

**Summary of Reasons Supporting Proposed Revisions to ADEM Admin.
Code Chapters 335-6-10 and 335-6-11**

335-6-10-.09 Specific Water Quality Criteria

Bacteria – The Department is proposing to change the bacterial indicator organisms and associated criteria for non-coastal waters from fecal coliform to *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) to be consistent with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommendations for protection against water-borne illnesses. Studies at swimming beaches have shown a strong correlation between E. coli bacterial densities and acute gastroenteritis while there was no correlation between fecal coliform densities and swimming associated acute gastroenteritis. These revisions are proposed in ADEM Admin. Code rs. 335-6-10-.09(1)(c)7., 335-6-10-.09(2)(e)7., 335-6-10-.09(3)(c)6., 335-6-10-.09(4)(e)7., 335-6-10-.09(5)(e)7., 335-6-10-.09(6)(e)3., and 335-6-10-.09(7)(c)6.

335-6-11-.02 Use Classifications

335-6-11-.02(3) THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BASIN

Hurtsboro Creek (from North Fork of Cowikee Creek to its source): This change is proposed to upgrade the classification for this segment from Agricultural and Industrial Water Supply (A&I) to Fish and Wildlife (F&W). Available water quality data and information for this segment indicates that the F&W use is attainable.

335-6-11-.02(9) THE MOBILE RIVER-MOBILE BAY BASIN

Magnolia River (from the Weeks Bay to its source): This change is proposed to provide classification for this portion of the Magnolia River as Outstanding Alabama Water (OAW). Available water quality data and information for this segment indicates that the OAW use is being attained.

(b) In all cases an analysis of water use and flow characteristics for the receiving stream shall be provided to determine the degree of treatment required. Where indicated by the analysis, a higher degree of treatment may be required.

(c) The minimum 7-day low flow that occurs once in 10 years shall be the basis for design criteria.

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Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22-9, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8.

History: May 5, 1967. **Amended:** June 19, 1967; July 17, 1972; February 26, 1973; May 30, 1977; December 19, 1977; February 4, 1981; March 2, 1990; April 3, 1991; January 14, 2005.

335-6-10-.09 Specific Water Quality Criteria.

(1) OUTSTANDING ALABAMA WATER

(a) Best usage of waters: activities consistent with the natural characteristics of the waters.

(b) Conditions related to best usage:

1. High quality waters that constitute an outstanding Alabama resource, such as waters of state parks and wildlife refuges and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, may be considered for classification as an Outstanding Alabama Water (OAW).

(c) Specific criteria:

1. Sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes:

(i) Existing point source discharges to an Outstanding Alabama Water shall be allowed; however, within three years of assignment of the OAW classification or at permit renewal, whichever is later, existing point sources shall be required to meet the effluent limitations specified for new point source discharges in subparagraph (ii) hereof.

(ii) New point source discharges or expansions of existing point source discharges shall not be allowed unless a thorough evaluation of all practicable treatment and disposal alternatives by the permit applicant has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department that there is no feasible alternative to discharge to the waters classified OAW. At a minimum, domestic wastewater discharges shall be required to meet monthly average effluent limitations of 15 mg/l biochemical oxygen demand (5-day), 3 mg/l ammonia nitrogen, and 6 mg/l dissolved oxygen, and shall be required to provide disinfection of the effluent. Non-domestic wastewater discharges shall be required to provide a comparably stringent level of treatment as determined by the Department.

(iii) Effluent limitations for new point source discharges or expansions of existing point source discharges to waters upstream of, or tributary to, waters classified OAW shall be established by the Department such that the impact of the discharge within the waters classified OAW is no greater than if the discharge occurred at the OAW boundary at the treatment levels specified in subparagraph (ii) hereof.

(iv) All NPDES permits shall contain toxics limits that will ensure compliance with all applicable water quality standards. Such limits shall be acute and chronic toxicity limits for individual toxic substances, whole effluent toxicity limits, or both. For permittees subject to whole effluent toxicity limitations, both acute and chronic testing will be required. Whole effluent acute toxicity will be demonstrated if the effluent causes more than 10 percent mortality of test organisms when tested at an effluent concentration of 100 percent. For permittees whose discharge will result in an in-stream waste concentration of 10 percent or more, whole effluent chronic toxicity limits will be based on an in-stream concentration of 100 percent; for permittees whose discharge will result in an in-stream waste concentration of less than 10 percent, whole effluent chronic toxicity limits will be based on the in-stream waste concentration.

(v) Nonpoint source discharges shall use best management practices adequate to protect water quality consistent with the Department's nonpoint source control program.

(vi) All NPDES permits and nonpoint sources shall incorporate or employ water pollution prevention or waste reduction measures as established by the Department.

2. pH: sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes shall not cause the pH to deviate more than one unit from the normal or natural pH, nor be less than 6.0, nor greater than 8.5. For salt waters and estuarine waters to which this classification is assigned, wastes as herein described shall not cause the pH to deviate more than one unit from the normal or natural pH, nor be less than 6.5, nor greater than 8.5.

3. Temperature:

(i) The maximum temperature in streams, lakes, and reservoirs, other than those in river basins listed in subparagraph (ii) hereof, shall not exceed 90 °F.

(ii) The maximum temperature in streams, lakes, and reservoirs in the Tennessee and Cahaba River Basins, and for that portion of the Tallapoosa River Basin from the tailrace of Thurlow Dam at Tallassee downstream to the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers which has been classified by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources as supporting smallmouth bass, sauger, or walleye, shall not exceed 86 °F.

(iii) The maximum in-stream temperature rise above ambient water temperature due to the addition of artificial heat by a discharger shall not exceed 5 °F in streams, lakes, and reservoirs in non-coastal and non-estuarine areas.

(iv) The maximum in-stream temperature rise above ambient water temperature due to the addition of artificial heat by a discharger shall not exceed 4 °F in coastal or estuarine waters during the period October through May, nor shall the rise exceed 1.5 °F during the period June through September.

(v) In lakes and reservoirs there shall be no withdrawal from, nor discharge of heated waters to, the hypolimnion unless it can be shown that such discharge or withdrawal will be beneficial to water quality.

(vi) In all waters the normal daily and seasonal temperature variations that were present before the addition of artificial heat shall be maintained, and there shall be no thermal block to the migration of aquatic organisms.

(vii) Thermal permit limitations in NPDES permits may be less stringent than those required by subparagraphs (i) - (iv) hereof when a showing by the discharger has been made pursuant to Section 316 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq. or pursuant to a study of an equal or more stringent nature required by the State of Alabama authorized by Title 22, Section 22-22-9(c), Code of Alabama 1975, that such limitations will assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish and wildlife, in and on the body of water to which the discharge is made. Any such demonstration shall take into account the interaction of the thermal discharge component with other pollutants discharged.

4. Dissolved oxygen:

(i) For a diversified warm water biota, including game fish, daily dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5.5 mg/l at all times; except under extreme conditions due to natural causes, it may range between 5.5 mg/l and 4 mg/l, provided that the water quality is favorable in all other parameters. The normal seasonal and daily fluctuations shall be maintained above these levels. In no event shall the dissolved oxygen level be less than 4 mg/l due to hydroelectric turbine discharges from existing hydroelectric generation impoundments. All new hydroelectric generation impoundments, including addition of new hydroelectric generation units to existing impoundments, shall be designed so that the discharge will contain at least 5.5 mg/l dissolved oxygen where practicable and technologically possible. The Environmental Protection Agency, in cooperation with the State of Alabama and parties responsible for impoundments, shall develop a program to improve the design of existing facilities.

(ii) In coastal waters, surface dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5.5 mg/l, except where natural phenomena cause the value to be depressed.

(iii) In estuaries and tidal tributaries, dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5.5 mg/l, except in dystrophic waters or where natural conditions cause the value to be depressed.

(iv) In the application of dissolved oxygen criteria referred to above, dissolved oxygen shall be measured at a depth of 5 feet in waters 10 feet or greater in depth; and for those waters less than 10 feet in depth, dissolved oxygen criteria will be applied at mid-depth.

5. Toxic substances attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes: only such amounts, whether alone or in combination with other substances, as will not exhibit acute toxicity or chronic toxicity, as demonstrated by effluent toxicity testing or by application of numeric criteria given in rule 335-6-10-.07, to fish and aquatic life, including shrimp and crabs in estuarine or salt waters or the propagation thereof.

6. Taste, odor, and color-producing substances attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes: only such amounts, whether alone or in combination with other substances, as will not exhibit acute toxicity or chronic toxicity, as demonstrated by effluent toxicity testing or by application of numeric criteria given in rule 335-6-10-.07, to fish and aquatic life, including shrimp and crabs in estuarine and salt waters or adversely affect the propagation thereof; impair the palatability or marketability of fish and wildlife or shrimp and crabs in estuarine and salt waters; or unreasonably affect the aesthetic value of waters for any use under this classification.

7. Bacteria: in non-coastal waters, bacteria of the ~~fecal coliform~~*E. coli* group shall not exceed a geometric mean of ~~200-126~~ colonies/100 ml nor exceed a maximum of 235 colonies / 100 ml in any sample. In coastal waters, bacteria of the enterococci group shall not exceed a geometric mean of 35 colonies/100 ml nor exceed a maximum of 104 colonies/100 ml in any sample. The geometric mean shall be calculated from no less than five samples collected at a given station over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours.

8. Radioactivity: the concentrations of radioactive materials present shall not exceed the requirements of the State Department of Public Health.

9. Turbidity: there shall be no turbidity of other than natural origin that will cause substantial visible contrast with the natural appearance of waters or interfere with any beneficial uses which they serve. Furthermore, in no case shall turbidity exceed 50 Nephelometric units above background. Background will be interpreted as the natural condition of the receiving waters without the influence of man-made or man-induced causes. Turbidity levels caused by natural runoff will be included in establishing background levels.

(2) **PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

(a) Best usage of waters: source of water supply for drinking or food-processing purposes.*

(b) Conditions related to best usage: the waters, if subjected to treatment approved by the Department equal to coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection, with additional treatment if necessary to remove naturally present impurities, and which meet the requirements of the Department, will be considered safe for drinking or food-processing purposes.

(c) Other usage of waters: it is recognized that the waters may be used for incidental water contact and recreation during June through September, except that water contact is strongly discouraged in the vicinity of discharges or other conditions beyond the control of the Department or the Alabama Department of Public Health.

(d) Conditions related to other usage: the waters, under proper sanitary supervision by the controlling health authorities, will meet accepted standards of water quality for outdoor swimming places and will be considered satisfactory for swimming and other whole body water-contact sports.

(e) Specific criteria:

1. Sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes: none which are not effectively treated or controlled in accordance with rule 335-6-10-.08.

2. pH: sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes shall not cause the pH to deviate more than one unit from the normal or natural pH, nor be less than 6.0, nor greater than 8.5.

3. Temperature:

(i) The maximum temperature in streams, lakes, and reservoirs, other than those in river basins listed in subparagraph (ii) hereof, shall not exceed 90 °F.

(ii) The maximum temperature in streams, lakes, and reservoirs in the Tennessee and Cahaba River Basins, and for that portion of the Tallapoosa River Basin from the tailrace of Thurlow Dam at Tallassee downstream to the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers which has been designated by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources as supporting smallmouth bass, sauger, or walleye, shall not exceed 86 °F.

* **NOTE:** In determining the safety or suitability of waters for use as sources of water supply for drinking or food-processing purposes after approved treatment, the Commission will be guided by the physical and chemical standards specified by the Department.

(iii) The maximum in-stream temperature rise above ambient water temperature due to the addition of artificial heat by a discharger shall not exceed 5 °F in streams, lakes, and reservoirs in non-coastal and non-estuarine areas.

(iv) The maximum in-stream temperature rise above ambient water temperature due to the addition of artificial heat by a discharger shall not exceed 4 °F in coastal or estuarine waters during the period October through May, nor shall the rise exceed 1.5 °F during the period June through September.

(v) In lakes and reservoirs there shall be no withdrawal from, nor discharge of heated waters to, the hypolimnion unless it can be shown that such discharge or withdrawal will be beneficial to water quality.

(vi) In all waters the normal daily and seasonal temperature variations that were present before the addition of artificial heat shall be maintained, and there shall be no thermal block to the migration of aquatic organisms.

(vii) Thermal permit limitations in NPDES permits may be less stringent than those required by subparagraphs (i) - (iv) hereof when a showing by the discharger has been made pursuant to Section 316 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq. or pursuant to a study of an equal or more stringent nature required by the State of Alabama authorized by Title 22, Section 22-22-9(c), Code of Alabama, 1975, that such limitations will assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish and wildlife, in and on the body of water to which the discharge is made. Any such demonstration shall take into account the interaction of the thermal discharge component with other pollutants discharged.

4. Dissolved oxygen:

(i) For a diversified warm water biota, including game fish, daily dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5 mg/l at all times; except under extreme conditions due to natural causes, it may range between 5 mg/l and 4 mg/l, provided that the water quality is favorable in all other parameters. The normal seasonal and daily fluctuations shall be maintained above these levels. In no event shall the dissolved oxygen level be less than 4 mg/l due to discharges from existing hydroelectric generation impoundments. All new hydroelectric generation impoundments, including addition of new hydroelectric generation units to existing impoundments, shall be designed so that the discharge will contain at least 5 mg/l dissolved oxygen where practicable and technologically possible. The Environmental Protection Agency, in cooperation with the State of Alabama and parties responsible for impoundments, shall develop a program to improve the design of existing facilities.

