

Draft 2014
303(d) Listing Methodology
Revised January 2013

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Purpose

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) which Congress enacted in 1972 requires States, Territories and authorized Tribes to identify and establish a priority ranking for waterbodies for which technology-based effluent limitations required by section 301 are not stringent enough to attain and maintain applicable water quality standards, establish total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for the pollutants causing impairment in those waterbodies, and submit, from time to time, the list of impaired waterbodies and TMDLs to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Current federal rules require states to submit 303(d) lists biennially, by April 1st of every even numbered year. EPA is required to approve or disapprove the state-developed §303(d) list. For each water quality limited segment impaired by a pollutant and identified in the §303(d) list, a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) must be developed.

Assessment Units and Water Quality Classifications

Water quality assessments are based on water quality classifications as well as data availability. Water quality classifications are associated with a stream reach or area that is described in the schedule of classifications. Reaches vary in length or area and are sometimes split into smaller units to represent application of water quality data. Classifications are represented by a series of numbers called index numbers (27-33-43-(1) as an example). Water quality assessments are applied to assessment units or AUs. AUs are, for the most part, the same as index numbers. When an AU is subdivided because of data applicability a letter is added to indicate this smaller unit. If Index number 27-33-43-(1) (12 miles in length) is divided into three different segments because of three different available data types the new segments would be 27-33-43-(1)a, 27-33-43-(1)b and 27-33-43-(1)c. The combined mileage of the AUs would be 12 miles.

Decisions on the length or area to apply data to are based on the data type, waterbody characteristics, stations indicating similar water quality, watershed information and landmarks on which to base descriptions. The AUs where water quality concerns are evident are used as markers. Solutions to water quality concerns, including TMDLs, typically encompass entire watersheds.

Data Window

The data window for the 2014 Water Quality Use Assessment (303(d) and 305(b) Integrated Reporting) includes data collected in calendar years 2008 through 2012 (five years). Some AUs may have biological data collected earlier for waters that have not been resampled during this data window or where the current impairment is based on that sample. The data collection year is noted for each AU.

Data Availability and Quality

Data are collected by various state and federal agencies. NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) Division of Water Quality (DWQ) collects most of the data used for water quality assessments. There are significant data sets collected by NCDENR Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) for use in coastal water quality assessment. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) also provides data in several AUs. Local governments and environmental groups as well as industry, municipal and university coalitions also provide data. Submitted data sets must include an approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) or other documentation to assure that the data were collected in a manner consistent with agency data. A standing solicitation for data is maintained on the DWQ website, along with instructions for submitting data and information (<http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wq/ps/mtu/assessment#5>). DWQ evaluates all data and information submitted.

Water Quality Standards

There are numerical and narrative water quality criteria that are in place to protect the various best uses of North Carolina waters. Best uses include aquatic life or biological integrity, recreation or swimming, fish consumption, shellfish harvesting and water supply. Water quality assessments are based on the criteria and data availability for the applicable use support category- aquatic life, recreation, etc. Dissolved oxygen standards are used to assess aquatic life and pathogen indicators are used to assess recreation, for example. Standards assessment methods have been developed for each parameter (pollutant or indicator measurement) assessed. These assessment methods are used to make water quality assessments- not the standards themselves. While the standards assessment methods are based on the standards, they can be different in that a frequency term is included. The details of how each standard is assessed for 303(d) listing ("category 5") are discussed in the following sections. Refer to <http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wq/ps/csu/rules> for complete text of surface water standards. Refer to (portal site) for information and rationale for all water quality assessments.

Aquatic Life Assessment Methodology

Numerical Water Quality Standards

The following aquatic life numerical water quality standards are assessed using a 10% exceedance of the standard criterion. The 10% exceedance allowance was developed by a work group that included state and federal water quality staff. It is used by many other states. It allows for sampling and instrumentation errors, as well as occasional unusual extreme events, and prevents an AU from being identified as impaired where there is only one exceedance in the five-year period. At most chemical water quality stations 7 exceedances would be required before an AU would be considered impaired.

If greater than 10 % of the samples exceed the numerical standard and there are at least 10 samples the AU is Impaired for that parameter. The AU/parameter assessment is a category 5 listing requiring a TMDL. If the 10% allowance was exceeded and fewer than 10 samples were collected the AU was not rated and targeted for further sampling.

