

335-6-10-.02 Definitions.

(1) "Coastal Waters" means those waters, adjacent to the shoreline, and lying seaward of the continuous 10 foot contour extending seaward to the outer limit of the United States territorial sea which contain a measureable quantity or percentage of sea water, including but not limited to, sounds, bays, lagoons, bayous, ponds, and estuaries .

(2) "Commission" means the Environmental Management Commission, established by the Environmental Management Act, Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-1 to 22-22A-16.

(3) "Department" means the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, established by the Alabama Environmental Management Act, Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22A-1 to 22-22A-16.

(4) "Existing Uses" means those legitimate beneficial uses of a water body attained in fact on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are included as classified uses in ADEM Administrative Code rule 335-6-11-.02.

(5) "Industrial Waste" means liquid or other wastes resulting from any process of industry, manufacture, trade or business or from the development of natural resources.

(6) "NPDES" means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

(7) "Other Wastes" means all other substances, whether liquid, gaseous or solid, from all other sources including, but not limited to, any vessels, or other conveyances traveling or using the waters of this State, except industrial wastes or sewage, which may cause pollution of any waters of the State.

(8) "Pollutant" includes but is not limited to dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. Pollutant does not mean (a) sewage from vessels; or (b) water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil or gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by authority of the State, and if the Department determines that such injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

(9) "Pollution" means the discharge of a pollutant or combination of pollutants.

(10) "Sewage" means water-carried human wastes from residences, buildings, industrial establishments or other places including, but not limited to,

any vessels, or other conveyances traveling or using the waters of this State, together with such ground, surface, storm or other waters as may be present.

(~~1011~~) "State Waters" or "Waters of the State" means all waters of any river, stream, watercourse, pond, lake, coastal, or surface water, wholly or partially within the State, natural or artificial. This does not include waters which are entirely confined and retained completely upon the property of a single individual, partnership or corporation unless such waters are used in interstate commerce.

Author: James E. McIndoe; [Chris L. Johnson](#).

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; [XXXXXX, 2017](#).

335-6-10-.05 General Conditions Applicable to All Water Quality Criteria.

(1) The quality of any waters receiving sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, regardless of their use, shall be such as will not cause the best usage of any other waters to be adversely affected by such sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes.

(2) Tests or analytical procedures to determine compliance or noncompliance with water quality criteria shall be in accordance with the methods specified in 40 CFR 136.3 (2003). Where other tests or analytical procedures are found to be more applicable and satisfactory, these may be used upon acceptance and approval by the Department.

(3) In making any tests or analytical determinations to determine compliance or noncompliance with water quality criteria, samples shall be collected in such manner and at such locations approved by a duly authorized representative of the Department as being representative of the receiving waters after reasonable opportunity for dilution and mixture with the wastes discharged thereto. Mixing zones, i.e., that portion of the receiving waters where mixture of effluents and natural waters take place, shall not preclude passage of free-swimming and drifting aquatic organisms to the extent that their populations are significantly affected.

(4) Natural waters may, on occasion, have characteristics outside of the limits established by these criteria. The criteria contained herein relate to the condition of waters as affected by the discharge of sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, not to conditions resulting from natural forces.

(5) All waters, where attainable, shall be suitable for recreation in and on the waters during the months of ~~June~~May through ~~September~~October except that recreational use is not recommended in the vicinity of discharges or other conditions which the Department or the Department of Public Health does not control.

(6) Where necessary to attain compliance with a new water quality standard, existing permits for the discharge of wastewaters shall be modified or reissued to limit the discharge of a substance causing or contributing to the failure of a water of the state to meet the new standard. Compliance with the modified limit shall be required as soon as practical, but in all cases within three years of the adoption of the new standard.

Author: James E. McIndoe; [Chris L. Johnson](#).

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; [XXXXXX, 2017](#).

335-6-10-.07 Toxic Pollutant Criteria Applicable to State Waters.

(1) The U.-S. Environmental Protection Agency has listed the chemical constituents given in Table 1 as toxic pollutants pursuant to Section 307(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA). Concentrations of these toxic pollutants in State waters shall not exceed the criteria indicated in Table 1 to the extent commensurate with the designated usage of such waters.

(a) The freshwater and marine aquatic life criteria for certain pollutants are dependent on hardness or pH. For these pollutants, the criteria are given by the following equations. In the hardness-dependent equations for metals, a conversion factor converts the total recoverable value to a criterion expressed as the dissolved fraction in the water column. All numeric values listed for metals in Table 1 at the end of this chapter are expressed as dissolved metals unless otherwise noted.

1. Cadmium

(i) freshwater acute aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = (e^{(1.0166[\ln(\text{hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)]-3.924)})(\text{CF}); \quad \text{(Eq. 1)}$$

$$\text{conversion factor (CF)} = 1.136672-[\ln(\text{hardness})(0.041838)]$$

(ii) freshwater chronic aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = (e^{(0.7409[\ln(\text{hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)]-4.719)})(\text{CF}); \quad \text{(Eq. 2)}$$

$$\text{conversion factor (CF)} = 1.101672-[\ln(\text{hardness})(0.041838)]$$

2. Chromium (trivalent)

(i) freshwater acute aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = (e^{(0.8190[\ln(\text{hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)]+3.7256)})(\text{CF}); \quad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

$$\text{conversion factor (CF)} = 0.316$$

(ii) freshwater chronic aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = (e^{(0.8190[\ln(\text{hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)]+0.6848)})(\text{CF}); \quad \text{(Eq. 4)}$$

$$\text{conversion factor (CF)} = 0.860$$

3. Copper

(i) freshwater acute aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = (e^{(0.9422[\ln(\text{hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)]-1.700)})(\text{CF}); \quad \text{(Eq. 5)}$$

$$\text{conversion factor (CF)} = 0.960$$

(ii) freshwater chronic aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = (e^{(0.8545[\ln(\text{hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)]-1.702)})(\text{CF}); \quad \text{(Eq. 6)}$$

$$\text{conversion factor (CF)} = 0.960$$

4. Lead

(i) freshwater acute aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = (e^{(1.273[\ln(\text{hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)]-1.460)})(\text{CF}); \quad \text{(Eq. 7)}$$

$$\text{conversion factor (CF)} = 1.46203 - [\ln(\text{hardness})(0.145712)]$$

(ii) freshwater chronic aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = (e^{(1.273[\ln(\text{hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)]-4.705)})(\text{CF}); \quad \text{(Eq. 8)}$$

$$\text{conversion factor (CF)} = 1.46203 - [\ln(\text{hardness})(0.145712)]$$

5. Nickel

(i) freshwater acute aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = (e^{(0.8460[\ln(\text{hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)]+2.255)})(\text{CF}); \quad \text{(Eq. 9)}$$

$$\text{conversion factor (CF)} = 0.998$$

(ii) freshwater chronic aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = (e^{(0.8460[\ln(\text{hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)]+0.0584)})(\text{CF}); \quad \text{(Eq. 10)}$$

$$\text{conversion factor (CF)} = 0.997$$

6. Pentachlorophenol

(i) freshwater acute aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = e^{[1.005(\text{pH})-4.869]} \quad \text{(Eq. 11)}$$

(ii) freshwater chronic aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = e^{[1.005(\text{pH})-5.134]} \quad \text{(Eq. 12)}$$

7. Silver

(i) freshwater acute aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = (e^{(1.72[\ln(\text{hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)]-6.59)})(\text{CF}); \quad \text{(Eq. 13)}$$

$$\text{conversion factor (CF)} = 0.85$$

8. Zinc

(i) freshwater acute aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = (e^{(0.8473[\ln(\text{hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)]+0.884)})(\text{CF}); \quad \text{(Eq. 14)}$$

$$\text{conversion factor (CF)} = 0.978$$

(ii) freshwater chronic aquatic life:

$$\text{conc. } (\mu\text{g/l}) = (e^{(0.8473[\ln(\text{hardness in mg/l as CaCO}_3)]+0.884)})(\text{CF}); \quad \text{(Eq. 15)}$$

$$\text{conversion factor (CF)} = 0.986$$

(b) The marine aquatic life criteria apply only to ~~interstate and~~ coastal waters of the Escatawpa River Basin, coastal waters of the Mobile River - Mobile Bay Basin, and ~~interstate and~~ coastal waters of the Perdido River Basin, as identified in rule 335-6-11-.02 of the Department's regulations. The acute aquatic life criteria apply to all waters of the State. The chronic aquatic life criteria apply only to waters classified Outstanding Alabama Water, Public Water Supply, Swimming and Other Whole Body Water-Contact Sports, Shellfish Harvesting, Fish and Wildlife, and Limited Warmwater Fishery, as identified in rule 335-6-11-.02 of the Department's regulations.

(c) 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 ($7Q_{10}$) shall be the basis for applying the chronic aquatic life criteria, except as noted in rule 335-6-10-.09(6), and the minimum 1-day low flow that occurs once in 10 years ($1Q_{10}$) shall be the basis for applying the acute aquatic life criteria, except as noted in rule 335-6-10-.09(7)(c)(5). Where a permit specifies a minimum flow greater than $7Q_{10}$, the specified minimum flow may be used as the basis for applying the acute and chronic aquatic life criteria for that permit.

(d) Except as noted in Table 1, two human health criteria are provided for each pollutant--a criterion for consumption of water and fish, and a criterion for consumption of fish only. For certain pollutants, the human health criterion for consumption of water and fish may represent a maximum contaminant level (MCL) developed under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

1. For pollutants classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as non-carcinogens, the criteria shall be given by the following equations, except where numeric values are given in Table 1.

(i) Consumption of water and fish:

$$\text{conc. (mg/l)} = (\text{HBW} \times \text{RfD} \times \text{RSC}) / [(\text{FCR} \times \text{BCF}) + \text{WCR}] \quad \text{(Eq. 16)}$$

(ii) Consumption of fish only:

$$\text{conc. (mg/l)} = (\text{HBW} \times \text{RfD} \times \text{RSC}) / (\text{FCR} \times \text{BCF}) \quad \text{(Eq. 17)}$$

where (in Equations 16 and 17):

HBW = human body weight, set at 70 kg

RfD = reference dose, in mg/(kg-day)

RSC = relative source contribution

FCR = fish consumption rate, set at 0.030 kg/day

BCF = bioconcentration factor, in 1/kg

WCR = water consumption rate, set at 2 l/day

(iii) The values used for the reference dose (RfD) shall be values available through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), and values used for the bioconcentration factor (BCF) and relative source contribution (RSC) shall be values contained in ambient water quality criteria documents published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, except where other values are established pursuant to subparagraph (1)(g). The RfD, RSC, and BCF values for specific pollutants are provided in Appendix A.

2. For pollutants classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as carcinogens, the criteria shall be given by the following equations, except where numeric values are given in Table 1.

