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Water Quality Standards Criteria Summaries: A Compilation of State/Federal Criteria

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The reader should consult the water quality standards of a particular State for exact regulatory language applicable to that State. Copies of State water quality standards may be obtained from the State's Water Pollution Control Agency or its equivalent.

Additional information may also be obtained from the:

Standards Branch
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INTRODUCTION

This digest is compiled to provide general information to the public as well as to Federal, State, and local officials. It contains excerpts from the individual Federal-State water quality standards establishing pollutant specific criteria for interstate surface waters. The water quality standards program is implemented by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency where responsibility for providing water quality recommendations, approving State-adopted standards for interstate waters, evaluating adherence to the standards, and overseeing enforcement of standards compliance, has been mandated by *Congress*.

Standards, a nationwide strategy for surface water quality management, contain three major elements: the use (recreation, drinking water, fish and wildlife propagation, industrial, or agricultural) to be made of the navigable water; criteria to protect these uses; and an antidegradation statement to protect existing high quality waters, from degradation by the addition of pollutants. Guidance for the development of standards by individual States is contained in two EPA documents entitled Water Quality Standards Handbook (1983) and Quality Criteria for Water (1986).

Through their water quality standards, a State must establish stream use designations which will reflect the goals of the Clean Water Act. Once established, the use must be maintained by means of the criteria guidance incorporated into the standards. However, where designated uses and their specific criteria are less protective than the existing stream quality, the State must upgrade that stream to reflect the criteria levels needed. At the very least, current designated stream uses must be maintained in the State water quality standards. Less restrictive uses may be imposed on a stream only when attainment of the designated use would be impractical because of: 1) a high natural background of water constituent(s); 2) irretrievable man-induced conditions producing high levels of constituent(s); or 3) substantial and widespread adverse economic and social impact which would result from a greater degree of municipal or industrial wastewater treatment.

Since water quality standards experience revisions and upgrading from time to time, the following procedures set forth in the Clean Water Act, individual entries in this digest may be superseded. As these revisions are accomplished and allowing for the States to revise their standards accordingly, this digest will be updated and reissued. Because this publication is not intended for use other than as a general information resource, to obtain the latest information and special purposes and applications, the reader needs to refer to the existing approved water quality standards. These can be obtained from the State water pollution control agencies of the EPA Regional Offices.

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State	Water Use Classification
Alabama[1]	PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY **Best Usage of Waters:** Source of water supply for drinking or food-processing purposes.* 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 State Department of public Health. **Conditions Related to Best Usage:** The waters, if subjected to treatment approved by the State Department of Public Health equal to coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection, with additional treatment if necessary to remove naturally present impurities, and which meet the requirements of the State Department of Public Health, will be considered safe for drinking or food-processing purposes. SWIMMING AND OTHER WHOLE BODY WATER-CONTACT SPORTS **Best Usage of Waters:** Swimming and other whole body water-contact sports. Note: In assigning this classification to waters in tended 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. **Conditions Related to Best Uses:** The waters, under proper sanitary supervision by the controlling health authorities, will meet accepted standards of water quality for outdoor swimming places and will be considered satisfactory for swimming and other whole body water-contact sports. The quality of waters will also be suitable for the propagation of fish, wildlife and aquatic life. The quality of salt waters and estuarine waters to which this classification is assigned will be suitable for the propagation and harvesting of shrimp and crabs.

SHELLFISH HARVESTING

Best Usage of Waters: Propagation and harvesting of shellfish for sale or use as a food product.

Conditions Related to Best Usage: Waters will meet the sanitary and bacteriological standards included in the latest edition of the National Shellfish Sanitation Program Manual of Operations, Sanitation of Shellfish Growing Areas, published by the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 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.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

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.

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.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATER SUPPLY

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.

Conditions Related to Best Usage: 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.

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 run-off or natural conditions may impact any waters so classified.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

Best Usage of Waters: 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.

Conditions Related to Best Usage: The waters, except for natural impurities which may be present therein, will be suitable for industrial cooling waters and 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.

