

What are Water Quality Standards?

 WQS are a set of rules (or laws) adopted by states in accordance with the Clean Water Act

 § 303(a) of the CWA grants states (or federally recognized tribes) the authority to set water quality standards for contaminants in surface waters

Statutes and Administrative Rules Affecting Water Quality Standards

- Federal Law
 - Clean Water Act (CWA)§ 303(a)
- Federal Regulation
 - CFR Title 40 Part 131
- State Law
 - Title 82
 - Title 27 (A)
- State Regulation
 - OAC 785:45 water quality standards
 - OAC 785:46 water quality standards implementation



How do WQS work?

WQS have three basic components:

- Beneficial uses
 - Beneficial uses are the kinds of activities a stream or lake can be used for
 - Streams and lakes can have many assigned beneficial uses
- Criteria to protect beneficial uses
- Anti-degradation policies



Beneficial Uses

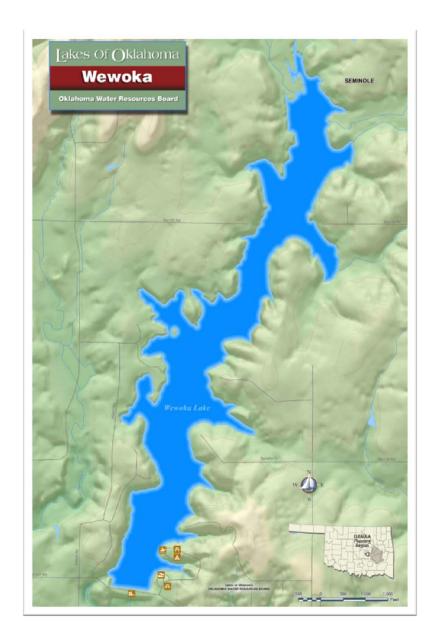
- Beneficial Use descriptors characterize the resource, services, or qualities of a waterbody and expresses the *ultimate goals for protecting* and achieving water quality.
- ultimate goals for protecting and achieving water quality
- Without waterbody goals, there would be no progress toward the CWA goal to restore and maintain the Nation's water

Beneficial uses

 Beneficial uses are the kinds of activities a stream or lake can be used for

Waterbodies can have many assigned beneficial uses





Beneficial Uses

- -Public and Private Water Supply
 - -City of Wewoka
 - -Lake residents
- -Fish and Wildlife Propagation
- -Recreation PBCR
 - -Swimming, water skiing, boating, etc.
- -Agriculture
- -Aesthetics

Beneficial Use Assignments

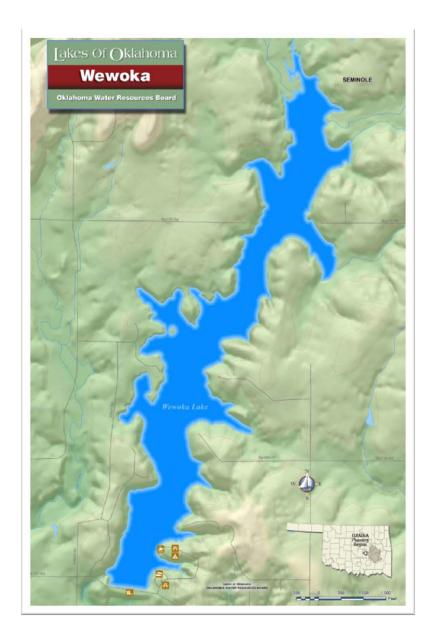
 Designated Beneficial Uses in Appendix A of Chapter 45

 If a lake, stream or wetland is not listed in Appendix A, it has default beneficial uses assigned



Criteria

- Limit on a particular pollutant or on the condition of a waterbody
- Intended to protect and support a beneficial use
- Numeric Criteria: Specify a precise measurable level of some parameter
- Narrative Criteria: Provide a qualitative benchmark to assess water quality



Criteria

-Public and Private Water Supply

Appendix G Chlorophyll-a

-Fish and Wildlife Propagation

Dissolved Oxygen pH

Turbidity

Toxic Substances

-Recreation — PBCR

Bacteria Levels E. Coli, Enterococci

-Agriculture

Minerals Chloride, Sulfates, TDS

-Aesthetics

Free from...