(ii) In coastal waters, surface dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5 mg/l, except where natural phenomena cause the value to be depressed.

(iii) In estuaries and tidal tributaries, dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5 mg/l, except in dystrophic waters or where natural conditions cause the value to be depressed.

(iv) In the application of dissolved oxygen criteria referred to above, dissolved oxygen shall be measured at a depth of 5 feet in waters 10 feet or greater in depth; and for those waters less than 10 feet in depth, dissolved oxygen criteria will be applied at mid-depth.

5. Toxic substances; color producing; heated liquids; or other deleterious substances attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes: only such amounts, whether alone or in combination with other substances, and only such temperatures as will not render the waters unsafe or unsuitable as a source of water supply for drinking or food-processing purposes, or exhibit acute toxicity or chronic toxicity, as demonstrated by effluent toxicity testing or by application of numeric criteria given in rule 335-6-10-.07, to fish, wildlife and aquatic life, or adversely affect the aesthetic value of waters for any use under this classification.

6. Taste and odor producing substances attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes: only such amounts, whether alone or in combination with other substances or wastes, as will not cause taste and odor difficulties in water supplies which cannot be corrected by treatment as specified under subparagraph (b), or impair the palatability of fish.

7. Bacteria:

(i) In non-coastal waters, bacteria of the ~~fecal coliform~~*E. coli* group shall not exceed a geometric mean of ~~1,000~~548 colonies/100 ml; nor exceed a maximum of ~~2,000~~2,507 colonies/100 ml in any sample. The geometric mean shall be calculated from no less than five samples collected at a given station over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours. In coastal waters, bacteria of the enterococci group shall not exceed a maximum of 275 colonies/100 ml in any sample.

(ii) For incidental water contact and recreation during June through September, the bacterial quality of water is acceptable when a sanitary survey by the controlling health authorities reveals no source of dangerous pollution and when the geometric mean ~~fecal coliform~~*E. coli* organism density does not exceed ~~200~~126 colonies/100 ml nor exceed a maximum of 487 colonies / 100 ml in any single sample in non-coastal waters. In coastal waters, bacteria of the enterococci group shall not exceed a geometric mean of 35 colonies/100 ml nor exceed a maximum of 158 colonies/100 ml in any sample. The geometric mean shall be calculated from no less than five samples collected at a given station over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours. When the geometric mean bacterial organism density exceeds these levels, the bacterial

water quality shall be considered acceptable only if a second detailed sanitary survey and evaluation discloses no significant public health risk in the use of the waters. Waters in the immediate vicinity of discharges of sewage or other wastes likely to contain bacteria harmful to humans, regardless of the degree of treatment afforded these wastes, are not acceptable for swimming or other whole body water-contact sports.

8. Radioactivity: no radionuclide or mixture of radionuclides shall be present at concentrations greater than those specified by the requirements of the State Department of Public Health.

9. Turbidity: there shall be no turbidity of other than natural origin that will cause substantial visible contrast with the natural appearance of waters or interfere with any beneficial uses which they serve. Furthermore, in no case shall turbidity exceed 50 Nephelometric units above background. Background will be interpreted as the natural condition of the receiving waters, without the influence of man-made or man-induced causes. Turbidity levels caused by natural runoff will be included in establishing background levels.

(3) SWIMMING AND OTHER WHOLE BODY WATER-CONTACT SPORTS

(a) Best usage of waters: swimming and other whole body water-contact sports.*

(b) Conditions related to best usage: the waters, under proper sanitary supervision by the controlling health authorities, will meet accepted standards of water quality for outdoor swimming places and will be considered satisfactory for swimming and other whole body water-contact sports. The quality of waters will also be suitable for the propagation of fish, wildlife and aquatic life. The quality of salt waters and estuarine waters to which this classification is assigned will be suitable for the propagation and harvesting of shrimp and crabs.

(c) Specific criteria:

1. Sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes: none which are not effectively treated or controlled in accordance with rule 335-6-10-.08.

2. pH: sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes shall not cause the pH to deviate more than one unit from the normal or natural pH, nor be less than 6.0, nor greater than 8.5. For estuarine waters and salt waters to which

* **NOTE:** In assigning this classification to waters intended for swimming and water-contact sports, the Commission will take into consideration the relative proximity of discharges of wastes and will recognize the potential hazards involved in locating swimming areas close to waste discharges. The Commission will not assign this classification to waters, the bacterial quality of which is dependent upon adequate disinfection of waste and where the interruption of such treatment would render the water unsafe for bathing.

this classification is assigned, wastes as described herein shall not cause the pH to deviate more than one unit from the normal or natural pH, nor be less than 6.5, nor greater than 8.5.

3. Temperature:

(i) The maximum temperature in streams, lakes, and reservoirs, other than those in river basins listed in subparagraph (ii) hereof, shall not exceed 90 °F.

(ii) The maximum temperature in streams, lakes, and reservoirs in the Tennessee and Cahaba River Basins, and for that portion of the Tallapoosa River Basin from the tailrace of Thurlow Dam at Tallassee downstream to the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers which has been designated by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources as supporting smallmouth bass, sauger, or walleye, shall not exceed 86 °F.

(iii) The maximum in-stream temperature rise above ambient water temperature due to the addition of artificial heat by a discharger shall not exceed 5 °F in streams, lakes, and reservoirs in non-coastal and non-estuarine areas.

(iv) The maximum in-stream temperature rise above ambient water temperature due to the addition of artificial heat by a discharger shall not exceed 4 °F in coastal or estuarine waters during the period October through May, nor shall the rise exceed 1.5 °F during the period June through September.

(v) In lakes and reservoirs there shall be no withdrawal from, nor discharge of heated waters to, the hypolimnion unless it can be shown that such discharge or withdrawal will be beneficial to water quality.

(vi) In all waters the normal daily and seasonal temperature variations that were present before the addition of artificial heat shall be maintained, and there shall be no thermal block to the migration of aquatic organisms.

(vii) Thermal permit limitations in NPDES permits may be less stringent than those required by subparagraphs (i) - (iv) hereof when a showing by the discharger has been made pursuant to Section 316 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq. or pursuant to a study of an equal or more stringent nature required by the State of Alabama authorized by Title 22, Section 22-22-9(c), Code of Alabama, 1975, that such limitations will assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish and wildlife, in and on the body of water to which the discharge is made. Any such demonstration shall take into account the interaction of the thermal discharge component with other pollutants discharged.

4. Dissolved oxygen:

(i) For a diversified warm water biota, including game fish, daily dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5 mg/l at all times; except under extreme conditions due to natural causes, it may range between 5 mg/l and 4 mg/l, provided that the water quality is favorable in all other parameters. The normal seasonal and daily fluctuations shall be maintained above these levels. In no event shall the dissolved oxygen level be less than 4 mg/l due to discharges from existing hydroelectric generation impoundments. All new hydroelectric generation impoundments, including addition of new hydroelectric generation units to existing impoundments, shall be designed so that the discharge will contain at least 5 mg/l dissolved oxygen where practicable and technologically possible. The Environmental Protection Agency, in cooperation with the State of Alabama and parties responsible for impoundments, shall develop a program to improve the design of existing facilities.

(ii) In coastal waters, surface dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5 mg/l, except where natural phenomena cause the value to be depressed.

(iii) In estuaries and tidal tributaries, dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5 mg/l, except in dystrophic waters or where natural conditions cause the value to be depressed.

(iv) In the application of dissolved oxygen criteria referred to above, dissolved oxygen shall be measured at a depth of 5 feet in waters 10 feet or greater in depth; and for those waters less than 10 feet in depth, dissolved oxygen criteria will be applied at mid-depth.

5. Toxic substances; color producing substances; odor producing substances; or other deleterious substances attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes: only such amounts, whether alone or in combination with other substances or wastes, as will not render the water unsafe or unsuitable for swimming and water-contact sports; exhibit acute toxicity or chronic toxicity, as demonstrated by effluent toxicity testing or by application of numeric criteria given in rule 335-6-10-.07, to fish, wildlife, and aquatic life or, where applicable, shrimp and crabs; impair the palatability of fish, or where applicable, shrimp and crabs; impair the waters for any other usage established for this classification or unreasonably affect the aesthetic value of waters for any use under this classification.

6. Bacteria:

(i) Waters in the immediate vicinity of discharges of sewage or other wastes likely to contain bacteria harmful to humans, regardless of the degree of

treatment afforded these wastes*, are not acceptable for swimming or other whole body water-contact sports.

(ii) In all other areas, the bacterial quality of water is acceptable when a sanitary survey by the controlling health authorities reveals no source of dangerous pollution and when the geometric mean ~~fecal-coliform~~*E. coli* organism density does not exceed ~~200-126~~ colonies/100 ml nor exceed a maximum of 235 colonies / 100 ml in any sample in non-coastal waters. In coastal waters, bacteria of the enterococci group shall not exceed a geometric mean of 35 colonies/100 ml nor exceed a maximum of 104 colonies/100 ml in any sample. The geometric mean shall be calculated from no less than five samples collected at a given station over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours. When the geometric mean bacterial organism density exceeds these levels, the bacterial water quality shall be considered acceptable only if a second detailed sanitary survey and evaluation discloses no significant public health risk in the use of the waters.

(iii) The policy of nondegradation of high quality waters shall be stringently applied to bacterial quality of recreational waters.

7. Radioactivity: the concentrations of radioactive materials present shall not exceed the requirement of the State Department of Public Health.

8. Turbidity: there shall be no turbidity of other than natural origin that will cause substantial visible contrast with the natural appearance of waters or interfere with any beneficial uses which they serve. Furthermore, in no case shall turbidity exceed 50 Nephelometric units above background. Background will be interpreted as the natural condition of the receiving waters, without the influence of man-made or man-induced causes. Turbidity levels caused by natural runoff will be included in establishing background levels.

(4) **SHELLFISH HARVESTING**

(a) Best usage of waters: propagation and harvesting of shellfish for sale or use as a food product.

(b) Conditions related to best usage: waters will meet the sanitary and bacteriological standards included in the *National Shellfish Sanitation Program Model Ordinance, 1999, Chapter IV*, published by the Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the requirements of the State Department of Public Health. The waters will also be

* **NOTE:** In assigning this classification to waters intended for swimming and water-contact sports, the Commission will take into consideration the relative proximity of discharges of wastes and will recognize the potential hazards involved in locating swimming areas close to waste discharges. The Commission will not assign this classification to waters, the bacterial quality of which is dependent upon adequate disinfection of waste and where the interruption of such treatment would render the water unsafe for bathing.

of a quality suitable for the propagation of fish and other aquatic life, including shrimp and crabs.

(c) Other usage of waters: it is recognized that the waters may be used for incidental water contact and recreation during June through September, except that water contact is strongly discouraged in the vicinity of discharges or other conditions beyond the control of the Department or the Alabama Department of Public Health.

(d) Conditions related to other usage: the waters, under proper sanitary supervision by the controlling health authorities, will meet accepted standards of water quality for outdoor swimming places and will be considered satisfactory for swimming and other whole body water-contact sports.

(e) Specific criteria:

1. Sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes: none which are not effectively treated in accordance with rule 335-6-10-.08.

2. pH: sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes shall not cause the pH to deviate more than one unit from the normal or natural pH, nor be less than 6.5, nor greater than 8.5.

3. Temperature:

(i) The maximum temperature in streams, lakes, and reservoirs, other than those in river basins listed in subparagraph (ii) hereof, shall not exceed 90 °F.

(ii) The maximum temperature in streams, lakes, and reservoirs in the Tennessee and Cahaba River Basins, and for that portion of the Tallapoosa River Basin from the tailrace of Thurlow Dam at Tallassee downstream to the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers which has been designated by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources as supporting smallmouth bass, sauger, or walleye, shall not exceed 86 °F.

(iii) The maximum in-stream temperature rise above ambient water temperature due to the addition of artificial heat by a discharger shall not exceed 5 °F in streams, lakes, and reservoirs in non-coastal and non-estuarine areas.

(iv) The maximum in-stream temperature rise above ambient water temperature due to the addition of artificial heat by a discharger shall not exceed 4 °F in coastal or estuarine waters during the period October through May, nor shall the rise exceed 1.5 °F during the period June through September.

(v) In lakes and reservoirs there shall be no withdrawal from, nor discharge of heated waters to, the hypolimnion unless it can be shown that such discharge or withdrawal will be beneficial to water quality.

(vi) In all waters the normal daily and seasonal temperature variations that were present before the addition of artificial heat shall be maintained, and there shall be no thermal block to the migration of aquatic organisms.

(vii) Thermal permit limitations in NPDES permits may be less stringent than those required by subparagraphs (i) - (iv) hereof when a showing by the discharger has been made pursuant to Section 316 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq. or pursuant to a study of an equal or more stringent nature required by the State of Alabama authorized by Title 22, Section 22-22-9(c), Code of Alabama, 1975, that such limitations will assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish and wildlife, in and on the body of water to which the discharge is made. Any such demonstration shall take into account the interaction of the thermal discharge component with other pollutants discharged.

