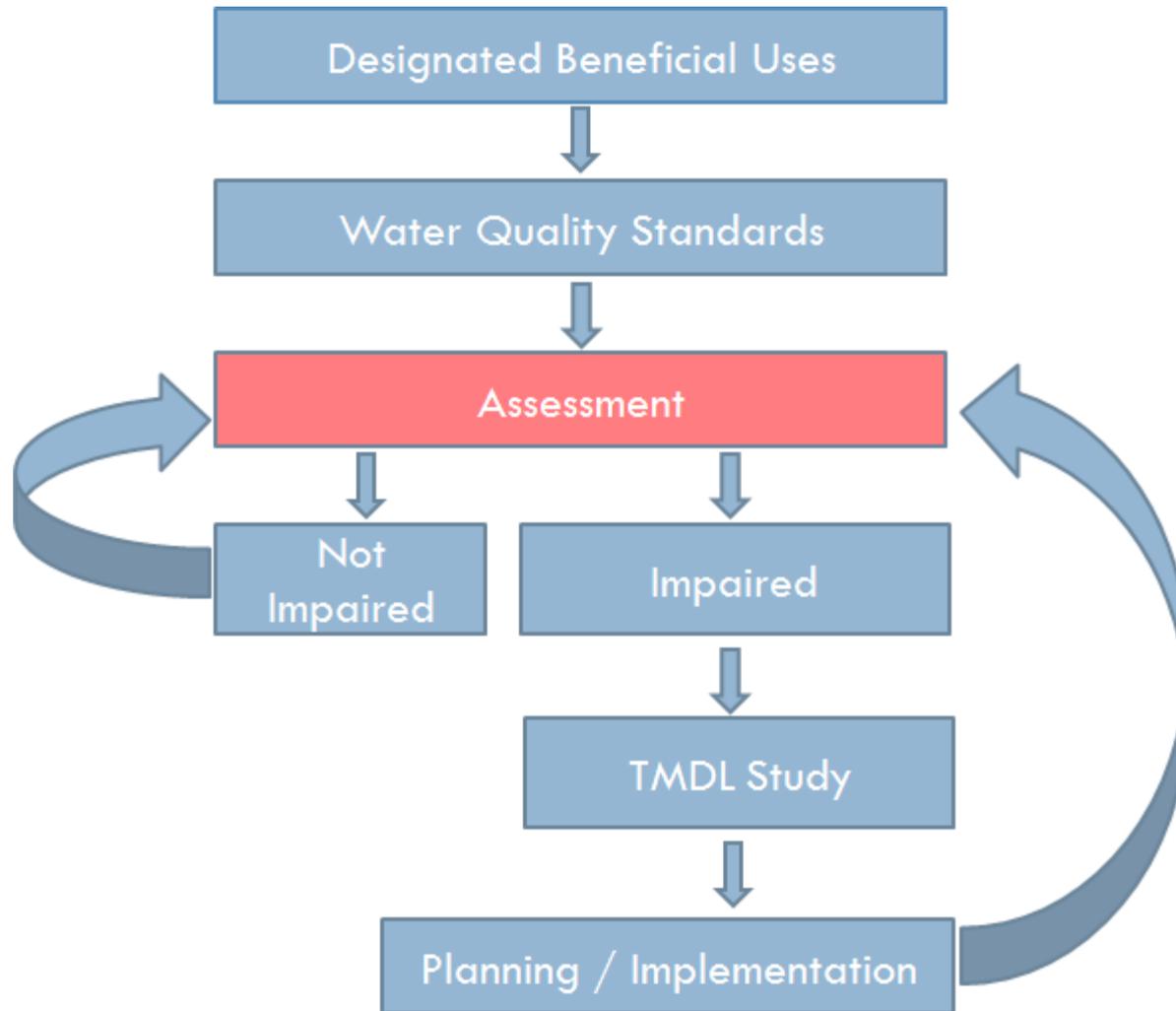