(i) Consumption of water and fish:

$$\text{conc. (mg/l)} = (\text{HBW} \times \text{RL}) / (\text{CPF} \times [(\text{FCR} \times \text{BCF}) + \text{WCR}]) \quad \text{(Eq. 18)}$$

(ii) Consumption of fish only:

$$\text{conc. (mg/l)} = (\text{HBW} \times \text{RL}) / (\text{CPF} \times \text{FCR} \times \text{BCF}) \quad \text{(Eq. 19)}$$

where (in Equations 18 and 19):

HBW = human body weight, set at 70 kg

RL = risk level, set at 1×10^{-6} (except for arsenic which is set at 1×10^{-5})

CPF = cancer potency factor, in (kg-day)/mg

FCR = fish consumption rate, set at 0.030 kg/day

BCF = bioconcentration factor, in 1/kg

WCR = water consumption rate, set at 2 l/day

(iii) The values used for the cancer potency factor (CPF) shall be values available through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), and values used for the bioconcentration factor (BCF) shall be values contained in ambient water quality criteria documents published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, except where other values are established pursuant to subparagraph (1)(g). The CPF and BCF values for specific pollutants are provided in Appendix A.

(e) The criteria given in Table 1 for consumption of water and fish, or computed from equation 16 or equation 18 for consumption of water and fish, shall apply only to those waters of the State classified Public Water Supply, as identified in rule 335-6-11-.02 of the Department's regulations. The criteria given in Table 1 for consumption of fish only, or computed from equation 17 or equation 19 for consumption of fish only, shall apply to all waters of the State.

(f) For the purposes 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 ($7Q_{10}$) shall be the basis for applying the human health criteria for pollutants classified as non-carcinogens, and the mean annual flow shall be the basis for applying the human health criteria for pollutants classified as carcinogens; except that where a permit specifies a minimum flow greater than $7Q_{10}$, the specified minimum flow may be used as the basis for applying the human health criteria for pollutants classified as non-carcinogens for that permit.

(g) Numeric criteria may be computed by the Department from equations 16, 17, 18, and 19 using values for the reference dose (RfD), relative source contribution (RSC), cancer potency factor (CPF), and bioconcentration factor (BCF) determined by the Department in consultation with the [State Alabama](#) Department of Public Health after review of information available from sources other than the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) or ambient water quality criteria documents. Such criteria, or the RfD, RSC, CPF, and BCF values used to compute criteria, shall not be effective until adopted following established rulemaking procedures.

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

History: March 2, 1990. **Amended:** April 3, 1991; May 28, 1992; August 29, 1994; May 30, 1997; September 7, 2000; January 12, 2001; January 14, 2005; September 21, 2005; May 29, 2007; May 27, 2008; November 25, 2008; April 1, 2014; [XXXXXX, 2017](#).

335-6-10-.08 Waste Treatment Requirements. The following treatment requirements apply to all industrial waste discharges, sewage treatment plants, and combined waste treatment plants:

(a) As a minimum, secondary treatment, "equivalent to secondary treatment", or alternate levels as provided for in rules and regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at 40 CFR Part 133 (2013), shall be applied to all sanitary waste discharges. The term "secondary treatment" is applied to biologically degradable waste and is interpreted to mean a facility which at design flow is capable of removing substantially all floating and settleable solids and to achieve a minimum removal of 85 percent of both the 5-day biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids which, in the case of municipal wastes, is generally considered to produce an effluent quality containing a BOD₅ concentration of 30 mg/l and a suspended solids concentration of 30 mg/l. ~~For municipal waste treatment facilities with effluent concentration limitations that are more stringent than secondary treatment, minimum removal of 85 percent of both the 5 day biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids shall be at the Department's discretion.~~ Equivalent to secondary treatment and alternate levels shall be defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at 40 CFR Part 133 (2013). Disinfection, where necessary, will also be required. Waste treatment requirements also include those established under the provisions of Sections 301, 304, 306, and 307 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA). In addition, the Department may require secondary treatment of biologically degradable industrial wastewaters when the application of guidelines published under federal law do not produce a similar reduction in the parameters of concern. In the application of this requirement, consideration will be given to efficiencies achieved through in-process improvements.

(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; April 1, 2014; [XXXXXX, 2017](#).

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 *E. coli* group shall not exceed a geometric mean of 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 [year-round](#) and [for whole body water-contact](#) recreation during [the months of June-May](#) through [SeptemberOctober](#), 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.

* **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.

(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~~areas 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.

(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 *E. coli* group shall not exceed a geometric mean of 548 colonies/100 ml; nor exceed a maximum of 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 whole body water-contact recreation during the months of June–May through ~~September~~October, 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 *E. coli* organism density does not exceed 126 colonies/100 ml nor exceed a maximum of ~~487~~298 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.*

* **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

(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~~ areas 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 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.

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.

(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 *E. coli* organism density does not exceed 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

* **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.

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 (NSSP) Guide for the Control of Molluscan Shellfish: ~~2011~~2015 Revision*, 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 of a quality suitable for the propagation of fish and other aquatic life, including shrimp and crabs. [Only coastal waters may be considered for classification as Shellfish Harvesting.](#)

(c) Other usage of waters: it is recognized that the waters may be used for incidental water contact [year-round](#) and [for whole body water-contact](#) recreation during [the months of ~~June-May~~](#) through [SeptemberOctober](#), 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~~[areas](#) 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 (NSSP) Guide for the Control of Molluscan Shellfish: 2011-2015 Revision*, published by the Food and Drug Administration, U.-S. Department of Health and Human Services.

(ii) In coastal waters, bacteria of the enterococci group shall not exceed a maximum of 275 colonies/100 ml in any sample.

(iii) For incidental water contact and whole body water-contact recreation during the months of June–May through ~~September~~October, 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 *E. coli* organism density does not exceed 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~~does not exceed a geometric mean of 35 colonies/100 ml nor exceed a maximum of 104 colonies/100 ml in any sample in coastal waters. 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 year-round and whole body water-contact recreation during the months of June-May through ~~September~~October, 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~~areas 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 *E. coli* group shall not exceed a geometric mean of 548 colonies/100 ml; nor exceed a maximum of 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 [whole body water-contact](#) recreation during [the months of June–May](#) through ~~September~~[October](#), 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 *E. coli* organism density does not exceed 126 colonies/100 ml nor exceed a maximum of ~~487~~[298](#) 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 ($7Q_2$) shall be the basis for applying the chronic aquatic life criteria. The use of the $7Q_2$ 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 *E. coli* group shall not exceed a geometric mean of 548 colonies/100 ml; nor exceed a maximum of 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 ($7Q_{10}$) shall be the basis for applying the acute aquatic life criteria. The use of the $7Q_{10}$ 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 E. coli group shall not exceed a geometric mean of 700 colonies/100 ml; nor exceed a maximum of 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; [Lynn Sisk](#); [Chris L. Johnson](#).

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; January 19, 2010; January 18, 2011; April 1, 2014; [XXXXXX, 2017](#).

335-6-10-.11 Water Quality Criteria Applicable to Specific Lakes.

(1) For certain lakes and reservoirs, waterbody-specific criteria are appropriate to enhance nutrient management. The response to nutrient input may vary significantly lake-to-lake, and for a given lake year-to-year, depending on a number of factors such as rainfall distribution and hydraulic retention time. For this reason, lake nutrient quality targets necessary to maintain and protect existing uses, expressed as chlorophyll *a* criteria, may also vary lake-to-lake. Because the relationship between nutrient input and lake chlorophyll *a* levels is not always well-understood, it may be necessary to revise the criteria as additional water quality data and improved assessment tools become available.

(2) The following lake-specific criteria apply to the waters listed below, in addition to any other applicable criteria commensurate with the designated usage of such waters.

(a) The Alabama River Basin

1. Claiborne Lake: those waters impounded by Claiborne Lock and Dam on the Alabama River. The lake has a surface area of 5,930 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition*, 1998): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 15 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

2. Dannelly Lake: those waters impounded by Millers Ferry Lock and Dam on the Alabama River. The lake has a surface area of 17,200 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition*, 1998): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 17 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

(b) The Black Warrior River Basin

1. Warrior Lake: those waters impounded by Warrior Lock and Dam on the Black Warrior River. The lake has a surface area of 7,800 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition*, 1998): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 12 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

2. Oliver Lake: those waters impounded by William Bacon Oliver Lock and Dam on the Black Warrior River. The lake has a surface area of 800 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 12 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

3. Holt Lake: those waters impounded by Holt Lock and Dam on the Black Warrior River. The lake has a surface area of 3,200 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 16 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

4. Lake Tuscaloosa: those waters impounded by Lake Tuscaloosa Dam on the North River. The lake has a surface area of 5,885 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 8 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

5. Bankhead Lake: those waters impounded by John Hollis Bankhead Lock and Dam on the Black Warrior River. The lake has a surface area of 9,200 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 16 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

6. Smith Lake: those waters impounded by Lewis M. Smith Dam on the Sipsey Fork River. The lake has a surface area of 21,200 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 5 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay; 5 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, at Duncan Creek/Sipsey River confluence (downstream of the Alabama Highway 257 bridge); and 5 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, immediately downstream of Brushy Creek confluence.

7. Inland Lake: those waters impounded by Inland Lake Dam on the Blackburn Fork of the Little Warrior River. The lake has a surface area of 1,095 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 6 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

(b)c) The Cahaba River Basin

1. Lake Purdy: those waters impounded by Lake Purdy Dam at the headwaters of the Cahaba River. The lake has a surface area of 1,050 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 16 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay; or 18 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, immediately upstream of the Irondale Bridge.

(e)d) The Chattahoochee River Basin

1. Walter F. George Lake: those waters impounded by Walter F. George Lock and Dam on the Chattahoochee River. The lake has a surface area of 45,181 acres at full power pool, 18,672 acres of which are within Alabama. The Alabama-Georgia state line is represented by the west bank of the original river channel, and the points of measurement for the criteria given below are located in Georgia waters.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 15 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay; or 18 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, approximately 0.25 miles upstream of U.S. Highway 82.

2. Lake Harding: those waters impounded by Bartletts Ferry Dam on the Chattahoochee River. The lake has a surface area of 5850 acres at full pool, 2,176 acres of which are within Alabama. The point of measurement for the criterion given below is located in Georgia waters.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 15 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

3. West Point Lake: those waters impounded by West Point Dam on the Chattahoochee River. The lake has a surface area of 25,864 acres at full power pool, 2,765 acres of which are within Alabama. The point of measurement for the criterion given below is located in Georgia waters.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 27-22 µg/l, as measured at the ~~LaGrange, Georgia Water Intake~~ deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay; or 24 µg/l, as measured at the LaGrange Water Intake.

~~(d)~~ **The Coosa River Basin**

1. Weiss Lake: those waters impounded by Weiss Dam on the Coosa River. The lake has a surface area of 30,200 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 20 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, power dam forebay; or 20 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, immediately upstream of causeway (Alabama Highway 9) at Cedar Bluff. If the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October is significantly less than 20 µg/l for a given year, the Department will re-evaluate the chlorophyll *a* criteria, associated nutrient management strategies, and available data and information, and recommend changes, if appropriate, to maintain and protect existing uses.

2. Neely Henry Lake: those waters impounded by Neely Henry Dam on the Coosa River. The lake has a surface area of 11,235 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 18 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay; or 18 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, immediately upstream of Alabama Highway 77 bridge.

3. Logan Martin Lake: those waters impounded by Logan Martin Dam on the Coosa River. The lake has a surface area of 15,263 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 17 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay; or 17 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, approximately 1.5 miles downstream of Alabama Highway 34 bridge.

4. Lay Lake: those waters impounded by Lay Dam on the Coosa River. The lake has a surface area of 12,000 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 17 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay; or 17 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, immediately downstream of Peckerwood Creek/Coosa River confluence.