4. Dissolved oxygen:

(i) For a diversified warm water biota, including game fish, daily dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5 mg/l at all times; except under extreme conditions due to natural causes, it may range between 5 mg/l and 4 mg/l, provided that the water quality is favorable in all other parameters. The normal seasonal and daily fluctuations shall be maintained above these levels. In no event shall the dissolved oxygen level be less than 4 mg/l due to discharges from existing hydroelectric generation impoundments. All new hydroelectric generation impoundments, including addition of new hydroelectric generation units to existing impoundments, shall be designed so that the discharge will contain at least 5 mg/l dissolved oxygen where practicable and technologically possible. The Environmental Protection Agency, in cooperation with the State of Alabama and parties responsible for impoundments, shall develop a program to improve the design of existing facilities.

(ii) In coastal waters, surface dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5 mg/l, except where natural phenomena cause the value to be depressed.

(iii) In estuaries and tidal tributaries, dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5 mg/l, except in dystrophic waters or where natural conditions cause the value to be depressed.

(iv) In the application of dissolved oxygen criteria referred to above, dissolved oxygen shall be measured at a depth of 5 feet in waters 10 feet or greater in depth; and for those waters less than 10 feet in depth, dissolved oxygen criteria will be applied at mid-depth.

5. Toxic substances attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes: only such amounts, whether alone or in combination with other substances, as will not exhibit acute toxicity or chronic toxicity, as demonstrated by effluent toxicity testing or by application of numeric criteria

given in rule 335-6-10-.07, to fish and aquatic life, including shrimp and crabs; or affect the marketability of fish and shellfish, including shrimp and crabs.

6. Color, taste, and odor-producing substances and other deleterious substances attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes: only such amounts, whether alone or in combination with other substances, as will not exhibit acute toxicity or chronic toxicity, as demonstrated by effluent toxicity testing or by application of numeric criteria given in rule 335-6-10-.07, to fish and shellfish, including shrimp and crabs; adversely affect marketability or palatability of fish and shellfish, including shrimp and crabs; or unreasonably affect the aesthetic value of waters for any use under this classification.

7. Bacteria:

(i) Not to exceed the limits specified in the *National Shellfish Sanitation Program Model Ordinance, 1999, Chapter IV*, published by the Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services.

(ii) For incidental water contact and recreation during June through September, the bacterial quality of water is acceptable when a sanitary survey by the controlling health authorities reveals no source of dangerous pollution and when the geometric mean ~~fecal coliform~~*E. coli* organism density does not exceed ~~200-126~~ colonies/100 ml nor exceed a maximum of 235 colonies / 100 ml in any sample in non-coastal waters. In coastal waters, bacteria of the enterococci group shall not exceed a geometric mean of 35 colonies/100 ml nor exceed a maximum of 104 colonies/100 ml in any sample. The geometric mean shall be calculated from no less than five samples collected at a given station over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours. When the geometric mean bacterial organism density exceeds these levels, the bacterial water quality shall be considered acceptable only if a second detailed sanitary survey and evaluation discloses no significant public health risk in the use of the waters. Waters in the immediate vicinity of discharges of sewage or other wastes likely to contain bacteria harmful to humans, regardless of the degree of treatment afforded these wastes, are not acceptable for swimming or other whole body water-contact sports.

8. Radioactivity: the concentrations of radioactive materials present shall not exceed the requirements of the State Department of Public Health.

9. Turbidity: there shall be no turbidity of other than natural origin that will cause substantial visible contrast with the natural appearance of waters or interfere with any beneficial uses which they serve. Furthermore, in no case shall turbidity exceed 50 Nephelometric units above background. Background will be interpreted as the natural condition of the receiving waters without the influence of man-made or man-induced causes. Turbidity levels caused by natural runoff will be included in establishing background levels.

(5) **FISH AND WILDLIFE**

(a) Best usage of waters: fishing, propagation of fish, aquatic life, and wildlife, and any other usage except for swimming and water-contact sports or as a source of water supply for drinking or food-processing purposes.

(b) Conditions related to best usage: the waters will be suitable for fish, aquatic life and wildlife propagation. The quality of salt and estuarine waters to which this classification is assigned will also be suitable for the propagation of shrimp and crabs.

(c) Other usage of waters: it is recognized that the waters may be used for incidental water contact and recreation during June through September, except that water contact is strongly discouraged in the vicinity of discharges or other conditions beyond the control of the Department or the Alabama Department of Public Health.

(d) Conditions related to other usage: the waters, under proper sanitary supervision by the controlling health authorities, will meet accepted standards of water quality for outdoor swimming places and will be considered satisfactory for swimming and other whole body water-contact sports.

(e) Specific criteria:

1. Sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes: none which are not effectively treated in accordance with rule 335-6-10-.08.

2. pH: sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes shall not cause the pH to deviate more than one unit from the normal or natural pH, nor be less than 6.0, nor greater than 8.5. For salt waters and estuarine waters to which this classification is assigned, wastes as herein described shall not cause the pH to deviate more than one unit from the normal or natural pH, nor be less than 6.5, nor greater than 8.5.

3. Temperature:

(i) The maximum temperature in streams, lakes, and reservoirs, other than those in river basins listed in subparagraph (ii) hereof, shall not exceed 90° F.

(ii) The maximum temperature in streams, lakes, and reservoirs in the Tennessee and Cahaba River Basins, and for that portion of the Tallapoosa River Basin from the tailrace of Thurlow Dam at Tallassee downstream to the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers which has been designated by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources as supporting smallmouth bass, sauger, or walleye, shall not exceed 86 °F.

(iii) The maximum in-stream temperature rise above ambient water temperature due to the addition of artificial heat by a discharger shall not

exceed 5 °F in streams, lakes, and reservoirs in non-coastal and non-estuarine areas.

(iv) The maximum in-stream temperature rise above ambient water temperature due to the addition of artificial heat by a discharger shall not exceed 4 °F in coastal or estuarine waters during the period October through May, nor shall the rise exceed 1.5 °F during the period June through September.

(v) In lakes and reservoirs there shall be no withdrawal from, nor discharge of heated waters to, the hypolimnion unless it can be shown that such discharge or withdrawal will be beneficial to water quality.

(vi) In all waters the normal daily and seasonal temperature variations that were present before the addition of artificial heat shall be maintained, and there shall be no thermal block to the migration of aquatic organisms.

(vii) Thermal permit limitations in NPDES permits may be less stringent than those required by subparagraphs (i) - (iv) hereof when a showing by the discharger has been made pursuant to Section 316 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq. or pursuant to a study of an equal or more stringent nature required by the State of Alabama authorized by Title 22, Section 22-22-9(c), Code of Alabama, 1975, that such limitations will assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish and wildlife, in and on the body of water to which the discharge is made. Any such demonstration shall take into account the interaction of the thermal discharge component with other pollutants discharged.

4. Dissolved oxygen:

(i) For a diversified warm water biota, including game fish, daily dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5 mg/l at all times; except under extreme conditions due to natural causes, it may range between 5 mg/l and 4 mg/l, provided that the water quality is favorable in all other parameters. The normal seasonal and daily fluctuations shall be maintained above these levels. In no event shall the dissolved oxygen level be less than 4 mg/l due to discharges from existing hydroelectric generation impoundments. All new hydroelectric generation impoundments, including addition of new hydroelectric generation units to existing impoundments, shall be designed so that the discharge will contain at least 5 mg/l dissolved oxygen where practicable and technologically possible. The Environmental Protection Agency, in cooperation with the State of Alabama and parties responsible for impoundments, shall develop a program to improve the design of existing facilities.

(ii) In coastal waters, surface dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5 mg/l, except where natural phenomena cause the value to be depressed.

(iii) In estuaries and tidal tributaries, dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than 5 mg/l, except in dystrophic waters or where natural conditions cause the value to be depressed.

(iv) In the application of dissolved oxygen criteria referred to above, dissolved oxygen shall be measured at a depth of 5 feet in waters 10 feet or greater in depth; and for those waters less than 10 feet in depth, dissolved oxygen criteria will be applied at mid-depth.

5. Toxic substances attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes: only such amounts, whether alone or in combination with other substances, as will not exhibit acute toxicity or chronic toxicity, as demonstrated by effluent toxicity testing or by application of numeric criteria given in rule 335-6-10-.07, to fish and aquatic life, including shrimp and crabs in estuarine or salt waters or the propagation thereof.

6. Taste, odor, and color-producing substances attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes: only such amounts, whether alone or in combination with other substances, as will not exhibit acute toxicity or chronic toxicity, as demonstrated by effluent toxicity testing or by application of numeric criteria given in rule 335-6-10-.07, to fish and aquatic life, including shrimp and crabs in estuarine and salt waters or adversely affect the propagation thereof; impair the palatability or marketability of fish and wildlife or shrimp and crabs in estuarine and salt waters; or unreasonably affect the aesthetic value of waters for any use under this classification.

7. Bacteria:

(i) In non-coastal waters, bacteria of the ~~fecal coliform~~ *E. coli* group shall not exceed a geometric mean of ~~1,000~~548 colonies/100 ml; nor exceed a maximum of ~~2,000~~2,507 colonies/100 ml in any sample. In coastal waters, bacteria of the enterococci group shall not exceed a maximum of 275 colonies/100 ml in any sample. The geometric mean shall be calculated from no less than five samples collected at a given station over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours.

(ii) For incidental water contact and recreation during June through September, the bacterial quality of water is acceptable when a sanitary survey by the controlling health authorities reveals no source of dangerous pollution and when the geometric mean ~~fecal coliform~~ *E. coli* organism density does not exceed ~~200~~126 colonies/100 ml nor exceed a maximum of 487 colonies / 100 ml in any sample in non-coastal waters. In coastal waters, bacteria of the enterococci group shall not exceed a geometric mean of 35 colonies/100 ml nor exceed a maximum of 158 colonies/100 ml in any sample. The geometric mean shall be calculated from no less than five samples collected at a given station over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours. When the geometric bacterial coliform organism density exceeds these levels, the bacterial water quality shall be considered acceptable only if a second detailed sanitary survey and evaluation discloses no significant public health risk in the use of the waters. Waters in the immediate vicinity of discharges of sewage or other

wastes likely to contain bacteria harmful to humans, regardless of the degree of treatment afforded these wastes, are not acceptable for swimming or other whole body water-contact sports.

8. Radioactivity: the concentrations of radioactive materials present shall not exceed the requirements of the State Department of Public Health.

9. Turbidity: there shall be no turbidity of other than natural origin that will cause substantial visible contrast with the natural appearance of waters or interfere with any beneficial uses which they serve. Furthermore, in no case shall turbidity exceed 50 Nephelometric units above background. Background will be interpreted as the natural condition of the receiving waters without the influence of man-made or man-induced causes. Turbidity levels caused by natural runoff will be included in establishing background levels.

(6) **LIMITED WARMWATER FISHERY**

(a) The provisions of the Fish and Wildlife water use classification at rule 335-6-10-.09(5) shall apply to the Limited Warmwater Fishery water use classification, except as noted below. Unless alternative criteria for a given parameter are provided in paragraph (e) below, the applicable Fish and Wildlife criteria at paragraph 10-.09(5)(e) shall apply year-round. At the time the Department proposes to assign the Limited Warmwater Fishery classification to a specific waterbody, the Department may apply criteria from other classifications within this chapter if necessary to protect a documented, legitimate existing use.

(b) Best usage of waters (May through November): agricultural irrigation, livestock watering, industrial cooling and process water supplies, and any other usage, except fishing, bathing, recreational activities, including water-contact sports, or as a source of water supply for drinking or food-processing purposes.

(c) Conditions related to best usage (May through November):

1. The waters will be suitable for agricultural irrigation, livestock watering, and industrial cooling waters. The waters will be usable after special treatment, as may be needed under each particular circumstance, for industrial process water supplies. The waters will also be suitable for other uses for which waters of lower quality will be satisfactory.

2. This category includes watercourses in which natural flow is intermittent, or under certain conditions non-existent, and which may receive treated wastes from existing municipalities and industries. In such instances, recognition is given to the lack of opportunity for mixture of the treated wastes with the receiving stream for purposes of compliance. It is also understood in considering waters for this classification that urban runoff or natural conditions may impact any waters so classified.

(d) Other usage of waters: none recognized.

(e) Specific criteria:

1. Dissolved oxygen (May through November): treated sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes shall not cause the dissolved oxygen to be less than 3.0 mg/l. In the application of dissolved oxygen criteria referred to above, dissolved oxygen shall be measured at a depth of 5 feet in waters 10 feet or greater in depth; and for those waters less than 10 feet in depth, dissolved oxygen criteria will be applied at mid-depth.

2. Toxic substances and taste-, odor-, and color-producing substances attributable to treated sewage, industrial wastes, and other wastes: only such amounts as will not render the waters unsuitable for agricultural irrigation, livestock watering, industrial cooling, and industrial process water supply purposes; interfere with downstream water uses; or exhibit acute toxicity or chronic toxicity, as demonstrated by effluent toxicity testing or by application of numeric criteria given in rule 335-6-10-.07, to fish and aquatic life, including shrimp and crabs in estuarine or salt waters or the propagation thereof. For the purpose of establishing effluent limitations pursuant to chapter 335-6-6 of the Department's regulations, the minimum 7-day low flow that occurs once in 2 years (7Q₂) shall be the basis for applying the chronic aquatic life criteria. The use of the 7Q₂ low flow for application of chronic criteria is appropriate based on the historical uses and/or flow characteristics of streams to be considered for this classification.