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 run-off or natural conditions may impact any waters so classified.

NAVIGATION

Best Usage of Waters: Navigation and related activities.

Conditions Related to Best Usage: Waters will be of a quality suitable for navigation and, after special treatment as may be needed under each particular circumstance, could be usable for agricultural irrigation, livestock watering, industrial cooling and industrial process water supply.

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

State	Water Use Classification
	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 run-off or natural conditions may impact any waters so classified.
Alaska[2]	Uses of waters of the state protected by water quality criteria are:

(1) FRESH WATERS

Water Supply:

(i) drinking, culinary and food processing;

(ii) agricultural, including irrigation and stock watering;

(iii) aquaculture;

(iv) industrial, including any water supply used in association with a manufacturing or production enterprise (other than food processing) including mining, placer mining, energy production or development.

Water Recreation:

(i) contact recreation;

(ii) secondary recreation.

Growth and Propagation of Fish, Shellfish and Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife Including Waterfowl and Furbearers.

(2) MARINE WATERS

Water Supply:

(i) aquaculture;

(ii) seafood processing;

(iii) industrial, including any water supply used in association with a manufacturing or production enterprise (other than food processing) including mining, placer mining, energy production or development.

State	Water Use Classification
	Water Recreation: (i) contact recreation; (ii) secondary recreation. **Growth and Propagation of Fish, Shellfish and Other Aquatic Life, and Wildlife Including Seabirds, Waterfowl and Furbearers.** **Harvesting for Consumption of Raw Mollusks or Other Aquatic Life.**
Arizona[3]	Surface Water Beneficial Uses Full Body Contact Incidental Human Contact Aquatic and Wildlife Cold Water Fishery Warm Water Fishery Agricultural Irrigation Agricultural Livestock
Watering	Domestic Water Source Wastewater Treatment Plant

For specific protected uses, see p 711:1006 - 711:1018, Environment Reporter.

Arkansas[4]

USE CLASSIFICATIONS:

Extraordinary Recreational and Aesthetic Value. This beneficial use is a combination of the characteristics of the watershed expressed in the water quality and the riparian area.

Outstanding National Resource Water. This beneficial use is for waters thought to constitute an outstanding national resource, such as waters of National and State Parks and wildlife refuges and waters of exceptional ecological significance.

Primary Contact Recreation. This beneficial use designates waters where direct body contact is involved.

Secondary Contact Recreation. This beneficial use designates waters where secondary activities like boating, fishing, or wading are involved.

Public Water Supply. This beneficial use designates water which is suitable, in its raw form, to be

State	Water Use Classification
	utilized for a public water supply. Conditioning or treatment may be necessary prior to distribution in a public water system. **Industrial Water Supply.** This beneficial use designates water which is suitable for process or cooling purposes. Quality criteria vary with the specific type of process involved and the water supply may require prior treatment or conditioning. **Agricultural Water Supply.** This beneficial use designates waters which are suitable for irrigation of crops and/or consumption by livestock. **Other Uses.** This category of beneficial use is generally used to designate uses not dependent upon water quality, such as hydroelectric power generation and navigation. **Fisheries.** This beneficial use designation waters which support fish and other aquatic life forms and is further broken down into these subcategories: Warmwater fishery: water which is suitable for the propagation of indigenous warmwater species of fish. Coolwater fishery: water which is suitable for the propagation of indigenous coolwater species of fish, generally, but not exclusively, characterized by the presence of smallmouth bass. Trout fishery: water which is suitable for the growth and survival of trout.

For specific stream use designations, see p 716:1007 - 716:1022, Environment Reporter.

California[5]	Modifications, largely administrative in nature, to the list of beneficial uses result from the State Board's adoption of new designations for uniform statewide consideration of beneficial uses. Standard designations for beneficial uses for surface waters and groundwater were based on the many uses shown and incorporate comments from the public, the regional boards, the Office of Technical Coordination of the State Water Resources Control Board and the State Board staff. The following definitions for beneficial uses are applicable throughout the entire state: **Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)** -- includes usual uses in community or military water systems and domestic uses from individual water systems.