5. Mitchell Lake: those waters impounded by Mitchell Dam on the Coosa River. The lake has a surface area of 5,850 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 14 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay; or 16 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, downstream of Foshee Islands.

6. Jordan Lake: those waters impounded by Jordan Dam on the Coosa River. The lake has a surface area of 6,800 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 14 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

(f) The Escambia River Basin

1. Point A Lake: those waters impounded by Point A Dam on the Conecuh River. The lake has a surface area of 900 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 9 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

2. Gantt Lake: those waters impounded by Gantt Dam on the Conecuh River. The lake has a surface area of 2,767 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 11 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

(eg) The Escatawpa River Basin

1. Big Creek Lake (J.B. Converse Lake): those waters impounded on Big Creek. The lake is a tributary-storage reservoir and has a surface area of 3,600 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 11 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

~~(f) **The Lower Tombigbee River Basin**~~

~~1. Coffeeville Lake: those waters impounded by Coffeeville Dam on the Tombigbee River. The lake has a surface area of 8,500 acres at full pool.~~

~~(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of photic zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 10 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, upstream of the lock canal.~~

~~(g) **The Perdido/Escambia River Basin**~~

~~1. Lake Jackson: This natural lake, located in Florala, Alabama, has a surface area of 256 acres at full pool.~~

~~(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 7 µg/l, as measured at mid-lake.~~

~~2. Point A Lake: those waters impounded by Point A Dam on the Conecuh River. The lake has a surface area of 900 acres at full pool.~~

~~(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 9 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.~~

~~3. Gantt Lake: those waters impounded by Gantt Dam on the Conecuh River. The lake has a surface area of 2,767 acres at full pool.~~

~~(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 11 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.~~

~~4. Lake Frank Jackson: those waters impounded on Lightwood Knot Creek. The lake has a surface area of 1,000 acres at full pool.~~

~~(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 12 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main creek channel, dam forebay.~~

(h) **The Tallapoosa River Basin**

1. Thurlow Lake: those waters impounded by Thurlow Dam on the Tallapoosa River. The reservoir has a surface area of 574 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 5 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

2. Yates Lake: those waters impounded by Yates Dam on the Tallapoosa River. The lake has a surface area of 2,000 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 5 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

3. Lake Martin: those waters impounded by Martin Dam on the Tallapoosa River. The lake has a surface area of 40,000 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 5 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay; or 5 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point main river channel, immediately upstream of Blue Creek embayment; or 5 µg/l as measured at the deepest point, main creek channel, immediately upstream of Alabama Highway 63 (Kowaliga) bridge.

4. R.L. Harris Lake: those waters impounded by R.L. Harris Dam on the Tallapoosa River. The lake has a surface area of 10,660 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 10 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay; or 12 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, immediately upstream of the Tallapoosa River - Little Tallapoosa River confluence.

(i) **The Tennessee River Basin**

1. Pickwick Lake: those waters impounded by Pickwick Dam on the Tennessee River. The reservoir has a surface area of 43,100 acres at full pool, 33,700 acres of which are within Alabama. The point of measurement for the criterion given below is located in Tennessee waters.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition*, 1998): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through September shall not exceed 18 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

2. Wilson Lake: those waters impounded by Wilson Dam on the Tennessee River. The lake has a surface area of 15,930 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition*, 1998): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through September shall not exceed 18 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

3. Wheeler Lake: those waters impounded by Wheeler Dam on the Tennessee River. The lake has a surface area of 67,100 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition*, 1998): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through September shall not exceed 18 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

4. Guntersville Lake: those waters impounded by Guntersville Dam on the Tennessee River. The lake has a surface area of 69,700 acres at full pool, 67,900 of which are within Alabama.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition*, 1998): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through September shall not exceed 18 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

5. Cedar Creek Lake: those waters impounded by Cedar Creek Dam on Cedar Creek. The reservoir has a surface area of 4,200 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition*, 1998): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 8 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main creek channel, dam forebay.

6. Little Bear Creek Lake: those waters impounded by Little Bear Dam on Little Bear Creek. The reservoir has a surface area of 1,600 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition*, 1998): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 8 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main creek channel, dam forebay.

7. Bear Creek Lake: those waters impounded by Bear Creek Dam on Bear Creek. The reservoir has a surface area of 670 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition*, 1998): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 16 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main creek channel, dam forebay.

68. Upper Bear Creek Lake: those waters impounded by Upper Bear Creek Dam on Upper Bear Creek. The reservoir has a surface area of 1,850 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition*, 1998): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 16 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main creek channel, dam forebay.

(j) **The ~~Upper~~ Tombigbee River Basin**

1. Coffeerville Lake: those waters impounded by Coffeerville Dam on the Tombigbee River. The lake has a surface area of 8,500 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition*, 1998): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 10 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, upstream of the lock canal.

12. Demopolis Lake: those waters impounded by Demopolis Dam downstream of the confluence of the Tombigbee and the Black Warrior Rivers. The lake has a surface area of 10,000 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition*, 1998): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 10 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

23. Gainesville Lake: those waters impounded by Gainesville Dam on the Tombigbee River. The lake has a surface area of 6,400 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll a (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll a samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 14 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

~~34.~~ Aliceville Lake: those waters impounded by Tom Bevill Dam on the Tombigbee River. The lake has a surface area of 8,300 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll a (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of photic-zone composite chlorophyll a samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 18 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.

(j) The Yellow River Basin

1. Lake Jackson: This natural lake, located in Floral, Alabama, has a surface area of 256 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll a (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll a samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 7 µg/l, as measured at mid-lake.

2. Lake Frank Jackson: those waters impounded on Lightwood Knot Creek. The lake has a surface area of 1,000 acres at full pool.

(i) Chlorophyll a (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll a samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 12 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main creek channel, dam forebay.

~~(k) The Warrior River Basin~~

~~1. Warrior Lake: those waters impounded by Warrior Lock and Dam on the Black Warrior River. The lake has a surface area of 7,800 acres at full pool.~~

~~(i) Chlorophyll a (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic-zone composite chlorophyll a samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 12 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.~~

~~2. Oliver Lake: those waters impounded by William Bacon Oliver Lock and Dam on the Black Warrior River. The lake has a surface area of 800 acres at full pool.~~

~~———— (i) ——— Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 12 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.~~

~~———— 3. ——— Holt Lake: those waters impounded by Holt Lock and Dam on the Black Warrior River. The lake has a surface area of 3,200 acres at full pool.~~

~~———— (i) ——— Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 16 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.~~

~~———— 4. ——— Lake Tuscaloosa: those waters impounded by Lake Tuscaloosa Dam on the North River. The lake has a surface area of 5,885 acres at full pool.~~

~~———— (i) ——— Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 8 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.~~

~~———— 5. ——— Bankhead Lake: those waters impounded by John Hollis Bankhead Lock and Dam on the Black Warrior River. The lake has a surface area of 9,200 acres at full pool.~~

~~———— (i) ——— Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 16 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.~~

~~———— 6. ——— Smith Lake: those waters impounded by Lewis M. Smith Dam on the Sipsey Fork River. The lake has a surface area of 21,200 acres at full pool.~~

~~———— (i) ——— Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th Edition, 1998*): the mean of the photic zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 5 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay; 5 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, at Duncan Creek/Sipsey River confluence (downstream of the Alabama Highway 257 bridge); and 5 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, immediately downstream of Brushy Creek confluence.~~

~~———— 7. ——— Inland Lake: those waters impounded by Inland Lake Dam on the Blackburn Fork of the Little Warrior River. The lake has a surface area of 1,095 acres at full pool.~~

~~(i) Chlorophyll *a* (corrected, as described in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 20th Edition, 1998): the mean of the photic zone composite chlorophyll *a* samples collected monthly April through October shall not exceed 6 µg/l, as measured at the deepest point, main river channel, dam forebay.~~

Author: James E. McIndoe; [Lynn Sisk](#); [Chris L. Johnson](#).

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

History: January 12, 2001. **Amended:** May 16, 2002; May 27, 2004; September 21, 2005; January 18, 2011; April 1, 2014; [XXXXXX, 2017](#).

335-6-10-.12 Implementation of the Antidegradation Policy.

(1) The antidegradation policy at rule 335-6-10-.04 addresses three categories of waters/uses:

(a) High quality waters that constitute an outstanding national resource (Tier 3);

(b) Waters where the quality exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water (Tier 2); and

(c) Existing instream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses (Tier 1).

(2) Tier 3 waters are those waters designated pursuant to the Outstanding National Resource Water (ONRW) special designation at rule 335-6-10-.10, and are identified in rule 335-6-11-.02.

(3) Tier 1 waters are:

(a) Those waters (except waters assigned the use classification of Outstanding Alabama Water, which are Tier 2 waters) identified ~~on the most recent EPA approved Section 303(d) list;~~ as Category 4 or Category 5 waters;

(b) Those waters (except waters assigned the use classification of Outstanding Alabama Water, which are Tier 2 waters) for which attainment of applicable water quality standards has been, or is expected to be, achieved through implementation of effluent limitations more stringent than technology-based controls (BPT, BAT, and secondary treatment); and

(c) Those waters assigned the use classification of Limited Warmwater Fishery or Agricultural and Industrial Water Supply (as identified in rule 335-6-11-.02).

(4) Tier 2 waters are all other waters (those waters not identified as either Tier 3 waters or Tier 1 waters), including all waters assigned the use classification of Outstanding Alabama Water (as identified in rule 335-6-11-.02).

(5) All new or expanded discharges to Tier 2 waters (except discharges eligible for coverage under general permits) covered by the NPDES permitting program are potentially subject to the provisions of rule 335-6-10-.04(3). Applicants for such discharges are required to demonstrate that the proposed discharge is necessary for important economic or social development as a part of the permit application process.

(6) After receipt of a permit application for a potentially covered discharge, the Department will determine whether the proposed discharge is to a Tier 2 water, as defined in paragraph (4) above. Of necessity, this determination will be made on a case-by-case basis.

(7) The basic framework of the permitting process is unchanged for a covered discharge to a Tier 2 water. However, the process is enhanced to document the consideration of Tier 2 provisions. The additional documentation includes:

(a) The Department's determination that the application is for a new or expanded discharge;

(b) The Department's determination that the receiving stream is considered to be a Tier 2 water; and

(c) The Department's determination, based on the applicant's demonstration, that the proposed discharge is necessary for important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located.

(8) All three items will be documented in the permit file and/or fact sheet, and will be used by the Department in its decision process. The public notice process will be used to announce a preliminary Department decision to deny or to allow a covered discharge to a Tier 2 water, while the final determination will be made concurrently with the final Department decision regarding the permit application for a covered discharge.

(9) Documentation by the applicant shall include:

(a) An evaluation of discharge alternatives completed by a Registered Professional Engineer licensed to practice in the State of Alabama.

1. The applicant shall document the discharge alternatives evaluation by completing and submitting the following forms¹, or by submitting the same information in another format acceptable to the Department:

(i) ADEM Form 311, Alternatives Analysis; and, as applicable,

(ii) ADEM Form 312, Calculation of Total Annualized Costs for Public-Sector Projects, or ADEM Form 313, Calculation of Total Annualized Costs for Private-Sector Projects. Alternatives with total annualized project costs that are less than 110% of the total annualized project costs for the Tier 2 discharge proposal are considered viable alternatives.