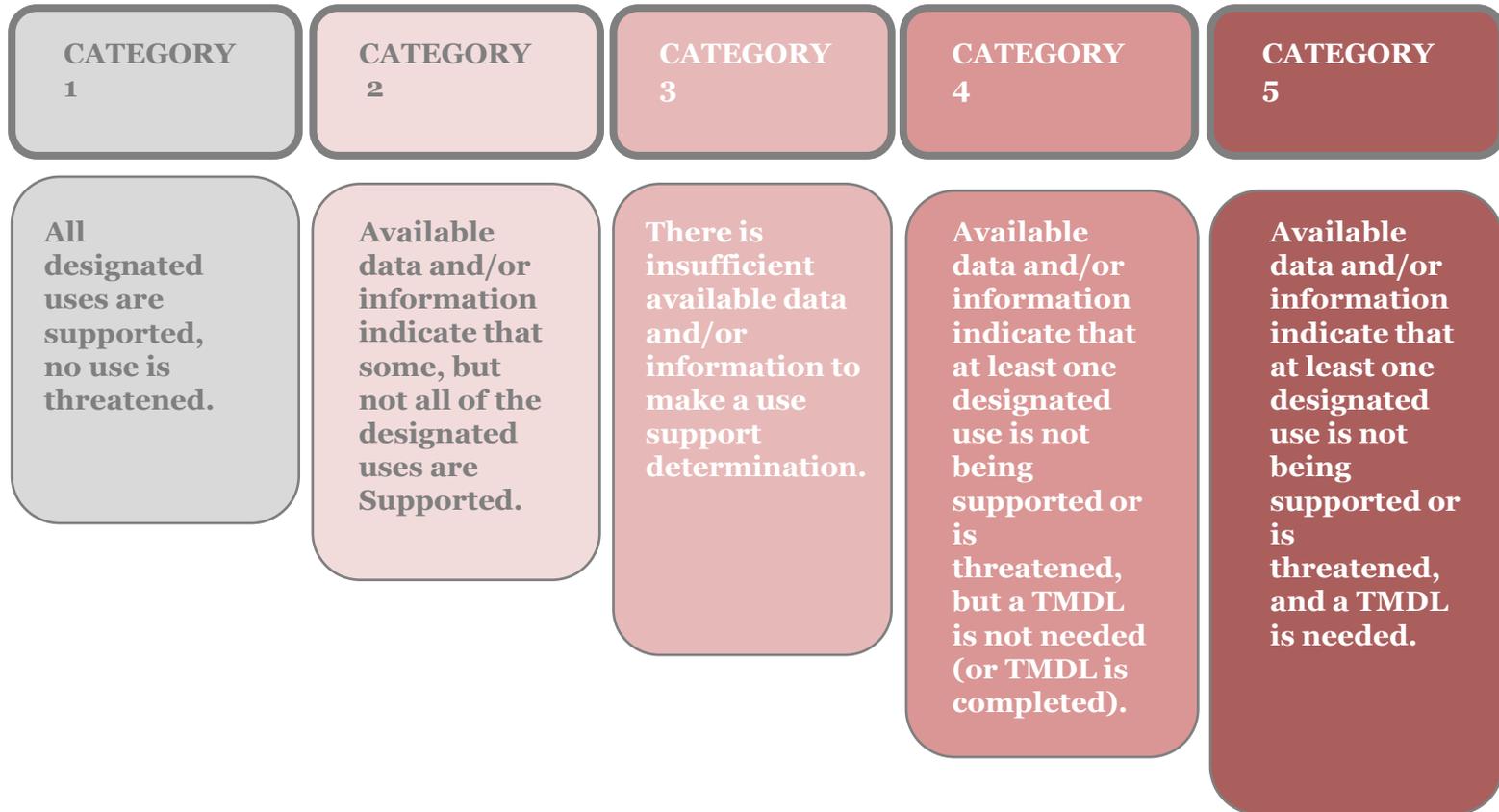