State

Water Use Classification

Agricultural Supply (AGR) -- Includes crops, orchard and pasture irrigation, stock watering, support of vegetation for range grazing and all uses in support of farming and ranching operations.

Industrial Process Supply (PROC) -- Includes process water supply and all uses related to the manufacturing of products.

Industrial Service Supply (IND) -- Includes uses that do not depend primarily on water quality such as mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection and oil well repressurization.

Groundwater Recharge (GWR) -- Natural or artificial recharge for future extraction for beneficial uses and to maintain salt balance or halt salt water intrusion into freshwater aquifers.

Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH) -- Provides a source of freshwater for replenishment of inland lakes and streams of varying salinities.

Navigation (NAV) -- Includes commercial and naval shipping.

Water Contact Recreation (REC-1) -- Includes all recreational uses involving actual body contact with water, such as swimming, wading, waterskiing, skindiving, surfing, sport fishing, uses in therapeutic spas, and other uses where ingestion of water is reasonably possible.

Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2) -- Recreational uses that involve the presence of water but do not require contact with water, such as picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, pleasure boating, tidepool and marine life study, hunting and aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities as well as sightseeing.

Ocean Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM) -- The commercial collection of various types of fish and shellfish, including those taken for bait purposes, and sport fishing in oceans, bays, estuaries and similar non-freshwater areas.

Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM) -- Provides a warm water habitat to sustain aquatic resources associated with a warm water environment.

State	Water Use Classification
	Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD) -- Provides a cold water habitat to sustain aquatic resources associated with a cold water environment.
	Preservation of Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) -- Area of Special Biological Significance are those areas designated by the State Water Resources Control Board as requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alteration of natural water quality is undesirable.
	Saline Water Habitat (SAL) -- Provides an inland saline water habitat for aquatic life resources. Soda Lake in the Central Coastal Basin is a saline habitat typical of desert lakes in inland sinks.
	Wildlife Habitat (WILD) -- Provides a water supply and vegetative habitat for the maintenance of wildlife.
	Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE) -- Provides an aquatic habitat necessary, at least in part, for the survival of certain species established as being rare and endangered species.
	Marine Habitat (MAR) -- Provides for the preservation of the marine ecosystem including the propagation and sustenance of fish, shellfish, marine mammals, water fowl and vegetation such as kelp.
	Fish Migration (MIGR) -- Provides a migration route and temporary aquatic environment for anadromous or other fish species.
	Fish Spawning (SPWN) -- Provides a high quality aquatic habitat especially suitable for fish spawning.
	Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL) -- The collection of shellfish such as clams, oysters, abalone, shrimp, crab and lobster for either commercial or sport purposes.
	Hydropower Generation (POW) -- Used for hydropower generation. No such sites are presently located in San Francisco Bay Basin.
Colorado[6]	3.1.13 STATE USE CLASSIFICATIONS - Waters are classified according to the uses for which they are presently suitable or intended to become suitable. In addition to the classifications, one or more of the qualifying designations described in paragraph 3.1.13 (2), may be appended. Classifications may be established for any state surface waters, except that

water in ditches and other manmade conveyance structures shall not be classified.

(1) CLASSIFICATIONS

(a) Recreation

(i) Class 1 - Primary Contact

These surface waters are suitable or intended to become suitable for prolonged and intimate contact with the body or for recreational activities when the ingestion of small quantities of water is likely to occur. such waters include but are not limited to those used for swimming.

(ii) Class 2 - Secondary Contact

These surface waters are suitable or intended to become suitable for recreational uses on or about the water which are not included in the primary contact subcategory.

(b) Agriculture

These waters are suitable or intended to become suitable for irrigation of crops usually grown in Colorado and which are not hazardous as drinking water for livestock.

(c) Aquatic Life
These surface waters presently support aquatic life uses as described below, or such uses may reasonably be expected in the future due to the suitability of present conditions, or the waters are intended to become suitable for such uses as a goal:

(i) Class I - Cold Water Aquatic Life:
These are waters that (1) currently are capable of sustaining a wide variety of cold water biota, including sensitive species, or (2) could sustain such biota but for correctable water quality conditions. Waters shall be considered capable of sustaining such biota where physical habitat, water flows or levels, and water quality conditions result no substantial impairment of the abundance and diversity of species.