(b) A demonstration that the proposed discharge will support important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located, documented by the applicant's response, in writing, to the following questions. The applicant shall provide supporting information for each response.

1. What environmental or public health problem will the discharger be correcting?

¹ Forms are listed in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-1-1-.07 and are available for downloading on the ADEM web page under Forms.

2. How much will the discharger be increasing employment (at its existing facility or as the result of locating a new facility)?
3. How much reduction in employment will the discharger be avoiding?
4. How much additional state or local taxes will the discharger be paying?
5. What public service to the community will the discharger be providing?
6. What economic or social benefit will the discharger be providing to the community?

Author: James E. McIndoe; [Lynn Sisk](#); [Chris L. Johnson](#).

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

History: August 1, 2002. **Amended:** January 18, 2011; [XXXXXX, 2017](#).

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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 every three years. Efforts currently underway through local 201 planning projects will provide additional technical data on certain ~~streams~~ [waterbodies](#) 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, [Escatawpa 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~~-[waterbody](#)

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~~-[waterbody](#) 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~~ [waterbody](#) segments and all segments ~~which~~[that](#), 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; [Chris L. Johnson](#).

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; April 1, 2014; ~~XXXXXX~~, [2017](#).

335-6-11-.02

Use Classifications.

(1)

THE ALABAMA RIVER BASIN

INTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
ALABAMA RIVER	MOBILE RIVER	Claiborne Lock and Dam	F&W
ALABAMA RIVER <u>(Claiborne Lake)</u>	Claiborne Lock and Dam	Frisco Railroad Crossing <u>Alabama and Gulf Coast Railway</u>	S/F&W
ALABAMA RIVER <u>(Claiborne Lake)</u>	Frisco Railroad Crossing <u>Alabama and Gulf Coast Railway</u>	River Mile 131	F&W
ALABAMA RIVER <u>(Claiborne Lake)</u>	River Mile 131	Millers Ferry Lock and Dam	PWS
ALABAMA RIVER <u>(Dannelly Lake)</u>	Millers Ferry Lock and Dam	<u>Sixmile Creek</u> Blackwell Bend (Six Mile Creek)	S/F&W
ALABAMA RIVER <u>(Dannelly Lake)</u>	Blackwell Bend (Six Mile Creek) <u>Sixmile Creek</u>	Jones Bluff Lock and Dam <u>Robert F Henry Lock and Dam</u>	F&W
ALABAMA RIVER <u>(Woodruff Lake)</u>	Jones Bluff Lock and Dam <u>Robert F Henry Lock and Dam</u>	Pintlala Creek	S/F&W
ALABAMA RIVER <u>(Woodruff Lake)</u>	Pintlala Creek	Its source	F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
Little River	ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	S/F&W

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
<u>Chitterling Creek</u> <u>(Little River Lake)</u>	<u>Within Little River State Forest</u>		<u>S/F&W</u>
Randons Creek	ALABAMA RIVER <u>Lovetts Creek</u>	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 <u>Claiborne Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Unnamed tributary south of Camden	Pursley Creek	Its source	F&W
<u>Beaver Creek</u> <u>(Claiborne Lake)</u>	<u>ALABAMA RIVER</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	<u>F&W</u>
Beaver Creek	ALABAMA RIVER <u>Claiborne Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Cub Creek	Beaver Creek	Its source	F&W
Turkey Creek	Beaver Creek	Its source	F&W
Rockwest Creek	ALABAMA RIVER <u>Claiborne Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Unnamed tributary west of Camden	Rockwest Creek	Its source	F&W
Pine Barren Creek	ALABAMA RIVER <u>Dannelly Lake</u>	Its source	S/F&W
Chilatchee Creek	ALABAMA RIVER <u>Dannelly Lake</u>	Its source	S/F&W
Bogue Chitto Creek	ALABAMA RIVER <u>Dannelly Lake</u>	Its source	F&W

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
Sand Creek		Bogue Chitto Creek	Its source	F&W
Big Cedar Creek		ALABAMA RIVER <u>Dannelly Lake</u>	Its source	S/F&W
Valley Creek		ALABAMA RIVER <u>Dannelly Lake</u>	Selma-Summerfield Road-	F&W
Valley Creek		Selma-Summerfield Road-	Its source <u>Valley Creek Lake Dam</u>	S/F&W
<u>Valley Creek (Valley Creek Lake)</u>		<u>Within Paul M Grist State Park</u>		<u>S/F&W</u>
Mulberry Creek		ALABAMA RIVER <u>Dannelly Lake</u>	Plantersville <u>Harris Branch</u>	S/F&W
Mulberry Creek		Plantersville <u>Harris Branch</u>	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 <u>Dannelly Lake</u>	Its source	S/F&W
Swift Creek		ALABAMA RIVER <u>Woodruff Lake</u>	Its source	S/F&W
Pintlala Creek		ALABAMA RIVER <u>Woodruff Lake</u>	Its source	S/F&W
Autauga Creek		ALABAMA RIVER <u>Woodruff Lake</u>	Matthews Branch	F&W
Autauga Creek		Matthews Branch	Its source	S/F&W
Catoma Creek		ALABAMA RIVER <u>Woodruff Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Mortar Creek		ALABAMA RIVER	Its source	F&W
Valley Creek Lake		Within Valley Creek <u>Paul M Grist State Park</u>		S/F&W
Little River Lake		Within Little River State Forest		S/F&W

(2)(4) THE CAHABA RIVER BASIN

INTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
CAHABA RIVER	ALABAMA RIVER	Junction of lower Little Cahaba River	OAW/S
CAHABA RIVER	Junction of lower Little Cahaba River <u>(Bibb County)</u>	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
Sixmile Creek	Little Cahaba River	Its source	S
Mahan Creek	Little Cahaba River	Its source	F&W

Stream Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Shoal Creek	Little Cahaba River	Its source	F&W
Coffee 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 Dam	PWS
<u>Little Cahaba River (Lake Purdy)</u>	<u>Lake Purdy Dam</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	<u>PWS</u>
Little Cahaba River (Jefferson County)	Head of Lake Purdy	Its source	F&W

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THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BASIN

INTERSTATE WATERS

⁴Applicable dissolved oxygen level is 4.0 mg/l during May through November. Fish and Wildlife E. coli 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.

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Alabama-Florida state line	Water supply intake of Great Southern Division, Great Northern Paper Co. <u>Woods Branch</u>	F&W
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Water supply intake of Great Southern Division, Great Northern Paper Co. <u>Woods Branch</u>	Cowikee Creek <u>Walter F George Dam</u>	S/F&W
<u>CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER (Walter F George Lake)</u>	<u>Walter F George Dam</u>	<u>Cowikee Creek</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER <u>(Walter F George Lake)</u>	Cowikee Creek	14th Street Bridge between Columbus and Phenix City	F&W
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	14th Street Bridge between Columbus and Phenix City	Osanippa Creek <u>Oliver Dam</u>	PWS/S/F&W
<u>CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER (Lake Oliver)</u>	<u>Oliver Dam</u>	<u>Goat Rock Dam</u>	<u>PWS/S/F&W</u>
<u>CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER (Goat Rock Lake)</u>	<u>Goat Rock Dam</u>	<u>Bartletts Ferry Dam</u>	<u>PWS/S/F&W</u>
<u>CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER (Lake Harding)</u>	<u>Bartletts Ferry Dam</u>	<u>Osanippa Creek</u>	<u>PWS/S/F&W</u>
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER <u>(Lake Harding)</u>	Osanippa Creek	West Point Manufacturing Company water supply intake at Lanett <u>Johnson Island</u>	F&W
<u>CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER</u>	<u>Johnson Island</u>	<u>River Mile 197.2</u>	<u>F&W</u>

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	West Point Manufacturing Company water supply intake at Lanett <u>River Mile 197.2</u>	West Point Dam	PWS

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER (West Point Lake)	West Point Dam	West Point Lake limits <u>Extent of reservoir</u> in Alabama	S/F&W
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Oselgee Creek	Alabama-Georgia state line	Its source	F&W
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Wehadkee Creek	Alabama-Georgia state line	Its source	F&W
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Finley Creek	Alabama-Georgia State line <u>Stroud Creek</u>	Its source	F&W
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Hardley Creek	Alabama-Georgia State line	Its source	F&W
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Veasey Creek	Alabama-Georgia State line	Its source	F&W
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INTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
Omusee Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Its source	F&W

<u>Spivey</u> Mill Creek	Omusee Creek	Its source	F&W
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Abbie Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
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Skippers Creek	Abbie Creek	Its source	F&W
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Owens Branch <u>Vann Mills Creek</u>	Abbie Creek	Its source	F&W
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Cheneyhatchee Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER <u>Walter F George Lake</u>	Its source	S/F&W
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Stream Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Barbour Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER - Walter F George Lake	Its source	F&W
Chewalla Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER - Walter F George Lake	Its source	S/F&W
Cowikee Creek (Walter F George Lake)	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
North Fork of Cowikee Creek	Cowikee Creek Walter F George Lake	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	F&W
South Fork of Cowikee Creek	Cowikee Creek Walter F George Lake	Its source	S/F&W
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 - Walter F George Lake	Russell County Road 39	S/F&W
Uchee Creek	Russell County Road 39	Alabama Highway 169 Island Creek	PWS/S/F&W
Uchee Creek	Alabama Highway 169 Island Creek	Its source	S/F&W
Halawakee Creek (Lake Harding)	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	Three miles upstream of Lee County Road 279	PWS/F&W

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
Halawakee Creek	Three miles upstream of Lee County Road 279	Its source	F&W
Osanippa Creek	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER <u>Lake Harding</u>	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

(46) **THE CHIPOLA RIVER BASIN**

INTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
Big Creek	Alabama-Florida state line <u>Marshall Creek</u>	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>
<u>Limestone Creek</u>	<u>Big Creek</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>
<u>Cypress Creek</u>	<u>Limestone Creek</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>
<u>Rocky Creek</u>	<u>Cowarts Creek</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>

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THE CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER BASIN

INTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
Pea River	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Laddon Creek	F&W
Pea River	Laddon Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	S/F&W
Pea River	Alabama-Florida state line	Flat Creek	S/F&W
Pea River	Flat Creek	Snake Branch	F&W
Pea River	Snake Branch	Bucks Mill Creek	S/F&W
Pea River	Bucks Mill Creek	U.S. Highway 84	F&W
Pea River	U.S. Highway 84	Red Oak Creek	S/F&W
Pea River	Red Oak Creek	Halls Creek	F&W
Pea River	Halls Creek	U.S. Highway 231	S/F&W
Pea River	U.S. Highway 231	Pike/Barbour County Road 77	F&W
Pea River	Pike/Barbour County Road 77	Kaiser Branch	S/F&W
Pea River	Kaiser Branch	Buckhorn Creek	F&W
Pea River	Buckhorn Creek	Connors Creek	S/F&W
Pea River	Connors Creek	Its source	F&W
CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Alabama-Florida state line	Alabama Highway 12	S/F&W
CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Alabama Highway 12	Brooking Mill Creek	F&W

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Brooking Mill Creek	Its Source	S/F&W
Wrights Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Holmes Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
Ten Mile <u>Tenmile</u> Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
Sandy Creek	Pea River	Samson <u>Its source</u>	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 <u>Alabama-Florida state line</u>	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

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Claybank Creek	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Lake Tholocco <u>Dam</u>	F&W
<u>Claybank Creek</u> (Lake Tholocco)	<u>Lake Tholocco</u> Dam	Its source <u>Extent of reservoir</u>	S/F&W
Claybank Creek	Lake Tholocco	Its source	F&W
Harrand Creek	Claybank Creek	Its source	F&W
Tributary of Harrand Creek <u>Indian Camp Creek</u>	Harrand Creek	Its source	F&W
Hurricane Creek (<u>Geneva County</u>)	CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
<u>Cox</u> Mill Creek	Hurricane Creek	Hartford <u>Its source</u>	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	The falls approximately one-half mile upstream of Alabama Highway 27 <u>Big Creek</u>	S/F&W
West Fork of Choctawhatchee River	The falls approximately one-half mile upstream of Alabama Highway 27 <u>Big Creek</u>	Judy Creek	F&W
West Fork of Choctawhatchee River	Judy Creek	Its source	S/F&W

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
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	Its source	S/F&W
Blackwood Creek	East Fork of Choctawhatchee River	Its source	F&W

(68)

THE COOSA RIVER BASIN

INTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
COOSA RIVER	Its junction with the TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Dead River	F&W
COOSA RIVER	Dead River	Jordan Dam	S/F&W
COOSA RIVER (Lake -Jordan <u>Lake</u>)	Jordan Dam	Mitchell Dam	S/F&W
COOSA RIVER (Lake -Jordan <u>Lake</u>)	Bouldin Dam	Alabama Highway 111	PWS/S/F&W
COOSA RIVER (Lake -Mitchell <u>Lake</u>)	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 ⁴

⁴Applicable dissolved oxygen level below existing impoundments is 4.0 mg/l.