3. Bacteria: In non-coastal waters, bacteria of the ~~fecal coliform~~ *E. coli* group shall not exceed a geometric mean of ~~1,000~~548 colonies/100 ml; nor exceed a maximum of ~~2,000~~2,507 colonies/100 ml in any sample. In coastal waters, bacteria of the enterococci group shall not exceed a maximum of 275 colonies/100 ml in any sample. The geometric mean shall be calculated from no less than five samples collected at a given station over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours.

(7) **AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATER SUPPLY**

(a) Best usage of waters: agricultural irrigation, livestock watering, industrial cooling and process water supplies, and any other usage, except fishing, bathing, recreational activities, including water-contact sports, or as a source of water supply for drinking or food-processing purposes.

(b) Conditions related to best usage:

(i) The waters, except for natural impurities which may be present therein, will be suitable for agricultural irrigation, livestock watering, industrial cooling waters, and fish survival. The waters will be usable after special treatment, as may be needed under each particular circumstance, for industrial process water supplies. The waters will also be suitable for other uses for which waters of lower quality will be satisfactory.

(ii) This category includes watercourses in which natural flow is intermittent and non-existent during droughts and which may, of necessity,

receive treated wastes from existing municipalities and industries, both now and in the future. In such instances, recognition must be given to the lack of opportunity for mixture of the treated wastes with the receiving stream for purposes of compliance. It is also understood in considering waters for this classification that urban runoff or natural conditions may impact any waters so classified.

(c) Specific criteria:

1. Sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes: none which are not effectively treated or controlled in accordance with rule 335-6-10-.08.

2. pH: sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes shall not cause the pH to deviate more than one unit from the normal or natural pH, nor be less than 6.0, nor greater than 8.5. For salt waters and estuarine waters to which this classification is assigned, wastes as herein described shall not cause the pH to deviate more than one unit from the normal or natural pH, nor be less than 6.5, nor greater than 8.5.

3. Temperature: the maximum temperature rise above natural temperatures due to the addition of artificial heat shall not exceed 5 °F in streams, lakes, and reservoirs, nor shall the maximum water temperature exceed 90 °F.

4. Dissolved oxygen: sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes shall not cause the dissolved oxygen to be less than 3.0 mg/l. In the application of dissolved oxygen criteria referred to above, dissolved oxygen shall be measured at a depth of 5 feet in waters 10 feet or greater in depth; and for those waters less than 10 feet in depth, dissolved oxygen criteria will be applied at mid-depth.

5. Color, odor, and taste-producing substances, toxic substances, and other deleterious substances, including chemical compounds attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, and other wastes: only such amounts as will not render the waters unsuitable for agricultural irrigation, livestock watering, industrial cooling, industrial process water supply purposes, and fish survival, nor interfere with downstream water uses. For the purpose of establishing effluent limitations pursuant to chapter 335-6-6 of the Department's regulations, the minimum 7-day low flow that occurs once in 10 years (7Q₁₀) shall be the basis for applying the acute aquatic life criteria. The use of the 7Q₁₀ low flow for application of acute criteria is appropriate based on the historical uses and/or flow characteristics of streams to be considered for this classification.

6. Bacteria: In non-coastal waters, bacteria of the ~~fecal-coliform~~E. coli group shall not exceed a geometric mean of ~~2,000~~700 colonies/100 ml; nor exceed a maximum of ~~4,000~~3,200 colonies/100 ml in any sample. In coastal waters, bacteria of the enterococci group shall not exceed a maximum of 500 colonies/100 ml in any sample. The geometric mean shall be calculated from no

less than five samples collected at a given station over a 30-day period at intervals not less than 24 hours.

7. Radioactivity: the concentrations of radioactive materials present shall not exceed the requirements of the State Department of Public Health.

8. Turbidity: there shall be no turbidity of other than natural origin that will cause substantial visible contrast with the natural appearance of waters or interfere with any beneficial uses which they serve. Furthermore, in no case shall turbidity exceed 50 Nephelometric units above background. Background will be interpreted as the natural condition of the receiving waters without the influence of man-made or man-induced causes. Turbidity levels caused by natural runoff will be included in establishing background levels.

Author: James E. McIndoe.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22-9, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8.

History: May 5, 1967. **Amended:** June 19, 1967; July 17, 1972; February 26, 1973; May 30, 1977; December 19, 1977; February 4, 1981; March 2, 1990; April 3, 1991; December 30, 1992; September 7, 2000; May 27, 2004; January 14, 2005; [XXXXXX, 2010](#).

335-6-10-.10 Special Designations.

(1) OUTSTANDING NATIONAL RESOURCE WATER

(a) Designation:

1. High quality waters that constitute an outstanding National resource, such as waters of national and state parks and wildlife refuges and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, may be considered for designation as an Outstanding National Resource Water (ONRW). For waters designated as ONRW, existing water quality shall be maintained and protected.

(b) Specific Criteria:

1. Sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes:

(i) No new point source discharges or expansions of existing point source discharges to Outstanding National Resource Waters shall be allowed.

(ii) Existing point source discharges to the Outstanding National Resource Water shall be allowed provided they are treated or controlled in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

(iii) New point source discharges or expansions of existing point source discharges to waters upstream of, or tributary to, Outstanding National Resource Waters shall be regulated in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including compliance with water quality criteria for the use

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
WATER DIVISION - WATER QUALITY PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 335-6-11
WATER USE CLASSIFICATIONS FOR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE
WATERS**

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335-6-11-.01 The Use Classification System
335-6-11-.02 Use Classifications

335-6-11-.01 The Use Classification System.

(1) Use classifications utilized by the State of Alabama are as follows:

Outstanding Alabama Water	OAW
Public Water Supply	PWS
Swimming and Other Whole Body Water-Contact Sports	S
Shellfish Harvesting	SH
Fish and Wildlife	F&W
Limited Warmwater Fishery	LWF
Agricultural and Industrial Water Supply	A&I

(2) Use classifications apply water quality criteria adopted for particular uses based on existing utilization, uses reasonably expected in the future, and those uses not now possible because of correctable pollution but which could be made if the effects of pollution were controlled or eliminated. Of necessity, the assignment of use classifications must take into consideration the physical capability of waters to meet certain uses.

(3) Those use classifications presently included in the standards are reviewed informally by the Department's staff as the need arises, and the entire standards package, to include the use classifications, receives a formal review at least once each three years. Efforts currently underway through local 201 planning projects will provide additional technical data on certain streams in the State, information on treatment alternatives, and applicability of various management techniques, which, when available, will hopefully lead to new decisions regarding use classifications. Of particular interest are those segments which are currently classified for any usage which has an associated degree of quality criteria considered to be less than that applicable to a classification of "Fish and Wildlife." As rapidly as it can be demonstrated that new classifications are feasible and attainable on these segments from an economic and technological viewpoint, based on the information being generated pursuant to water quality studies and the planning efforts previously outlined, such improvement will be proposed. For those segments where such a demonstration cannot be made, use attainability analyses describing in detail

the factors preventing attainment of the "Fish and Wildlife" use will be prepared pursuant to federal requirements and updated as new information becomes available.

(4) Although it is not explicitly stated in the classifications, it should be understood that the use classification of "Shellfish Harvesting" is only applicable in the coastal area and, therefore, is included only in the Mobile River Basin and the Perdido-Escambia River Basin. It should also be noted that with the exception of those segments in the "Public Water Supply" classification, every segment, in addition to being considered acceptable for its designated use, is also considered acceptable for any other use with a less stringent associated criteria.

(5) Not all waters are included by name in the use classifications since it would be a tremendous administrative burden to list all stream segments in the State. In addition, in virtually every instance where a segment is not included by name, the Department has no information or stream data upon which to base a decision relative to the assignment of a particular classification. An effort has been made, however, to include all major stream segments and all segments which, to the Department's knowledge, are currently recipients of point source discharges. Those segments which are not included by name will be considered to be acceptable for a "Fish and Wildlife" classification unless it can be demonstrated that such a generalization is inappropriate in specific instances.

Author: James E. McIndoe.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-22-9, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8.

History: May 5, 1967. **Amended:** June 19, 1967; April 1, 1970; October 16, 1972; September 17, 1973; May 30, 1977; December 19, 1977; February 4, 1981; April 5, 1982; December 11, 1985; March 26, 1986; September 7, 2000; May 27, 2008.

335-6-11-.02 Use Classifications.

(1) **THE ALABAMA RIVER BASIN**

INTERSTATE WATERS

Stream	From	To	Classification
ALABAMA RIVER	MOBILE RIVER	Claiborne Lock and Dam	F&W
ALABAMA RIVER	Claiborne Lock and Dam	Frisco Railroad Crossing	S/F&W
ALABAMA RIVER	Frisco Railroad Crossing	River Mile 131	F&W

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
ALABAMA RIVER	River Mile 131	Millers Ferry Lock and Dam	PWS
ALABAMA RIVER	Millers Ferry Lock and Dam	Blackwell Bend (Six Mile Creek)	S/F&W
ALABAMA RIVER	Blackwell Bend (Six Mile Creek)	Jones Bluff Lock and Dam	F&W
ALABAMA RIVER	Jones Bluff Lock and Dam	Pintlalla Creek	S/F&W
ALABAMA RIVER	Pintlalla Creek	Its source	F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Little River	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Randons Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Bear Creek	Randons Creek	Its source	F&W
Limestone Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Double Bridges Creek	Limestone Creek	Its source	F&W
Hudson Branch	Limestone Creek	Its source	F&W
Big Flat Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Pursley Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Unnamed tributary south of Camden	Pursley Creek	Its source	F&W
Beaver Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Cub Creek	Beaver Creek	Its source	F&W
Turkey Creek	Beaver Creek	Its source	F&W
Rockwest Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	F&W

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Unnamed tributary west of Camden	Rockwest Creek	Its source	F&W
Pine Barren Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Chilatchee Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Bogue Chitto Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Sand Creek	Bogue Chitto Creek	Its source	F&W
Big Cedar Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Valley Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Selma-Summerfield Rd.	F&W
Valley Creek	Selma-Summerfield Rd.	Its source	S/F&W
Mulberry Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Plantersville	S/F&W
Mulberry Creek	Plantersville	Its source	F&W
Gale Creek	Mulberry Creek	Its source	F&W
Charlotte Creek	Gale Creek	Its source	F&W
Big Swamp Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Swift Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Pintlalla Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Autauga Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Western boundary of Prattville	F&W
Autauga Creek	Western boundary of Prattville	Its source	S/F&W
Catoma Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Mortar Creek	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Valley Creek Lake	Within Valley Creek State Park		S/F&W
Little River Lake	Within Valley Creek State Park		S/F&W

(2)

THE CAHABA RIVER BASININTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
CAHABA RIVER	ALABAMA RIVER	Junction of lower Little Cahaba River	OAW/S
CAHABA RIVER	Junction of lower Little Cahaba River	Shelby County Road 52	OAW/F&W
CAHABA RIVER	Shelby County Road 52	Dam near U.S. Highway 280	F&W
CAHABA RIVER	Dam near U.S. Highway 280	Grant's Mill Road	OAW/PWS
CAHABA RIVER	Grant's Mill Road	U.S. Highway 11	F&W
CAHABA RIVER	U.S. Highway 11	Its source	OAW/F&W
Childers Creek	CAHABA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Oakmulgee Creek	CAHABA RIVER	Its source	S
Little Oakmulgee Creek	Oakmulgee Creek	Its source	S
Rice Creek	CAHABA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Waters Creek	CAHABA RIVER	Its source	S
Old Town Creek	CAHABA RIVER	Its source	S
Blue Girth Creek	CAHABA RIVER	Its source	S
Affonee Creek	CAHABA RIVER	Its source	S
Haysop Creek	CAHABA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Schultz Creek	CAHABA RIVER	Its source	S
Little Cahaba River (Bibb County)	CAHABA RIVER	Its source (junction of Mahan and Shoal Creeks)	OAW/F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Sixmile Creek	Little Cahaba River	Its source	S
Mahan Creek	Little Cahaba River	Its source	F&W
Shoal Creek	Little Cahaba River	Its source	F&W
Caffee Creek	CAHABA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Shades Creek	CAHABA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Buck Creek	CAHABA RIVER	Cahaba Valley Creek	F&W
Buck Creek	Cahaba Valley Creek	Shelby County Road 44	LWF ⁴
Buck Creek	Shelby County Road 44	Its source	F&W
Cahaba Valley Creek	Buck Creek	Its source	F&W
Peavine Creek	Buck Creek	Its source	F&W
Oak Mountain State Park Lakes			PWS
Patton Creek	CAHABA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Little Shades Creek	CAHABA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Little Cahaba River (Jefferson-Shelby Counties)	CAHABA RIVER	Head of Lake Purdy	PWS
Little Cahaba River (Jefferson County)	Head of Lake Purdy	Its source	F&W

⁴Applicable dissolved oxygen level is 4.0 mg/l during May through November. Fish and Wildlife fecal coliform bacteria criteria at paragraph 10-.09(5)(e)7. are applicable year-round. For the purpose of establishing effluent limitations pursuant to chapter 335-6-6 of the Department's regulations, the minimum 7-day low flow that occurs once in 10 years (7Q₁₀) shall be the basis for applying the chronic aquatic life criteria.