Antidegradation Policies

 Purpose – Waters of the state are a valuable resources and therefore shall be protected, maintained, and improved for the benefit of all citizens.

Antidegradation policies provide certain waterbodies additional protection

These policies are designed to keep water quality from declining

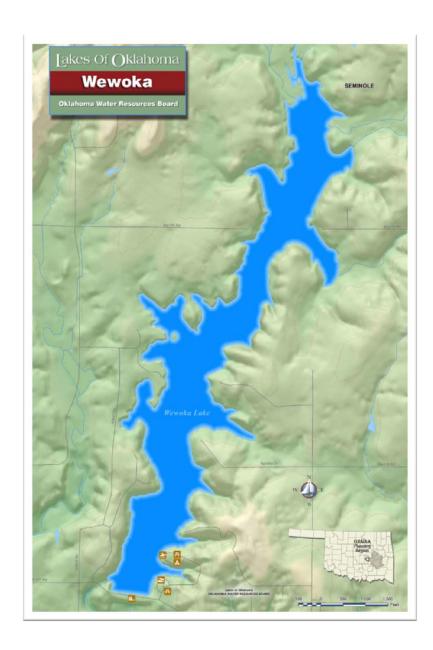
Antidegradation Classifications

- Outstanding Resource Waters
- Scenic Rivers
- Appendix B Waters
- High Quality Waters
- Sensitive Public and Private Water Supplies
- Culturally Significant Waters

Examples of Antidegradation Policy Implementation

- Sensitive Water Supply (SWS)
 - No new point source no additional loading without additional review
 - 77 water bodies

- Scenic Rivers
 - No new point source, no additional loading
 - BMPs shall be implemented



Antidegradation Policies

-Sensitive Water Supply (SWS)

No new point sources or additional loading.

10 μg/L Chlorophyll-a criteria

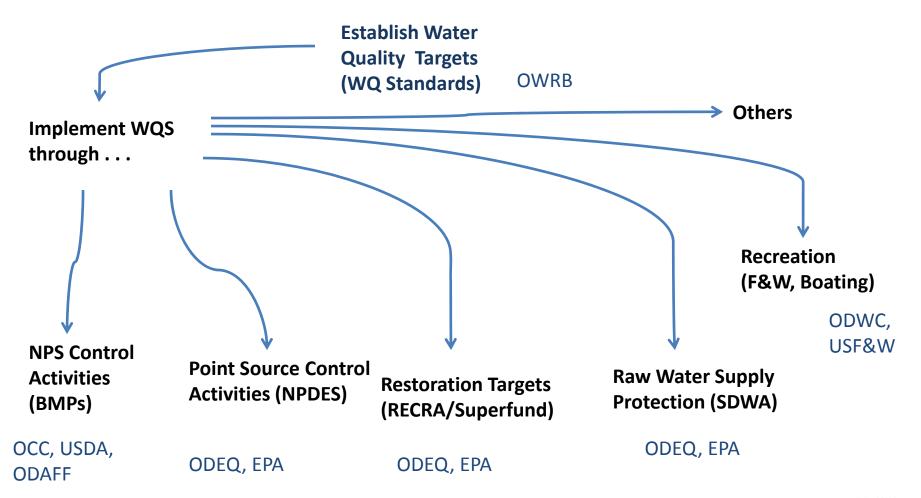


Implementation

A bridge between WQS and water quality regulatory programs

 For example, implementation rules describe how to translate criteria into permit limits

WQ Management Cycle





Public Process

- Informal Meeting(s)
- Formal Rulemaking
 - Notice of Rule Making Published
 - Draft Proposed Rules for Public Inspection
 - Comment Period
 - Hearing
- Board Adoption



- Submittal to EPA
 - EPA Approval (30-90 days)
- WQS MAILING LIST

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www.owrb.ok.gov/standards