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
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) <u>Neely Henry Dam</u>	S/F&W
<u>COOSA RIVER (Neely Henry Lake)</u>	<u>Neely Henry Dam</u>	<u>McCardney's Ferry (3 miles upstream of Big Canoe Creek)</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
COOSA RIVER <u>(Neely Henry Lake)</u> (Lake Henry)	McCardney's Ferry (3 miles upstream of Big Canoe Creek)	City of Gadsden's water supply intake	F&W
COOSA RIVER <u>(Neely Henry Lake)</u> (Lake Henry)	City of Gadsden's water supply intake	Weiss Dam powerhouse	PWS/S/F&W
COOSA RIVER (Lake Henry)	Weiss Dam powerhouse	Sugar Creek	S/F&W
COOSA RIVER	Sugar Creek	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	Cherokee County Road 8	S/F&W
Terrapin Creek	Cherokee County Road 8	U.S. Highway 278	F&W

Stream Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Terrapin Creek	U.S. Highway 278	Calhoun County Road 70, east of Vigo	PWS/S/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 Its source	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 (Weiss Lake)	COOSA RIVER (Weiss Lake)	Gaylesville Extent of reservoir	S/F&W
Chattooga River	Gaylesville Weiss Lake	Alabama-Georgia state line	F&W
Spring Creek	COOSA RIVER (Weiss Lake)	Alabama-Georgia state line	F&W
<u>INTRASTATE WATERS</u>			
Stream Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Weoka Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lake Jordan Lake)	Its source	S/F&W
Chestnut Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lake Jordan Lake)	Its source	F&W
Hatchet Creek (Mitchell Lake)	COOSA RIVER	Extent of reservoir	S/F&W
Hatchet Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lake Mitchell Lake)	Norfolk Southern Railway	OAW/S/F&W

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

Stream <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
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 <u>Lake</u>)	Its source	S/F&W
<u>Walnut Creek</u> (<u>Mitchell Lake</u>)	<u>COOSA RIVER</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	<u>F&W</u>
Walnut Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lake Mitchell <u>Lake</u>)	Its source	F&W
<u>Waxahatchee Creek</u> (<u>Lay Lake</u>)	<u>COOSA RIVER</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	<u>F&W</u>
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
<u>Yellowleaf Creek</u> (<u>Lay Lake</u>)	<u>COOSA RIVER</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
Yellowleaf Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lay Lake)	Its source	S/F&W
Talloseehatchee Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lay Lake)	City of Sylacauga's water supply reservoir dam <u>Howard</u> <u>Dam</u>	F&W
Talloseehatchee Creek	City of Sylacauga's water supply reservoir dam <u>Howard</u> <u>Dam</u>	Its source	PWS/F&W

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Shirtee Creek	Talasseehatchee Creek	Its source	F&W
Talladega Creek	COOSA RIVER (Lay Lake)	Talladega County Road 303 <u>Drivers Branch</u>	F&W
Talladega Creek	Talladega County Road 303 <u>Drivers Branch</u>	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 <u>Mump Creek Reservoir Dam</u>	F&W
Mump Creek	City of Talladega's water supply reservoir dam <u>Mump Creek Reservoir Dam</u>	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)	<u>Unnamed Tributary</u> from Boiling Spring (Boiling Spring Road)	F&W
Choccolocco Creek	<u>Unnamed Tributary</u> 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 <u>Dam</u>	S/F&W
<u>Cheaha Creek</u> (Lake Chinnabee)	Within Talladega National Forest <u>Chinnabee Dam</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	S/F&W

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
<u>Cheaha Creek</u>	<u>Lake Chinnabee</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
Kelly Creek	Cheaha Creek	Its source	F&W
Brecon Branch	Kelly Creek	Its source	F&W
Coldwater Creek <u>Spring Branch</u>	Choccolocco Creek	Its source	F&W
Coldwater Spring			PWS/F&W
Snow <u>s Branch</u> 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
Talla <u>see</u> hatchee Creek	Ohatchee Creek	Its source	F&W
Tributary of Tallahatchee Creek	Tallahatchee Creek	Its source	F&W
Big Canoe Creek	COOSA RIVER { Lake Henry <u>Neely Henry Lake</u> }	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) <u>Neely Henry Lake</u>	Little Sand Valley Creek	S/F&W
Big Wills Creek	Little Sand Valley Creek	100 <u>yards</u> - Below <u>below</u> Allen Branch	F&W

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Big Wills Creek	100 y ards 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) <u>Neely Henry Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Allen Branch	Big Wills Creek	Fort. Payne public water supply d <u>Dam</u>	F&W
Allen Branch	Fort. Payne public water supply d <u>Dam</u>	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
<u>Hillabee Creek (Hillabee Lake)</u>	Within Talladega National Forest <u>Hillabee Lake Dam</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	PWS/S/F&W
Salt Creek Lake	Within Talladega National Forest		S/F&W
Shoal Creek	Choccolocco Creek	Whitesides Mill Lake <u>Dam</u>	S/F&W
<u>Shoal Creek (Whitesides Mill Lake)</u>	Western border of Talladega National Forest <u>Whitesides Mill Lake Dam</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	PWS/S/F&W
Shoal Creek	Whitesides Mill Lake	Sweetwater Lake <u>Highrock Lake Dam</u>	OAW/S/F&W
<u>Shoal Creek (Highrock Lake)</u>	<u>Highrock Lake Dam</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	<u>OAW/S/F&W</u>
<u>Shoal Creek</u>	<u>Highrock Lake</u>	<u>Sweetwater Lake Dam</u>	<u>OAW/S/F&W</u>
<u>Shoal Creek (Sweetwater Lake)</u>	<u>Sweetwater Lake Dam</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	<u>OAW/PWS/S/F&W</u>

Stream <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
Shoal Creek	Sweetwater Lake	Its source	OAW/S/F&W
<u>Coleman Lake</u>	<u>Coleman Lake Dam</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
Ladiga Creek	Terrapin Creek	Terrapin Creek	PWS

(710)

THE ESCATAWPA RIVER BASIN

~~INTERSTATE WATERS~~COASTAL WATERS

Stream <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
<u>Mississippi Sound and contiguous waters</u>	<u>Alabama-Mississippi state line</u>	<u>Dauphin Island Bridge</u>	<u>SH/S/F&W</u>
<u>West Fowl River</u>	<u>Fowl River Bay</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
<u>Bayou Coden</u>	<u>Portersville Bay</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>
<u>Bayou La Batre</u>	<u>Portersville Bay</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>
<u>Little River</u>	<u>Portersville Bay</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>

NON-COASTAL WATERS

<u>Waterbody</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Big Creek	Alabama-Mississippi state line	Big Creek Reservoir <u>Lake Dam</u>	F&W
Big Creek (<u>Big Creek Lake</u>)	Big Creek Reservoir <u>Lake Dam</u>	Its source <u>Extent of reservoir</u>	PWS/F&W
<u>Big Creek</u>	<u>Big Creek Lake</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>PWS/F&W</u>
ESCATAWPA RIVER	Alabama-Mississippi state line	Its source	S/F&W
<u>Puppy Creek</u>	<u>ESCATAWPA RIVER</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>

INTRASTATE WATERS

Stream	From	To	Classification
Puppy Creek	ESCATAWPA RIVER	Its source	F&W

NOTE: Waters of the Escatawpa 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.

(815) **THE LOWER TOMBIGBEE RIVER BASIN**

INTERSTATE WATERS

Stream Waterbody	From	To	Classification
TOMBIGBEE RIVER	MOBILE RIVER	One-half mile downstream from <u>Norfolk</u> Southern Railway Crossing	F&W
TOMBIGBEE RIVER	One-half mile downstream from <u>Norfolk</u> Southern Railway Crossing	Five miles upstream from U.S. Highway 43 <u>Smiths Jackson Creek</u>	PWS/S/F&W
TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Five miles upstream from U.S. Highway 43 <u>Smiths Jackson Creek</u>	Jackson-Coffeeville Lock and Dam	F&W
TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Jackson-Coffeeville (Coffeeville Lake) 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

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
<u>TOMBIGBEE RIVER</u> <u>(Coffeeville Lake)</u>	Three miles upstream from Alabama Highway 114	Demopolis Lock and Dam	F&W ¹
<u>TOMBIGBEE RIVER</u> <u>(Demopolis Lake)</u>	Demopolis Lock and Dam	<u>BLACK</u> WARRIOR RIVER	S/F&W
Okatuppa Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER <u>Coffeeville Lake</u>	Alabama-Mississippi state line	F&W
Bogueloosa Creek	Okatuppa Creek	Its source	F&W
Tuckabum Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER <u>Coffeeville Lake</u>	Alabama-Mississippi state line	F&W
Yantley Creek	Tuckabum Creek	Alabama-Mississippi state line	F&W
Sucarnoochee River	TOMBIGBEE RIVER <u>Coffeeville Lake</u>	U.S. Highway 11	F&W
Sucarnoochee River	U.S. Highway 11	Miuka Creek	PWS/S/F&W
Sucarnoochee River	Miuka Creek	Alabama-Mississippi state line	F&W
Alamuchee Creek	Sucarnoochee River	Alabama-Mississippi state line	F&W
Toomsuba Creek	Alamuchee Creek	AT&N Railroad <u>Norfolk</u> <u>Southern Railway</u>	F&W
Toomsuba Creek	AT&N Railroad <u>Norfolk</u> <u>Southern Railway</u>	Alabama-Mississippi state line	PWS/F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	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

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

Stream Waterbody	From	To	Classification
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
James Creek	Bassett Creek (Clarke County)	Its source	F&W
Jackson Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	F&W
Satilpa Salitpa Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Santa Bogue Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
Turkey Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER Coffeerville Lake	Its source	S/F&W
Bashi Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER Coffeerville Lake	Its source	S/F&W
Wahalak Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER Coffeerville Lake	Its source	F&W
Tishlarka Creek	Wahalak Creek	Its source	F&W
Horse Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER Coffeerville Lake	Its source	S/F&W
Beaver Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER Coffeerville Lake	Its source	S/F&W
Kinterbish Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER Coffeerville Lake	Its source	S/F&W
Chickasaw Bogue	TOMBIGBEE RIVER Coffeerville Lake	Its source	F&W
Sycamore Creek	Chickasaw Bogue	Its source	F&W

Stream Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Unnamed tributary southwest of York to Toomsuba Creek (Lake Louise)	Toomsuba Creek	Its source	PWS

~~(911)~~ **THE MOBILE RIVER-MOBILE BAY BASIN**

~~INTERSTATE AND~~ COASTAL WATERS

Stream Waterbody	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
<u>MOBILE RIVER</u>	<u>Its mouth</u>	<u>Spanish River</u>	<u>LWF⁴</u>
<u>MOBILE RIVER</u>	<u>Spanish River</u>	<u>I-65</u>	<u>F&W</u>
MOBILE RIVER	Barry Steam Plant	Tensaw River	PWS/F&W
MOBILE RIVER	Its mouth	Spanish River	LWF⁴
Tensaw River	Junction of Tensaw and Apalachee Rivers	Junction of Briar Lake I-65	OAW/S/F&W
<u>Martin Branch</u>	<u>Red Hill Creek</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>F&W</u>
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

⁴For 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.