(ii) Class 1 - Warm Water Aquatic Life:
These are waters that (1) currently are capable of sustaining a wide variety of warm water biota, including sensitive species, or (2) could sustain such biota but for correctable water quality conditions. Waters shall be considered capable of sustaining such biota where physical habitat, water flows or levels,

and water quality conditions result in no substantial impairment of the abundance and diversity of species.

(iii) Class 2 - Cold and Warm Water Aquatic Life:
These are waters that are not capable of sustaining a wide variety of cold or warm water biota, including sensitive species, due to physical habitat, water flows or levels, or uncorrectable water quality conditions that result in substantial impairment of the abundance and diversity of species.

(d) Domestic Water Supply
These surface waters are suitable or intended to become suitable for potable water supplies. After receiving treatment (defined as coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection with chlorine or its equivalent) these waters will meet Colorado drinking water regulations and any revisions, amendments, or supplements thereto.

(2) QUALIFIERS

The following qualifiers may be appended to any classification to indicate special considerations. Where a qualifier applies, it will be appended to the use classification; for example "Class 1, Warm Water Aquatic Life (Goal)."

(a) Goal

A qualifier which indicates that the waters are presently not fully suitable but are intended to become fully suitable for the classified use. "Goal" will be used to indicate that a temporary modification for one or more of the underlying numeric standards has been granted.

(b) Seasonal

A qualifier which indicates that the water may only be suitable for a classified use during certain periods of the year. During those periods when water is in the stream, the standards as defined in 3.1.7(1)(b) and 3.1.9(1) shall apply.

(c) Interrupted Flow

A qualifier which indicates that due to natural or human-induced conditions the continuity of flow is broken, not necessarily according to a seasonal schedule. This qualifier appended to a classification indicates that the flow conditions still permit the classified use during periods of flow. The presence of water diversions in a stream does not change the

State	Water Use Classification
	classifications and standards, and the standards do not require that flow be maintained in the stream. (3) AREAS REQUIRING SPECIAL PROTECTION In special cases where protection of beneficial uses requires standards not provided by the classification above, special standards may be assigned after full public notice and hearings. Cases where special protection may be needed include but are not limited to wildlife preserves and waterbodies endangered by eutrophication.
Connecticut[7]	INLAND WATERS **Class AA.** Existing or proposed drinking water supply impoundments and tributary surface waters. **Class A.** May be suitable for drinking water supply and/or bathing; suitable for all other water uses; character uniformly excellent; may be subject to absolute restrictions on the discharge of pollutants; authorization of new discharges of other than minor cooling and clean water or dredge materials at designated locations would require revision of the class to Class B which be considered concurrently with the issuance of a permit at public hearing. **Class B.** Suitable for bathing, other recreational purposes, agricultural uses, certain industrial processes and cooling; excellent fish and wildlife habitat; good aesthetic value. **Class C.** Suitable for fish and wildlife habitat, recreational boating, and certain industrial processes and cooling; good aesthetic value. **Class D.** May be suitable for bathing or other recreational purposes, certain fish and wildlife habitat, certain industrial processes and cooling; may have good aesthetic value. Present conditions, however, severely inhibit or preclude one or more of the above uses. COASTAL AND MARINE WATERS **Class SA.** Suitable for all sea water uses including shellfish harvesting for direct consumption (approved shellfish areas), bathing and other water contact sports; may be subject to absolute restrictions on the discharge of pollutants.