Dissolved Oxygen (DO) Standards

Freshwater dissolved oxygen [15a NCAC 02b .0211(3)(b)] : not less than 6.0 mg/l for trout waters; for non-trout waters, not less than a daily average of 5.0 mg/l with a minimum instantaneous value of not less than 4.0 mg/l; swamp waters, lake coves or backwaters, and lake bottom waters may have lower values if caused by natural conditions.

Salt water dissolved oxygen [15a NCAC 02b .0220(3)(b)] : not less than 5.0 mg/l, except that swamp waters, poorly flushed tidally influenced streams or embayments, or estuarine bottom waters may have lower values if caused by natural conditions.

Freshwater Dissolved Oxygen (DO) Assessment (Class C, B, WS)

A fresh non-swamp water AU was assessed as Impaired for aquatic life when greater than 10% of samples were below 4 mg/l for instantaneous samples (monthly) or when greater than 10% of samples are below a daily average of 5mg/l.

Saltwater Dissolved Oxygen (DO) Assessment (Class SC, SB, SA)

A saline/estuarine non-swamp water AU was assessed as Impaired for aquatic life when greater than 10% of samples were below 5 mg/l.

Trout Water Dissolved Oxygen (DO) Assessment (Secondary Class Tr)

A secondary classified Trout water AU was assessed as Impaired for aquatic life when greater than 10% of samples were below 6 mg/l.

Swamp Water Dissolved Oxygen (DO) Assessment (Secondary Class Sw)

A classified swamp (Sw) or a swamp-like (not classified Sw) AU was not rated for aquatic life when greater than 10% of samples were below 4 mg/l (5 for salt) for instantaneous samples (monthly) or when greater than 10% of samples were below a daily average of 5 mg/l (freshwater only). There is not a numerical standard for these water bodies and natural background conditions cannot be determined.

Swamp-like AUs are those found in the coastal plain near or adjacent to Class Sw AUs, or where swamp biocriteria are used, or the AU receives or is adjacent to swamp and wetlands areas.

pH Standards

Freshwater pH: shall be normal for the waters in the area, which generally shall range between 6.0 and 9.0 except that swamp waters may have a pH as low as 4.3 if it is the result of natural conditions;

Saltwater pH: shall be normal for the waters in the area, which generally shall range between 6.8 and 8.5 except that swamp waters may have a pH as low as 4.3 if it is the result of natural conditions;

Low pH Assessment (Class C, SC, B, SB, SA, WS)

A non-swamp water AU was assessed as Impaired for aquatic life when greater than 10% of samples were below a pH of 6.0 (SU) for freshwater or 6.8 (SU) for saltwater.

A swamp-like AU (not classified Sw) was not rated for aquatic life when greater than 10% of samples were below a pH of 6.0 (SU) for freshwater or 6.8 (SU) for saltwater.

Swamp-like AUs are those found in the coastal plain near or adjacent to Class Sw AUs, or where swamp biocriteria are used, or the AU receives or is adjacent to swamp and wetlands areas.

High pH Assessment (Class C, SC, B, SB, SA, WS)

An AU was assessed as Impaired for aquatic life when greater than 10% of samples were greater than a pH of 9 (SU) for freshwater or 8.5 (SU) for saltwater. A minimum of 10 samples was needed to rate the water as Impaired. This is a category 5 listing requiring a TMDL.

If the 10% criterion was exceeded and fewer than 10 samples were collected the AU was not rated and targeted for further sampling.

Swamp Water Low pH Assessment (Secondary Class Sw)

A classified swamp (Sw) AU was assessed as Impaired when greater than 10% of samples were below 4.3 (SU). A minimum of 10 samples was needed to rate the water as Impaired. This is a category 5 listing requiring a TMDL.

If the 10% criterion was exceeded and fewer than 10 samples were collected the AU was not rated and targeted for further sampling.