~~⁴For 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> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
MOBILE BAY	West of a line drawn due south from the western shore of Chacaloochee Bay (Lat. 30°40'47.3"N/ Long. 087°59'44.2"W)	<u>North of a line drawn</u> A point due east of the mouth of Dog River (Lat. 30°33'53.2"N/ Long. 088°05'15.3"W)	F&W
MOBILE BAY	South of a line drawn due east from the mouth of Dog River (Lat. 30°33'53.2"N/ Long. 088°05'15.3"W) and east of a line drawn due south from the western shore of Chacaloochee Bay (Lat. 30°40'47.3"N/ Long. 087°59'44.2"W) 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. 30°27'03.1"N/ Long. 088°06'22.6"W) through lighted beacon (FL 2 seconds) (Lat. 30°27'07.5"N/ Long. 088°05'39.3"W) to lighted beacon (FLG 4 seconds "23") (Lat. 30°27'18.3"N/ Long. 088°00'58.3"W) at the Mobile Ship Channel thence in a northeasterly direction to Daphne (Bench Mark 157, Lat. 30°36'07.5"N/ Long. 087°54'16.4"W)		SH/F&W
Bon Secour Bay	In its entirety (east and south of a line connecting Mullet Point, Lat. 30°24'35.0"N/ Long. 087°54'23.2"W, and Engineers Point, Lat. 30°13'50.1"N/ Long. 088°01'26.2"W, at Fort Morgan)		SH/S/F&W
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. 30°22'31.2"N/ Long. 088°14'25.8"W) and lighted beacon (FL 4 seconds "1") (Lat. 30°22'23.7"N/ Long. 088°14'34.8"W); 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. 30°23'11.0"N/ Long. 088°16'09.6"W), and (FLR 4 seconds "6") (Lat. 30°21'05.2"N/1 Long. 088°17'02.2"W); and that portion of Bayou Aloe within 1,000 feet of the outfall (Lat. 30°15'52.0"N/ Long. 088°07'02.1"W) of the Dauphin Island sewage treatment plant. Waters excepted in foregoing description of Portersville Bay and contiguous waters			SH/S/F&W F&W

Stream Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Oyster Bay	<u>south of the Intracoastal Waterway</u>	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 <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
Boggy Branch	Bon Secour River	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
Weeks Bay	Bon Secour Bay	Fish River	S/F&W ³
Magnolia River	Weeks Bay	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	OAW/S/F&W
Fish River	Weeks Bay	Clay City <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
Turkey Branch	Fish River	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
Waterhole Branch	Fish River	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
Cowpen Creek	Fish River	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
<u>Polecat Creek</u>	<u>Fish River</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
Point Clear Creek	MOBILE BAY	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	F&W
Fly Creek	MOBILE BAY	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
Rock Creek	MOBILE BAY	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	F&W

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

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
D'Olive Creek	D'Olive Bay	Its source <u>Lake Forest Dam</u>	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 <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
Deer River and its forks	MOBILE BAY	Their sources	F&W
Dog River	MOBILE BAY	Halls Mill Creek	S/F&W
<u>Dog River</u>	<u>Halls Mill Creek</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>
Halls Mill Creek	Dog River	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	F&W
Alligator Bayou	Dog River	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	F&W
Rabbit Creek	Dog River	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	F&W
Rattlesnake Bayou	Dog River <u>Rabbit Creek</u>	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	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 (U.S. 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> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Bayou Sara	MOBILE RIVER	U.S. Highway 43	S/F&W
Bayou Sara	U.S. Highway 43	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	F&W
Gunnison Creek	Bayou Sara	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
Steele Creek	Gunnison Creek	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
<u>Norton Creek</u>	<u>Bayou Sara</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>F&W</u>

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 WATERSNON-COASTAL WATERS

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
<u>MOBILE RIVER</u>	<u>I-65</u>	<u>Barry Steam Plant</u>	<u>F&W</u>
<u>MOBILE RIVER</u>	<u>Barry Steam Plant</u>	<u>Tensaw River</u>	<u>PWS/F&W</u>
<u>MOBILE RIVER</u>	<u>Tensaw River</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>
<u>Tensaw River</u>	<u>I-65</u>	<u>Briar Lake</u>	<u>OAW/S/F&W</u>
<u>Tensaw River</u>	<u>Briar Lake</u>	<u>Tensaw Lake</u>	<u>OAW/F&W</u>
<u>Briar Lake</u>	<u>Tensaw River</u>	<u>Tensaw Lake</u>	<u>OAW/F&W</u>
<u>Tensaw Lake</u>	<u>Tensaw River</u>	<u>Bryant Landing</u>	<u>OAW/F&W</u>
Bon Secour River	One mile upstream from first bridge above its mouth <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	Its source	S/F&W
<u>Boggy Branch</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
<u>Magnolia River</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>OAW/S/F&W</u>

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Fish River	Clay City <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	Its source	S/F&W
<u>Turkey Branch</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
<u>Waterhole Branch</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
<u>Cowpen Creek</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
<u>Fly Creek</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
<u>D'Olive Creek</u>	<u>Lake Forest Dam</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>
<u>Fowl River</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
Polecat Creek	Fish River <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	Its source	S/F&W
Corn Branch	Fish River	Its source	F&W
Threemile Creek	Mobile Street	Its source	A&I
<u>Gunnison Creek</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
<u>Steele Creek</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
Chickasaw Creek	Limit of tidal effects <u>US Highway 43</u>	Mobile College <u>University of Mobile</u>	F&W
Chickasaw Creek	Mobile College <u>University of Mobile</u>	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 <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	Its source	F&W
Martin Branch	Tensaw River <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	Its source	F&W

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

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

~~INTERSTATE WATERS OF THE BLACKWATER RIVER BASIN~~

Stream Waterbody	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

(9) THE ESCAMBIA RIVER BASIN

~~INTERSTATE WATERS OF THE CONECUH RIVER BASIN~~

Stream Waterbody	From	To	Classification
CONECUH RIVER	Alabama-Florida state line	Point A Dam	F&W

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

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
<u>CONECUH RIVER</u> <u>(Point A Lake)</u>	Point A Dam	Head of Gantt Lake <u>Extent of reservoir</u>	S/F&W
<u>CONECUH RIVER</u>	<u>Point A Lake</u>	<u>Gantt Dam</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
<u>CONECUH RIVER</u> <u>(Gantt Lake)</u>	Head of Gantt Lake <u>Gantt Dam</u>	Its source <u>Extent of reservoir</u>	F&W
<u>CONECUH RIVER</u>	<u>Gantt Lake</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>
Little Escambia Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
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 <u>Beaverdam</u> Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS OF THE CONEUCUH RIVER BASIN

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
Murder Creek	CONECUH RIVER	Its source	F&W
<u>Mill Creek</u>	<u>Murder Creek</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>
Sandy Creek	Murder - <u>Mill</u> 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

Stream <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
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 <u>Point A Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Little Patsaliga Creek	Patsaliga Creek	Its source	S/F&W
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

(12) **THE PERDIDO RIVER BASIN**

~~INTERSTATE AND COASTAL WATERS OF THE PERDIDO RIVER BASIN~~COASTAL WATERS

Stream <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
PERDIDO BAY and all connecting coves and bayous	Gulf of Mexico	Its source	SH/S/F&W
Intracoastal Waterway	Alabama Highway 59	Wolf Bay	F&W
Wolf Bay and all connecting coves and bayous	Intracoastal Waterway	Moccasin Bayou	OAW/SH/S/F&W
Wolf Bay and all connecting coves and bayous	Moccasin Bayou	Its source	SH/S/F&W
Bay La Launch and all connecting coves and bayous	Wolf Bay	Arnica Bay	SH/S/F&W

Stream <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
Arnica Bay and all connecting coves and bayous	Bay La Launch	PERDIDO BAY	SH/S/F&W
Miflin Creek	Wolf Bay	Limit of tidal effects <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
Hammock Creek	Wolf Bay	Limit of tidal effects <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
Palmetto Creek	PERDIDO BAY	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
Spring Branch	PERDIDO BAY	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
Soldier Creek	PERDIDO BAY	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	S/F&W
PERDIDO RIVER	PERDIDO BAY	Its source <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	F&W
Perdido Creek	PERDIDO RIVER	Its source	F&W
Brushy Creek	Alabama-Florida state line	Its source	F&W
<u>Wolf Creek</u>	<u>Wolf Bay</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>F&W</u>
<u>Sandy Creek</u>	<u>Wolf Bay</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
<u>Blackwater River</u>	<u>PERDIDO RIVER</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>F&W</u>
<u>Styx River</u>	<u>PERDIDO RIVER</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>F&W</u>
Shelby Lakes	Within Gulf State Park		S/F&W
Coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico Contiguous to the State of Alabama			SH/S/F&W

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~~ NON-COASTAL WATERS

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
<u>PERDIDO RIVER</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>
Wolf Creek	Wolf Bay	Its source	F&W
Sandy Creek	Wolf Bay	Its source	S/F&W
Miflin Creek	Limit of tidal effects <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	Its source	F&W
<u>Hammock Creek</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
BLACKWATER RIVER <u>Blackwater River</u>	PERDIDO RIVER <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	Its source	F&W
<u>Perdido Creek</u>	<u>PERDIDO RIVER</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>
<u>Brushy Creek</u>	<u>Alabama-Florida state line</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>F&W</u>
<u>Palmetto Creek</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
<u>Spring Branch</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
<u>Soldier Creek</u>	<u>10 feet above MSL</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
Negro Creek	BLACKWATER RIVER <u>Blackwater River</u>	Its source	F&W
Rock Creek	BLACKWATER RIVER <u>Blackwater River</u>	Its source	F&W
Styx River	PERDIDO RIVER <u>10 feet above MSL</u>	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>Waterbody</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 Frank Jackson Dam	F&W
Lightwood Knot Creek (Lake Frank Jackson)	Frank Jackson Dam	Extent of reservoir	S/F&W
Lightwood Knot Creek	Lake Frank Jackson	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

<u>Stream</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Open Pond	Within Conecuh National Forest		S/F&W
Dowdy Pond	Within Conecuh National Forest		S/F&W

(1113)

THE TALLAPOOSA RIVER BASIN

INTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</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	U.S. Highway 280	S/F&W ⁵
TALLAPOOSA RIVER (Lake Martin)	U.S. Highway 280	Hillabee Creek	PWS/S/F&W ⁵
<u>TALLAPOOSA RIVER (Lake Martin)</u>	<u>Hillabee Creek</u>	<u>Irwin Shoals</u>	<u>S/F&W⁵</u>
TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Hillabee Creek <u>Irwin Shoals</u>	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

⁵The special designation of Treasured Alabama Lake applies to this segment.

