiana. Primary productivity is dependent on a number of factors, and the methods for measurement of above-ground productivity and floral diversity are found in the current Water Quality Management Plan, Volume 3, Section 10, Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards.

13. Other Substances and Characteristics. General criteria on other substances and characteristics not specified in this Subsection will be developed as needed.

C. Numeric Criteria. Numeric criteria identified in LAC 33:IX.1123, Table 3, apply to the specified water bodies, and to their tributaries, distributaries, and interconnected streams and water bodies contained in the water management subsegment if they are not specifically named therein, unless unique chemical, physical, and/or biological conditions preclude the attainment of the criteria. In those cases, natural background levels of these conditions may be used to establish site-specific water quality criteria. Those water bodies officially approved and designated by the state and EPA as intermittent streams, man-made water bodies, or naturally dystrophic waters may be excluded from some or all

numeric criteria as stated in LAC 33:IX.1109. Although naturally occurring variations in water quality may exceed criteria, water quality conditions attributed to human activities must not exceed criteria when flows are greater than or at critical conditions (as defined in LAC 33:IX.1115.C).

1. pH. The pH shall fall within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 unless natural conditions exceed this range or where otherwise specified in the table (LAC 33:IX.1123). No discharge of wastes shall cause the pH of a water body to vary by more than one pH unit within the specified pH range for the subsegment where the discharge occurs.

2. Chlorides, Sulfates, and Total Dissolved Solids. Numeric criteria for these parameters generally represent the arithmetic mean of existing data from the nearest sampling location plus three standard deviations. For estuarine and coastal marine waters subsegments in Table 3 that have no listed criteria (i.e., designated N/A), criteria will be established on a case-by-case basis using field determination of ambient conditions and the designated uses. For water bodies not specifically listed in the Numeric Criteria and Designated Uses Table, increases over background levels of chlorides, sulfates, and total dissolved solids may be permitted. Such increases will be permitted at the discretion of the department on a case-by-case basis and shall not cause in-stream concentrations to exceed 250, 250, and 500 mg/L for chlorides, sulfates, and total dissolved solids, respectively, except where a use attainability analysis indicates that higher levels will not affect the designated uses. In permitting such increases, the department shall consider their potential effects on resident biota and downstream water bodies in addition to the background conditions. Under no circumstances shall an allowed increase over background conditions cause any numeric criteria to be exceeded in any listed water body or any other general or numeric criteria to be exceeded in either listed or unlisted water bodies.

3. Dissolved Oxygen. The statewide dissolved oxygen (DO) values represent minimum criteria for the types of water specified. (That is, a level below the criterion, as opposed to above the criterion, may indicate potential impairment.) These DO criteria are designed to protect indigenous wildlife and aquatic life species associated with the aquatic environment and shall apply except in those water bodies that have ecoregional-specific or site-specific criteria, or where exempted or excluded elsewhere in these standards. DO criteria for specific state water bodies are contained in LAC 33:IX.1123. Naturally occurring variations below the criterion specified may occur for short periods (for a few hours each day). These variations reflect such natural phenomena as the reduction in photosynthetic activity and oxygen production by plants during hours of darkness. However, no waste discharge or human activity shall lower the DO concentration below the specified minimum.

a. Fresh Water. For fresh water, the DO criterion is 5 mg/L. *Fresh warmwater biota* is defined in LAC 33:IX.1105.

b. Estuarine Waters. For estuarine waters, the DO criterion is 4 mg/L.

c. Coastal Marine Waters (Including Nearshore Gulf of America). For coastal marine waters, the DO criterion is 5 mg/L.

4. Temperature

a. The temperature criteria enumerated in the tables in most cases represent maximum values obtained from existing data. In a few cases, however, a limited number of unusually high temperatures in the range of 35° to 36°C (95-97°F) have been deleted because these values are believed to have been recorded during conditions of unseasonably high temperatures and/or unusually low flows or water levels and therefore do not represent normal maximum temperatures.

b. The criterion consists of two parts, a temperature differential and a maximum temperature. The temperature differential represents the maximum permissible increase above ambient conditions after mixing. No additional process heat shall be added once the ambient temperature reaches the maximum temperature specified in the standards, except under natural conditions such as unusually hot, dry weather, as provided for in LAC 33:IX.1113.C.4.b.i-ii.

i. Fresh Water. The following temperature standards apply to fresh water:

(a). maximum of 2.8°C (5°F) rise above ambient for streams and rivers;

(b). maximum of 1.7°C (3°F) rise above ambient for lakes and reservoirs; and

(c). maximum temperature of 32.2°C (90°F), except where otherwise listed in the tables. Maximum temperature may be varied on a case-by-case basis to allow for the effects of natural conditions such as unusually hot and/or dry weather.

ii. Estuarine and Coastal Waters. The following temperature standards apply to estuarine and coastal waters:

(a). maximum of 2.2°C (4°F) rise above ambient from October through May;

(b). maximum of 1.1°C (2°F) rise above ambient from June through September; and

(c). maximum temperature of 35°C (95°F), except when natural conditions elevate temperature above this level.

c. These temperature criteria shall not apply to privately owned reservoirs or to reservoirs constructed solely for industrial cooling purposes.

5. Bacteria. The applicability of bacterial criteria to a particular subsegment depends upon the use designation and geographic location of the subsegment. Criteria are established to protect water quality to support the designated uses assigned to the subsegment. The most stringent applicable fecal coliform bacterial criteria for each individual Louisiana subsegment and the applicability of enterococci bacterial criteria for coastal primary contact recreation waters are outlined in the "BAC" column of Table 3, LAC 33:IX.1123.

a. Primary Contact Recreation. The primary contact recreation criteria shall apply only during the defined recreational period of May 1 through October 31. During the nonrecreational period of November 1 through April 30, the criteria for secondary contact recreation shall apply.

i. Enterococci. The indicator, enterococci, will be used for coastal marine waters, gulf waters to the state three-mile limit, coastal bays, estuarine waters, and adjacent subsegments with recreational beach waters. The enterococci geometric mean density shall not exceed 35 colonies/100 mL and no more than 10 percent of the individual samples in the data set shall exceed 130 enterococci colonies/100 mL. The interval of time for calculating the geometric mean and the 10 percent exceedance rate may be one month or greater, but shall not exceed three months.

ii. Fecal Coliform. The indicator, fecal coliform, will be used for subsegments without applicable enterococci criteria. No more than 25 percent of the total samples collected on a monthly or near-monthly basis shall exceed a fecal coliform density of 400 colonies/100 mL.

b. Secondary Contact Recreation. No more than 25 percent of the total samples collected on a monthly or near-monthly basis shall exceed a fecal coliform density of 2,000/100 mL. This secondary contact recreation criterion shall apply year round.

c. Drinking Water Supply. No more than 30 percent of the total samples collected on a monthly or near-monthly basis shall exceed a fecal coliform density of 2,000/100 mL.

d. Oyster Propagation. The fecal coliform median shall not exceed 14 fecal coliforms per 100 mL, and not more than 10 percent of the samples shall exceed 43 fecal coliforms per 100 mL in those portions of the area most probably exposed to fecal contamination during the most unfavorable hydrographic and pollution conditions.

6. Toxic Substances. Numeric criteria for specific toxic substances are listed in Table 1.

a. Numeric criteria for specific toxic substances are mostly derived from the following publications of the Environmental Protection Agency: Water Quality Criteria, 1972 (commonly referred to as the "Blue Book"; Quality Criteria for Water, 1976 (commonly referred to as the "Red Book"; Ambient Water Quality Criteria, 1980 (EPA 440/5-80); Ambient Water Quality Criteria, 1984 (EPA 440/5-84-85); and Quality Criteria for Water, 1986—with updates (commonly referred to as the "Gold Book"). Natural background conditions, however, are also considered. These toxic substances are selected for criteria development because of their known occurrence in Louisiana waters and potential threat to attainment of designated water uses.

b. The criteria for protection of aquatic life are based on acute and chronic concentrations in fresh and marine waters (see LAC 33:IX.1105) as specified in the EPA criteria documents and are developed primarily for attainment of the fish and wildlife propagation use. Where a specific numeric criterion is not derived in EPA criteria documents, a criterion is developed by applying an appropriate application factor for acute and chronic effects to the lowest LC50 value for a representative Louisiana species. The application of either freshwater toxics criteria or marine toxics criteria in brackish waters will be determined by the average salinity of the water body (see LAC 33:IX.1105). In cases where the average salinity is 2 parts per thousand or greater and less than 10 parts per thousand, the more stringent criteria will be used unless

an alternative site-specific criterion is developed (as described in EPA-822-R-02-047, November 2002).

c. Criteria for human health are derived using EPA guidelines, procedures, and equations for water bodies used as drinking water supplies and those not used as drinking water supplies. Criteria applied to water bodies designated as drinking water supplies are developed to protect that water supply for human consumption, including protection against taste and odor effects, to protect it for primary and secondary contact recreation, and to prevent contamination of fish and aquatic life consumed by humans. Criteria for water bodies not designated as drinking water supplies are developed to protect them for primary and secondary contact recreation and to prevent contamination of fish and aquatic life consumed by humans. In some cases, the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) from the National Drinking Water Regulations, when more restrictive, are used as the criteria. For those toxic substances that are suspected or proven carcinogens, an incremental cancer risk level of 10^{-6} (1 in 1,000,000) is used in deriving criteria, with the exception of 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) and hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane, gamma BHC), in which case 10^{-5} (1 in 100,000) is used to derive the criteria.

d. Metals criteria are based on dissolved metals concentrations in ambient waters. Hardness values are averaged from two-year data compilations contained in the latest Louisiana Water Quality Data Summary or other comparable data compilations or reports. Metals criteria have been developed for both fresh and marine waters, but not brackish waters. The application of either freshwater metals criteria or marine metals criteria in brackish waters will be determined by the average salinity of the water body (see LAC 33:IX.1105). In cases where the average salinity is 2 parts per thousand or greater and less than 10 parts per thousand, the more stringent criteria will be used unless an alternative site-specific criterion is developed (as described in EPA-822-R-02-047, November 2002).

e. For purposes of criteria assessment, the most stringent criteria for each toxic substance will apply. For determination of criteria attainment in ambient water where the criteria are below the detection limit, then no detectable concentrations will be allowed. However, for dilution calculations or water quality modeling used to develop total maximum daily load and wasteload allocations, the assigned criteria, even if below the detection limit, will be used.

f. The use of clean techniques may be required to definitively assess ambient levels of some pollutants (e.g., EPA Method 1669 for metals) or to assess such pollutants

when numeric or narrative water quality criteria are not being attained. *Clean techniques* are defined in LAC 33:IX.1105.

7. Ammonia

a. Water quality criteria for ammonia are for the protection of aquatic life. Toxic effects of ammonia are dependent on pH and temperature. Ammonia is expressed in terms of total ammonia nitrogen (TAN), which includes its un-ionized (ammonia) and ionized (ammonium) fractions. TAN is measured in units of mg/L and referenced with Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number 7664-41-7.

i. Freshwater criteria for ammonia are structured on the presence or absence of freshwater mussels at a site, and are expressed as formulas for both acute and chronic criteria. The reason is because mussels siphon water to filter pollutants and heavy metals. Due to the ubiquity of freshwater mussels of the family Unionidae in Louisiana waters, applying the mussel-present criteria formulas are considered protective of aquatic life. The mussels-present formulas apply to all freshwater water bodies, except as provided below. If Unionidae mussels are absent when conducting a mussel survey, per approval from the LDEQ Secretary, appointed authority, or administrative authority, then mussels absent criteria formulas may be applied on a site-specific and/or water body basis.

(a). Mussels Present

(i). Freshwater Acute Criterion

$$\text{mg (TAN)/L} = 0.7249 * \left(\frac{0.0114}{1 + 10^{7.204 - \text{pH}}} + \frac{1.6181}{1 + 10^{\text{pH} - 7.204}} \right) * \text{MIN}(51.93, 23.12 * 10^{0.036 * (20 - T)})$$

(ii). Freshwater Chronic Criterion

$$\text{mg (TAN)/L} = 0.8876 * \left(\frac{0.0278}{1 + 10^{7.688 - \text{pH}}} + \frac{1.1994}{1 + 10^{\text{pH} - 7.688}} \right) * (2.126 * 10^{0.028 * (20 - \text{MAX}(T, 7))})$$

(b). Mussels Absent

(i). Freshwater Acute Criterion

$$\text{mg (TAN)/L} = 0.7249 * \left(\frac{0.0114}{1 + 10^{7.204 - \text{pH}}} + \frac{1.6181}{1 + 10^{\text{pH} - 7.204}} \right) * \text{MIN}(51.93, 62.15 * 10^{0.036 * (20 - T)})$$

(ii). Freshwater Chronic Criterion

$$\text{mg (TAN)/L} = 0.9405 * \left(\frac{0.0278}{1 + 10^{7.688 - \text{pH}}} + \frac{1.1994}{1 + 10^{\text{pH} - 7.688}} \right) * \text{MIN}(6.920, 7.547 * 10^{0.028 * (20 - \text{MAX}(T, 7))})$$

ii. Formula Calculations

(a). All formulas require data inputs for pH and temperature to calculate a criterion. The minimum and maximum pH values used for criteria calculation are 6.5 to 9.0. The minimum and maximum temperature values used for criteria calculation are 7°C to 30°C.