Clean Water Act



Assessment Categories



Category 4

Category 4a: TMDL has been completed;

Category 4b: TMDL is not needed because other pollution control requirements are expected to result in the attainment of an applicable water quality standard (WQS) in a reasonable period of time;

Category 4c: The non-attainment of any applicable WQS for the waterbody is the result of pollution and is not caused by a pollutant. Examples of circumstances where an impaired segment may be placed in Category 4c include waterbodies impaired solely by lack of adequate flow or by stream channelization.

Narrative Standard – UAC R317-7.2

“It shall be unlawful, and a violation of these rules, for any person to discharge or place any waste or other substance in such a way as will be or may become offensive such as **unnatural deposits, floating debris, oil, scum or other nuisances such as color, odor or taste**; or cause conditions which **produce undesirable aquatic life** or which produce objectionable tastes in edible aquatic organisms; or result in concentrations or combinations of substances which produce **undesirable physiological responses in desirable resident fish, or other desirable aquatic life, or undesirable human health effects**, as determined by bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures; or determined by biological assessments in Subsection R317-2-7.3.”

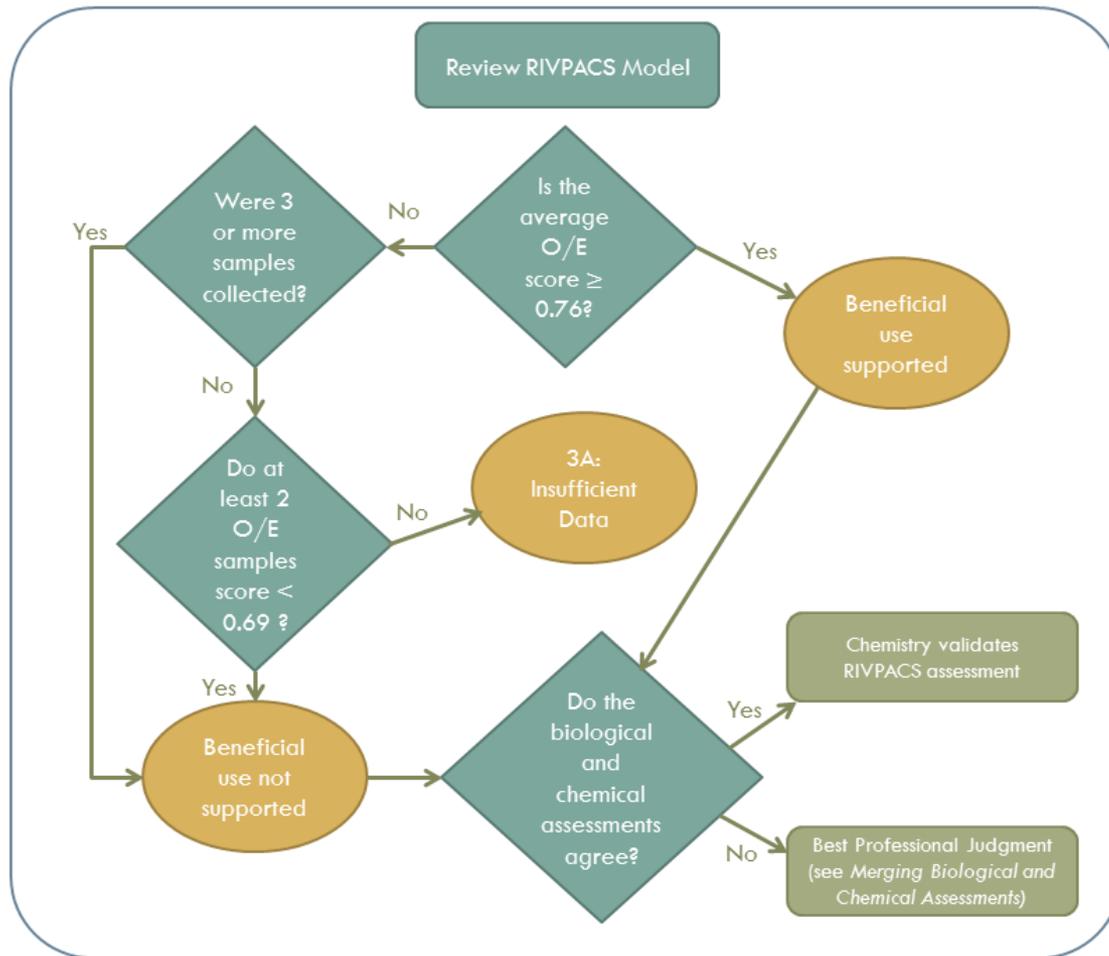