State	Water Use Classification
	Class SB. Suitable for bathing, other recreational purposes, industrial cooling and shellfish harvesting for human consumption after depuration; excellent fish and wildlife habitat; good aesthetic value. **Class SC.** Suitable for fish, shellfish and wildlife habitat; suitable for recreational boating and industrial cooling, good aesthetic value. **Class SD.** May be suitable for bathing or other recreational purposes, fish and wildlife habitat and industrial cooling; may have good aesthetic value. Present conditions, however, severely inhibit or preclude one or more of the above uses. GROUNDWATERS **Class GA.** May be suitable for public or private drinking water use without treatment. **Class GAA.** Existing or proposed public drinking water use without treatment. **Class GB.** May not be suitable for public or private use as drinking water without treatment. No quantitative or qualitative limits apply since the groundwaters specified as GB are known or presumed to be degraded. **Class GC.** May be suitable for certain waste disposal practices because past land use or hydrogeologic conditions render these groundwaters more suitable for receiving permitted discharges than development for public or private water supply.
Delaware[8]	Water Uses To Be Protected: Public Water Supply Industrial Water Supply Primary Contact Recreation Secondary Contact Recreation Fish, Aquatic Life and Wildlife Coldwater Fish (Put-and-Take) Agricultural Water Supply Waters of Exceptional Recreation or Ecological Significance Harvestable Shellfish Waters
Florida[9]	CLASS I WATERS - Potable Water Supplies CLASS II WATERS - Shellfish Propagation Or Harvesting

State	Water Use Classification
	CLASS III WATERS - Recreation, Propagation and Maintenance of a Healthy Well-balanced Population of Fish and Wildlife CLASS IV WATERS - Agricultural Water Supplies CLASS V WATERS - Navigation, Utility and Industrial Use
Georgia[10]	**Drinking Water Supplies:** 1. Those raw water supplies requiring approved treatment to meet the requirements of the Environmental Protection Division and the Federal Drinking Water Standards or which are approved by the Environmental Protection Division for human consumption and food-processing; or for any other use requiring water of a lower quality. **Recreation:** 1. General recreational activities such as water skiing, boating, and swimming, or for any other use requiring water of a lower quality. These criteria are not to be interpreted as condoning water contact sports in proximity to sewage or industrial waste discharges regardless of treatment requirements. **Fishing, Propagation of Fish, Shellfish, Game and Other Aquatic Life:** 1. Suitable for these uses and any use requiring water of a lower quality. **Agricultural:** 1. For general agricultural uses such as stock watering and irrigating; or for any other use requiring water of a lower quality. **Industrial:** 1. For processing and cooling water with or without special treatment; or for any other use requiring water of a lower quality. **Navigation:** 1. To provide for commercial ship traffic and protection of seamen or crews.

State	Water Use Classification
	Wild River:
	1. This classification will be applicable to any waters of the State when so designated by an authorized State or Federal Agency and will be effective simultaneously with that Agency's proper designation.
	2. For all waters designated as "Wild River," there will be no alteration of natural water quality from any source.
	Scenic River:
	1. This classification will be applicable to any waters of the State when so designated by an authorized State or Federal Agency and will be effective simultaneously with that Agency's proper designation.
	2. For all waters designated as "Scenic River," there shall be no alteration of natural water quality from any source.
	Urban Stream:
	1. This classification is applicable to streams in highly developed urban areas. The waters so classified are to be aesthetically compatible to adjacent areas.

Hawaii[11]

The following use categories classify inland and marine waters for purposes of applying the standards set forth in this Chapter and for the selection or definition of appropriate quality parameters and uses to be protected in these waters.

Inland Waters:	**Class 1** - General
	It is the objective of this class that these waters remain in their natural state as nearly as possible with an absolute minimum of pollution from any human-caused source. To the extent possible, the wilderness character to such areas shall be protected. Waste discharge into these waters is prohibited.
	Class 1.a - The uses to be protected in this class of waters are scientific and educational purposes, protection of breeding stock and baseline references from which human-caused changes can be measured,

compatible recreation, aesthetic enjoyment, and other non-degrading uses which are compatible with the protection of the ecosystems associated with waters of this class.

Class 1.b - The uses to be protected in this class of waters are for domestic water supplies, food processing, the support and propagation of aquatic life, compatible recreation, and aesthetic enjoyment. Public access to waters in this class may be restricted to protect water quality.