(3) **THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BASIN**INTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Alabama-Florida state line	Water supply intake of Great Southern Division, Great Northern Paper Co.	F&W
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Water supply intake of Great Southern Division, Great Northern Paper Co.	Cowikey Creek	S/F&W
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Cowikey Creek	14th Street Bridge between Columbus and Phenix City	F&W
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	14th Street Bridge between Columbus and Phenix City	Osanippa Creek	PWS/S/F&W
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Osanippa Creek	West Point Manufacturing Company water supply intake at Lanett	F&W
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	West Point Manufacturing Company water supply intake at Lanett	West Point Dam	PWS
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER (West Point Lake)	West Point Dam	West Point Lake limits in Alabama	S/F&W
Oseligee Creek	Alabama-Georgia state line	Its source	F&W
Wehadkee Creek	Alabama-Georgia state line	Its source	F&W
Finley Creek	Alabama-Georgia State line	Its source	F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Hardley Creek	Alabama-Georgia State line	Its source	F&W
Veasey Creek	Alabama-Georgia State line	Its source	F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS

Stream	From	To	Classification
Omusee Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Mill Creek	Omusee Creek	Its source	F&W
Abbie Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Skippers Creek	Abbie Creek	Its source	F&W
Owens Branch	Abbie Creek	Its source	F&W
Cheneyhatchee Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Barbour Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Chewalla Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Cowikee Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
North Fork of Cowikee Creek	Cowikee Creek	Its source	F&W
Middle Fork of Cowikee Creek	North Fork of Cowikee Creek	Its source	S/F&W
Hurtsboro Creek	North Fork of Cowikee Creek	Its source	A&I F&W
South Fork of Cowikee Creek	Cowikee Creek	Its source	S/F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Hatchechubbee Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Russell County Highway 4, west of Pittsview	S/F&W
Hatchechubbee Creek	Russell County Highway 4, west of Pittsview	Its source	F&W
Ihagee Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Uchee Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	County Road 39	S/F&W
Uchee Creek	County Road 39	Alabama Highway 169	PWS/S/F&W
Uchee Creek	Alabama Highway 169	Its source	S/F&W
Halawakee Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Three miles upstream of County Road 79	PWS/F&W
Halawakee Creek	Three miles upstream Of County Road 79	Its source	F&W
Osanippa Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Kellum Hill Creek	Osligee Creek	Its source	F&W
Allen Creek	Kellum Hill Creek	Its source	F&W
Moore's Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Guss Creek	Wehadkee Creek	Its source	F&W
Gladney Mill Branch	Guss Creek	Its source	F&W

(4) **THE CHIPOLA RIVER BASIN**INTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Big Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Buck Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Cowarts Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Limestone Creek	Big Creek	Its source	F&W
Cypress Creek	Limestone Creek	Its source	F&W
Rocky Creek	Cowarts Creek	Its source	F&W

(5) **THE CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER BASIN**INTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Pea River	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Wright Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Holmes Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Ten Mile Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Sandy Creek	Pea River	Samson	F&W
Flat Creek	Pea River	Junction with Eightmile Creek	F&W
Flat Creek	Junction with Eightmile Creek	Its source	S/F&W
Eightmile Creek	Flat Creek	Its source	F&W
Corner Creek	Eightmile Creek	Its source	F&W
Cripple Creek	Pea River	Its source	F&W
Samson Branch	Pea River	Its source	F&W
Whitewater Creek	Pea River	Its source	F&W
Big Creek	Whitewater Creek	Its source	F&W
Walnut Creek	Whitewater Creek	Its source	F&W
Mims Creek	Whitewater Creek	Its source	F&W
Pea Creek	Pea River	Its source	F&W
Double Bridges Creek	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Blanket Creek	Double Bridges Creek	Its source	F&W
Claybank Creek	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Lake Tholocco	F&W
Lake Tholocco	Dam	Its source	S/F&W
Claybank Creek	Lake Tholocco	Its source	F&W
Harrand Creek	Claybank Creek	Its source	F&W
Tributary of Harrand Creek	Harrand Creek	Its source	F&W

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Hurricane Creek	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Mill Creek	Hurricane Creek	Hartford	F&W
Little Choctawhatchee River	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Newton Creek	Little Choctawhatchee River	Its source	F&W
Beaver Creek	Newton Creek	Its source	F&W
Hurricane Creek (Dale County)	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
West Fork of Choctawhatchee River	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Judy Creek	West Fork of Choctawhatchee River	Its source	F&W
Little Judy Creek	Judy Creek	Its source	F&W
Lindsey Creek	West Fork of Choctawhatchee River	Its source	F&W
East Fork of Choctawhatchee River	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Blackwood Creek	F&W
East Fork of Choctawhatchee River	Blackwood Creek	Its source	S/F&W
Blackwood Creek	East Fork of Choctawhatchee River	Its source	F&W

(6) **THE COOSA RIVER BASIN**INTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
COOSA RIVER	Its junction with the TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Jordan Dam	F&W
COOSA RIVER (Lake Jordan)	Jordan Dam	Mitchell Dam	S/F&W
COOSA RIVER (Lake Jordan)	Bouldin Dam	Alabama Highway 111	PWS/S/F&W
COOSA RIVER (Lake Mitchell)	Mitchell Dam	Lay Dam	PWS/S/F&W
COOSA RIVER (Lay Lake)	Lay Dam	Southern RR Bridge (1-1/3 miles above Yellowleaf Creek)	PWS/S/F&W
COOSA RIVER (Lay Lake)	Southern RR Bridge (1-1/3 miles above Yellowleaf Creek)	River Mile 89 (1-1/2 miles above Talladega Creek)	S/F&W ¹
COOSA RIVER (Lay Lake)	River Mile 89 (1-1/2 miles above Talladega Creek)	Logan Martin Dam	PWS/S/F&W
COOSA RIVER (Logan Martin Lake)	Logan Martin Dam	Broken Arrow Creek	S/F&W
COOSA RIVER (Logan Martin Lake)	Broken Arrow Creek	Trout Creek	PWS/S/F&W
COOSA RIVER (Logan Martin Lake) (Lake Henry)	Trout Creek	McCardney's Ferry (3 miles upstream of Big Canoe Creek)	S/F&W
COOSA RIVER (Lake Henry)	McCardney's Ferry (3 miles upstream of Big Canoe Creek)	City of Gadsden's water supply intake	F&W

¹Applicable dissolved oxygen level below existing impoundments is 4.0 mg/l.

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
COOSA RIVER (Lake Henry)	City of Gadsden's water supply intake	Weiss Dam powerhouse	PWS/F&W
COOSA RIVER	Weiss Dam powerhouse	Weiss Dam	F&W
COOSA RIVER (Weiss Lake)	Weiss Dam and Weiss Dam powerhouse	Spring Creek	PWS/S/F&W
COOSA RIVER (Weiss Lake)	Spring Creek	Alabama-Georgia state line	S/F&W
Bouldin Tailrace Canal (Callaway Creek)	COOSA RIVER	Bouldin Dam	F&W
Terrapin Creek	COOSA RIVER	U.S. Highway 278	F&W
Terrapin Creek	U.S. Highway 278	Calhoun County Road 70, east of Vigo	PWS/F&W
Terrapin Creek	Calhoun County Road 70, east of Vigo	Alabama-Georgia state line	F&W
Little River and tributaries	COOSA RIVER (Weiss Lake)	Junction of East Fork of Little River and West Fork of Little River	PWS/S/ F&W ³
East Fork of Little River and tributaries	Little River	Alabama-Georgia state line	PWS/S/ F&W ³
West Fork of Little River and tributaries	Little River	Alabama-Georgia state line	PWS/S/ F&W ³
Chattooga River	COOSA RIVER (Weiss Lake)	Gaylesville	S/F&W
Chattooga River	Gaylesville	Alabama-Georgia state line	F&W

³The special designation of Outstanding National Resource Water applies to this segment.

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Spring Creek	COOSA RIVER (Weiss Lake)	Alabama-Georgia state line	F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Weoka Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lake Jordan)	Its source	S/F&W
Chestnut Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lake Jordan)	Its source	F&W
Hatchet Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lake Mitchell)	Norfolk Southern Railway	OAW/S/F&W
Hatchet Creek	Norfolk Southern Railway	Junction of East Fork Hatchet Creek and West Fork Hatchet Creek	OAW/PWS/ S/F&W
East Fork Hatchet Creek	Hatchet Creek	Its source	OAW/F&W
West Fork Hatchet Creek	Hatchet Creek	Its source	OAW/F&W
Socapatoy Creek	Hatchet Creek	Its source	F&W
Weogufka Creek	Hatchet Creek (Lake Mitchell)	Its source	S/F&W
Walnut Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lake Mitchell)	Its source	F&W
Waxahatchee Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lay Lake)	Its source	F&W
Tributary of Waxahatchee Creek	Waxahatchee Creek	Its source	F&W
Buxahatchee Creek	Waxahatchee Creek (Lay Lake)	Its source	F&W
Yellowleaf Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lay Lake)	Its source	S/F&W

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Tallassee hatchee Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lay Lake)	City of Sylacauga's water supply reservoir dam	F&W
Tallassee hatchee Creek	City of Sylacauga's water supply reservoir dam	Its source	PWS/F&W
Shirtee Creek	Tallassee hatchee Creek	Its source	F&W
Talladega Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lay Lake)	County Road 303	F&W
Talladega Creek	County Road 303	Alabama Highway 77	PWS/F&W
Talladega Creek	Alabama Highway 77	Its source	F&W
Mump Creek	Talladega Creek	City of Talladega's water supply reservoir dam	F&W
Mump Creek	City of Talladega's water supply reservoir dam	Its source	PWS/F&W
Kelly Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lay Lake)	Its source	S/F&W
Wolf Creek	Kelly Creek	Its source	F&W
Choccolocco Creek	COOSA RIVER (Logan Martin Lake)	Tributary from Boiling Spring (Boiling Spring Road)	F&W
Choccolocco Creek	Tributary from Boiling Spring (Boiling Spring Road)	Egoniaga Creek	PWS/F&W
Choccolocco Creek	Egoniaga Creek	Its source	F&W
Eastaboga Creek	Choccolocco Creek	Its source	F&W
Cheaha Creek	Choccolocco Creek	Lake Chinnabee	S/F&W
Lake Chinnabee	Within Talladega National Forest		S/F&W
Kelly Creek	Cheaha Creek	Its source	F&W

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Brecon Branch	Kelly Creek	Its source	F&W
Coldwater Creek	Choccolocco Creek	Its source	F&W
Coldwater Spring			PWS/F&W
Snow Creek	Choccolocco Creek	Its source	F&W
Dye Creek	COOSA RIVER (Logan Martin Lake)	Its source	F&W
Cane Creek	COOSA RIVER (Logan Martin Lake)	Its source	F&W
Cave Creek	Cane Creek	Its source	F&W
Ohatchee Creek	COOSA RIVER (Logan Martin Lake)	Its source	S/F&W
Tallahatchee Creek	Ohatchee Creek	Its source	F&W
Tributary of Tallahatchee Creek	Tallahatchee Creek	Its source	F&W
Big Canoe Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lake Henry)	Its source	F&W
Little Canoe Creek	Big Canoe Creek	Its source	F&W
Spring Creek	Little Canoe Creek	Its source	F&W
Big Wills Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lake Henry- Lake Gadsden)	100 yds. below Allen Branch	F&W
Big Wills Creek	100 yds. below Allen Branch	Its source	PWS/F&W
Lake Gadsden (Lake Henry)	U. S. Highway 411	Impoundment limits	F&W
Black Creek	Lake Henry (Lake Gadsden)	Its source	F&W
Allen Branch	Big Wills Creek	Ft. Payne public water supply dam	F&W

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Allen Branch	Ft. Payne public water supply dam	Its source	PWS/F&W
Coleman Lake	Within Talladega National Forest		S/F&W
Sweetwater Lake	Within Talladega National Forest		PWS/S/F&W
High Rock Lake	Within Talladega National Forest		S/F&W
Hillabee Lake	Within Talladega National Forest		PWS/S/F&W
Salt Creek Lake	Within Talladega National Forest		S/F&W
Shoal Creek	Choccolocco Creek	Whitesides Mill Lake	S/F&W
Whitesides Mill Lake	Western border of Talladega National Forest		PWS/S/F&W
Shoal Creek	Whitesides Mill Lake	Sweetwater Lake	S/F&W
Ladiga Creek	Terrapin Creek	Terrapin Creek	PWS

(7) **THE ESCATAWPA RIVER BASIN**INTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Big Creek	Alabama-Mississippi state line	Big Creek Reservoir	F&W
Big Creek	Big Creek Reservoir	Its source	PWS/F&W
ESCATAWPA RIVER	Alabama-Mississippi state line	Its source	S/F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Puppy Creek	ESCATAWPA RIVER	Its source	F&W

(8) **THE LOWER TOMBIGBEE RIVER BASIN**INTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
TOMBIGBEE RIVER	MOBILE RIVER	One-half mile downstream from Southern Railway Crossing	F&W
TOMBIGBEE RIVER	One-half mile downstream from Southern Railway Crossing	Five miles upstream from U. S. Highway 43	PWS/S/F&W
TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Five miles upstream from U. S. Highway 43	Jackson Lock and Dam	F&W
TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Jackson Lock and Dam	Beach Bluff (River Mile 141)	S/F&W
TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Beach Bluff (River Mile 141)	One-half mile downstream from Alabama Highway 114	F&W ¹
TOMBIGBEE RIVER	One-half mile downstream from Alabama Highway 114	Three miles upstream from Alabama Highway 114	PWS/F&W ¹
TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Three miles upstream from Alabama Highway 114	Demopolis Lock and Dam	F&W ¹
TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Demopolis Lock and Dam	WARRIOR RIVER	S/F&W
Okatuppa Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Alabama-Mississippi state line	F&W
Bogueloosa Creek	Okatuppa Creek	Its source	F&W

¹ Applicable dissolved oxygen level below existing impoundments is 4.0 mg/l.