Table 1 Numeric Criteria for Specific Toxic Substances [In micrograms per liter (µg/L)]								
Toxic Substance Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number	Aquatic Life Protection						Human Health Protection	
	Freshwater		Marine Water		Brackish Water		Drinking Water Supply ¹	Non-Drinking Water Supply ²
	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic		
Aldrin 309-00-2	3.00	--	1.300	--	1.300	--	4x10 ⁻⁵	4x10 ⁻⁵

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Table 1 Numeric Criteria for Specific Toxic Substances [In micrograms per liter (µg/L)]								
Toxic Substance Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number	Aquatic Life Protection						Human Health Protection	
	Freshwater		Marine Water		Brackish Water		Drinking Water Supply ¹	Non-Drinking Water Supply ²
	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic		
Benzene 71-43-2	2,249	1,125	2,700	1,350	2,249	1,125	0.58	6.59
Benzidine 92-87-5	250	125	--	--	250	125	8x10 ⁻⁵	1.7x10 ⁻⁴
Bromodichloromethane 75-27-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.52	6.884
Bromoform (Tribromomethane) 75-25-2	2,930	1,465	1,790	895	1,790	895	3.9	34.7
Carbon Tetrachloride (Tetrachloromethane) 56-23-5	2,730	1,365	15,000	7,500	2,730	1,365	0.22	1.2
Chlordane 57-74-9	2.40	0.0043	0.090	0.0040	0.090	0.0040	1.9x10 ⁻⁴	1.9x10 ⁻⁴
Chloroform (Trichloromethane) 67-66-3	2,890	1,445	8,150	4,075	2,890	1,445	5.3	70
2-Chlorophenol 95-57-8	258	129	--	--	258	129	0.10	126.4
3-Chlorophenol 108-43-0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.10	--
4-Chlorophenol 106-48-9	383	192	535	268	383	192	0.10	--
Cyanide 57-12-5	45.9	5.4	1.0	--	1.0	--	663.8	12,844
DDE 72-55-9	52.5	10.5000	0.700	0.1400	0.700	0.1400	1.9x10 ⁻⁴	1.9x10 ⁻⁴
DDT 50-29-3	1.10	0.0010	0.130	0.0010	0.130	0.0010	1.9x10 ⁻⁴	1.9x10 ⁻⁴
Dibromochloromethane 124-48-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.39	5.08
1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC) 107-06-2	11,800	5,900	11,300	5,650	11,300	5,650	0.36	6.8
1,1-Dichloroethylene 75-35-4	1,160	580	22,400	11,200	1,160	580	0.05	0.58
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) 94-75-7	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.00	--
2,3-Dichlorophenol 576-24-9	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.04	--
2,4-Dichlorophenol 120-83-2	202	101	--	--	202	101	0.30	232.6
2,5-Dichlorophenol 583-78-8	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.50	--
2,6-Dichlorophenol 87-65-0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.20	--
3,4-Dichlorophenol 95-77-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.30	--
1, 3-Dichloropropene 542-75-6	606	303	79	39.5	79	39.5	0.33	5.51
Dieldrin 60-57-1	0.2374	0.0557	0.710	0.0019	0.2374	0.0019	5x10 ⁻⁵	5x10 ⁻⁵
Endosulfan ⁷ 115-29-7	0.22	0.0560	0.034	0.0087	0.034	0.0087	0.47	0.64
Endrin 72-20-8	0.0864	0.03575	0.037	0.0023	0.037	0.0023	0.26	0.26
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	3,200	1,600	8,760	4,380	3,200	1,600	247	834
Heptachlor 76-44-8	0.52	0.0038	0.053	0.0036	0.053	0.0036	7x10 ⁻⁵	7x10 ⁻⁵
Hexachlorobenzene 118-74-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5x10 ⁻⁴	2.5x10 ⁻⁴
Hexachlorobutadiene ³ 87-68-3	5.1	1.02	1.6	0.32	1.6	0.32	0.09	0.11
Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma BHC; Lindane) 58-89-9	5.30	0.21	0.160	--	0.160	--	0.11	0.20
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane) 74-87-3	55,000	27,500	27,000	13,500	27,000	13,500	--	--
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane) 75-09-2	19,300	9,650	25,600	12,800	19,300	9,650	4.4	87

Table 1 Numeric Criteria for Specific Toxic Substances [In micrograms per liter (µg/L)]								
Toxic Substance Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number	Aquatic Life Protection						Human Health Protection	
	Freshwater		Marine Water		Brackish Water		Drinking Water Supply ¹	Non-Drinking Water Supply ²
	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic		
Phenol (Total) ⁴ 108-95-2	700	350	580	290	580	290	5.00	50.0
Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Total ⁶ (PCBs) 1336-36-3	2.00	0.0140	10.000	0.0300	2.00	0.0140	5.59x10 ⁻⁵	5.61x10 ⁻⁵
TDE (DDD) 72-54-8	0.03	0.0060	1.250	0.2500	0.03	0.0060	2.7x10 ⁻⁴	2.7x10 ⁻⁴
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) ⁵ 1746-01-6	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.71x10 ⁻⁶	0.72x10 ⁻⁶
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane 79-34-5	932	466	902	451	902	451	0.16	1.8
Tetrachloroethylene 127-18-4	1,290	645	1,020	510	1,020	510	0.65	2.5
Toluene 108-88-3	1,270	635	950	475	950	475	6,100	46,200
Toxaphene 8001-35-2	0.73	0.0002	0.210	0.0002	0.210	0.0002	2.4x10 ⁻⁴	2.4x10 ⁻⁴
1,1,1-Trichloroethane 71-55-6	5,280	2,640	3,120	1,560	3,120	1,560	200.0	--
1,1,2-Trichloroethane 79-00-5	1,800	900	--	--	1,800	900	0.56	6.9
Trichloroethylene 79-01-6	3,900	1,950	200	100	200	100	2.8	21
2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid (2,4,5-TP; Silvex) 93-72-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.00	--
Vinyl Chloride (Chloroethylene) 75-01-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.37x10 ⁻²	0.45

¹Applies to surface water bodies designated as a Drinking Water Supply and also protects for primary and secondary contact recreation and fish consumption.

²Applies to surface water bodies not designated as a Drinking Water Supply and protects for primary and secondary contact recreation and fish consumption.

³Includes Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene.

⁴Total phenol as measured by the 4-aminoantipyrine (4AAP) method.

⁵Advances in scientific knowledge concerning the toxicity, cancer potency, metabolism, or exposure pathways of toxic pollutants that affect the

assumptions on which existing criteria are based may necessitate a revision of dioxin numerical criteria at any time. Such revisions, however, will be accomplished only after proper consideration of designated water uses.

Any proposed revision will be consistent with state and federal regulations.

⁶Total refers to the sum of the Aroclors analyses: PCB-1016 (CAS 12674-11-2), PCB-1221 (CAS 11104-28-2), PCB-1232 (CAS 11141-16-5), PCB-1242 (CAS 53469-21-9), PCB-1248 (CAS 12672-29-6), PCB-1254 (CAS 11097-69-1), and PCB-1260 (CAS 11096-82-5).

⁷Endosulfan is the sum of Endosulfan α (959-98-8) and Endosulfan β (33213-65-9).

Table 1A Numeric Criteria for Metals and Inorganics [In micrograms per liter (µg/L) or parts per billion (ppb)]				
Toxic Substance Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number	Aquatic Life Protection			Human Health Protection
	Freshwater	Marine Water	Brackish Water ^d	Drinking Water Supply ^c
Arsenic ^a 7440-38-2	Acute: 339.8 Chronic: 150	Acute: 69 Chronic: 36	Acute: 69 Chronic: 36	10
Cadmium ^{a,b} 7440-43-9	Acute: e ^{(1.1280[ln(hardness)] - 1.6774)} x CF1 Chronic: e ^{(0.7852[ln(hardness)] - 3.4900)} x CF2	Acute: 45 Chronic: 10	Acute: * Chronic: *	10

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Table 1A Numeric Criteria for Metals and Inorganics [In micrograms per liter (µg/L) or parts per billion (ppb)]				
Toxic Substance Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number	Aquatic Life Protection			Human Health Protection
	Freshwater	Marine Water	Brackish Water ^d	Drinking Water Supply ^c
Chromium III (Tri) ^{a,b} 16065-83-1	Acute: $e^{(0.8190[\ln(\text{hardness})] + 3.6880)} \times 0.316$ Chronic: $e^{(0.8190[\ln(\text{hardness})] + 1.5610)} \times 0.86$	Acute: 515 Chronic: 103	Acute: * Chronic: *	50
Chromium VI (Hex) ^a 18540-29-9	Acute: 16 Chronic: 11	Acute: 1,100 Chronic: 50	Acute: 16 Chronic: 11	50
Copper ^{a,b,h} 7440-50-8	Acute: $e^{(0.9422[\ln(\text{hardness})] - 1.3844)} \times 0.960$ Chronic: $e^{(0.8545[\ln(\text{hardness})] - 1.3860)} \times 0.960$	Acute: 3.63 Chronic: 3.63	Acute: * Chronic: *	1,000
Lead ^{a,b} 7439-92-1	Acute: $e^{(1.2730[\ln(\text{hardness})] - 1.4600)} \times \text{CF}_3$ Chronic: $e^{(1.2730[\ln(\text{hardness})] - 4.7050)} \times \text{CF}_3$	Acute: 209 Chronic: 8.08	Acute: * Chronic: *	50
Mercury 7439-97-6	Acute: 2.04 ^e Chronic: 0.012 ^f	Acute: 2 ^e Chronic: 0.025 ^f	Acute: 2 ^e Chronic: 0.012 ^f	2.0
Nickel ^{a,b} 7440-02-0	Acute: $e^{(0.8460[\ln(\text{hardness})] + 3.3612)} \times 0.998$ Chronic: $e^{(0.8460[\ln(\text{hardness})] + 1.1645)} \times 0.997$	Acute: 74 Chronic: 8.2	Acute: * Chronic: *	--
Zinc ^{a,b} 7440-66-6	Acute: $e^{(0.8473[\ln(\text{hardness})] + 0.8604)} \times 0.978$ Chronic: $e^{(0.8473[\ln(\text{hardness})] + 0.7614)} \times 0.986$	Acute: 90 Chronic: 81	Acute: * Chronic: *	5,000
Conversion Factor (CF)	CF1 calculated as: $1.136672 - [\ln(\text{hardness})(0.041838)]$ CF2 calculated as: $1.101672 - [\ln(\text{hardness})(0.041838)]$ CF3 calculated as: $1.46203 - [\ln(\text{hardness})(0.145712)]$			

*For hardness-dependent criteria, values are calculated using average hardness (mg/L CaCO₃) from two-year data compilations contained in the latest Louisiana Water Quality Data Summary or other comparable data compilations or reports, as described in LAC 33:IX.1113.C.6.

^a Freshwater and saltwater metals criteria are expressed in terms of the dissolved metal in the water column. The standard was calculated by multiplying the previous water quality criteria by a conversion factor. The conversion factor represents the EPA-recommended conversion factors found in EPA-822-R-02-047, November 2002.

^b Hardness-dependent criteria for freshwater are based on the natural logarithm formulas multiplied by conversion factors for acute and chronic protection. The minimum and maximum hardness values used for criteria calculation are 25 mg/L and 400 mg/L CaCO₃, as specified in 40 CFR 131.36.

^c Applies to surface water bodies designated as drinking water supply and also protects for primary and secondary contact recreation and fish consumption.

^d According to LAC 33:IX.1113.C.6.d, the most stringent criteria (freshwater or marine) will be used.

^e Conversion factor is from: Office of Water Policy and Technical Guidance on Interpretation and Implementation of Aquatic Life Metals Criteria, October 1, 1993. Factors were expressed to two decimal places.

^f It is not appropriate to apply a conversion factor to the chronic value for mercury since it is based on mercury residues in aquatic organisms rather than toxicity.

^g Reserved.

^h Upon request the administrative authority may grant the use of the Biotic Ligand Model for deriving site-specific copper criteria utilizing the procedures identified in EPA's *Aquatic Life Ambient Freshwater Quality Criteria - Copper* (2007), EPA-822-R-07-001. Site-specific criteria derived using the Biotic Ligand Model are new and revised water quality standards that require EPA review under section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 10:745 (October 1984), amended LR 15:738 (September 1989), LR 17:264 (March 1991), LR 17:967 (October 1991), repromulgated LR 17:1083 (November 1991), amended LR 20:883 (August 1994), LR 24:688 (April 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:2402 (December 1999), LR 26:2547 (November 2000), LR 27:289 (March 2001), LR 30:1474 (July 2004), amended by the Office of

the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 33:457 (March 2007), LR 33:829 (May 2007), LR 35:446 (March 2009), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Division, LR 42:736 (May 2016), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs and Criminal Investigations Division, LR 45:1188 (September 2019), LR 46:1550 (November 2020), LR 48:1498 (June 2022), LR 49:1553 (September 2023), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 50:1638 (November 2024).

§1115. Application of Standards

A. Background

1. The water quality standards set forth in this Chapter are the foundation for a range of programs that establish water quality goals for water body segments thereby ensuring suitable aquatic ecosystems. Water quality standards are derived for individual water segments on the basis of the designated use or uses of the segment and the natural qualities of the waters.

2. An established water quality criterion represents the general or numeric concentration limit or characteristic of a constituent in a water body segment that is allowed by the state. For some toxic substances, however, criteria provide both acute and chronic limits for the protection of aquatic life in fresh and marine waters, and separate limits for the protection of human health. Criteria apply at all times, except where natural conditions cause them to be exceeded or where specific exemptions in the standards apply. Water uses, pollution sources, natural conditions, and the water quality criteria are all considered in the department's determination of appropriate permit limits for each wastewater discharge to a water body.

3. The difference between an ambient concentration and a water quality criterion should not be construed as the amount of a constituent that can be discharged. The antidegradation statement requires that all waters which exceed the water quality standards be maintained at their existing high quality, which can be lowered only after demonstrating that allowing lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic and or social development in the area in which the waters are located. In addition, before a lowering of high water quality can be allowed, an analysis of alternatives shall be performed to demonstrate that the lowering of high water quality is necessary. More stringent requirements apply to those waters designated as outstanding natural resource waters, as described in LAC 33:IX.1109.A.3.

B. Flow Conditions. Except where indicated elsewhere in this Chapter, the water quality standards specified herein shall apply during all flow conditions greater than the critical flows defined in LAC 33:IX.1115.C. (See LAC 33:IX.1107 and intermittent streams exception category, LAC 33:IX.1109.C.1.)