Class 2 - It is the objective of this class of waters that their use for recreational purposes, propagation of fish and other aquatic life, and agricultural and industrial water supply be protected.

The uses to be protected in this class of waters are all uses compatible with the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and with recreation in and on these waters. Such waters shall not act as receiving waters for any discharge which has not received the best degree of treatment or control compatible with the criteria established for this class. No new industrial or sewage discharges will be permitted within estuaries.

Marine Waters:

Class AA - It is the objective of this class that these waters remain in their natural pristine state as nearly as possible with an absolute minimum of pollution or alteration of water quality from any human-caused source or actions. To the extent practicable, the wilderness character of such areas shall be permitted in this class within a defined reef area, in waters of a depth less than ten fathoms or in waters up to a distance of 1,000 feet off shore if there is no defined reef area and if the depth is greater than ten fathoms. The uses to be protected in this class of waters are oceanographic research, the support and propagation of shellfish and other marine life, conservation of coral reefs and wilderness areas, compatible recreation, and aesthetic enjoyment. The classification of any water area as Class AA shall not preclude other uses of such waters compatible with these objectives and in conformance with the criteria applicable to them.

Class A - It is the objective of this class of waters that their use for recreational purposes and aesthetic enjoyment be protected. Any other use shall be permitted as long as it is compatible with the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and with recreation in and on these waters.

State	Water Use Classification
	These waters shall not act as receiving waters for any discharge which has not received the best degree of treatment or control compatible with the criteria established for this class. No new industrial or sewage discharges will be permitted within embayments.

Idaho[12]

Waters are designated according to the uses for which they are presently suitable or intended to become suitable. The designated uses for which the waters of the State are to be protected shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:

(a) Agricultural Water Supplies: Waters which are suitable or intended to be made suitable for the irrigation of crops or as drinking water for livestock.

(b) Domestic Water Supplies: Waters which are suitable or intended to be made suitable for drinking water supplies.

(c) Cold Water Biota: Waters which are suitable or intended to be made suitable for protection and maintenance of viable communities of aquatic organisms and populations of significant aquatic species which have optimal growing temperatures below 18°C.

(d) Warm Water Biota: Waters which are suitable or intended to be made suitable for protection and maintenance of viable communities of aquatic organisms and populations of significant aquatic species which have optimal growing temperatures above 18°C.

(e) Salmonid Spawning: Those waters which provide or could provide a habitat for active self-propagating populations of salmonid fish.

(f) Primary Contact Recreation: Surface waters which are suitable or intended to be made suitable for prolonged and intimate contact by humans or for recreational activities when the ingestion of small quantities of water is likely to occur. Such waters would include but not be restricted to those used for swimming, water skiing or skin diving.

(g) Secondary Contact Recreation: Surface waters which are suitable or intended to be made suitable for recreational uses on or about the water which are not included in the primary contact category. These waters may be used for fishing, boating, wading and other activities where ingestion of raw water is not probable.

State	Water Use Classification
	WATER USE DESIGNATIONS. The following use-designations are provided: **Unspecified Waters.** Surface waters not specified in Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Rules and Regulations Section 01.2110 -- 01.2160 are designated as primary contact recreational waters, unless the physical characteristics of a water body prevent primary contact recreation. In those cases, the water body is designated a secondary contact recreational water. **Industrial Water Supplies, Wildlife Habitats, and Aesthetics.** All State waters are designated for the uses of industrial water supplies, wildlife habitat and aesthetics. Water quality standards for those uses will generally be satisfied by the general water quality standards (Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Rules and Regulations Section 01.2200). Should specificity be desirable or necessary to protect a specific use, appropriate criteria will be adopted in Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Rules and Regulations Sections 01.2250 or 01.2275 -- 01.2299. **Man-Made Waterways.** Unless designated in Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Rules and Regulations Sections 01.2110 -- 01.2160, man-made waterways are to be protected for the use for which they were developed. **Private Waters.** Unless designated in Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Rules and Regulations Sections 01.2110 -- 01.2160, lakes, ponds, pools, streams and springs outside public lands but located wholly and entirely upon a person's land are not protected specifically or generally for any beneficial use. **Groundwaters.** Groundwaters not specified in Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Rules and Regulations Sections 01.2110 -- 01.2160 are designated protections for potable water supplies unless the existing groundwater quality precludes the economic feasibility of use as a domestic source due to natural or man made causes as determined by the Department. In those cases, the groundwater will be protected for other existing beneficial uses, if any, as determined by the Department.
Illinois[13]	**General Use Waters:** Except as otherwise specifically provided, all waters of the State must meet the general use standards of Subpart B of Part 302.