Stream	From	To	Classification
Tuckabum Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Alabama-Mississippi state line	F&W
Yantley Creek	Tuckabum Creek	Alabama-Mississippi state line	F&W
Sucarnoochee River	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	U. S. Highway 11	F&W
Sucarnoochee River	U. S. Highway 11	Five miles upstream from Livingston city limits	PWS/S/F&W
Sucarnoochee River	Five miles upstream from U. S. Highway 11	Alabama-Mississippi state line	F&W
Alamuchee Creek	Sucarnoochee River	Alabama-Mississippi state line	F&W
Toomsuba Creek	Alamuchee Creek	AT&N Railroad	F&W
Toomsuba Creek	AT&N Railroad	Alabama-Mississippi state line	PWS/F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS

Stream	From	To	Classification
Bilbo Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Bates Creek	Bilbo Creek	Its source	S/F&W
Lewis Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Bassetts Creek (Washington County)	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Little Bassetts Creek (Washington County)	Bassetts Creek (Washington County)	Its source	F&W
Miles Creek	Little Bassetts Creek (Washington County)	Its source	F&W
Bassett Creek (Clarke County)	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
James Creek	Bassett Creek (Clarke Co.)	Its source	F&W
Jackson Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Satilpa Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Santa Bogue Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Turkey Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Bashi Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Tishlarka Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Wahalak Creek	Tishlarka Creek	Its source	F&W
Horse Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Beaver Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Kinterbish Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Chickasaw Bogue	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Sycamore Creek	Chickasaw Bogue	Its source	F&W
Unnamed tributary southwest of York (Lake Louise)	Toomsuba Creek	Its source	PWS

(9) **THE MOBILE RIVER-MOBILE BAY BASIN**INTERSTATE AND COASTAL WATERS

Stream	From	To	Classification
Mobile River and all other rivers, creeks, lakes of the Mobile River Delta and their tributaries except as otherwise designated			F&W
MOBILE RIVER	Barry Steam Plant	Tensaw River	PWS/F&W
MOBILE RIVER	Its mouth	Spanish River	LWF ⁴

⁴ For the purpose of establishing effluent limitations pursuant to chapter 335-6-6 of the Department's regulations, the minimum 7-day low flow that occurs once in 10 years (7Q₁₀) shall be the basis for applying the chronic aquatic life criteria.

Stream	From	To	Classification
Tensaw River	Junction of Tensaw and Apalachee Rivers	Junction of Briar Lake	OAW/S/F&W
Tensaw River	Junction of Briar Lake	Junction of Tensaw Lake	OAW/F&W
Briar Lake	Junction of Tensaw River	Junction of Tensaw Lake	OAW/F&W
Tensaw Lake	Junction of Tensaw River	Bryant Landing	OAW/F&W
MOBILE BAY	West of a line drawn due south from the western shore of Chacaloochee Bay (Lat. 304047.3/ Long. 0875944.2)	A point due east of the mouth of Dog River (Lat. 303353.2/ Long. 0880515.3)	F&W
MOBILE BAY	South of a line drawn due east from the mouth of Dog River (Lat. 303353.2/ Long. 0880515.3) and east of a line drawn due south from the western shore of Chacaloochee Bay (Lat. 304047.3/ Long. 0875944.2) and all other portions of MOBILE BAY		S/F&W
MOBILE BAY	All that portion lying south of a line extending in an easterly direction from the south bank of East Fowl River at its mouth (Lat. 302703.1/ Long. 0880622.6) through lighted beacon (FL 2 seconds) (Lat. 302707.5/ Long. 0880539.3) to lighted beacon (FLG 4 seconds "23") (Lat. 302718.3/ Long. 0880058.3) at the Mobile Ship Channel thence in a northeasterly direction to Daphne (Bench Mark 157, Lat. 303607.5/ Long. 0875416.4)		SH/F&W
Bon Secour Bay	In its entirety (east and south of a line connecting Mullet Point, Lat. 302435.0/ Long. 0875423.2, and Engineers Point, Lat. 301350.1/ Long. 0880126.2, at Fort Morgan)		SH/S/F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Mississippi Sound and contiguous waters excepting: that portion of Portersville Bay 1,000 feet on each side of a straight line connecting the shore at Bayou Coden to a lighted beacon (FLR 4 seconds "6") (Lat. 302231.2/ Long. 0881425.8) and lighted beacon (FL 4 seconds "1") (Lat. 302223.7/ Long. 0881434.8); that portion of Portersville Bay 1,000 feet on each side of a straight line connecting the shore at Bayou La Batre and lighted beacons (FR)(Lat. 302311.0/ Long. 0881609.6), and (FLR 4 seconds "6") (Lat.302105.2/1 Long. 0881702.2); and that portion of Bayou Aloe within 1,000 feet of the outfall (Lat. 301552.0/ Long. 0880702.1) of the Dauphin Island sewage treatment plant			SH/S/F&W
Waters excepted in foregoing description of Portersville Bay and contiguous waters			F&W
Oyster Bay and that portion of Bon Secour River west of a line drawn due north from the east bank of the inlet connecting Oyster Bay and Bon Secour River			SH/F&W
Coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico contiguous to the State of Alabama			SH/S/F&W
Intracoastal Waterway	Bon Secour Bay	Alabama Highway 59	F&W
Bon Secour River	Bon Secour Bay	One mile upstream from first bridge above its mouth	S/F&W
Boggy Branch	Bon Secour River	Its source	S/F&W
Weeks Bay	Bon Secour Bay	Fish River	S/F&W ³
Magnolia River	Weeks Bay	Its source	S/F&W/ OAW
Fish River	Weeks Bay	Clay City	S/F&W
Turkey Branch	Fish River	Its source	S/F&W
Waterhole Branch	Fish River	Its source	S/F&W
Cowpen Creek	Fish River	Its source	S/F&W

³The special designation of Outstanding National Resource Water applies to this segment.

Stream	From	To	Classification
Point Clear Creek	MOBILE BAY	Its source	F&W
Fly Creek	MOBILE BAY	Its source	S/F&W
Rock Creek	MOBILE BAY	Its source	F&W
D'Olive Creek	D'Olive Bay	Its source	F&W
West Fowl River	Fowl River Bay	Its source	S/F&W
Bayou Coden	Portersville Bay	Its source	F&W
Bayou La Batre	Portersville Bay	Its source	F&W
Little River	Portersville Bay	Its source	F&W
East Fowl River	Fowl River	Its source	S/F&W
Fowl River	MOBILE BAY	Its source	S/F&W
Deer River and its forks	MOBILE BAY	Their sources	F&W
Dog River	MOBILE BAY	Halls Mill Creek	S/F&W
Halls Mill Creek	Dog River	Its source	F&W
Alligator Bayou	Dog River	Its source	F&W
Rabbit Creek	Dog River	Its source	F&W
Rattlesnake Bayou	Dog River	Its source	F&W
Robinson's Bayou	Dog River	Its source	F&W
Threemile Creek	MOBILE RIVER	Mobile Street	A&I
Industrial Canal	Threemile Creek	Its source	A&I
Chickasaw Creek	MOBILE RIVER	Limit of tidal effects (Highway 43)	LWF
Hog Bayou	Chickasaw Creek	Its source	F&W
Little Lagoon (Baldwin County)	In its entirety		SH/S/F&W

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Bayou Sara	MOBILE RIVER	U. S. Highway 43	S/F&W
Bayou Sara	U. S. Highway 43	Its source	F&W
Gunnison Creek	Bayou Sara	Its source	S/F&W
Steele Creek	Gunnison Creek	Its source	S/F&W

NOTE: Waters of the Mobile River-Mobile Bay Basin classified for SWIMMING AND OTHER WHOLE BODY WATER-CONTACT SPORTS, SHELLFISH HARVESTING and/or FISH AND WILDLIFE in which natural conditions provide an appropriate habitat for shrimp and crabs are to be suitable for the propagation and harvesting of shrimp and crabs.

INTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Bon Secour River	One mile upstream from first bridge above its mouth	Its source	S/F&W
Fish River	Clay City	Its source	S/F&W
Polecat Creek	Fish River	Its source	S/F&W
Corn Branch	Fish River	Its source	F&W
Threemile Creek	Mobile Street	Its source	A&I
Chickasaw Creek	Limit of tidal effects	Mobile College	F&W
Chickasaw Creek	Mobile College	Its source	S/F&W
Eight Mile Creek	Chickasaw Creek	City of Prichard's water supply intake	F&W
Eight Mile Creek	City of Prichard's water supply intake	U. S. Highway 45	PWS/F&W
Eight Mile Creek	U. S. Highway 45	Its source	F&W
Norton Creek	Bayou Sara	Its source	F&W
Martin Branch	Tensaw River	Its source	F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Cold Creek	MOBILE RIVER	Dam 1 1/2 miles west of U.S. Highway 43	F&W ²
Cold Creek	Dam 1 1/2 miles west of U. S. Highway 43	Its source	PWS/F&W

(10) THE PERDIDO/ESCAMBIA RIVER BASIN (TO INCLUDE THE BLACKWATER, CONECUH, PERDIDO, AND YELLOW RIVER SUB-BASINS)

INTERSTATE WATERS OF THE BLACKWATER RIVER BASIN

Stream	From	To	Classification
BLACKWATER RIVER	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Big Juniper Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Sweetwater Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Rock Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Boggy Hollow Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W

INTERSTATE WATERS OF THE CONECUH RIVER BASIN

Stream	From	To	Classification
CONECUH RIVER	Alabama-Florida state line	Point A Dam	F&W
CONECUH RIVER	Point A Dam	Head of Gantt Lake	S/F&W
CONECUH RIVER	Head of Gantt Lake	Its source	F&W
Little Escambia Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W

²Due to naturally occurring conditions, quality in this segment may not always be commensurate with the classification assigned.

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Big Escambia Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Pine Barren Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Dixon Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Canoe Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Reedy Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Beaver Dam Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS OF THE CONECUH RIVER BASIN

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Murder Creek	CONECUH RIVER	Its source	F&W
Sandy Creek	Murder Creek	Its source	F&W
Burnt Corn Creek	Murder Creek	Its source	S/F&W
Sepulga River	CONECUH RIVER	Its source	F&W
Pigeon Creek	Sepulga River	Its source	F&W
Unnamed Tributary	Pigeon Creek	Its source	F&W
Persimmon Creek	Sepulga River	Its source	F&W
Rocky Creek	Persimmon Creek	Its source	F&W
Prestwood Creek	CONECUH RIVER	Its source	F&W
Unnamed Tributary west of Andalusia	CONECUH RIVER	Its source	F&W
Patsaliga Creek	CONECUH RIVER	Its source	F&W
Little Patsaliga Creek	Patsaliga Creek	Its source	S/F&W

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Double Branch	CONECUH RIVER	Its source	F&W
Sizemore Creek	Big Escambia Creek	Its source	S/F&W
Wet Weather Creek	Sizemore Creek	Its source	F&W

INTERSTATE AND COASTAL WATERS OF THE PERDIDO RIVER BASIN

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
PERDIDO BAY and all connecting coves and bayous	Gulf of Mexico	Its source	S/F&W/SH
Intracoastal Waterway	Alabama Highway 59	Wolf Bay	F&W
Wolf Bay and all connecting coves and bayous	Intracoastal Waterway	Moccasin Bayou	OAW/S/F&W/SH
Wolf Bay and all connecting coves and bayous	Moccasin Bayou	Its source	S/F&W/SH
Bay La Launch and all connecting coves and bayous	Wolf Bay	Arnica Bay	S/F&W/SH
Arnica Bay and all connecting coves and bayous	Bay La Launch	PERDIDO BAY	S/F&W/SH
Miflin Creek	Wolf Bay	Limit of tidal effects	S/F&W
Hammock Creek	Wolf Bay	Limit of tidal effects	S/F&W
Palmetto Creek	PERDIDO BAY	Its source	S/F&W
Spring Branch	PERDIDO BAY	Its source	S/F&W
Soldier Creek	PERDIDO BAY	Its source	S/F&W
PERDIDO RIVER	PERDIDO BAY	Its source	F&W
Perdido Creek	PERDIDO RIVER	Its source	F&W

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Brushy Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Shelby Lakes	Within Gulf State Park		S/F&W
Coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico Contiguous to the State of Alabama			S/F&W/SH

NOTE: Waters of the Perdido River Basin classified for SWIMMING AND OTHER WHOLE BODY WATER-CONTACT SPORTS, SHELLFISH HARVESTING and/or FISH AND WILDLIFE in which natural conditions provide an appropriate habitat for shrimp and crabs are to be suitable for the propagation and harvesting of shrimp and crabs.