C. Mixing, Mixing Zone, and Flow Application

1. Mixing zones are those portions of water bodies where effluent waters are dispersed into receiving waters. These are areas where effluents and receiving waters mix and not areas where effluents are treated. Mixing zones are not considered a part of the wastewater treatment process. Mixing must be accomplished as quickly as possible to ensure that the waste is mixed in the smallest practicable area. Outfall structures should be designed to minimize mixing zone size.

Mixing zones and fractions of flow apply only to aquatic life criteria. Human health criteria are to be met below the point of discharge after complete mixing.

2. Mixing zones are exempted from general and numeric criteria as specified in LAC 33:IX.1113, except as required in Paragraph C.5 of this Section. The waters outside of mixing zones must meet all the standards for that particular body of water. For toxic substances, this requires meeting chronic aquatic life criteria beginning at the edge of the mixing zone.

3. For aquatic life criteria, small zones of initial dilution will be allowed at each discharge site within a mixing zone. Numeric mixing zones and other receiving water criteria, including both aquatic life acute and chronic water quality criteria, will not apply in these zones of initial dilution. Zones of initial dilution are, however, restricted to the immediate point of discharge and are substantially smaller than the designated mixing zone. They shall not exceed 10 percent of the size of the mixing zone unless conditions specified in Paragraph C.13 of this Section are met. Numeric acute aquatic life criteria apply beginning at the edge of the zone of initial dilution.

4. A mixing zone shall not be allowed to adversely impact a nursery area for aquatic life species, habitat for waterfowl or indigenous wildlife associated with the aquatic environment except as provided in Paragraphs C.2 and 3 of this Section, or any area approved by the state for oyster propagation. Mixing and mixing zones shall not include an existing drinking water supply intake if they would significantly impair the drinking water intake.

5. Mixing zones must be free of the following:

a. floating debris, oil, scum, and other material in concentrations that constitute a nuisance or negatively impact the aesthetics;

b. substances in concentrations which produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life; and

c. materials in concentrations that will cause acute toxicity to aquatic life. Acute toxicity refers to aquatic life lethality or other deleterious effects caused by the passage through a mixing zone of migrating fish moving up or downstream, or by the passage through a mixing zone of less mobile forms such as zooplankton that drift through the mixing zone. Numeric acute criteria or other acute quantitative limits for toxic substances will be applied in the mixing zone to protect aquatic life from acute toxicity.

6. Applicable limits of mixing zones shall include, but may not be limited to, the linear distances from point source discharges, surface area involvement, and volume of receiving water, and shall take into account other nearby mixing zones. A mixing zone shall not overlap another mixing zone in such a manner, or be so large, as to impair any designated water use in the receiving water body when the water body is considered as a whole.

7. For the application of aquatic life criteria, state water bodies are separated into seven categories as described in Table 2a, and for the application of human health criteria, state water bodies are separated into six categories as described in Table 2b. Mixing zones apply to the implementation of

chronic aquatic life criteria, and zones of initial dilution apply to the implementation of acute aquatic life criteria.

a. Chronic aquatic life criteria apply outside the mixing zone, beginning at the edge. The 7Q10 is specified in Table 2a with the intention of limiting 7-day average concentration exceedances to no more than once every 10 years.

b. In perennial, flowing streams (Table 2b, Categories 1 and 2), harmonic mean flow is specified for human health protection against carcinogens, and the 7Q10 is specified for human health protection against non-carcinogens.

c. These specified flows will not be appropriate under some circumstances, and alternative formulations will be required to determine appropriate effluent limitations for equivalent protection of human health and aquatic life uses of the stream. These exceptions may include, but are not limited to, seasonally variable effluent discharge rates, hold and release treatment systems, and effluent dominated sites. The department may approve an alternative which is protective of designated uses, to be determined on a case-by-case basis.

d. For the application of ammonia aquatic life criteria, the following flows may be used.

i. Acute ammonia aquatic life criteria will be evaluated using the 1Q10 flow and the water body categorizations listed in Table 2a of this Section.

ii. Chronic ammonia aquatic life criteria will be evaluated using the 30Q10 flow and the water body categorizations listed in Table 2a of this Section.

8. For chloride, sulfate, and total dissolved solids, criteria are to be met below the point of discharge after complete mixing. Because criteria are developed over a long-term period, harmonic mean flow will be applied for mixing.

9. Dilution at the edge of the mixing zone and at the edge of the zone of initial dilution for water body categories 5, 6, and 7 (Table 2a) will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

10. Mixing zones shall not preclude the occurrence of continuous water routes of the volume, area, and quality necessary to allow passage of free-swimming and drifting fish and aquatic life with no significant effects on their populations.

11. In those cases, such as wetlands, where unique site-specific conditions or other considerations preclude the application of specific mixing zone requirements, the department may specify definable, geometric limits for mixing zones.

12. In those cases where unique site-specific conditions preclude the application of the flow requirements for Category 2 water bodies as stated in Tables 2a and 2b, the department may on a case-by-case basis approve an alternative flow when determining 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) permitted

effluent concentrations. Any flow specifications shall be protective of designated uses.

13. In cases for which a diffuser has been approved or required for use with a wastewater discharge, the department may increase the dilution allowed for the application of acute aquatic life criteria at the edge of the zone of initial dilution. The dilution allowed will be determined by the department after consideration of receiving water body characteristics and diffuser capabilities. No increase in dilution will be allowed at the edge of the mixing zone for the application of chronic aquatic life criteria. Physical constraints of a particular water body may preclude the approval and use of a diffuser. The following conditions must be met with the use of a diffuser:

a. the diffused discharge velocity must be sufficient to provide adequate mixing such that acutely toxic conditions are minimized;

b. the diffused discharge must not adversely impact nursery areas for aquatic life species or indigenous wildlife associated with the aquatic environment except as provided in Paragraphs C.2 and 3 of this Section, propagation areas, zones of passage for aquatic life (see Paragraph C.10 of this Section), wildlife uses, recreational uses, or drinking water supply intakes;

c. the diffused discharge must not cause erosion or scour of the water body banks or bottom;

d. the diffused discharge must be submerged and located in areas with sufficient depth available so that surface water uses of the receiving water are not impaired and the design mixing capabilities of the diffuser are achieved;

e. diffused discharges must not be located in areas where the diffuser may be damaged or impaired by scouring, deposition, or periodic dredging; and

f. diffused discharges must not be located in areas where eddies or whirlpools can cause buildup of effluent concentrations by obstructing or trapping the discharge jet flow.

D. Ammonia Criteria Application

1. The application of the appropriate ammonia criteria formula in development of permit limitations will be determined using a performance-based approach as described in the state's Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP), Volume 3, Permitting Guidance Document for Implementing Surface Water Quality Standards, Appendix H. The mussel-present criteria formulas, as expressed in LAC 33:IX.1113.C.7.a.i.(a), will be the default formulas utilized in permit implementation. The mussels absent formulas, as expressed in LAC 33:IX.1113.C.7.a.i.(b), may be utilized in permit implementation after satisfactory completion of a mussels survey indicating no evidence of historical or current presence of mussels of the family Unionidae, and with approval from the administrative authority.

Table 2a. Water Body Categorization for the Determination of Appropriate Dilution and Mixing Zone Application for Aquatic Life				
C A T G	Description	Aquatic Life		
		Flow	Fraction of Flow or Radial Distance (feet)	
			ZID ^a	MZ ^b
1	Streams with 7Q10 flow greater than 100 cfs ^c	7Q10	10 cfs or 1/30 of the flow, whichever is greater	100 cfs or 1/3 of the flow, whichever is greater
2	Streams with 7Q10 flow less than or equal to 100 cfs	7Q10	1/10	1
3	Tidal channels with flows greater than 100 cfs	1/3 of the average or typical flow averaged over one tidal cycle irrespective of flow direction	10 cfs or 1/30 of the flow, whichever is greater	100 cfs or 1/3 of the flow, whichever is greater
4	Tidal channels with flows less than or equal to 100 cfs	1/3 of the average or typical flow averaged over one tidal cycle irrespective of flow direction	1/10	1
5	Freshwater lakes and ponds	Not Applicable	25 feet	100 feet
6	Coastal bays and lakes	Not Applicable	50 feet	200 feet
7	Gulf of America	Not Applicable	100 feet	400 feet

^aZID = zone of initial dilution
^bMZ = mixing zone
^ccfs = cubic feet per second

Table 2b. Water Body Categorization for the Determination of Flow for Human Health			
C A T G	Description	Human Health	
		Flow	
		Noncarcinogens	Carcinogens
1	Streams with 7Q10 flow greater than 100 cfs	7Q10	Harmonic Mean
2	Streams with 7Q10 flow less than or equal to 100 cfs	7Q10	Harmonic Mean
3	Tidal channel	The average or typical flow averaged over one tidal cycle irrespective of flow direction	
4	Freshwater lakes and ponds	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5	Coastal bays and lakes	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6	Gulf of America	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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§1117. References

A. The following references were used in developing LAC 33:IX.1101-1115 or are referred to in those Sections.

1. Chabreck, R.H., and R.G. Linscombe. 1978. Vegetative Type Map of the Louisiana Coastal Marshes. New Orleans: Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.
2. Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. (continuous). Fixed Station Long-Term Ambient Surface Water Quality Network. Baton Rouge: Office of Environmental Compliance.

3. National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering. 1974. Water Quality Criteria, 1972. Environmental Protection Agency, Ecological Research Series, EPA R3.73:033. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

4. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1976. Quality Criteria for Water. Washington, D.C.: EPA.

5. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1983. Water Quality Standards Handbook. WH-585. Washington, D.C.: Office of Water Regulations and Standards, EPA.

6. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1983. Technical Support Manual: Waterbody Surveys and Assessments for Conducting Use Attainability Analyses. WH-585. Washington, D.C.: Office of Water Regulations and Standards, EPA.

7. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1986. Quality Criteria for Water: 1986. EPA Series No. 440/5-86-001. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

8. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1989. Establishment of Ambient Criteria to Limit Human Exposure to Contaminants in Fish and Shellfish. Guidance Document.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Washington, D.C.: Office of Water Regulations and Standards, EPA.

9. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (continuous). Ambient Water Quality Criteria. EPA Series No. 440/5-80-84-85, 86. Washington, D.C.: EPA.

10. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1991. Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control. EPA/505/2-90-001.

11. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. December 22, 1992. Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants; States' Compliance. Federal Register: Vol. 57, No. 246. WH-FRL-4543-9. Washington, D.C.: Office of Science and Technology, EPA.

12. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. April, 1995. Method 1669: Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals At EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels. EPA 821-R-95-034.

13. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. October 10, 2000. Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act of 2000 (BEACH Act). Public Law 106-284.

14. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. November 26, 2012. Recreational Water Quality Criteria. Office of Water. 820-F-12-058.

15. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. July 31, 2014. *National Beach Guidance and Performance Criteria for Grants*, 2014 Edition. Office of Water. EPA-823-B-14-001.

16. *Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary*, Anne H. Soukhanov, editor. 1988. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, MA.

17. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. April 2013. *Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia-Freshwater 2013*. Office of Water. EPA 822-R-18002.

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§1119. Implementation Plan for Antidegradation Policy

A. Summary and Purpose

1. As stated in LAC 33:IX.1109.A of these regulations, the antidegradation policy provides a legal framework for the basic maintenance and protection of all designated water uses. It also outlines methods that the state uses to protect state waters from water quality degradation and some of the state and federal rules and regulations that authorize them.

2. This Section explains the specific procedures used by the department as the state's designated water quality management agency to implement the Antidegradation Policy.

B. Implementation of Louisiana's Water Quality Management Process

1. Procedures and methods by which the antidegradation policy is implemented are described in this Section. Additional implementation procedures may be incorporated into the water quality management plan after appropriate public participation and intergovernmental coordination.

2. WQM is a step-by-step process which involves several interrelated programs that establish controls on the discharge of pollutants and maintain existing water quality, thereby protecting state waters from degradation. That process is summarized below.

a. The state establishes the water quality standards specified in this Chapter to reflect the goals for individual water bodies and provide the legal basis for antidegradation and for water pollution control. This Chapter also defines and designates water uses and criteria to protect those uses.

b. A series of water quality monitoring activities is conducted annually to provide the physical, chemical and biological data needed to determine the quality of state waters, identify pollution sources and help develop and enforce the water quality standards defined in this Chapter. Monitoring activities include maintaining monthly water quality stations, conducting intensive surveys and special studies, investigating pollution complaints, and assuring compliance of dischargers.

c. Water quality monitoring data and water body conditions are continually assessed to identify problem areas and assist in the development of water quality management plans and standards. The biennial Louisiana Water Quality Integrated Report is the state's principal tool in water quality assessment and identifies areas of water quality degradation.

d. The state's Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) utilizes discharger data, various land use inventories, and the results of the monitoring and assessment programs to identify priority water quality problems. The WQMP contains the analyses used and management decisions made to control specific pollution sources and recommends control measures to attain the water quality standards. The plan includes provisions for identifying priority WQM basins and segments, allocating point source wasteloads, controlling nonpoint sources, general planning needs, and public participation.

e. A wastewater discharge permit is required for any discharge into state waters with the exception of those noted in LAC 33:IX.301.D and F. Permits based on water quality are developed to specify the wasteload content of the discharge that must not be exceeded to attain water quality standards and protect state waters from degradation. Other control activities include the development of best management practices for nonpoint source controls and water quality certification of federal permits.

f. Enforcement activities of the department help eliminate or ameliorate water quality degradation caused by both permitted and unpermitted discharges. Enforcement actions are directed at dischargers found to be in violation of

the Water Control Law or effluent limits detailed in a wastewater permit.

g. The state's Continuing Planning Process (CPP) document describes those administrative, technical, and programmatic processes used by the state to implement its water pollution control program. The document contains detailed descriptions of each phase of implementation, from the planning of monitoring efforts, to the assessment and reporting of resulting data, to the decision-making process for carrying out policy promulgated by the department. To maintain an annual schedule of water quality needs and activities, the department also developed the Water Pollution Control Program Plan consistent with Section 106 of the Clean Water Act.