Biological Water Quality Assessment and Criteria – UAC R317-7.3

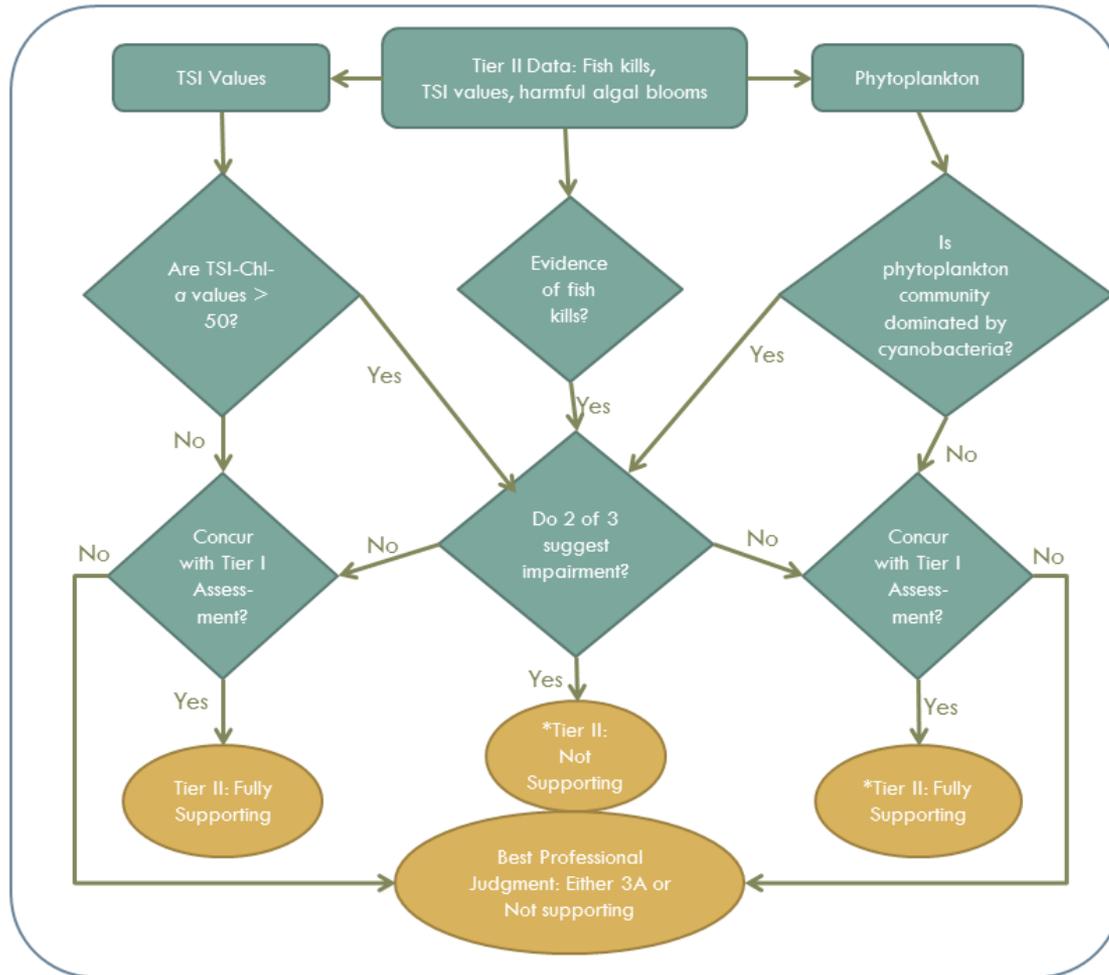
Waters of the State shall be free from human-induced stressors which will degrade the beneficial uses as prescribed by the biological assessment processes and biological criteria set forth below:

- a. Quantitative biological assessments may be used to assess whether the purposes and designated uses identified in R317-2-6 are supported.
- b. The results of the quantitative biological assessments may be used for purposes of water quality assessment, including, but not limited to, those assessments required by 303(d) and 305(b) of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1313(d) and 1315(b)).
- c. Quantitative biological assessments shall use documented methods that have been subject to technical review and produce consistent, objective and repeatable results that account for methodological uncertainty and natural environmental variability.
- d. If biological assessments reveal a biologically degraded water body, specific pollutants responsible for the degradation will not be formally published (i.e., Biennial Integrated Report, TMDL) until a thorough evaluation of potential causes, including nonchemical stressors (e.g., habitat degradation or hydrological modification or criteria described in 40 CFR 131.10 (g)(1 - 6) as defined by the Use Attainability Analysis process), has been conducted.