Temperature Use Assessment

Temperature Standards

For freshwaters- Temperature: not to exceed 2.8 degrees C (5.04 degrees F) above the natural water temperature, and in no case to exceed 29 degrees C (84.2 degrees F) for mountain and upper piedmont waters and 32 degrees C (89.6 degrees F) for lower piedmont and coastal plain waters. The temperature for trout waters shall not be increased by more than 0.5 degrees C (0.9 degrees F) due to the discharge of heated liquids, but in no case to exceed 20 degrees C (68 degrees F).

Lower piedmont and coastal plain waters mean those waters of the Catawba River Basin below Lookout Shoals Dam; the Yadkin River Basin below the junction of the Forsyth, Yadkin, and Davie County lines; and all of the waters of Cape Fear, Lumber, Roanoke, Neuse, Tar-Pamlico, Chowan, Pasquotank, and White Oak River Basins; except tidal salt waters which are assigned S classifications.

Mountain and upper piedmont waters mean all of the waters of the Hiwassee; Little Tennessee, including the Savannah River drainage area; French Broad; Broad; New; and Watauga River Basins; and those portions of the Catawba River Basin above Lookout Shoals Dam and the Yadkin River Basin above the junction of the Forsyth, Yadkin, and Davie County lines.

For saltwaters- Temperature: shall not be increased above the natural water temperature by more than 0.8 degrees C (1.44 degrees F) during the months of June, July, and August nor more than 2.2 degrees C (3.96 degrees F) during other months and in no cases to exceed 32 degrees C (89.6 degrees F) due to the discharge of heated liquids.

Temperature Assessment

A mountain or upper Piedmont AU was assessed as Impaired for aquatic life when greater than 10% of samples were greater than 29°C. A minimum of 10 samples was needed to rate the water as Impaired.

A lower Piedmont or coastal plain stream AU was assessed as Impaired for aquatic life when greater than 10% of samples were greater than 32°C. A minimum of 10 samples was needed to rate the water as Impaired.

If the 10% criterion was exceeded and fewer than 10 samples were collected the water was not rated and targeted for further sampling.

Temperature Screening Criteria for Tr Classified Waters

A trout water AU was not rated for aquatic life when greater than 10% of samples were greater than 20°C for classified trout waters (Tr). The presence of heated discharges was not determined.

Assessment of Extreme Temperature Conditions

A waterbody that exceeds the above criteria may be not rated for aquatic life because of meteorological conditions that occur on a regular basis. These conditions must be documented and reassessment will occur after more normal conditions return. Examples of extreme conditions may include extreme drought, reservoir drawdown, hurricane impacts and flooding, dam failure, and saltwater encroachment. Other extreme conditions may be documented as needed for future assessments.

Chlorophyll *a*

Chlorophyll *a* Standard

Chlorophyll *a* (corrected): not greater than 40 µg/l in sounds, estuaries, and other waters subject to growths of macroscopic or microscopic vegetation.

Other waters subject to growths are interpreted by NC DWQ to include dam backwaters, lakes and reservoirs.

Chlorophyll *a* Standards Assessment

An AU was assessed as Impaired for aquatic life when greater than 10% of samples were greater than 40 µg/l. A minimum of 10 samples was needed to rate the water as Impaired. This is a category 5 listing requiring a TMDL.

If the 10% criterion was exceeded and fewer than 10 samples were collected the AU was not rated and targeted for further sampling. Some reservoirs in North Carolina are sampled fewer than 10 times during the assessment period. These data are used to document eutrophication issues. Reservoirs are targeted for increased monitoring to determine if there is a standards violation using the above methodology.

Toxic Substances

Toxic Substances Numerical Standards

Arsenic: 50 ug/l
 Beryllium: 6.5 ug/l;
 Cadmium: 0.4 ug/l for trout waters and 2.0 ug/l for non-trout waters;
 Chlorine, total residual: 17 ug/l;
 Chromium, total recoverable: 50 ug/l;
 Cyanide: 5.0 ug/l
 Fluorides: 1.8 mg/l;
 Lead, total recoverable: 25 ug/l;
 Mercury (assessed in fish consumption category)
 Nickel: 88 ug/l; 8.3 ug/l
 Chlorides: 230mg/l; (note this is an action level standard)
 Action Level Copper: 7 ug/l
 Action Level Silver: 0.06 ug/l;
 Action Level Zinc: 50 ug/l;

Toxic Substances and Action Level Metals Assessment

Toxic substance standards are being reevaluated. Refer to <http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wq/ps/csu/swtrirev> for more information on review of these standards. For purposes other than consideration of NPDES permitting of point source discharges, action levels are considered water quality standards (15A NCAC 02B .0211), and are assessed as the other toxic substances using the 10% allowance. NC also uses other information when assessing Copper and Zinc as noted below.