C. Specific Implementation Procedures for the Antidegradation Policy. The antidegradation policy is implemented by ensuring that for all new or increased discharges which may impact water quality and are permitted by the state, or for which there must be a permit on which the state comments, consideration is given to requirements of the policy. The basic principle of the policy is that water quality criteria specified in the standards shall not be exceeded and that designated uses will not be adversely impacted.

1. If either the criteria or uses cannot be attained, then a use attainability analysis will be conducted.

2. If a new or increased activity will impact water quality by either a point or nonpoint source discharge of pollutants, the state shall ensure that the activity will not impair the existing uses. If water quality will be degraded, the state shall ensure that an analysis consistent with the antidegradation policy is completed, and the intergovernmental coordination and public participation provisions of the state's continuing planning process are met. In the case of state or federal wastewater discharge permits, intergovernmental coordination and public participation may be accomplished through public notice of the permit. As with any permitted discharge to a water body not designated as an outstanding natural resource water, some change in existing water quality may occur; however, existing uses shall be maintained.

3. If a new or increased wastewater discharge or activity is proposed for an outstanding natural resource water body, the administrative authority shall not approve that discharge or activity if it will cause *degradation*, as defined in LAC 33:IX.1105, of the water body. A facility identified by the administrative authority as having an unpermitted discharge will be required to apply for an LPDES permit in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2501.A. The unpermitted discharge may be permitted if the discharge existed before the designation as an outstanding natural resource water body. Additionally, an existing unpermitted discharge of treated sanitary wastewater may also be permitted if no reasonable alternative discharge location is available.

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Affairs Division, LR 33:831 (May 2007), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Division, LR 40:2244 (November 2014), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs and Criminal Investigations Division, LR 46:1555 (November 2020).

§1121. Regulation of Toxic Substances Based on the General Criteria

A. Introduction

1. The water quality standards in this Chapter provide for the protection of human, plant, and animal life from the deleterious effects of toxic substances. The general criteria (LAC 33:IX.1113.B.5), in particular, require that state waters be free from the effects of toxic substances. This requirement is especially applicable to those toxic substances for which no numeric criteria are established.

2. The following methods are developed to protect state waters from the effects of toxic substances as required under the general criteria and where no numeric criteria exist. The methods follow the permitting policies of the department. The resulting permit (effluent) limitations imposed on discharges prevent toxic in-stream conditions as required under the general criteria.

B. Effluent Characterization/Toxicity Testing and/or Instream Assessment

1. When determining the need for limits based on water quality, the Office of Environmental Services may identify data needs and request that the permittee submit additional data along with the application. Permits may be placed into three categories:

- a. discharges for which adequate data exist;
- b. discharges for which some data exist; and
- c. discharges for which no water-quality-related data are available.

2. In areas of known ambient toxicity, both specific chemical data and available whole effluent toxicity data representative of the facility's discharge into the receiving water will be reviewed.

3. In general, whole effluent toxicity testing will be required in the permit for discharges where data are insufficient to demonstrate that any discharge does not or will not contribute to ambient toxicity.

a. Tests will be routinely run for the life of the permit on an established schedule dependent upon on the variability of the discharge and on whether effluent toxicity is suspected or unknown.

b. Both acute toxicity and chronic toxicity tests may be required. Test methods found in the following sources or their updated versions should be followed: "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms," 4th Edition, EPA/600/4-90/027F, EPA, 1993; "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents And Receiving Waters To Freshwater Organisms," 3rd Edition, EPA/600/4-91/002, EPA, 1994; and "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms," 2nd Edition, EPA/600/4-91/003, EPA.

i. Acute toxicity tests will be considered for "end-of-pipe" effluent. Dilution water will be receiving water collected at a point upstream of or adequately removed from the discharge point(s).

ii. For chronic toxicity tests of effluent, dilution water will also be receiving stream water collected at a point upstream of or adequately removed from the discharge point(s). In flowing water bodies, one dilution in the series required to calculate the no-observed-effect level (NOEL) will reflect the 7Q10 flow dilution. In some water bodies the 7Q10 flow may not be considered adequate, and a more appropriate low flow will be used for dilution calculations.

iii. Multiple toxicity tests using more than one species of test organisms will normally be required. The following tests and species are considered applicable to and representative of Louisiana waters. Other applicable tests and test species may also be used after approval by the department. In general, some combination of the following tests and species will be required:

(a). for receiving water bodies with salinities less than 2 ‰ (2 ppt or 2,000 ppm):

(i). 48-hour Ceriodaphnia or Daphnia pulex acute survival;

(ii). 48- and 96-hour fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) static renewal acute survival;

(iii). 7-day Ceriodaphnia chronic reproduction and survival;

(iv). 7-day fathead minnow chronic survival and teratogenicity;

(v). 7-day fathead minnow chronic growth and survival; and

(vi). 4-day Selenastrum chronic growth test;

(b). for receiving water bodies with salinities equal to or greater than 2 ‰ (2 ppt or 2,000 ppm):

(i). 48-hour mysid shrimp acute survival;

(ii). 48- and 96-hour sheepshead minnow (*Cyprinodon variegatus*) static renewal acute survival;

(iii). 48-hour inland silverside (*Menidia beryllina*) static renewal acute survival;

(iv). 7-day mysid shrimp survival, growth, and fecundity;

(v). 7-day sheepshead minnow larval survival and growth; and

(vi). 7-day inland silverside larval survival and growth; and

(c). if a control test reveals upstream ambient water to be toxic, the discharger will redo the toxicity tests using EPA- and department-approved reconstituted water with hardness, alkalinity, pH, and conductivity comparable to the ambient stream for dilution. The department will evaluate the toxicity data if upstream toxicity is indicated.

4. For water bodies whose designated use is as a drinking water supply, the department will calculate the in-stream concentration for all discharged pollutants for which EPA has promulgated a maximum contaminant level (MCL). The permittee will be required to submit to the Office of Environmental Services sufficient effluent characterization data to make these calculations. Where dilution calculations indicate that in-stream concentrations may exceed the MCL requirements at appropriate flow conditions, the permittee may be required to conduct in-stream chemical monitoring or monitoring at the water supply.

5. To protect human health by eliminating chronic exposure to potentially toxic amounts of pollutants from aquatic species consumed by humans, the department will calculate the in-stream concentrations of all applicable pollutants for which EPA has published human health criteria in the Quality Criteria for Water, 1986, EPA 440/5-86-001, or subsequent revisions. The permittee will be required to submit to the Office of Environmental Services sufficient effluent characterization data to make these calculations. For operational considerations, if dilution calculations show that after mixing, a suspected carcinogen would be present in the receiving water body at a concentration associated with a 10^{-6} risk level, in-stream chemical monitoring may be required of the appropriate dischargers. The department will list the water body as a priority water body and develop a wasteload allocation or make other consideration for it.

C. Options for Implementing Whole Effluent Toxicity Permit Requirements. The option or combination of options to be selected by the department from the following will depend on data availability at the time of permit application and on whether toxicity is known or suspected.

1. Option 1. Final whole effluent toxicity limits are included in the permit with an interim schedule for conducting toxicity reduction that begins upon issuance of the permit.

2. Option 2. The permittee will conduct whole effluent toxicity testing with pass/fail criteria that will trigger toxicity reduction efforts. A clause requiring this will be placed in the permit to take effect if the pass/fail criteria are exceeded when any toxic impact exhibited shows a statistically significant difference between the effluent sample and the control. If any toxicity test is failed, an opportunity for retesting will be given. When no toxicity is demonstrated or no toxicity criteria are exceeded, testing may be reduced for the remainder of the term of the permit. If any subsequent testing indicates toxicity, the permittee must revert to the more frequent monitoring schedule.

3. Option 3. No whole effluent toxicity limits are included in the permit. Limits based on MCLs and/or on protecting human health are included, or a schedule for their inclusion is incorporated into the permit.

4. Option 4. No whole effluent toxicity limits are included in the permit.

5. Option 5. A combination of the above four options may be applied.

D. References. The following references were used in developing or were cited in this Section.

1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1986. Quality Criteria for Water: 1986. EPA 440/5-86-001. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

2. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1991. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I, Toxicity Characterization Procedures. EPA/600/6-91/003. Washington, D.C.: EPA.

3. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1991. Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms. 2nd Edition. EPA/600/4-91/003.

4. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1991. Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control. EPA/505/2-90-001.

5. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1993. Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms. 4th Edition. EPA/600/4-90/027F.

6. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1994. Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms. 3rd Edition. EPA/600/4-91/002.

E. Additional Toxicity Testing Guidance. The following references are cited as guidance documents that are used for biomonitoring:

1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1994. Methods for Measuring the Toxicity and Bioaccumulation of Sediment-Associated Contaminants with Freshwater Invertebrates. EPA/600/R-94/024.

2. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1994. Methods for Assessing the Toxicity of Sediment Associated Contaminants with Estuarine and Marine Amphipods. EPA/600/R-94/025.

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§1123. Numeric Criteria and Designated Uses

A. Water Quality Management Basins and Ecoregions

1. Basins

Basin Name	Basin Number
Atchafalaya River Basin	01
Barataria Basin	02
Calcasieu River Basin	03
Lake Pontchartrain Basin	04
Mermentau River Basin	05
Vermilion-Teche River Basin	06
Mississippi River Basin	07
Ouachita River Basin	08

Basin Name	Basin Number
Pearl River Basin	09
Red River Basin	10
Sabine River Basin	11
Terrebonne Basin	12

2. Ecoregions

Ecoregion Name	Abbreviation
Atchafalaya River Ecoregion	AR
Coastal Chenier Marshes Ecoregion	CCM
Coastal Deltaic Marshes Ecoregion	CDM
Gulf Coastal Prairie Ecoregion	GCP
Lower Mississippi River Alluvial Plains Ecoregion	LMRAP
Mississippi River Ecoregion	MR
Pearl River Ecoregion	PR
Red River Alluvium Ecoregion	RRA
Sabine River Ecoregion	SR
South Central Plains Flatwoods Ecoregion	SCPF
South Central Plains Southern Tertiary Uplands Ecoregion	SCPSTU
South Central Plains Tertiary Uplands Ecoregion	SCPTU
Southern Plains Terrace and Flatwoods Ecoregion	SPTF
Terrace Uplands Ecoregion	TU
Upper Mississippi River Alluvial Plains Ecoregion	UMRAP

B. Explanation of Water Body Code Number. The water body subsegment number and unique water body identification code are designated as follows:

AABBCC

where:

- AA = Water Quality Management Basin Number
- BB = Segment Number
- CC = Subsegment Number

Example:

090207 = Water Body Subsegment and Identification Code for Middle Pearl River and West Middle Pearl River

where:

- 09 = Pearl River Management Basin
- 0902 = Segment 0902 of the Pearl River Management Basin
- 090207 = Subsegment 090207 of Pearl River Management Basin Segment 02

C. Numeric Criteria Unit Definitions

1. Parameter Abbreviations. The following abbreviations of water quality parameters are used in Table 3 under the subheading "Numeric Criteria."

Abbreviation	Parameter
CL	Chlorides in mg/L
SO ₄	Sulfates in mg/L
DO	Dissolved Oxygen in mg/L
pH	Range of pH Units
BAC	Bacterial Criteria (See Below)
°C	Temperature in Degrees Centigrade (°C)
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids in mg/L
N/A	Not Available at Present

2. Bacterial Criteria (BAC)

a. The code numbers associated with the following designated uses are used in Table 3 under the Numeric Criteria subheading "BAC."

Code	Designated Use
1	Primary Contact Recreation
2	Secondary Contact Recreation
3	Drinking Water Supply
4	Oyster Propagation

b. The code number identified under the Numeric Criteria subheading "BAC" in Table 3 represents the most stringent bacterial criteria that apply to each individual subsegment. Where applicable, additional bacterial criteria also apply, depending on the designated uses of the subsegment and the geographic location of the subsegment. The specified numeric bacterial criteria for each designated use listed in this Paragraph can be found in LAC 33:IX.1113.C.

D. Designated Uses. The following notations for water use designations are used in Table 3 under the subheading "Designated Uses."