INTRASTATE WATERS OF THE PERDIDO RIVER BASIN

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Wolf Creek	Wolf Bay	Its source	F&W
Sandy Creek	Wolf Bay	Its source	S/F&W
Miflin Creek	Limit of tidal effects	Its source	F&W
BLACKWATER RIVER	PERDIDO RIVER	Its source	F&W
Negro Creek	BLACKWATER RIVER	Its source	F&W
Rock Creek	BLACKWATER RIVER	Its source	F&W
Styx River	PERDIDO RIVER	Hollinger Creek	F&W
Styx River	Hollinger Creek	Its source	S/F&W
Hollinger Creek	Styx River	Its source	F&W
Dyas Creek	PERDIDO RIVER	Its source	S/F&W

INTERSTATE WATERS OF THE YELLOW RIVER BASIN

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
YELLOW RIVER	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Pond Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Big Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Horsehead Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Fleming Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Lake Jackson	Within Florida and north of Alabama- Florida state line		S/F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS OF THE YELLOW RIVER BASIN

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Five Runs Creek	YELLOW RIVER	Its source	F&W
Indian Creek	YELLOW RIVER	Its source	F&W
Lightwood Knot Creek	YELLOW RIVER	Its source	F&W
Cameron Creek	Lightwood Knot Creek	Its source	F&W
Bay Branch	Five Runs Creek	Its source	F&W
Blue Lake	Within Conecuh National Forest		S/F&W
Open Pond	Within Conecuh National Forest		S/F&W
Dowdy Pond	Within Conecuh National Forest		S/F&W

(11) **THE TALLAPOOSA RIVER BASIN**INTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
TALLAPOOSA RIVER	ALABAMA RIVER	U. S. Highway 231	F&W
TALLAPOOSA RIVER	U. S. Highway 231	Thurlow Dam	PWS/F&W
TALLAPOOSA RIVER (Thurlow Lake)	Thurlow Dam	Yates Dam	PWS/S/F&W
TALLAPOOSA RIVER (Yates Lake)	Yates Dam	Martin Dam	PWS/S/F&W
TALLAPOOSA RIVER (Lake Martin)	Martin Dam	Highway 280	S/F&W
TALLAPOOSA RIVER (Lake Martin)	Highway 280	Hillabee Creek	PWS/S/F&W
TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Hillabee Creek	R.L. Harris Dam	F&W
TALLAPOOSA RIVER (R.L. Harris Lake)	R.L. Harris Dam	Four miles upstream of Randolph County Road 88 (Lee Bridge)	S/F&W
TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Four miles upstream of Randolph County Road 88 (Lee Bridge)	One-half mile upstream of Cleburne County Road 36	F&W
TALLAPOOSA RIVER	One-half mile upstream of Cleburne County Road 36	Cleburne County Road 19	PWS/F&W
TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Cleburne County Road 19	Alabama-Georgia state line	F&W
Little Tallapoosa River (R.L. Harris Lake)	TALLAPOOSA RIVER (R.L. Harris Lake)	U.S. Highway 431	S/F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Little Tallapoosa River (R.L. Harris Lake)	U.S. Highway 431	Five miles upstream of U.S. Highway 431	PWS/S/F&W
Little Tallapoosa River	Five miles upstream of U.S. Highway 431	Alabama-Georgia state line	F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS

Stream	From	To	Classification
Oakfuskee Creek (Line Creek)	TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Old Town Creek	Oakfuskee Creek (Line Creek)	Its source	F&W
Cubahatchee Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Calebee Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Uphapee Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Bulger Creek	Uphapee Creek	Its source	PWS/F&W
Parkerson Mill Creek	Chewacla Creek	Its source	F&W
Chewacla Creek	Uphapee Creek	Chewacla State Park Lake (Moore's Mill Creek)	F&W
Chewacla Creek	Chewacla State Park Lake (Moore's Mill Creek)	Its source	PWS/F&W
Moore's Mill Creek	Chewacla Creek (Dam at Chewacla State Park Lake)	Its source	S/F&W
Sougahatchee Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER (Yates Lake)	Sougahatchee Lake Dam	F&W
Sougahatchee Creek	Sougahatchee Lake Dam	Its source	PWS/F&W
Pepperell Branch	Sougahatchee Creek	Its source	F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Head Creek	Sougahatchee Creek	Its source	F&W
Little Kowaliga Creek (Lake Martin)	Big Kowaliga Creek (Lake Martin)	Reservoir Limits	PWS/S/F&W
Sandy Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER (Lake Martin)	Its source	F&W
Chattasofka Creek	Sandy Creek	Its source	F&W
North Fork of Sandy Creek	Sandy Creek	Its source	F&W
Little Sandy Creek	Sandy Creek	Central of Georgia RR	F&W
Little Sandy Creek	Central of Georgia RR	Its source	PWS/F&W
Manoy Creek (Lake Martin)	TALLAPOOSA RIVER (Lake Martin)	Reservoir Limits	PWS/S/F&W
Elkahatchee Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER (Lake Martin)	Alabama Highway 63	F&W
Elkahatchee Creek	Alabama Highway 63	Alabama Highway 22	PWS/F&W
Elkahatchee Creek	Alabama Highway 22	Its source	F&W
Harold Creek	Elkahatchee Creek	Its source	F&W
Sugar Creek	Elkahatchee Creek	Its source	F&W
Coley Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER (Lake Martin)	Its source	F&W
Hillabee Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Jct. of Oaktasasi and Town Creeks	F&W
Hillabee Creek	Jct. of Oaktasasi and Town Creeks	County road bridge 3 miles east of Hackneyville	PWS/F&W
Hillabee Creek	County road bridge 3 miles east of Hackneyville	Its source	F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Oaktasasi Creek	Hillabee Creek	Its source	F&W
Christian Creek	Oaktasasi Creek	Its source	F&W
Dobbs Creek	Oaktasasi Creek	Its source	F&W
Town Creek	Hillabee Creek	Its source	F&W
Hackney Creek	Town Creek	Its source	PWS/F&W
Chatahospee Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Mill Creek	Chatahospee Creek	Its source	F&W
Finley Creek	Mill Creek	Its source	PWS/F&W
High Pine Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Highway 431 Crossing	F&W
High Pine Creek	Highway 431 crossing	Its source	PWS
Jones Creek	High Pine Creek	Its source	PWS
Unnamed tributary to Jones Creek northwest of Roanoke	Jones Creek	Its source	PWS
Graves Creek	High Pine Creek	Its source	F&W
Town Creek	High Pine Creek	Its source	F&W
Hutton Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Beaverdam Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Crooked Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Alabama Highway 9	F&W
Crooked Creek	Alabama Highway 9	Its source	PWS/F&W
Horsetrough Creek	Crooked Creek	Its source	F&W
Wedowee Creek	Little Tallapoosa River	Its source	F&W
Cahulga Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER	U. S. Highway 78	F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Cahulga Creek	U .S. Highway 78	Its source	PWS/F&W

(12) **THE TENNESSEE RIVER BASIN**

INTERSTATE WATERS

Stream	From	To	Classification
TENNESSEE RIVER Pickwick Lake	Alabama-Tennessee state line	Lower end of Seven Mile Island	PWS/S/F&W
TENNESSEE RIVER Pickwick Lake	Lower end of Seven Mile Island	Sheffield water intake	F&W
TENNESSEE RIVER Pickwick Lake	Sheffield water intake	Wilson Dam	PWS/F&W
TENNESSEE RIVER Wilson Lake	Wilson Dam	Wheeler Dam	PWS/S/F&W
TENNESSEE RIVER Wheeler Lake	Wheeler Dam	Five miles upstream of Elk River (RM 289.3)	PWS/S/F&W
TENNESSEE RIVER Wheeler Lake	Five miles upstream of Elk River (RM 289.3)	U. S. Highway 31 (see Note 1 this basin)	S/F&W
TENNESSEE RIVER Wheeler Lake	U. S. Highway 31	Flint Creek	PWS/S/F&W
TENNESSEE RIVER Wheeler Lake	Flint Creek	Cotaco Creek	S/F&W
TENNESSEE RIVER Wheeler Lake	Cotaco Creek	Indian Creek	PWS/S/F&W
TENNESSEE RIVER Wheeler Lake	Indian Creek	Flint River	PWS/F&W
TENNESSEE RIVER Wheeler Lake	Flint River	Guntersville Dam	S/F&W
TENNESSEE RIVER Guntersville Lake	Guntersville Dam	Upper end of Buck's Island (see Note 2 this basin)	PWS/S/F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
TENNESSEE RIVER Guntersville Lake	Upper end of Buck's Island	Roseberry Creek	S/F&W
TENNESSEE RIVER Guntersville Lake	Roseberry Creek	Alabama-Tennessee state line (see Note 3 this basin)	PWS/S/F&W
Bear Creek	Alabama-Mississippi state line	Bear Creek Lake Dam	F&W
Bear Creek (Bear Creek Lake)	Bear Creek Lake Dam	Alabama Highway 187	PWS/S/F&W
Bear Creek	Alabama Highway 187	Upper Bear Creek Lake Dam	S/F&W
Bear Creek (Upper Bear Creek Lake)	Upper Bear Creek Lake Dam	Alabama Highway 243	PWS/S/F&W
Bear Creek	Alabama Highway 243	Its source	F&W
Cedar Creek	Bear Creek	Alabama-Mississippi state line	F&W
Cedar Creek	Alabama-Mississippi state line	Cedar Creek Lake Dam	F&W
Cedar Creek (Cedar Creek Lake)	Cedar Creek Lake Dam	Alabama Highway 24	PWS/S/F&W
Cedar Creek	Alabama Highway 24	Its source	F&W
Bear Creek	U. S. Highway 72	Alabama-Mississippi state line	F&W
Bear Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER (Pickwick Lake)	U. S. Highway 72	S/F&W
Second Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER (Pickwick Lake)	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W
Cypress Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER (Pickwick Lake)	City of Florence Water Treatment Plant	F&W

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Cypress Creek	City of Florence Water Treatment Plant	Little Cypress Creek	PWS/F&W
Cypress Creek	Little Cypress Creek	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W
Little Cypress Creek	Cypress Creek	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W
Shoal Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER (Wilson Lake)	Indian Camp Creek	S/F&W
Shoal Creek	Indian Camp Creek	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W
Bluewater Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER (Wilson Lake)	U. S. Highway 72	S/F&W
Bluewater Creek	U. S. Highway 72	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W
Second Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER (Wheeler Lake)	First bridge upstream from U. S. Highway 72	S/F&W
Second Creek	First bridge upstream from U. S. Highway 72	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W
Elk River	TENNESSEE RIVER (Wheeler Lake)	Alabama Highway 99	S/F&W
Elk River	Alabama Highway 99	Alabama-Tennessee state line	PWS/F&W
Piney Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER (Wheeler Lake)	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W
Limestone Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER (Wheeler Lake)	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W
Flint River	TENNESSEE RIVER (Wheeler Lake)	Big Cove Creek	F&W
Flint River	Big Cove Creek	Hurricane Creek	PWS/F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Flint River	Hurricane Creek	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W
Paint Rock River (including Estill and Larkin Forks)	TENNESSEE RIVER (Wheeler Lake)	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W
Crow Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER (Guntersville Lake)	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W
Lookout Creek	Alabama-Georgia state line	Junction of East Fork Lookout Creek and West Fork Lookout Creek	S/F&W

NOTE 1. That portion of Wheeler Lake in the immediate vicinity of the discharge from the City of Decatur's sewage treatment plant is not considered suitable for SWIMMING AND OTHER WHOLE BODY WATER-CONTACT SPORTS.

NOTE 2. Those portions of Guntersville Lake in the immediate vicinity of discharges from the City of Guntersville's sewage treatment plants are not considered suitable for SWIMMING and OTHER WHOLE BODY WATER-CONTACT SPORTS nor for sources of PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

NOTE 3. That portion of Guntersville Lake in the immediate vicinity of the discharge of sewage from the City of Bridgeport is not considered suitable for use as a source of PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY nor for SWIMMING AND OTHER WHOLE BODY WATER-CONTACT SPORTS.