An AU was assessed as Impaired for aquatic life when greater than 10% of samples were greater than the above standards or action level standards. A minimum of 10 samples was needed to rate the water as Impaired. These are Category 5 listings requiring a TMDL.

If the 10% criterion was exceeded and fewer than 10 samples were collected the AU was Not Rated and targeted for further sampling.

The action level standard for Iron was not assessed during this assessment period because the standard is being reevaluated and the Iron exceedances of the Action Level have been shown to be a natural condition.

Copper and Zinc may be indicators of potential impacts to aquatic life. DWQ will review Copper and Zinc assessments that result in Category 5 listings. The review will be used to determine if the Category 5 listing is appropriate. The following criteria will be used to determine if a review is warranted.

1. A collocated Good, Excellent, Natural or Not Impaired biological rating or
2. A collocated Good-Fair, Moderate or Not Rated biological rating and less than 25% of Copper or Zinc samples exceed the evaluation level.
3. There are no biological data available and less than 25% of Copper or Zinc samples exceed the evaluation level.

The Water Quality Assessment Team will evaluate and integrate the following lines of watershed information to determine if a Category 5 listing for Copper and/or Zinc is warranted.

- 1- Analysis of duration, frequency and magnitude of exceedances.
- 2- Historical data and trends for the parameter of interest.
- 3- Detailed assessment of all available biological data.
- 4- Qualitative aquatic habitat information.
- 5- Natural or background conditions assessment including current imagery.
- 6- Sample quality (note that Zinc samples can be easily contaminated)
- 7- Waterbody classifications and other designated uses.
- 8- Exceedances of other likely associated metals.
- 9- Biological data in nearby Assessment Units.
- 10- Potential Sources of metals
- 11- Site specific hardness

After review the Assessment team will determine if the AU/parameter assessment is more appropriately listed in a Category other than 5. Each reviewed assessment will require documented justification for a final Integrate Report category other than Category 5.

Turbidity

Turbidity Standards

Turbidity: the turbidity in the receiving water shall not exceed 50 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) in streams not designated as trout waters and 10 NTU in streams, lakes or reservoirs designated as trout waters; for lakes and reservoirs not designated as trout waters, the turbidity shall not exceed 25 NTU; if turbidity exceeds these levels due to natural background conditions, the existing turbidity level cannot be increased.

Turbidity Assessment

An AU was assessed as Impaired for aquatic life when greater than 10% of samples were greater than 50 NTU or 10 NTU for Tr waters or 25 NTU lakes, reservoirs and estuarine waters. A minimum of 10 samples was needed to rate the water as Impaired. This is a category 5 listing requiring a TMDL.

If the 10% criterion was exceeded and fewer than 10 samples were collected the AU was not rated and targeted for further sampling.

Ecological/Biological Integrity

Aquatic Life Standards

Waters shall be suitable for aquatic life propagation and maintenance of biological integrity, wildlife, secondary recreation, and agriculture. Sources of water pollution which preclude any of these uses on either a short-term or long-term basis shall be considered to be violating a water quality standard;

Aquatic Life Assessment

An AU was assessed as Impaired for aquatic life when a fish community or benthos sample received a bioclassification of Severe, Poor or Fair and there were no other Aquatic Life standards violations. This is a category 5 listing requiring a TMDL.

An AU was assessed as Impaired for aquatic life when a fish community or benthos sample received a bioclassification of Severe, Poor or Fair and an approved TMDL for an aquatic life numerical water quality standard has been completely implemented. This is a category 5s listing requiring a TMDL.

Recreation Assessment Methodology

Recreation standards were assessed using fecal coliform bacteria data collected at DWQ ambient stations and special study sites and enterococci data collected at DEH RECMON beach monitoring sites in coastal waters. Screening criteria were used to assess areas for potential standards violations. DEH advisory postings were also used for recreation assessments as well. The following criteria were used to assess waters for recreation.