Notation	Designated Use
A	Primary Contact Recreation
B	Secondary Contact Recreation
C	Fish and Wildlife Propagation
L	Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use
D	Drinking Water Supply
E	Oyster Propagation
F	Agriculture
G	Outstanding Natural Resource Waters

E. Endnotes. Numbers in brackets, e.g. [1], in Table 3 refer to endnotes listed at the end of the table.

Table 3. Numeric Criteria and Designated Uses									
A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters									
Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
Atchafalaya River Basin (01)									
010101	Atchafalaya River Headwaters and Floodplain—From Old River Control Structure to Simmesport; includes Old River Diversion Channel, Lower Red River, Lower Old River	A B C	65	70	5.0	6.5-8.5	1	33	440
010201	Atchafalaya River Mainstem—From Simmesport to Whiskey Bay Pilot Channel at mile 54	A B C	65	70	5.0	6.5-8.5	1	33	440
010301	West Atchafalaya Basin Floodway—From Simmesport to Butte LaRose Bay and Henderson Lake	A B C	65	70	5.0	6.5-8.5	1	33	440
010401	East Atchafalaya Basin and Morganza Floodway South to Interstate 10 Canal	A B C	65	70	5.0	6.5-8.5	1	33	440
010501	Lower Atchafalaya Basin Floodway—From Whiskey Bay Pilot Channel at mile 54 to US Highway 90 bridge in Morgan City; includes Grand Lake and Six-Mile Lake	A B C D	65	70	5.0	6.5-8.5	1	33	440
010502	Intracoastal Waterway (ICWW)—Morgan City-Port Allen Route from Bayou Sorrel Lock to Morgan City	A B C D	65	70	5.0	6.5-8.5	1	33	440
010601	Crow Bayou, Bayou Blue, and Tributaries	A B C	80	50	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	350
010701	Bayou Teche—From Berwick to Wax Lake Outlet	A B C D	80	50	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	350
010801	Atchafalaya River—From ICWW south of Morgan City to Atchafalaya Bay; includes Sweetbay Lake and Bayou Shaffer	A B C	500	150	5.0	6.5-9.0	1	35	1,000
010802	Wax Lake Outlet—From ICWW to Atchafalaya Bay; includes Wax Lake	A B C	500	150	5.0	6.5-9.0	1	35	1,000
010803	Intracoastal Waterway—From Bayou Boeuf Lock to Bayou Sale; includes Wax Lake Outlet to US Highway 90	A B C	65	70	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	440
010901	Atchafalaya Bay and Delta and Gulf Waters to the State 3 mile limit	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	32	N/A
Barataria Basin (02)									
020101	Bayou Verret, Bayou Chevreuil, Bayou Citamon, and Grand Bayou	A B C F	65	50	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	430
020102	Bayou Boeuf, Halpin Canal, and Theriot Canal	A B C F	500	150	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,000
020103	Lake Boeuf	A B C	500	150	3.3 April-Sept.; 5.0 Oct.-Mar.	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,000

Table 3. Numeric Criteria and Designated Uses									
A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters									
Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
020201	Bayou Des Allemands—From Lac Des Allemands to US Highway 90 (Scenic)	A B C G	600	100	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,320
020202	Lac Des Allemands	A B C	600	100	3.3 April-Sept.; 5.0 Oct.-Mar.	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,320
020301	Bayou Des Allemands—From US Highway 90 to Lake Salvador (Scenic)	A B C G	600	100	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,320
020302	Bayou Gauche	A B C	600	100	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,320
020303	Lake Cataouatche and Tributaries	A B C	500	150	3.3 April-Sept.; 5.0 Oct.-Mar.	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,000
020304	Lake Salvador	A B C	600	100	3.3 April-Sept.; 5.0 Oct.-Mar.	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,320
020401	Bayou Lafourche—From Donaldsonville to ICWW at Larose	A B C D	70	55	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
020402	Bayou Lafourche—From ICWW at Larose to Yankee Canal (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	32	N/A
020403	Bayou Lafourche—From Yankee Canal and saltwater barrier to Gulf of America (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	32	N/A
020501	Sauls, Avondale, and Main Canals	A B C	65	50	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	430
020601	Intracoastal Waterway—From Bayou Villars to Mississippi River (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
020701	Bayou Segnette—From headwaters to Bayou Villars	A B C	600	100	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,320
020801	Intracoastal Waterway—From Larose to Bayou Villars and Bayou Barataria (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	3.8 June-Aug.; 4.0 Sept.-May	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
020802	Bayou Barataria and Barataria Waterway—From ICWW to Bayou Rigolettes (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	3.8 June-Aug.; 4.0 Sept.-May	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
020901	Bayou Rigolettes and Bayou Perot to Little Lake (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
020902	Little Lake (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
020903	Barataria Waterway—From Bayou Rigolettes to Grand Bayou (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	3.8 June-Aug.; 4.0 Sept.-May	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
020904	Wilkinson Canal and Wilkinson Bayou (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
020905	Bayou Moreau (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 June-Aug.; 4.0 Sept.-May	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
020906	Bay Rambo (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
020907	Bay Sansbois, Lake Judge Perez, and Bay De La Cheniere (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
021001	Lake Washington, Bastian Bay, Adams Bay, Scofield Bay, Coquette Bay, Tambour Bay, Spanish Pass, and Bay Jacques (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-8.5	4 [25]	35	N/A
021101	Barataria Bay; includes Caminada Bay, Hackberry Bay, Bay Batiste, and Bay Long (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
021102	Barataria Basin Coastal Bays and Gulf Waters to the State 3 mile limit	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	32	N/A
Calcasieu River Basin (03)									
030101	Calcasieu River—From headwaters to La. Highway 8	A B C F	65	35	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	225
030102	Calcasieu River—From La. Highway 8 to the Rapides-Allen Parish line (Scenic)	A B C F G	65	35	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	225
030103	Calcasieu River—From Rapides-Allen Parish line to Marsh Bayou (Scenic) [10]	A B C F G- [10]	65	35	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	225
030104	Mill Creek—From headwaters to Calcasieu River	A B C	60	60	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	250

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Table 3. Numeric Criteria and Designated Uses									
A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters									
Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
030105	Kinder Ditch—From confluence of unnamed tributary with Bayou Serpent to confluence with Calcasieu River	B C	65	35	3.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	225
030201	Calcasieu River—From Marsh Bayou to saltwater barrier (Scenic) [11]	A B C F G-[11]	350	40	[1]	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
030301	Calcasieu River and Ship Channel—From saltwater barrier to Moss Lake; includes Ship Channel, Coon Island Loop, and Clooney Island Loop (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	35	N/A
030302	Lake Charles	A B C	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	35	N/A
030303	Prien Lake	A B C	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	35	N/A
030304	Moss Lake (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	35	N/A
030305	Contraband Bayou (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	35	N/A
030306	Bayou Verdine—south of the Houston River Canal to the Calcasieu River (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	35	N/A
030401	Calcasieu River—From Moss Lake to the Gulf of America; includes Ship Channel, West Cove and Monkey Island Loop (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	4 [25]	35	N/A
030402	Calcasieu Lake	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.0-8.5	4 [25]	32	N/A
030403	Black Lake (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	35	N/A
030501	Whiskey Chitto Creek—From headwaters to southern boundary of Fort Polk Military Reservation	A B C	20	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
030502	Whiskey Chitto Creek—From the southern boundary of Fort Polk Military Reservation to the Calcasieu River (Scenic)	A B C G	20	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
030503	Six Mile Creek—East and West Forks from headwaters to the southern boundary of Fort Polk Military Reservation	A B C	20	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
030504	Six Mile Creek—East and West Forks from the southern boundary of Fort Polk Military Reservation to Whiskey Chitto Creek (Scenic)	A B C G	20	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
030505	Ten Mile Creek—From headwaters to Whiskey Chitto Creek (Scenic)	A B C G	20	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
030506	Bundicks Creek—From headwaters to Bundicks Lake (Scenic)	A B C	20	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
030507	Bundicks Lake	A B C	20	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
030508	Bundicks Creek—From Bundicks Lake to Whiskey Chitto Creek (Scenic)	A B C	20	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
030601	Barnes Creek—From headwaters to Little Barnes Creek (Scenic)	B C	60	60	[2]	6.0-8.5	2	30	150
030602	Barnes Creek—From Little Barnes Creek to Calcasieu River (Scenic)	A B C	60	60	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	250
030603	Marsh Bayou—From headwaters to Calcasieu River	A B C	60	60	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	250
030701	Bayou Serpent—From headwaters to Calcasieu River	A B C F	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	300
030702	English Bayou—From headwaters to Calcasieu River	A B C F	250	75	[3]	6.0-8.5	1	32	300
030801	West Fork Calcasieu River—From confluence with Beckwith Creek and Hickory Branch to mainstem of Calcasieu River	A B C F	250	75	[3]	6.0-8.5	1	34	500
030802	Hickory Branch—From headwaters to West Fork Calcasieu River (Scenic)	A B C F	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500

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Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
030803	Beckwith Creek—From headwaters to West Fork Calcasieu River (Scenic)	A B C F	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
030804	Little River—From headwaters to West Fork Calcasieu River	A B C	250	75	[3]	6.0-8.5	1	34	500
030805	Indian Bayou—From headwaters to West Fork Calcasieu River	A B C F	250	75	[3]	6.0-8.5	1	34	500
030806	Houston River—From Bear Head Creek at La. Highway 12 to West Fork Calcasieu River	A B C F	250	75	[3]	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
030807	Bear Head Creek—From headwaters to Houston River at La. Highway 12	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
030808	Houston River Canal—From 1 mile west of La. Highway 388 to its terminuses at Mossville and the Houston River	A B C D F	250	75	[3]	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
030901	Bayou D'Inde—From headwaters to Calcasieu River (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-8.5	1 [25]	35	N/A
031001	Bayou Choupique—From headwaters to ICWW (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	35	N/A
031002	Intracoastal Waterway—From West Calcasieu River Basin boundary to Calcasieu Lock (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	35	N/A
031101	Intracoastal Waterway—From Calcasieu River to Creole Canal at Gibbstown	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.5-9.0	1	32	500
031201	Calcasieu River Basin Coastal Bays and Gulf Waters to the State 3 mile limit	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.0-9.0	4 [25]	32	N/A
Lake Pontchartrain Basin (04)									
040101	Comite River, Comite Creek, and Little Comite Creek—From Mississippi state line to Wilson-Clinton Highway	A B C	25	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
040102	Comite River—From Wilson-Clinton Highway to White Bayou (Scenic)	A B C G	25	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
040103	Comite River—From White Bayou to Amite River	A B C	25	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
040201	Bayou Manchac—From headwaters to Amite River	A B C	25	10	2.3-Mar.-Nov.: 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
040202	Ward Creek—From headwaters to confluence with Dawson Creek	A B C	25	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
040301	Amite River—From Mississippi state line to La. Highway 37 (Scenic)	A B C G	25	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
040302	Amite River—From La. Highway 37 to LMRAP Ecoregion boundary	A B C	25	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
040303	Amite River—From Amite River Diversion Canal to Lake Maurepas	A B C	25	10	2.3-Mar.-Nov.: 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
040304	Grays Creek—From headwaters to Amite River	A B C	25	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
040305	Colyell Bay; includes Colyell Creek and Middle Colyell Creek—From Hood Road to Amite River	A B C	25	10	2.3-Mar.-Nov.: 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
040306	Amite River—From LMRAP Ecoregion boundary to Amite River Diversion Canal	A B C	25	10	2.3-Mar.-Nov.: 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
040307	West Colyell Creek—From headwaters to Hood Road	A B C	25	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
040308	Middle Colyell Creek—From headwaters to Hood Road	A B C	25	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
040309	Colyell Creek—From headwaters to confluence with, and including, Little Colyell Creek	A B C	25	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
040401	Blind River—From Amite River Diversion Canal to Lake Maurepas (Scenic)	A B C G	250	75	2.3-Mar.-Nov.: 4.0 Dec.-Feb. {9}	6.0-8.5	1	30	500
040402	Amite River Diversion Canal—From Amite River to Blind River	A B C	25	10	2.3-Mar.-Nov.: 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	150

Seasonal DO criteria for waters in the Lake Pontchartrain Basin were vacated by a 2/25/19 court order (No. 18-1632). Text in strikeout is not effective for CWA purposes.

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ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Table 3. Numeric Criteria and Designated Uses									
A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters									
Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
040403	Blind River—From headwaters to Amite River Diversion Canal (Scenic)	A B C G	250	75	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 3.0 Dec.-Feb. [9]	6.0-8.5	1	30	500
040404	New River—From headwaters to New River Canal	A B C	250	75	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	30	500
040501	Tickfaw River—From Mississippi state line to La. Highway 42 (Scenic)	A B C G	10	5	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	55
040502	Tickfaw River—From La. Highway 42 to Lake Maurepas	A B C	10	5	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	30	55
040503	Natalbany River—From headwaters to La. Highway 22	A B C	30	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
040504	Yellow Water River—From headwaters to Ponchatoula Creek	A B C	30	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
040505	Ponchatoula Creek—From headwaters to La. Highway 22	A B C	30	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
040506	Blood River—From headwaters to George White Road	A B C	10	5	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	55
040507	Natalbany River—From La. Highway 22 to Tickfaw River	A B C	30	20	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
040508	Ponchatoula Creek—From La. Highway 22 to Natalbany River	A B C	30	20	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
040601	Pass Manchac—From Lake Maurepas to Lake Pontchartrain; includes interlacustrine waters from North Pass to Mississippi River levee	A B C	1,600	200	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.5-9.0	1	32	3,000
040602	Lake Maurepas	A B C	1,600	200	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	3,000
040603	Selsers Creek—From headwaters to Sisters Road	A B C	30	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
040604	South Slough; includes Anderson Canal and Interstate Highway 55 borrow pit canal to North Pass	A B C	30	20	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
040605	Mississippi Bayou and associated canals; includes Dutch Bayou, Reserve Relief Canal and Hope Canal	A B C	1,600	200	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	3,000
040606	Selsers Creek—From Sisters Road to South Slough	A B C	30	20	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
040701	Tangipahoa River—From Mississippi state line to Interstate Highway 12 (Scenic)	A B C G	30	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	140
040702	Tangipahoa River—From Interstate Highway 12 to Lake Pontchartrain	A B C	30	10	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	30	140
040703	Big Creek—From headwaters to Tangipahoa River	A B C	20	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	140
040704	Chappepeela Creek—From headwaters to Tangipahoa River	A B C G	20	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	140
040705	Bedico Creek—From headwaters to Tangipahoa River	A B C	30	10	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	30	140
040801	Tchefuncte River—From headwaters to US Highway 190; includes tributaries (Scenic)	A B C G	20	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	110
040802	Tchefuncte River—From US Highway 190 to Bogue Falaya River; includes tributaries (Scenic)	A B C G	20	10	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	30	110
040803	Tchefuncte River—From La. Highway-22 to Lake Pontchartrain (Estuarine)	A B C	850	135	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	30	1,850
040804	Bogue Falaya River—From headwaters to Tchefuncte River (Scenic) [12]	A B C G [12]	20	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	110
040807	Ponchitolawa Creek—From headwaters to US Highway 190	A B C	850	135	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	1,850
040808	Tchefuncte River—From Bogue Falaya River to La. Highway 22 (Scenic)	A B C G	850	135	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	30	1,850
040809	Black River—From headwaters to La. Highway 22	A B C	850	135	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	30	1,850
040901	Bayou LaCombe—From headwaters to Interstate Highway 12 (Scenic)	A B C G	30	30	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	150

Seasonal DO criteria for waters in the Lake Pontchartrain Basin were vacated by a 2/25/19 court order (No. 18-1632). Text in strikethrough is not effective for CWA purposes.