INTRASTATE WATERS

Stream	From	To	Classification
Little Bear Creek (Franklin County)	Cedar Creek	Little Bear Creek Lake Dam	S/F&W
Little Bear Creek (Little Bear Creek Lake, Franklin County)	Little Bear Creek Lake Dam	Alabama Highway 187	PWS/S/F&W
Little Bear Creek (Franklin County)	Alabama Highway 187	Its source	S/F&W
Dunkin Creek	Cedar Creek	Its source	PWS
Little Bear Creek	Bear Creek	Its source	PWS/S/F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Mud Creek	Cedar Creek	Its source	F&W
Flat Creek	Bear Creek	Its source	F&W
Cane Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Little Bear Creek (Colbert County)	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Stinking Bear Creek	Little Bear Creek (Colbert County)	Its source	F&W
Spring Creek (Colbert County)	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Cox Creek	Cypress Creek	Its source	F&W
Pond Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	A&I
Town Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Big Nance Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Muddy Fork	Big Nance Creek	Crow Branch	A&I
Crow Branch	Muddy Fork	Its source	A&I
Clear Fork	Big Nance Creek	Its source	F&W
Sinking Creek	Clear Fork	Its source	PWS/F&W
First Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Spring Creek (Lawrence County)	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Swan Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Highway 24 crossing	F&W
Swan Creek	Highway 24 crossing	Town Creek	A&I
Swan Creek	Town Creek	Its source	F&W
Town Creek (Athens)	Swan Creek	Its source	F&W
Flint Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	L & N Railroad	F&W
Flint Creek	L & N Railroad	Alabama Highway 36	PWS/F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Flint Creek	Alabama Highway 36	Shoal Creek	LWF ⁴
Flint Creek	Shoal Creek	Its source	F&W
Shoal Creek	Flint Creek	Its source	F&W
Cotaco Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Mill Pond Creek	Cotaco Creek	Junction with Gilliam Creek	F&W
Gilliam Creek	Mill Pond Creek	Its source	F&W
Bradford Creek	Barren Fork Creek	Its source	F&W
Indian Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Huntsville Spring Branch	Indian Creek	Its source	F&W
Aldridge Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Hurricane Creek	Flint River	Its source	F&W
Sand Branch	Hurricane Creek	Its source	F&W
Short Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Scarham Creek	PWS/F&W
Short Creek	Scarham Creek	Its source	F&W
Drum Creek	Short Creek	Its source	F&W
East Fork of Drum Creek	Drum Creek	Its source	F&W
Turkey Creek	Short Creek	Its source	F&W
Town Creek (DeKalb County)	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
South Sauty Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W

⁴ For the purpose of establishing effluent limitations pursuant to chapter 335-6-6 of the Department's regulations, the minimum 7-day low flow that occurs once in 10 years (7Q₁₀) shall be the basis for applying the chronic aquatic life criteria.

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
North Sauty Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	PWS
Roseberry Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Coon-Flat Rock Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Widow's Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Long Island Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Long Creek	PWS/S/F&W
Long Island Creek	Long Creek	Its source	S/F&W
Turkey Creek	Clear Fork	Its source	PWS/F&W
Bengis Creek	Town Creek	Its source	F&W

(13)

THE UPPER TOMBIGBEE RIVER BASININTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Junction with WARRIOR RIVER	Cobb Creek	S/F&W
TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Cobb Creek	Gainesville Lock and Dam	F&W
TOMBIGBEE RIVER (Gainesville and Aliceville Lakes)	Gainesville Lock and Dam	Alabama-Mississippi state line	S/F&W
Noxubee River	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Alabama-Mississippi state line	F&W
Bodka Creek	Noxubee River	Alabama-Mississippi state line	F&W
Yellow Creek	At Alabama- Mississippi state line		PWS
Yellow Creek	Alabama-Mississippi state line	Its source	F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Buttahatchee River	Alabama-Mississippi state line	U.S. Hwy. 278 one mile east of junction of U.S. Highways 43 and 78 in Hamilton	F&W
Buttahatchee River	U.S. Hwy. 278 one mile east of junction of U.S Highways 43 and 78 in Hamilton	U.S. Hwy. 278 seven miles east of junction of U.S. Highways 43 and 78 in Hamilton	PWS/F&W
Buttahatchee River	U.S. Hwy. 278 seven miles east of junction of U.S. Highways 43 and 78 in Hamilton	Lake Buttahatchee Dam	F&W
Buttahatchee River	Lake Buttahatchee Dam	Head of backwaters of Lake Buttahatchee	S
Buttahatchee River	Head of backwaters of Lake Buttahatchee	Its source	F&W
Bull Mountain Creek	Alabama-Mississippi state line	Its source	F&W
Sipsey Creek	Alabama-Mississippi state line	Its source	F&W
Luxapallila Creek	At Alabama-Mississippi state line		PWS
Luxapallila Creek	Alabama-Mississippi state line	County Road 37	F&W
Luxapallila Creek	County Road 37	County road crossing approximately 6 miles upstream from Alabama Highway 18	PWS/F&W
Luxapallila Creek	County road crossing approximately 6 miles upstream from Alabama Highway 18	U.S. Highway 78	F&W
Luxapallila Creek	U. S. Highway 78	Its source	PWS/F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Sipsey River	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	U. S. Highway 43	F&W
Sipsey River	U. S. Highway 43	Alabama Highway 102	PWS/F&W
Sipsey River	Alabama Highway 102	Its source	F&W
New River	Sipsey River	Its source	F&W
Little New River	Sipsey River	Its source	F&W
Lubbub Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Bear Creek	Lubbub Creek	Its source	F&W
Little Bear Creek	Bear Creek	Its source	F&W
Coal Fire Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Bogue Creek	Buttahatchee River	Its source	F&W
Beaver Creek	Buttahatchee River	U. S. Highway 78	F&W
Beaver Creek	U. S. Highway 78	Its source	PWS/F&W
Purgatory Creek	Beaver Creek	U. S. Highway 278	F&W
Purgatory Creek	U. S. Highway 278	Its source	PWS/F&W
Camp Creek	Buttahatchee River	Its source	F&W
East Branch Luxapallila Creek	Luxapallila Creek At Winfield	Its source	PWS/F&W
Moore Creek	Buttahatchee River	Its source	F&W

(14) **THE WARRIOR RIVER BASIN**INTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
WARRIOR RIVER	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Five miles upstream from Big Prairie Creek	S/F&W
WARRIOR RIVER	Five miles upstream from Big Prairie Creek	Eight miles upstream from Big Prairie Creek	PWS/S/F&W
WARRIOR RIVER	Eight miles upstream from Big Prairie Creek	Warrior Lock and Dam	S/F&W
WARRIOR RIVER	Warrior Lock and Dam	Oliver Lock and Dam	F&W
WARRIOR RIVER	Oliver Lock and Dam	Hurricane Creek	F&W ¹
WARRIOR RIVER	Hurricane Creek	Bankhead Lock and Dam	S/F&W ¹
WARRIOR RIVER	Bankhead Lock and Dam	Junction of Locust and Mulberry Forks	PWS/S/F&W
Locust Fork	Junction of Locust and Mulberry Forks	Jefferson County Highway 61 (Maxine)	PWS/S/F&W
Locust Fork	Jefferson County Highway 61 (Maxine)	U. S. Highway 31	F&W
Locust Fork	U. S. Highway 31	County road between Hayden and County Line	PWS/F&W
Locust Fork	County road between Hayden and County Line	Its source	F&W
Mulberry Fork	Junction of Locust and Mulberry Forks	Burnt Cane Creek (9 miles below Cordova)	PWS/S/F&W

¹Applicable dissolved oxygen level below existing impoundments is 4.0 mg/l.

Stream	From	To	Classification
Mulberry Fork	Burnt Cane Creek (9 miles below Cordova)	Frog Ague Creek (Cordova)	PWS/F&W
Mulberry Fork	Frog Ague Creek (Cordova)	Junction of Mulberry and Sipsev Forks	PWS/F&W
Mulberry Fork	Junction of Mulberry and Sipsev Forks	Its source	F&W
Sipsev Fork	Junction of Mulberry and Sipsev Forks	Lewis Smith Dam	PWS/F&W
Lake Lewis Smith on Sipsev Fork	Lewis Smith Dam	Three miles upstream from Lewis Smith Dam	PWS/S/F&W
Lake Lewis Smith on Sipsev Fork	Three miles upstream from Lewis Smith Dam	Reservoir limits	S/F&W
Sipsev Fork	Lake Lewis Smith	Sandy Creek	F&W
Sipsev Fork and tributaries	Sandy Creek	Its source	F&W ³
Big Prairie Creek	Head of backwater above Demopolis Lock and Dam on WARRIOR RIVER	Its source	F&W
Cottonwood Creek	Big Prairie Creek	Its source	F&W
White Creek	WARRIOR RIVER	Its source	F&W
Big Brush Creek	WARRIOR RIVER	Its source	F&W
Colwell Creek	Big Brush Creek	Its source	F&W
Minter Creek	WARRIOR RIVER	Its source	F&W
Five Mile Creek	WARRIOR RIVER	Payne Lake in Talladega National Forest	F&W

³ The special designation of Outstanding National Resource Water applies to this segment.

Stream	From	To	Classification
Payne Lake in Talladega National Forest			S
Elliotts Creek	WARRIOR RIVER	Its source	F&W
Cypress Creek	WARRIOR RIVER	Its source	F&W
North River	WARRIOR RIVER	City of Tuscaloosa's water supply reservoir dam	F&W
North River	City of Tuscaloosa's water supply reservoir dam	Binnion Creek	PWS/S
North River	Binnion Creek	Its source	F&W
Binnion Creek	North River	Its source	F&W
Cedar Creek	North River	Its source	F&W
Clear Creek	North River	Bugs Lake Dam	F&W
Clear Creek	Bugs Lake Dam	Its source	PWS
Hurricane Creek	WARRIOR RIVER	Its source	F&W
Yellow Creek	WARRIOR RIVER	City of Tuscaloosa's water supply reservoir dam	F&W
Yellow Creek	City of Tuscaloosa's water supply reservoir dam	Its source	PWS
Davis Creek	WARRIOR RIVER	Its source	F&W
Blue Creek	WARRIOR RIVER	Its source	F&W
Big Yellow Creek	WARRIOR RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Valley Creek	WARRIOR RIVER	Blue Creek	F&W
Valley Creek	Blue Creek	Its source	LWF
Opossum Creek	Valley Creek	Its source	A&I
Village Creek	Locust Fork	Bayview Lake Dam	F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Village Creek	Bayview Lake Dam	Its source	LWF
Fivemile Creek	Locust Fork	Its source	F&W
Turkey Creek	Locust Fork	Its source	F&W
Cunningham Branch	Turkey Creek	Its source	F&W
Self Creek	Locust Fork	Town of Bradford's water supply intake	F&W
Self Creek	Town of Bradford's water supply intake	Its source	PWS
Gurley Creek	Self Creek	Its source	F&W
Little Warrior River	Locust Fork	Junction of Blackburn Fork and Calvert Prong	F&W
Calvert Prong	Little Warrior River	City of Oneonta's water supply intake	F&W
Calvert Prong	City of Oneonta's water supply intake	Its source	PWS
Blackburn Fork	Little Warrior River	Inland Lake Dam	F&W
Blackburn Fork	Inland Lake Dam	Its source	PWS/S
Chitwood Creek	Calvert Prong	Its source (junction with Mill and Cheney Branch)	F&W
Mill Creek	Chitwood Creek	Its source	F&W
Graves Creek	Locust Fork	Its source	F&W
Whippoorwill Creek	Locust Fork	Its source	F&W
Clear Creek	Locust Fork	Its source	F&W
Slab Creek	Locust Fork	Its source	F&W
Lost Creek	Mulberry Fork	Two miles upstream from Wolf Creek	F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Lost Creek	Two miles upstream from Wolf Creek	Cane Creek	PWS/F&W
Lost Creek	Cane Creek	Its source	F&W
Cane Creek (Oakman)	Lost Creek	Dixie Springs Road	F&W
Cane Creek (Oakman)	Dixie Springs Road	Alabama Highway 69	LWF
Cane Creek (Oakman)	Alabama Highway 69	Its source	F&W
Indian Creek	Lost Creek	Its source	F&W
Wolf Creek	Lost Creek	Its source	F&W
Burnt Cane Creek	Mulberry Fork	Its source	F&W
Cane Creek (Jasper)	Mulberry Fork	Town Creek	LWF
Cane Creek (Jasper)	Town Creek	Its source	F&W
Town Creek	Cane Creek	100 yards upstream of Southern Railway crossing (1.1 miles upstream of Cane Creek)	LWF
Town Creek	100 yards upstream of Southern Railway crossing (1.1 miles upstream of Cane Creek)	Its source	F&W
Blackwater Creek	Mulberry Fork	Its source	F&W
Mud Creek	Mulberry Fork	Its source	F&W
Broglen River	Mulberry Fork	Junction of Eightmile and Brindley Creeks	F&W
Brindley Creek	Broglen River	Its source	PWS
Eightmile Creek	Broglen River	Cullman water supply reservoir dam	F&W

Stream	From	To	Classification
Eightmile Creek	Cullman water supply reservoir dam	Its source	PWS
Pope Creek	Cullman water supply dam	Its source	PWS
Blue Springs Creek	Mulberry Fork	Its source	F&W
Warrior Creek	Mulberry Fork	Its source	F&W
Tibb Creek	Warrior Creek	Its source	F&W
Riley Maze Creek	Tibb Creek	Its source	F&W
Ryan Creek	Lake Lewis Smith	Its source	F&W
Crooked Creek	Lake Lewis Smith	Its source	F&W
Brushy Creek	Lake Lewis Smith (Sipsey Fork)	U.S. Highway 278	PWS/F&W
Brushy Creek	U.S. Highway 278	Its source	F&W
Clear Creek	Lake Lewis Smith	City of Haleyville water supply reservoir dam	F&W
Clear Creek	City of Haleyville water supply reservoir dam	Its source	PWS
Rock Creek	Lake Lewis Smith	Its source	F&W
Sandy Creek	Sipsey Fork	Its source	F&W
Curtis Mill Creek	Sandy Creek	Town of Double Springs water supply reservoir dam	F&W
Curtis Mill Creek	Town of Double Springs water supply reservoir dam	Its source	PWS

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Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-22-9, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8.

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