Pathogen Indicator Standards

Organisms of coliform group: fecal coliforms not to exceed geometric mean of 200/100 ml (MF count) based on at least five consecutive samples examined during any 30-day period and not to exceed 400/100 ml in more than 20 percent of the samples examined during such period.

Enterococcus, including *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Enterococcus faecium*, *Enterococcus avium* and *Enterococcus gallinarum*: not to exceed a geometric mean of 35 enterococci per 100 ml based upon a minimum of five samples within any consecutive 30 days.

Fecal Coliform Bacteria Assessment Criteria

An AU was assessed as Impaired when the geometric mean was greater than 200 colonies/100ml or greater than 20% of the samples were higher than 400

colonies/100ml. At least 5 samples must have been collected within the same 30-day period. This is a category 5 listing requiring a TMDL.

Fecal Coliform Bacteria Screening Assessment

An AU was Not Rated when the geometric mean was greater than 200 colonies/100ml or greater than 20% of the samples were higher than 400 colonies/100ml. Samples were not collected in the same 30 day period. These AUs are prioritized for resampling 5 times in 30 days based on classification and available resources. Data are reviewed yearly for prioritization.

Enterococci Assessment Criteria

An AU was assessed as Impaired when the geometric mean was greater than 35 colonies/100ml. At least 5 samples must have been collected within the same 30-day period. This is a category 5 listing requiring a TMDL.

Enterococcus Screening Assessment

An AU was Not Rated when the geometric mean was greater than 35 colonies/100ml. Samples were not collected in the same 30 day period.

Shellfish Harvesting Assessment Methodology

Shellfish Harvesting standards were assessed using Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF) growing area classifications. The following criteria were used to assess waters for shellfish harvesting.

Shellfish Harvesting Standards

Organisms of coliform group: fecal coliform group not to exceed a median MF of 14/100 ml and not more than 10% of the samples shall exceed an MF count of 43/100 ml in those areas most probably exposed to fecal contamination during the most unfavorable hydrographic and pollution conditions.

DMF Shellfish Sanitation Growing Area Classification Assessment

An AU was assessed as Impaired when the DMF growing area classification was not Approved. This is a Category 5 listing requiring a TMDL. Refer to DMF Shellfish Sanitation Rules

<http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/mf/ssrwg-rules-and-regulations>

Water Supply Assessment Methodology

Water Supply standards were assessed using data collected at DWQ ambient stations located in Class WSI-WSV waters. The following criteria were used to Impair waters for water supply.

Water Supply Standards

Barium: 1.0 mg/l;
 Chloride: 250 mg/l;
 Manganese: 200 ug/l; (not human health or aquatic life- not assessed)
 Nickel: 25 ug/l;
 Nitrate nitrogen: 10.0 mg/l;
 2,4-D: 100 ug/l;
 2,4,5-TP (Silvex): 10 ug/l;
 Sulfates: 250 mg/l;

Water Supply Assessment

An AU was assessed as Impaired for water supply when greater than 10% of samples were greater than the above standards except for manganese. A minimum of 10 samples was needed to rate the water as Impaired. This is a category 5 listing requiring a TMDL.

If the 10% criterion was exceeded and fewer than 10 samples were collected the AU was not rated and targeted for further sampling.

Fish Consumption Assessment Methodology

Fish Consumption was assessed based on site-specific fish consumption advisories developed using data. The following criteria were used to Impair waters for fish consumption.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) Assessment Criteria

An AU was assessed as Impaired when a site-specific advisory based on fish tissue data was posted for PCBs. This is a category 5 listing requiring a TMDL.

Dioxin Assessment Criteria

An AU was assessed as Impaired when a site-specific advisory based on fish tissue data was posted for dioxins. This is a category 5 listing requiring a TMDL.

Mercury Assessment Criteria

An AU was assessed as Impaired for fish consumption when greater than 10% of samples were greater than 0.012 µg/l. A minimum of 10 samples was needed to rate the water as Impaired. This is a category 5 listing requiring a TMDL.

If the 10% criterion was exceeded and fewer than 10 samples were collected the AU was not rated and targeted for further sampling.