Title 33, Part IX

Table 3. Numeric Criteria and Designated Uses									
A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters									
Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
040902	Bayou LaCombe—From CDM Ecoregion boundary to Lake Pontchartrain (Scenic) (Estuarine)	A B C G	835	135	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	1,850
040903	Bayou Cane—From headwaters to US Highway 190 (Scenic)	A B C G	30	30	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
040904	Bayou Cane—From CDM Ecoregion boundary to Lake Pontchartrain (Scenic) (Estuarine)	A B C G	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
040905	Bayou Liberty—From headwaters to LMRAP Ecoregion boundary	A B C	250	100	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
040906	Bayou Liberty—From La. Highway 433 to Bayou Bonfouca; includes Bayou de Chien (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
040907	Bayou Bonfouca—From headwaters to La. Highway 433	A B C	250	100	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
040908	Bayou Bonfouca—From CDM Ecoregion boundary to Lake Pontchartrain (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
040909	W-14 Main Diversion Canal—From headwaters to Salt Bayou	A B C [4]	N/A	N/A	[4]	6.0-8.5	1	32	N/A
040910	Salt Bayou—From headwaters to Lake Pontchartrain (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
040911	Grand Lagoon; includes associated canals (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
040912	Bayou LaCombe—From Interstate Highway 12 to US Highway 190 (Scenic)	A B C G	30	30	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
040913	Bayou LaCombe—From US Highway 190 to CDM Ecoregion boundary (Scenic) (Estuarine)	A B C G	835	135	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 4.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	1850
040914	Bayou Cane—From US Highway 190 to CDM Ecoregion boundary (Scenic) (Estuarine)	A B C G	N/A	N/A	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 4.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
040915	Bayou Liberty—From LMRAP Ecoregion boundary to La. Highway 433	A B C	250	100	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
040916	Bayou Paquet—From headwaters to Bayou Liberty (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 4.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
040917	Bayou Bonfouca—From La. Highway 433 to CDM Ecoregion boundary (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 4.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
041001	Lake Pontchartrain—West of US Highway 11 bridge (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	32	N/A
041002	Lake Pontchartrain—East of US Highway 11 bridge (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	32	N/A
041101	Bonnet Carre Spillway	A B C	250	75	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	30	500
041201	Bayou Labranche—From headwaters to Lake Pontchartrain (Scenic) (Estuarine)	A B C G	N/A	N/A	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 4.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
041202	Bayou Trepagnier—From Norco to Bayou Labranche (Scenic) (Estuarine)	A B C G	N/A	N/A	2.3-Mar.-Nov.; 4.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
041203	Duncan Canal—From headwaters to Lake Pontchartrain; also called Parish Line Canal (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
041204	Bayou Traverse—From headwaters to LMRAP Ecoregion boundary (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
041301	Bayou St. John (Scenic) (Estuarine)	A B C G	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
041302	Lake Pontchartrain Drainage Canals in Jefferson and Orleans Parishes (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
041401	New Orleans East Leveed Water Bodies (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
041501	Inner Harbor Navigation Canal—From Mississippi River Lock to Lake Pontchartrain (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
041601	Intracoastal Waterway—From Inner Harbor Navigation Canal to Chef Menteur Pass (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
041701	The Rigolets (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	32	N/A
041702	Bayou Sauvage—From New Orleans hurricane protection levee to Chef Menteur Pass; includes Chef Menteur Pass (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	32	N/A
041703	Intracoastal Waterway—From Chef Menteur Pass to Lake Borgne (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	32	N/A
041704	Lake St. Catherine	A B C	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	1	32	N/A
041801	Bayou Bienvenue—From headwaters to hurricane gate at MRGO (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
041802	Bayou Chaperon (Scenic) (Estuarine)	A B C G	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
041803	Bashman Bayou—From headwaters to Bayou Dupre (Scenic) (Estuarine)	A B C G	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
041804	Bayou Dupre—From Lake Borgne Canal to Terre Beau Bayou (Scenic) (Estuarine)	A B C G	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
041805	Lake Borgne Canal—From Mississippi River siphon at Violet to Bayou Dupre; also called Violet Canal (Scenic) (Estuarine)	A B C G	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
041806	Pirogue Bayou—From Bayou Dupre to New Canal (Scenic) (Estuarine)	A B C G	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
041807	Terre Beau Bayou—From Bayou Dupre to New Canal (Scenic) (Estuarine)	A B C G	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
041808	New Canal (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
041901	Mississippi River Gulf Outlet (MRGO)—From ICWW to Breton Sound at MRGO mile 30	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
042001	Lake Borgne	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
042002	Bayou Bienvenue—From Bayou Villere to Lake Borgne (Scenic) (Estuarine)	A B C E G	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
042003	Bayou La Loutre—From MRGO to Eloi Bay (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
042004	Bayou Bienvenue—From MRGO to Bayou Villere (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
042101	Bayou Terre Aux Boeufs (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
042102	River Aux Chenes; also called Oak River (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
042103	Bayou Gentilly—From Bayou Terre Aux Boeufs to Petit Lake (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
042104	Petit Lake	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4	35	N/A
042105	Lake Lery	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4	35	N/A
042201	Chandeleur Sound	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
042202	California Bay and Breton Sound	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
042203	Bay Boudreau	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
042204	Drum Bay	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
042205	Morgan Harbor	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4	35	N/A

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Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria								
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS		
042206	Eloi Bay	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	[25]	4	35	N/A	
042207	Lake Fortuna	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	[25]	4	35	N/A	
042208	Bay Gardene, Black Bay, Lost Bayou, American Bay, and Bay Crabe	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	[25]	4	35	N/A	
042209	Lake Pontchartrain Basin Coastal Bays and Gulf Waters to the State 3 mile limit	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	[25]	4	32	N/A	
Mermentau River Basin (05)											
050101	Bayou Des Cannes—From headwaters to Mermentau River	A B C F	90	30	[16]	6.0-8.5		1	32	260	
050103	Bayou Mallet—From headwaters to Bayou Des Cannes	A B C F	90	30	[16]	6.0-8.5		1	32	260	
050201	Bayou Plaquemine Brule—From headwaters to Bayou Des Cannes	A B C F	90	30	[16]	6.0-8.5		1	32	260	
050301	Bayou Nezpique—From headwaters to Mermentau River; includes intermittent portion of Beaver Creek [2]	A B C F	90	30	[16]	6.0-8.5		1	32	260	
050303	Castor Creek—From headwaters to Bayou Nezpique	A B C	90	30	[16]	6.0-8.5		1	32	260	
050304	Bayou Blue—From headwaters to Bayou Nezpique	A B C	90	30	[16]	6.0-8.5		1	32	260	
050401	Mermentau River—From headwaters to Lake Arthur	A B C F	90	30	[16]	6.0-8.5		1	32	260	
050402	Lake Arthur and Lower Mermentau River to ICWW	A B C	90	30	5.0	6.0-8.5		1	32	260	
050501	Bayou Queue de Tortue—From headwaters to Mermentau River	A B C F	90	30	[16]	6.0-8.5		1	32	260	
050601	Lacassine Bayou—From headwaters to ICWW	A B C F	90	10	[16]	6.0-8.5		1	32	400	
050602	Intracoastal Waterway—From Calcasieu River Basin Boundary to Mermentau River	A B C F	250	75	5.0	6.5-9.0		1	32	500	
050603	Bayou Chene—From headwaters to Lacassine Bayou; includes Bayou Grand Marais	A B C F	90	10	[16]	6.5-9.0		1	32	400	
050701	Grand Lake	A B C F	250	75	5.0	6.5-9.0		1	32	500	
050702	Intracoastal Waterway—From Mermentau River to Vermilion Locks	A B C F	250	75	5.0	6.0-9.0		1	32	500	
050703	White Lake	A B C F	250	75	5.0	6.5-9.0		1	32	500	
050801	Mermentau River—From Catfish Point Control Structure to Gulf of America (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0		[25]	4	35	N/A
050802	Big Constance Lake (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0		[25]	1	35	N/A
050901	Mermentau River Basin Coastal Bays and Gulf Waters to the State 3 mile limit	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0		[25]	4	32	N/A
Vermilion-Teche River Basin (06)											
060101	Spring Creek—From headwaters to Cocodrie Lake (Scenic)	A B C G	10	5	5.0	6.0-8.5		1	30	100	
060102	Cocodrie Lake	A B C	10	5	[19]	6.0-8.5		1	32	100	
060201	Bayou Cocodrie—From US Highway 167 to Bayou Boeuf-Cocodrie Diversion Canal (Scenic)	A B C G	45	35	[19]	6.0-8.5		1	32	100	
060202	Bayou Cocodrie—From Cocodrie Diversion Canal to Bayou Boeuf	A B C	45	35	5.0	6.0-8.5		1	32	100	
060203	Chicot Lake	A B C	90	30	5.0	6.0-8.5		1	32	260	
060204	Bayou Courtableau—From headwaters to West Atchafalaya Borrow Pit Canal	A B C	65	70	[22]	6.0-8.5		1	32	440	
060206	Indian Creek and Indian Creek Reservoir	A B C	10	5	5.0	6.0-8.5		1	32	100	
060207	Bayou des Glaises Diversion Channel/West Atchafalaya Borrow Pit	A B C	100	75	5.0	6.0-8.5		1	32	500	

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
	Canal—From Bayou des Glaises to Bayou Courtableau								
060208	Bayou Boeuf—From headwaters to Bayou Courtableau	A B C	45	35	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
060209	Irish Ditch and Big Bayou—From unnamed ditch to Irish Ditch No. 1 to Big Bayou to Irish Ditch No. 2 to Bayou Rapides	B C	45	35	[2]	6.0-8.5	2	32	100
060210	Bayou Carron—From headwaters to Little Bayou Teche	A B C	40	30	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	220
060211	West Atchafalaya Borrow Pit Canal—From Bayou Courtableau to Henderson; includes Bayou Portage	A B C	65	70	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	440
060212	Chatlin Lake Canal and Bayou DuLac—From Alexandria to Bayou des Glaises Diversion Canal; includes a portion of Bayou des Glaises	A B C	45	35	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
060301	Bayou Teche—From headwaters at Bayou Courtableau to Keystone Locks and Dam	A B C	65	70	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	440
060401	Bayou Teche—From Keystone Locks and Dam to Charenton Canal	A B C	80	50	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	350
060501	Bayou Teche—From Charenton Canal to Wax Lake Outlet	A B C D	80	50	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	350
060601	Charenton Canal—From Charenton Floodgate to ICWW; includes Bayou Teche from Charenton to Baldwin	A B C D	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
060701	Tete Bayou—From headwaters to Lake Fausse Point	A B C	80	50	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	350
060702	Lake Fausse Point and Dauterive Lake	A B C D	80	50	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	350
060703	Bayou Du Portage—From headwaters to Dauterive Lake	A B C	80	50	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	350
060801	Vermilion River—From headwaters to La. Highway 3073 bridge	A B C F	230	70	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	440
060802	Vermilion River—From La. Highway 3073 bridge to ICWW	A B C F	230	70	[6]	6.0-8.5	1	32	440
060803	Vermilion River Cutoff—From ICWW to Vermilion Bay (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
060804	Intracoastal Waterway—From Vermilion Lock to 1/2 mile west of Gum Island Canal (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
060901	Bayou Petite Anse—From headwaters to Bayou Carlin (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
060902	Bayou Carlin—From Lake Peigneur to Bayou Tigre; also called Delcambre Canal (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
060903	Bayou Tigre—From headwaters to Bayou Petite Anse (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
060904	New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal—From headwaters to ICWW (Estuarine)	A B L [24]	N/A	N/A	[24]	6.5-9.0	[24] [25]	35	N/A
060906	Intracoastal Waterway—From New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal to Bayou Sale (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
060907	Franklin Canal	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	35	500
060908	Spanish Lake	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
060909	Lake Peigneur	A B C	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	1	35	N/A
060910	Boston Canal; includes associated canals (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
060911	Dugas Canal—By Tiger Lagoon Oil and Gas Field (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
061001	West Cote Blanche Bay	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
061002	East Cote Blanche Bay	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
061101	Bayou Petite Anse—From Bayou Carlin at its confluence with Bayou Tigre to ICWW (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A

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Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
061102	Intracoastal Waterway—From 1/2 mile west of Gum Island Canal to New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
061103	Freshwater Bayou Canal—From 1/2 mile below ICWW to control structure (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	35	N/A
061104	Vermilion Bay	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
061105	Marsh Island (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
061201	Vermilion-Teche River Basin Coastal Bays and Gulf Waters to the State 3 mile limit	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.0-9.0	4 [25]	32	N/A
Mississippi River Basin (07)									
070101	Mississippi River—From Arkansas state line to Old River Control Structure	A B C	75	120	5.0	6.0-9.0	1	32	400
070102	Gassoway Lake	A B C	75	120	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	400
070103	Marengo Bend—Portion within the Louisiana state line	A B C D	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
070201	Mississippi River—From Old River Control Structure to Monte Sano Bayou	A B C D	75	120	5.0	6.0-9.0	1	32	400
070202	Raccourci Old River	A B C	100	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
070203	Devil's Swamp Lake and Bayou Baton Rouge	A B C	75	120	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	400
070301	Mississippi River—From Monte Sano Bayou to Head of Passes	A B C D	75	120	5.0	6.0-9.0	1	32	400
070401	Mississippi River Passes—Head of Passes to Mouth of Passes; includes all passes in the birdfoot delta (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
070501	Bayou Sara—From Mississippi state line to Mississippi River	A B C	100	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
070502	Thompson Creek—From Mississippi state line to Mississippi River	A B C	100	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
070503	Capitol Lake	A B C	75	120	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	400
070504	Monte Sano Bayou—From US Highway 61 to Mississippi River [7], [8]	B L	[7]	[7]	3.0	6.0-9.0	1	35 [8]	[7]
070505	Tunica Bayou—From headwaters to Mississippi River	A B C	100	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
070601	Mississippi River Basin Coastal Bays and Gulf Waters to the State 3 mile limit	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	32	N/A
Ouachita River Basin (08)									
080101	Ouachita River—From Arkansas state line to Columbia Lock and Dam	A B C D	160	35	[15]	6.0-8.5	1	33	350
080102	Bayou Chauvin—From headwaters to Ouachita River	A B C	160	35	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	350
080201	Ouachita River—From Columbia Lock and Dam to Jonesville	A B C	160	50	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	400
080202	Bayou Louis—From headwaters to Ouachita River	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
080203	Lake Louis	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
080301	Black River—From Jonesville to Corps of Engineers (USACE) Control Structure at Mile 25	A B C	95	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	265
080302	Black River—From USACE Control Structure to Red River	A B C	95	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	265
080401	Bayou Bartholomew—From Arkansas state line to Ouachita River; also known as Bayou Desiard and Lake Bartholomew (Scenic to Dead Bayou)	A B C G	55	35	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	420
080501	Bayou de L'Outre—From Arkansas state line to Ouachita River (Scenic)	A B C G	250	45	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	500
080601	Bayou D'Arbonne—From headwaters to Lake Claiborne	A B C	50	15	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	200