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
TALLAPOOSA RIVER	One-half mile upstream of Cleburne County Road 36	Cleburne County Road 19	PWS/F&W
TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Cleburne County Road 19	Cane Creek	F&W
TALLAPOOSA RIVER	Cane Creek	Alabama-Georgia state line	OAW/F&W
Little Tallapoosa River (R.L. Harris Lake)	TALLAPOOSA RIVER (R.L. Harris Lake)	U.S. Highway 431	S/F&W
Little Tallapoosa River (R.L. Harris Lake)	U.S. Highway 431	Five miles upstream of U.S. Highway 431 <u>Wolf Creek</u>	PWS/S/F&W
Little Tallapoosa River	Five miles upstream of U.S. Highway 431 <u>Wolf Creek</u>	Alabama-Georgia state line	F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	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

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
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
Head Creek	Sougahatchee Creek	Its source	F&W
Little Kowaliga Creek (Lake Martin)	Big Kowaliga Creek (Lake Martin)	Reservoir <u>Limits</u> <u>Extent of</u> <u>reservoir</u>	PWS/S/ F&W ⁵
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 <u>Norfolk Southern Railway</u>	F&W
Little Sandy Creek	Central of Georgia RR <u>Norfolk Southern Railway</u>	Its source	PWS/F&W
Manoy Creek (Lake Martin)	TALLAPOOSA RIVER (Lake Martin)	Reservoir <u>Limits</u> <u>Extent of</u> <u>reservoir</u>	PWS/S/ F&W ⁵
Elkahatchee Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER (Lake Martin)	Alabama Highway 63	F&W
Elkahatchee Creek	Alabama Highway 63	Alabama Highway 22	PWS/F&W

⁵The special designation of Treasured Alabama Lake applies to this segment.

Stream <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
Elkahatchee Creek	Alabama Highway 22	Its source	F&W
Harold Creek	Elkahatchee Creek	Its source	F&W
Sugar Creek	Elkahatchee Creek <u>Lake Martin</u>	Its source	F&W
Coley Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER (Lake Martin)	Its source	F&W
Hillabee Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER <u>Lake Martin</u>	Jet. of Oaktasasi and Town Creeks	F&W
Hillabee Creek	Jet. of Oaktasasi and Town Creeks	County road bridge 3 miles east of Hackneyville <u>Tallapoo</u> <u>sa County Road 5</u>	PWS/F&W
Hillabee Creek	County road bridge 3 miles east of Hackneyville <u>Tallapoo</u> <u>sa County Road 5</u>	Its source	F&W
Oaktasasi Creek	Hillabee Creek	Its source	F&W
Christian Creek	Oaktasasi Creek	Its source	F&W
Dobbs <u>Whortleberry</u> 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	U.S. Highway 431 crossing	F&W
High Pine Creek	U.S. Highway 431 crossing	Its source	PWS
Jones Creek	High Pine Creek	Its source	PWS

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
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 <u>R L Harris Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Cahulga Creek	TALLAPOOSA RIVER	U.S. Highway 78	F&W
Cahulga Creek	U.S. Highway 78	Its source	PWS/F&W

(1214)

THE TENNESSEE RIVER BASIN

INTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
TENNESSEE RIVER (Pickwick Lake)	Alabama-Tennessee state line	Lower-Downstream end of Seven Mile Island	PWS/S/F&W
TENNESSEE RIVER (Pickwick Lake)	Lower-Downstream 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

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
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
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

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
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 (Pickwick Lake)	TENNESSEE RIVER (Pickwick Lake)	U.S. Highway 72	S/F&W
Bear Creek	U.S. Highway 72	Alabama-Mississippi state line	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
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 (Wilson Lake)	TENNESSEE RIVER (Wilson Lake)	Indian Camp Indiancamp Creek	S/F&W
Shoal Creek	Indian Camp Indiancamp Creek	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W
Bluewater Creek (Wilson Lake)	TENNESSEE RIVER (Wilson Lake)	U.S. Highway 72	S/F&W
Bluewater Creek	U.S. Highway 72	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Second Creek <u>(Wheeler Lake)</u>	TENNESSEE RIVER (Wheeler Lake)	First bridge upstream from U.S. Highway 72 <u>Lauderdale County</u> <u>Road 92</u>	S/F&W
Second Creek	First bridge upstream from U.S. Highway 72 <u>Lauderdale</u> <u>County Road 92</u>	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W
Elk River <u>(Wheeler</u> <u>Lake)</u>	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
Flint River	Hurricane Creek	Alabama-Tennessee state line	F&W
Paint Rock River	TENNESSEE RIVER (Wheeler Lake)	Its source	F&W
Larkin Fork	Paint Rock River	Its source	F&W
Estill Fork	Paint Rock River	Alabama-Tennessee state line	OAW/F&W
Hurricane Creek	Paint Rock River	Alabama-Tennessee state line	OAW/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

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	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- <u>Duncan</u> Creek	Cedar Creek	Its source	PWS
Little Bear Creek	Bear Creek	Its source	PWS/S/F&W
Mud Creek	Cedar Creek	Its source	F&W
Flat Creek	Bear Creek	Its source	F&W
Cane Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER <u>Pickwick Lake</u>	Its source	S/F&W
Little Bear Creek (Colbert County)	TENNESSEE RIVER <u>Pickwick Lake</u>	Its source	S/F&W
Stinking Bear Creek	Little Bear Creek (Colbert County)	Its source	F&W

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
Spring Creek (Colbert County)	TENNESSEE RIVER <u>Pickwick Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Tuscumbia Spring (Big Spring)			PWS
Cox Creek	Cypress Creek	Its source	F&W
Pond Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER <u>Wilson Lake</u>	Its source	A&I
Town Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER <u>Wilson Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Big Nance Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER <u>Wilson Lake</u>	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 <u>Wheeler Lake</u>	Its source	S/F&W
Spring Creek (Lawrence County)	TENNESSEE RIVER <u>Wheeler Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Swan Creek <u>(Wheeler Lake)</u>	TENNESSEE RIVER	Huntsville Brownsferry Road <u>Extent of reservoir</u>	F&W
<u>Swan Creek</u>	<u>Wheeler Lake</u>	<u>Huntsville Brownsferry Road</u>	<u>F&W</u>
Swan Creek	Huntsville Brownsferry Road	Town Creek	A&I <u>F&W</u>
Swan Creek	Town Creek	Its source	F&W
Town Creek (Athens)	Swan Creek	Its source	F&W
Flint Creek <u>(Wheeler Lake)</u>	TENNESSEE RIVER	L & N Railroad <u>CSX Railway</u>	F&W

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Flint Creek	L & N Railroad CSX Railway	Alabama Highway 36	PWS/F&W
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 Wheeler Lake	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 (Wheeler Lake)	TENNESSEE RIVER	Extent of reservoir	F&W
Indian Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER Wheeler Lake	Its source	F&W
Huntsville Spring Branch	Indian Creek	Its source	F&W
Aldridge Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER Wheeler Lake	Its source	F&W
Hurricane Creek	Flint River	Its source	F&W
Sand Branch	Hurricane Creek	Its source	F&W
Short Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER Guntersville Lake	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

⁴For 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> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Turkey Creek	Short Creek	Its source	F&W
Town Creek (DeKalb County)	TENNESSEE RIVER <u>Guntersville Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
South Sauty Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER { <u>Guntersville Lake</u> }	Its source	S/F&W
<u>North Sauty Creek</u> (<u>Guntersville Lake</u>)	<u>TENNESSEE RIVER</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	<u>PWS</u>
North Sauty Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER <u>Guntersville Lake</u>	Its source	PWS
Roseberry Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER <u>Guntersville Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
<u>Coon Creek</u> (<u>Guntersville Lake</u>)	<u>TENNESSEE RIVER</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
Coon_ Flat Rock Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER <u>Guntersville Lake</u>	Its source	S/F&W
<u>Flat Rock Creek</u>	<u>TENNESSEE RIVER</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
Widow's Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER	Its source	S/F&W
<u>Long Island Creek</u> (<u>Guntersville Lake</u>)	<u>TENNESSEE RIVER</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	<u>PWS/S/F&W</u>
Long Island Creek	TENNESSEE RIVER <u>Guntersville Lake</u>	Miller Creek	PWS/S/F&W
Long Island Creek	Miller Creek	Its source	S/F&W
Turkey Creek	Clear Fork	Its source	PWS/F&W
Bengis Creek	Town Creek	Its source	F&W

—————(1315) ~~THE UPPER-~~TOMBIGBEE RIVER BASIN

INTERSTATE WATERS

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
TOMBIGBEE RIVER <u>(Demopolis Lake)</u>	Junction with <u>BLACK WARRIOR</u> RIVER	Cobb Creek	S/F&W
TOMBIGBEE RIVER <u>(Demopolis Lake)</u>	Cobb Creek	Gainesville-Heflin Lock and Dam	F&W
<u>TOMBIGBEE RIVER</u> <u>(Gainesville Lake)</u>	<u>Heflin Lock and Dam</u>	<u>Bevill Lock and Dam</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
TOMBIGBEE RIVER (Gainesville and Aliceville Lakes)	Gainesville-Bevill Lock and Dam	Alabama-Mississippi state line	S/F&W
Noxubee River	TOMBIGBEE RIVER <u>Lake Demopolis</u>	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
Buttahatchee River	Alabama-Mississippi state line	U.S. Highway 278 one mile east of junction of U.S. Highways 43 and 78 in Hamilton	F&W
Buttahatchee River	U.S. Highway 278 one mile east of junction of U.S. Highways 43 and 78 in Hamilton	U.S. Highway 278 seven miles east of junction of U.S. Highways 43 and 78 in Hamilton	PWS/F&W
Buttahatchee River	U.S. Highway 278 seven miles east of junction of U.S. Highways 43 and 78 in Hamilton	Lake Buttahatchee Dam	F&W
Buttahatchee River <u>(Lake Buttahatchee)</u>	Lake Buttahatchee Dam	Head of backwaters of Lake <u>Buttahatchee</u> <u>Extent</u> <u>of reservoir</u>	S

Stream Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Buttahatchee River	Head of backwaters of Lake Buttahatchee 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	Fayette County Road 37	F&W
Luxapallila Creek	Fayette County Road 37	County road crossing approximately 6 miles upstream from Alabama Highway 18 Kirkland Road	PWS/F&W
Luxapallila Creek	County road crossing approximately 6 miles upstream from Alabama Highway 18 Kirkland Road	U.S. Highway 78	F&W
Luxapallila Creek	U.S. Highway 78	Its source	PWS/F&W