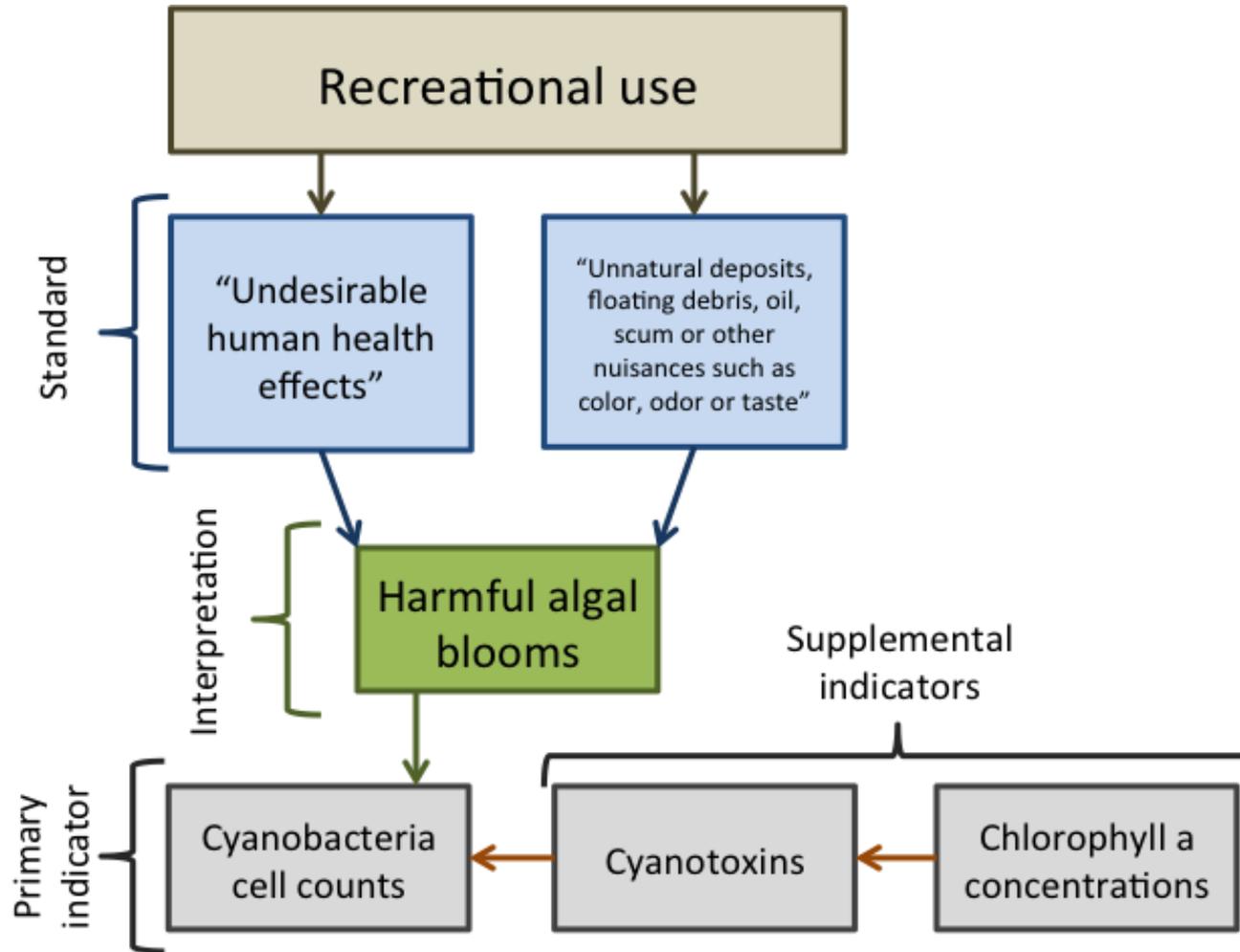
Biological Assessment Method



Lake Assessments



Harmful Algal Bloom Assessment Method



Narrative wetland standard enforcement

San Francisco Bay Delta (salinity)

- Brackish salt marsh vegetation
- Agricultural runoff → salinity/vegetation troubles
- Manage upstream salinity to maintain habitat downstream

San Francisco Bay Delta (sediment)

- Wildlife habitat use
- Sedimentation → Steelhead troubles
- Upstream channel incision is a controllable water quality factor

Washington (hydrology)

- Aquatic life
- Limited flows → reduced fish habitat
- Insufficient flows can cause water quality violations, constitutes pollution