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Table 3. Numeric Criteria and Designated Uses									
A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters									
Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
080602	Lake Claiborne	A B C D	50	15	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	200
080603	Bayou D'Arbonne—From Lake Claiborne to Bayou D'Arbonne Lake	A B C	50	15	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	200
080604	Bayou D'Arbonne Lake	A B C	50	15	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	200
080605	Bayou D'Arbonne—From Bayou D'Arbonne Lake to Ouachita River (Scenic)	A B C G	50	15	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	200
080606	Cypress Creek—From headwaters to Bayou D'Arbonne; includes Colvin Creek	A B C	65	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	160
080607	Corney Bayou—From Arkansas state line to Corney Lake (Scenic)	A B C G	160	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	300
080608	Corney Lake	A B C	160	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	300
080609	Corney Bayou—From Corney Lake to Bayou D'Arbonne Lake (Scenic)	A B C G	160	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	300
080610	Middle Fork Bayou D'Arbonne—From headwaters to Bayou D'Arbonne Lake (Scenic)	A B C G	50	15	[20]	6.0-8.5	1	32	200
080701	Bayou Desiard and Lake Bartholomew; also called Dead Bayou	A B C D	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
080801	South Cheniere Creek—From headwaters to Cheniere Brake Lake	A B C	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
080802	Cheniere Brake Lake	A B C	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
080901	Boeuf River—From Arkansas state line to Ouachita River	A B C	105	45	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	430
080902	Bayou Bonne Idee—From headwaters to Boeuf River	A B C	20	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	180
080903	Big Creek—From headwaters to Boeuf River; includes Big Colewa Bayou	A B C	230	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	635
080904	Bayou Lafourche—From headwaters to Boeuf River near Columbia	A B C	500	200	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,500
080905	Turkey Creek—From headwaters to Turkey Creek Cutoff; includes Turkey Creek Cutoff, Big Creek, and Glade Slough	B C	250	75	[2]	6.0-8.5	2	32	500
080906	Turkey Creek—From Turkey Creek Cutoff to Turkey Creek Lake	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
080907	Turkey Creek Lake; includes outfall to Boeuf River	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
080908	Lake LaFourche	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
080909	Crew Lake	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
080910	Clear Lake	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
080911	Woolen Lake	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
080912	Tisdale Brake and Staulkinghead Creek—From headwaters to Little Bayou Boeuf	B L	500	200	[13]	6.0-8.5	2	32	1,500
081001	Bayou Macon—From Arkansas state line to Tensas River	A B C	50	55	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	380
081002	Joe's Bayou—From headwaters to Bayou Macon	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
081003	Deer Creek—From headwaters to Boeuf River	B L	105	45	[13]	6.0-8.5	2	32	430
081101	Lake Providence	A B C	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
081201	Tensas River—From headwaters to confluence with Ouachita River; includes Tensas Bayou	A B C	45	30	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
081202	Lake St. Joseph	A B C	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
081203	Lake Bruin	A B C D	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
081301	Little River—From dam at Archie to Ouachita River	A B C	95	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	265
081401	Dugdemonia River—From headwaters to Big Creek	A B C	250	750	[14]	6.0-8.5	1	32	2,000
081402	Dugdemonia River—From Big Creek to Little River	A B C	250	750	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	2,000
081501	Castor Creek—From headwaters to Little River	A B C	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
081502	Chatham Lake	A B C	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
081503	Beaucoup Creek—From headwaters to Castor Creek	A B C	25	25	[21]	6.0-8.5	1	32	100

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Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
081504	Flat Creek—From headwaters to Castor Creek	A B C	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
081505	Caney Lake	A B C	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
081601	Little River—From Castor Creek-Dugdemona River confluence to Bear Creek (Scenic)	A B C G	250	500	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	1,000
081602	Little River—From Bear Creek to Catahoula Lake (Scenic)	A B C G	50	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	260
081603	Catahoula Lake	A B C	50	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	260
081604	Catahoula Lake Diversion Canal—From Catahoula Lake to Black River	A B C	50	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	260
081605	Little River—From Catahoula Lake to dam at Archie	A B C	50	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	260
081606	Fish Creek—From headwaters to Little River (Scenic)	A B C G	50	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	260
081607	Trout Creek—From headwaters to Little River (Scenic)	A B C G	50	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	260
081608	Big Creek—From headwaters to Little River (Scenic)	A B C D G	50	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	260
081609	Hemphill Creek—From headwaters to Catahoula Lake; includes Hair Creek	A B C	50	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	260
081610	Old River—From Catahoula Lake to Little River	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
081611	Bayou Funny Louis—From headwaters to Little River	A B C	50	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	260
081612	Georgetown Reservoir	A B C D	250	500	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	1,000
Pearl River Basin (09)									
090101	Pearl River—From Mississippi state line to Pearl River Navigation Canal	A B C	20	15	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	180
090102	East Pearl River—From Holmes Bayou to Interstate 10	A B C	20	15	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	180
090103	East Pearl River—From Interstate 10 to Lake Borgne (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	35	N/A
090104	Peters Creek—From headwaters to Pearl River	A B C	20	30	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	30	150
090105	Pearl River Navigation Canal—From Pools Bluff to Lock No. 3	A B C	20	15	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	180
090106	Holmes Bayou—From Pearl River to West Pearl River (Scenic)	A B C G	20	15	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	180
090107	Pearl River—From Pearl River Navigation Canal to Holmes Bayou	A B C	20	15	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	180
090201	West Pearl River—From headwaters to Holmes Bayou (Scenic)	A B C G	20	15	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	180
090202	West Pearl River—From Holmes Bayou to The Rigolets; includes east and west mouths (Scenic)	A B C G	90	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	235
090203	Lower Bogue Chitto—From Pearl River Navigation Canal to Wilson Slough	A B C	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	105
090204	Pearl River Navigation Canal—From below Lock No. 3 to West Pearl River	A B C	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	105
090205	Wilson Slough and Bradley Slough—From Pearl River to West Pearl River (Scenic)	A B C G	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	105
090207	Middle Pearl River and West Middle Pearl River—From West Pearl River to Little Lake	A B C	90	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	235
090208	Little Lake (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
090209	Morgan River—From Porters River to West Pearl River (Scenic)	A B C G	90	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	235
090301	Pushepatapa Creek—From headwaters and tributaries at Mississippi state line to Pearl River floodplain (Scenic)	A B C G	15	12	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	35	105
090401	Bogue Lusa Creek—From headwaters to Pearl River floodplain	A B C	30	45	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	300

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
090501	Bogue Chitto River—From Mississippi state line to Pearl River Navigation Canal (Scenic)	A B C G	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	35	105
090502	Big Silver Creek—From headwaters to Bogue Chitto River	A B C	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	35	105
090503	Little Silver Creek—From headwaters to Big Silver Creek	A B C	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	35	105
090504	Lawrence Creek—From headwaters to Bogue Chitto River	A B C	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	35	105
090505	Bonner Creek—From headwaters to Bogue Chitto River	A B C	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	35	105
090506	Thigpen Creek—From headwaters to Bogue Chitto River	A B C	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	35	105
Red River Basin (10)									
100101	Red River—From Arkansas state line to US Highway 165 in Alexandria	A B C D F	185	110	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	34	780
100201	Red River—From US Highway 165 to Old River Control Structure Outflow Channel	A B C	185	110	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	34	780
100202	Little River—From headwaters to Old River near Marksville	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
100203	Old River; includes associated water bodies in Spring Bayou WMA; also called LaVielle Riviere	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
100301	Black Bayou—From Texas state line to La. Highway 1 at Black Bayou Lake	A B C F	250	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	500
100302	Black Bayou Lake—From La. Highway 1 to spillway	A B C	250	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	500
100303	Black Bayou—From spillway at Black Bayou Lake to Twelve Mile Bayou	A B C	250	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	500
100304	Twelve Mile Bayou—From headwaters to Red River	A B C D F	175	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
100305	Mahlin Bayou and McCain Creek—From headwaters to Twelve Mile Bayou	B L	175	75	[14]	6.0-8.5	2	32	500
100306	Kelly Bayou—From Arkansas state line to Black Bayou	A B C F	90	40	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	665
100307	Caddo Lake—From Texas state line to spillway; includes James Bayou	A B C D F	120	35	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	34	325
100308	Paw Paw Bayou—From Texas state line to Cross Lake; includes tributaries	A B C D F	75	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
100309	Cross Bayou—From Texas state line to Cross Lake; includes tributaries	A B C D F	75	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
100310	Cross Lake; includes tributaries	A B C D F	75	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
100401	Bayou Bodcau—From Arkansas state line to Red Chute Bayou at Cypress Bayou confluence	A B C F	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	800
100402	Red Chute Bayou—From Cypress Bayou to Flat River	A B C	250	75	[14]	6.0-8.5	1	32	800
100403	Cypress Bayou—From headwaters to Cypress Bayou Reservoir	A B C F	100	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	300
100404	Cypress Bayou Reservoir	A B C D F	100	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	300
100405	Black Bayou—From headwaters to spillway at Black Bayou Reservoir; includes Black Bayou Reservoir	A B C F	100	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	300
100406	Flat River—From headwaters to Loggy Bayou	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	300
100501	Bayou Dorcheat—From Arkansas state line to Lake Bistineau (Scenic)	A B C F G	250	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	440
100502	Lake Bistineau	A B C F	250	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	440
100503	Caney Creek—From headwaters to Bayou Dorcheat; excludes Caney Lake	A B C F	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
100504	Caney Lake	A B C F	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
100505	Loggy Bayou—From Lake Bistineau dam to Flat River	A B C F	75	35	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	250
100506	Loggy Bayou—From Flat River to Red River	A B C F	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	800
100601	Bayou Pierre—From headwaters to Rolling Lake Bayou	A B C F	150	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500

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Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
100602	Boggy Bayou—From headwaters to Wallace Lake	A B C F	150	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
100603	Wallace Lake	A B C F	150	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
100604	Wallace Bayou—From Wallace Lake to Bayou Pierre	A B C F	150	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
100605	Clear Lake and Smithport Lake; includes old Edwards Lake	A B C F	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
100606	Bayou Pierre—From Rolling Lake Bayou to Red River	A B C D F	150	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
100701	Black Lake Bayou—From headwaters to 1 mile north of confluence with Leatherman Creek	A B C F	26	9	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	79
100702	Black Lake Bayou—From 1 mile north of Leatherman Creek to Black Lake (Scenic)	A B C F G	26	9	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	79
100703	Black Lake and Clear Lake	A B C D F	26	9	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	79
100704	Kepler Creek—From headwaters to Kepler Creek Lake	A B C F	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	79
100705	Kepler Creek Lake	A B C F	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	79
100706	Kepler Creek—From Kepler Creek Lake to Black Lake Bayou	A B C F	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	79
100707	Castor Creek—From headwaters to Black Lake Bayou	A B C	26	9	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	79
100708	Castor Creek Tributary—From headwaters to Castor Creek	B C	26	9	[2]	6.0-8.5	2	32	79
100709	Grand Bayou—From headwaters to Black Lake Bayou	A B C D	26	9	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	79
100710	Grand Bayou Tributary—From headwaters to Grand Bayou	B C	26	9	[2]	6.0-8.5	2	32	79
100801	Saline Bayou—From headwaters near Arcadia to Saline Lake (Scenic)	A B C F G	110	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	250
100802	Saline Lake	A B C F	110	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	250
100803	Saline Bayou—From Saline Lake to Red River	A B C F	110	20	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	250
100804	Saline Bayou Tributary—From headwaters to Saline Bayou near Arcadia	B C	110	20	[2]	6.0-8.5	2	32	250
100901	Nantaches Creek—From headwaters to Nantaches Lake	A B C F	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
100902	Nantaches Lake	A B C F	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
101001	Sibley Lake	A B C D F	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
101101	Cane River—From above Natchitoches to Red River	A B C F	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
101102	Kisatchie Bayou—From headwaters to Kisatchie National Forest	A B C F	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
101103	Kisatchie Bayou—From Kisatchie National Forest to Old River (Scenic)	A B C F G	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
101201	Cotile Reservoir	A B C	50	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	200
101301	Rigolette Bayou—From headwaters to Red River	A B C F	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
101302	Iatt Lake	A B C F	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
101303	Iatt Creek—From headwaters to Iatt Lake	A B C F	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	100
101401	Buhlow Lake near Pineville	A B C	100	50	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	250
101501	Big Saline Bayou—From Catahoula Lake to Saline Lake	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
101502	Saline Lake	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
101504	Saline Bayou—From Larto Lake to Saline Lake (Scenic)	A B C G	45	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	165
101505	Larto Lake	A B C	45	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	165
101506	Big Creek—From headwaters to Saline Lake	A B C	45	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	165
101507	Old Saline Bayou—From headwaters to control structure at Saline Bayou	A B C	45	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	165
101601	Bayou Cocodrie—From Little Cross Bayou to Wild Cow Bayou (Scenic)	A B C F G	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
101602	Cocodrie Lake	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
101603	Lake St. John	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
101604	Lake Concordia	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
101605	Bayou Cocodrie—From Lake Concordia to La. Highway 15	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
101606	Bayou Cocodrie—From Wild Cow Bayou to Red River	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
101607	Bayou Cocodrie—From La. Highway 15 to Little Cross Bayou	B L	250	75	[13]	6.0-8.5	2	32	500
Sabine River Basin (11)									
110101	Toledo Bend Reservoir—From Texas-Louisiana state line to Toledo Bend Dam	A B C D F	120	60	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	34	500
110201	Sabine River—From Toledo Bend Dam to Old River below Sabine Island WMA	A B C	120	60	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	500
110202	Pearl Creek—From headwaters to Sabine River (Scenic)	A B C G	120	60	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	33	500
110301	Sabine River—From Old River below Sabine Island WMA to Sabine Lake (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	35	N/A
110302	Black Bayou—From Pirogue Ditch to Sabine Lake (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	32	N/A
110303	Sabine Lake (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	4 [25]	35	N/A
110304	Sabine Pass (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
110401	Bayou Toro—From headwaters to La. Highway 473	A B C	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
110402	Bayou Toro—From La. Highway 473 to Sabine River	A B C	25	25	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	150
110501	West Anacoco Creek—From headwaters to Vernon Lake	A B C	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	90
110502	East Anacoco Creek—From headwaters to Vernon Lake	A B C	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	90
110503	Vernon Lake	A B C	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	90
110504	Bayou Anacoco—From Vernon Lake to Anacoco Lake	A B C	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	90
110505	Anacoco Lake	A B C	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	90
110506	Bayou Anacoco—From Anacoco Lake to Cypress Creek	A B C	15	10	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	90
110507	Bayou Anacoco—From Cypress Creek to Sabine River	A B C	150	300	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,000
110601	Vinton Waterway—From Vinton to ICWW (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	35	N/A
110602	Black Bayou—From ICWW to Pirogue Ditch (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	4.0	6.0-8.5	1 [25]	35	N/A
110701	Sabine River Basin Coastal Bays and Gulf Waters to the State 3 mile limit	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	32	N/A
Terrebonne Basin (12)									
120102	Bayou Poydras—From headwaters to Bayou Choctaw	A B C	250	75	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
120103	Bayou Choctaw—From Bayou Poydras to ICWW	A B C	250	75	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
120104	Bayou Grosse Tete—From headwaters to ICWW	A B C	25	25	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	200
120105	Chamberlin Canal—From Chamberlin to Bayou Choctaw	A B C	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
120106	Bayou Plaquemine—From Plaquemine Lock to ICWW	A B C	250	75	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
120107	Upper Grand River and Lower Flat River—From headwaters to ICWW	A B C	250	75	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
120108	False River	A B C	25	25	3.3 April-Sept.; 5.0 Oct.-Mar.	6.0-8.5	1	32	200
120109	Intracoastal Waterway—From Port Allen Locks to Bayou Sorrel Locks	A B C D	60	40	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	300
120110	Bayou Cholpe—From headwaters to Bayou Choctaw	A B C	25	25	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	200
120111	Bayou Maringouin—From headwaters to East Atchafalaya Basin Levee	A B C	25	25	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	200