INTRASTATE WATERS

Stream Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Sipsey River	TOMBIGBEE RIVER Gainesville Lake	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

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Lubbub Creek	TOMBIGBEE RIVER Gainesville Lake	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 Aliceville Lake	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	West Branch Buttahatchee River	Its source	F&W

(142) **THE [BLACK](#) WARRIOR RIVER BASIN**

~~INTRASTATE WATERS~~

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
BLACK WARRIOR RIVER (Lake Demopolis)	TOMBIGBEE RIVER	Five miles upstream from Big Prairie Creek	S/F&W
BLACK WARRIOR RIVER (Lake Demopolis)	Five miles upstream from Big Prairie Creek	Eight miles upstream from Big Prairie Creek	PWS/S/F&W
BLACK WARRIOR RIVER (Lake Demopolis)	Eight miles upstream from Big Prairie Creek	Warrior - Selden Lock and Dam	S/F&W

<u>Stream</u> <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
<u>BLACK WARRIOR RIVER (Warrior Lake)</u>	Warrior-Selden Lock and Dam	Oliver Lock and Dam	F&W
<u>BLACK WARRIOR RIVER (Oliver Lake)</u>	Oliver Lock and Dam	Bankhead-Holt Lock and Dam	S/F&W ¹
<u>BLACK WARRIOR RIVER (Holt Lake)</u>	<u>Holt Lock and Dam</u>	<u>Bankhead Lock and Dam</u>	<u>S/F&W¹</u>
<u>BLACK WARRIOR RIVER (Bankhead Lake)</u>	Bankhead Lock and Dam	Its source (Junction of Locust and Mulberry Forks)	PWS/S/F&W
<u>Locust Fork (Bankhead Lake)</u>	<u>BLACK WARRIOR RIVER</u>	Jefferson County Highway 61 (Maxine)	PWS/S/F&W
<u>Locust Fork (Bankhead Lake)</u>	<u>Jefferson County Highway 61 (Maxine)</u>	<u>Village Creek</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
Locust Fork	Jefferson County Highway 61 (Maxine) <u>Village Creek</u>	U-S- Highway 31	S/F&W
Locust Fork	U-S- Highway 31	Kelly Creek	PWS/S/F&W
Locust Fork	Kelly Creek	Slab Creek	F&W
Locust Fork	Slab Creek	Its source	S/F&W
<u>Mulberry Fork (Bankhead Lake)</u>	Junction of Locust and Mulberry Forks <u>BLACK WARRIOR RIVER</u>	Burnt Cane Creek (9 miles below Cordova)	PWS/S/F&W
<u>Mulberry Fork (Bankhead Lake)</u>	Burnt Cane Creek (9 miles below Cordova)	Frog Ague Creek (Cordova)	PWS/F&W
<u>Mulberry Fork (Bankhead Lake)</u>	Frog Ague Creek (Cordova)	Junction of Mulberry and Sipse y Forks	PWS/F&W
Mulberry Fork	Sipsey Fork	Its source	F&W
<u>Sipsey Fork (<u>Bankhead Lake</u>)</u>	Mulberry Fork	Lewis Smith Dam	PWS/F&W

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

Stream <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
Lewis Smith Lake on Sipsy Fork (Smith Lake)	Lewis Smith Dam	Three miles upstream from Lewis Smith Dam	PWS/S/F&W
Lewis Smith Lake on Sipsy Fork (Smith Lake)	Three miles upstream from Lewis Smith Dam	Reservoir <u>limits</u> <u>Extent of reservoir</u>	S/F&W
Sipsy Fork	Lewis Smith Lake	Sandy Creek	F&W
Sipsy Fork and tributaries	Sandy Creek	Its source	S/F&W ³
Big Prairie Creek	Head of backwater above Demopolis Lock and Dam on WARRIOR RIVER <u>Demopolis Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Cottonwood Creek	Big Prairie Creek	Its source	F&W
White Creek	WARRIOR RIVER <u>Demopolis Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Big Brush Creek	WARRIOR RIVER <u>Warrior Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Colwell Creek	Big Brush Creek	Its source	F&W
Minter Creek	WARRIOR RIVER <u>Warrior Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Fivemile Creek	WARRIOR RIVER <u>Warrior Lake</u>	Payne Lake in Talladega National Forest <u>Payne Lake Dam</u>	F&W
Payne Lake in Talladega National Forest <u>Fivemile Creek (Payne Lake)</u>	<u>Payne Lake Dam</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	S
Elliotts Creek	WARRIOR RIVER <u>Warrior Lake</u>	Its source	F&W

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

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Cypress Creek	WARRIOR RIVER <u>Warrior Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
North River	WARRIOR RIVER <u>Oliver Lake</u>	City of Tuscaloosa's water supply reservoir dam <u>Lake Tuscaloosa Dam</u>	F&W
North River (<u>Lake Tuscaloosa</u>)	City of Tuscaloosa's water supply reservoir dam <u>Lake Tuscaloosa Dam</u>	Binion Creek	PWS/S
<u>North River (Lake Tuscaloosa)</u>	<u>Binion Creek</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	<u>F&W</u>
North River	Binion Creek <u>Lake Tuscaloosa</u>	Ellis Creek	F&W
North River	Ellis Creek	Its source	S/F&W
Binion Creek	North River <u>Lake Tuscaloosa</u>	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)	Bugs Lake Dam	Its source	PWS
Hurricane Creek	WARRIOR RIVER <u>Oliver Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Yellow Creek	WARRIOR RIVER <u>Oliver Lake</u>	City of Tuscaloosa's water supply reservoir dam <u>Lake Harris Dam</u>	F&W
Yellow Creek (<u>Lake Harris</u>)	City of Tuscaloosa's water supply reservoir dam <u>Lake Harris Dam</u>	Its source <u>Lake Nicol Dam</u>	PWS
<u>Yellow Creek (Lake Nicol)</u>	<u>Lake Nicol Dam</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	<u>PWS</u>
<u>Yellow Creek</u>	<u>Lake Nicol</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>PWS</u>

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Davis Creek	WARRIOR RIVER <u>Holt Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Blue Creek	WARRIOR RIVER <u>Holt Lake</u>	Its source	F&W
Big Yellow Creek (<u>Bankhead Lake</u>)	<u>BLACK</u> WARRIOR RIVER	Its source <u>Extent of reservoir</u>	S/F&W
<u>Big Yellow Creek</u>	<u>Bankhead Lake</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
<u>Valley Creek</u> (<u>Bankhead Lake</u>)	<u>Black Warrior River</u>	<u>Extent of reservoir</u>	<u>S/F&W</u>
Valley Creek	WARRIOR RIVER <u>Bankhead Lake</u>	Mud Creek	F&W
Valley Creek	Mud Creek	Rock Creek	S/F&W
Valley Creek	Rock Creek	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	S/F&W
Village Creek (<u>Bayview Lake</u>)	Bayview Lake Dam	Its source <u>Extent of reservoir</u>	LWF
<u>Village Creek</u>	<u>Bayview Lake</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>LWF</u>
Fivemile Creek	Locust Fork	Old Jasper Highway	S/F&W
Fivemile Creek	Old Jasper Highway	Alabama Highway 79	F&W
Fivemile Creek	Alabama Highway 79	Its source	S/F&W
Turkey Creek	Locust Fork	Its source	F&W
Cunningham Creek	Turkey Creek	Its source	F&W
Self Creek	Gurley Creek	Alabama Highway 79	F&W

<u>Stream</u> Waterbody	From	To	Classification
Self Creek	Alabama Highway 79	Its source	PWS
Gurley Creek	Locust Fork	Its source	F&W
Little Warrior River	Locust Fork	Its source (Junction with Blackburn Fork and Calvert Prong)	F&W
Calvert Prong	Little Warrior River	Calvert Prong dam above U.S. Highway 231	F&W
Calvert Prong	Calvert Prong dam above U.S. Highway 231	Its source	PWS
Blackburn Fork	Little Warrior River	Inland Lake Dam	F&W
Blackburn Fork <u>(Inland Lake)</u>	Inland Lake Dam	Its source <u>Extent of reservoir</u>	PWS/S
<u>Blackburn Fork</u>	<u>Inland Lake</u>	<u>Its source</u>	<u>PWS/S</u>
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	Wynnville Creek	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	S/F&W
Lost Creek	Two miles upstream from Wolf Creek	Cane Creek	PWS/F&W
Lost Creek	Cane Creek	Indian Creek	S/F&W
Lost Creek	Indian Creek	Cranford Creek	F&W
Lost Creek	Cranford Creek	Its source	S/F&W

Stream Waterbody	From	To	Classification
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	S/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 Norfolk Southern Railway crossing (1.1 miles upstream of Cane Creek)	LWF
Town Creek	100 yards upstream of Norfolk 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 Its source	F&W
Brindley Creek	Broglen River	Its source	PWS
Eightmile Creek	Broglen River	Lake Catoma Dam	F&W
Eightmile Creek	Lake Catoma Dam	Its source	PWS
Bridge Creek	Eightmile Creek	George Lake Dam	F&W

Stream <u>Waterbody</u>	From	To	Classification
Bridge Creek (George Lake)	George Lake dam Dam	Its source	PWS
Adams Branch	Bridge Creek George Lake	Its source	PWS
Pope Creek	Bridge Creek George Lake	Its source	PWS
Blue Springs Creek	Mulberry Fork	Its source	F&W
Warrior Creek	Mulberry Fork	Its source	F&W
Tibb Creek	Mulberry Fork	Its source	F&W
Riley Maze Creek	Tibb Creek	Its source	F&W
Ryan Creek	Lewis-Smith Lake	Its source	F&W
Crooked Creek	Lewis-Smith Lake	Its source	F&W
Brushy Creek	Sipsey Fork (Lewis Smith Lake)	U.S. Highway 278	PWS/F&W
Brushy Creek	U.S. Highway 278	Its source	F&W
Clear Creek (Lewis-Smith Lake)	Sipsey Fork (Lewis-Smith Lake)	Reservoir Limits (Lewis Smith Lake) Extent of reservoir	PWS/S/F&W
Clear Creek	Reservoir Limits (Lewis-Smith Lake)	City of Haleyville water supply reservoir dam Haleyville City Lake Dam	F&W
Clear Creek	City of Haleyville water supply reservoir dam Haleyville City Lake Dam	Its source	PWS
Rock Creek	Lewis-Smith Lake	Its source	F&W
Sandy Creek	Sipsey Fork	Its source	F&W

Stream Waterbody	From	To	Classification
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.

History: Adopted: May 5, 1967. **Amended:** June 19, 1967; April 1, 1970; October 16, 1972; September 17, 1973; May 30, 1977; August 29, 1977; December 19, 1977; February 4, 1981; April 5, 1982; December 11, 1985; March 26, 1986; August 26, 1988; March 2, 1990; April 3, 1991; August 1, 1991; April 2, 1992; May 28, 1992; February 1, 1993; September 23, 1993; August 29, 1994; May 30, 1997; July 14, 1999; September 7, 2000; January 12, 2001; June 28, 2002; April 3, 2003; January 28, 2004; May 27, 2004; September 21, 2005; May 29, 2007; January 19, 2010; January 18, 2011; May 23, 2011; November 27, 2012; April 1, 2014; [XXXXXX, 2017](#).