Table 3. Numeric Criteria and Designated Uses									
A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters									
Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
120201	Lower Grand River and Belle River—From Bayou Sorrel Lock to Lake Palourde; includes Bay Natchez, Lake Natchez, Bayou Milhomme, and Bayou Long	A B C	60	40	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	300
120202	Bayou Black—From ICWW to Houma	A B C D	85	40	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
120203	Bayou Boeuf—From Lake Palourde to ICWW	A B C D	250	75	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	500
120204	Lake Verret and Grassy Lake	A B C	100	75	3.3 April-Sept.; 5.0 Oct.-Mar.	6.0-8.5	1	32	350
120205	Lake Palourde	A B C D	100	75	3.3 April-Sept.; 5.0 Oct.-Mar.	6.0-8.5	1	32	350
120206	Grand Bayou and Little Grand Bayou—From headwaters to Lake Verret	A B C	60	40	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	300
120301	Bayou Terrebonne—From Thibodaux to ICWW in Houma	A B C	540	90	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,350
120302	Bayou Folse—From headwaters to Company Canal	A B C D F	500	150	5.0	6.5-9.0	1	32	1,000
120303	Bayou L'eau Bleu—From Company Canal to ICWW	A B C	500	150	2.3 Mar.-Nov.; 5.0 Dec.-Feb.	6.5-9.0	1	32	1,000
120304	Intracoastal Waterway—From Houma to Larose	A B C D F	250	75	3.8 June-Aug.; 4.0 Sept.-May	6.5-9.0	1	32	500
120401	Bayou Penchant—From Bayou Chene to Lake Penchant	A B C G	500	150	5.0	6.5-9.0	1	32	1,000
120402	Bayou Chene—From ICWW to Bayou Penchant	A B C	250	75	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.5-8.0	1	32	500
120403	Intracoastal Waterway—From Bayou Boeuf Locks to Bayou Black in Houma; includes segments of Bayous Boeuf, Black, and Chene	A B C D F	250	75	3.8 June-Aug.; 4.0 Sept.-May	6.5-8.5	1	32	500
120404	Lake Penchant	A B C	500	150	5.0	6.5-9.0	1	32	1,000
120405	Lake Hache and Lake Theriot	A B C	500	150	5.0	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,000
120406	Lake de Cade	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.0-9.0	4	35	N/A
120501	Bayou Grand Caillou—From Houma to Bayou Pelton	A B C	500	150	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,000
120502	Bayou Grand Caillou—From Bayou Pelton to Houma Navigation Canal (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
120503	Bayou Petit Caillou—From Bayou Terrebonne to La. Highway 24 bridge	A B C E	500	150	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.0-9.0	4	32	1,000
120504	Bayou Petit Caillou—From La. Highway 24 bridge to Boudreaux Canal (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.0-9.0	4 [25]	32	N/A
120505	Bayou Du Large—From Houma to Marmande Canal	A B C	500	150	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.5-9.0	1	32	1,000
120506	Bayou Du Large—From Marmande Canal to 1/2 mile north of St. Andrews Mission (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.0-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
120507	Bayou Chauvin—From ICWW to Lake Boudreaux (Estuarine)	A B C	N/A	N/A	3.8 June-Aug.; 4.0 Sept.-May	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	32	N/A
120508	Houma Navigation Canal—From Bayou Pelton to 1 mile south of Bayou Grand Caillou (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 June-Aug.; 4.0 Sept.-May	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
120509	Houma Navigation Canal—From Houma to Bayou Pelton	A B C D	500	150	3.8 June-Aug.; 4.0 Sept.-May	6.0-8.5	1	32	1,000
120601	Bayou Terrebonne—From Houma to Company Canal (Estuarine)	A B C	445	105	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.0-9.0	1 [25]	32	1,230
120602	Bayou Terrebonne—From Company Canal to Humble Canal (Estuarine)	A B C E	5,055	775	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	32	10,000
120603	Company Canal—From ICWW to Bayou Terrebonne	A B C	500	150	3.8 June-Aug.; 4.0 Sept.-May	6.5-9.0	1	32	1,000
120604	Bayou Blue—From Company Canal to Grand Bayou Canal	A B C	445	105	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.5-9.0	1	32	1,000
120605	Bayou Pointe Au Chien—From headwaters to St. Louis Canal	A B C	445	105	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	32	1,000

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Table 3. Numeric Criteria and Designated Uses									
A-Primary Contact Recreation; B-Secondary Contact Recreation; C-Fish And Wildlife Propagation; L-Limited Aquatic Life and Wildlife Use; D-Drinking Water Supply; E-Oyster Propagation; F-Agriculture; G-Outstanding Natural Resource Waters									
Code	Stream Description	Designated Uses	Numerical Criteria						
			CL	SO ₄	DO	pH	BAC	°C	TDS
120606	Bayou Blue—From Grand Bayou Canal to Bully Camp Canal (Estuarine)	A B C	5,055	775	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.5-9.0	1 [25]	32	10,000
120701	Bayou Grand Caillou—From Houma Navigation Canal to Caillou Bay (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
120702	Bayou Petit Caillou—From Boudreaux Canal to Houma Navigation Canal (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.0-9.0	4 [25]	32	N/A
120703	Bayou Du Large—From 1/2 mile north of St. Andrews Mission to Caillou Bay (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.0-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
120704	Bayou Terrebonne—From Humble Canal to Lake Barre (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 April-Aug.; 5.0 Sept.-Mar.	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
120705	Houma Navigation Canal—From 1 mile south of Bayou Grand Caillou to Terrebonne Bay (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 June-Aug.; 4.0 Sept.-May	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
120706	Bayou Blue—From Bully Camp Canal to Lake Raccourci (Estuarine)	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 June-Aug.; 4.0 Sept.-May	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
120707	Lake Boudreaux	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4	35	N/A
120708	Lost Lake and Four League Bay	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.0-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
120709	Bayou Petit Caillou—From Houma Navigation Canal to Terrebonne Bay	A B C E	N/A	N/A	3.8 June-Aug.; 4.0 Sept.-May	6.0-9.0	4 [25]	32	N/A
120801	Caillou Bay	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
120802	Terrebonne Bay	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
120803	Timbalier Bay	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
120804	Lake Barre	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
120805	Lake Pelto	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	35	N/A
120806	Terrebonne Basin Coastal Bays and Gulf Waters to the State 3 mile limit	A B C E	N/A	N/A	5.0	6.5-9.0	4 [25]	32	N/A

ENDNOTES:

- [1] Designated Naturally Dystrophic Waters Segment; Seasonal DO Criteria: 5.0 mg/L November-April, 3.5 mg/L May-October.
- [2] Designated Intermittent Stream; Seasonal DO Criteria: 5.0 mg/L November-April, 2.0 mg/L May-October; Seasonal Water Uses: All uses November-April, No uses May-October.
- [3] Designated Naturally Dystrophic Waters Segment; Seasonal DO Criteria: 5.0 mg/L December-February, 3.0 mg/L March-November.
- [4] Designated Man-Made Water body; Seasonal DO Criteria: 4.0 mg/L November-March, 2.5 mg/L April-October; Subcategory Fish and Wildlife Use, Blue Crab Use.
- [5] Reserved.
- [6] Site-Specific Seasonal DO Criteria: 5 mg/L January-April, 3.5 mg/L May-December.
- [7] Designated Man-Made Water body; Cl, SO₄, and TDS levels will not cause acute toxicity to the limited wildlife and aquatic life community established in the designated Monte Sano Bayou subsegment. Aquatic Life Acute Criteria will apply and Human Health Criteria will be calculated with Secondary Contact Recreation Criteria and 6.5 g/day fish consumption rate.
- [8] The temperature differential limit of 2.8°C is not applicable to this water body subsegment.
- [9] The site-specific DO criterion has been revised to incorporate ecoregionally-based critical period DO criteria.
- [10] Scenic River Segment limited to: Junction with Whiskey Chitto Creek to confluence with Marsh Bayou.
- [11] Scenic River Segment limited to: Confluence with Marsh Bayou to Ward 8 Park in Calcasieu Parish above Moss Bluff.
- [12] Scenic River Segment limited to: Confluence of East and West Prong to La. Hwy. 437, north of Covington.
- [13] Site-Specific Seasonal DO Criteria: 3 mg/L November-April, 2 mg/L May-October.
- [14] Site-Specific Seasonal DO Criteria: 5 mg/L November-April, 3 mg/L May-October.
- [15] Site-Specific Seasonal DO Criteria: 3 mg/L June and July, 4.5 mg/L August, 5 mg/L September through May. These seasonal criteria may be unattainable during or following naturally occurring high flow (when the gage at the Felsenthal Dam exceeds 65 feet and also for the two weeks following the recession of flood waters below 65 feet), which may occur from May through August. Naturally occurring conditions that fail to meet criteria should not be interpreted as violations of the criteria.
- [16] Designated Naturally Dystrophic Waters Segment; Seasonal DO Criteria: 5 mg/L December-February, 3 mg/L March- November.
- [17] Reserved.
- [18] Reserved.
- [19] Designated Naturally Dystrophic Waters Segment; Seasonal DO Criteria: 5 mg/L November-March, 3.5 mg/L April-October.

- [20] Designated Naturally Dystrophic Waters Segment; Seasonal DO Criteria: 5 mg/L October-June, 3 mg/L July-September.
- [21] Designated Naturally Dystrophic Waters Segment; Seasonal DO Criteria: 5 mg/L October-June, 2.5 mg/L July-September.
- [22] Site-Specific Seasonal DO Criteria: 3 mg/L May-September, 5 mg/L October-April.
- [23] Reserved.
- [24] Designated Man-Made Water Bodies; Seasonal DO Criteria: 3.0 mg/L November-April, 2.0 mg/L May-October; Rodere Canal and Commercial Canal have BAC 2; Port Canal and New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal have BAC 1.
- [25] Enterococci criteria apply to subsegment from May through October to protect primary contact recreation (see LAC 33:IX.1113.C.5.a).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2074(B)(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 15:738 (September 1989), amended LR 17:264 (March 1991), LR 20:431 (April 1994), LR 20:883 (August 1994), LR 21:683 (July 1995), LR 22:1130 (November 1996), LR 24:1926 (October 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:2405 (December 1999), LR 27:289 (March 2001), LR 28:462 (March 2002), LR 28:1762 (August 2002), LR 29:1814, 1817 (September 2003), LR 30:1474 (July 2004), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 30:2468 (November 2004), LR 31:918, 921 (April 2005), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:815, 816, 817 (May 2006), LR 33:832 (May 2007), LR 34:1901 (September 2008), LR 35:446 (March 2009), repromulgated LR 35:655 (April 2009), amended LR 36:2276 (October 2010), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Division, LR 41:2603 (December 2015), LR 42:737 (May 2016), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs and Criminal Investigations Division, LR 45:1178 (September 2019), LR 46:1087 (August 2020), LR 46:1555 (November 2020), LR 47:876 (July 2021), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 49:1554 (September 2023).