State	Water Use Classification
	Public and Food Processing Water Supply: Except as otherwise specifically provided and in addition to the general use standards of Subpart B. Part 302, waters of the State shall meet the public and food processing water supply standards of Subpart C. Part 302, at any point at which water is withdrawn for treatment and distribution as a potable supply or for food processing.
	Underground Waters: The underground waters of Illinois which are a present or a potential source of water for public or food processing supply shall meet the general use and public and food processing water supply standards of Subparts B and C, Part 302, except due to natural causes.
	Secondary Contact and Indigenous Aquatic Life Waters: These are waters which are required to meet the secondary contact and indigenous aquatic life standards of Subpart D, Part 302, are not required to meet the general use standards or the public and food processing water supply standards of Subparts B and C, Part 302.
Indiana[14]	**(1) Recreational Use:** All lakes and reservoirs, the St. Joseph River in Elkhart and St. Josèph Counties, the St. Joseph River in Allen County, the Wabash River where forming the common boundary with Illinois, the Whitewater River after its confluence with the East Fork of the Whitewater River, the Ohio River and the streams listed in part (C) of the Antidegradation Section, are designated for whole body contact recreation. All other streams are designated for partial body contact recreation in addition to any other applicable use designation.
	(2) Aquatic Life: All waters, except as described in paragraph 5 of this section, will be capable of upporting a well-balanced, warm water fish community and, where natural temperatures permit, will be capable of supporting put-and-take trout fishing; All waters, where now possible, shall be capable of supporting the natural reproduction of trout and salmon.
	(3) Domestic and Industrial Use: All waters which are used for potable or industrial water supply must meet the standards for those uses at the points where the water is withdrawn. This use designation and its corresponding water quality standards are not to be construed as imposing a user restriction on those exercising or desiring to exercise the use.

State	Water Use Classification
	(4) Agricultural Use: All waters which are used for agricultural purposes must meet the standards established in subsection 6(a).
	(5) Limited Use: All waters in which naturally poor physical characteristics (including lack of sufficient flow), naturally poor chemical quality, irreversible man-induced conditions, which came into existence prior to January 1, 1983, or a combination thereof allow a fish community composed only of those fishes which are able to survive in a wide range of physical or chemical conditions or in areas which are inaccessible to most other fishes during a significant portion of the year may be classified for limited use. As a general policy, no more than fifty percent of the tributaries to a stream segment which is not classified for limited use may be eligible for limited use designation. Specific waters of the state designated for limited use are listed in Section 13(a) of this rule.
	(6) Exceptional Use: All waters which provide unusual aquatic habitat, which are an integral feature of an area of exceptional natural beauty or character, or which support unique assemblages of aquatic organisms may be classified for exceptional use. Specific waters of the state designated for exceptional use are listed in Section 13(b) of this rule.
	(7) Multiple Use: Where multiple uses have been designated for a body of water, the most protective of all simultaneously applicable standards will apply.
Iowa[15]	**Class A Waters:** Waters which are designated as Class A Waters are to be protected for primary contact water use.
	Class B Waters: Waters which are designated as Class B Waters are to be protected for wildlife, fish, aquatic and semi-aquatic life and secondary contact water uses.
	Class C Waters: Waters which are designated as Class C Waters are to be protected as a raw water source of potable water supply.
Kansas[16]	**Agricultural Irrigation:** The withdrawal of surface water for application onto land.

State

Water Use Classification

Agricultural Livestock Watering: The provision of water to livestock for consumption.

Special Aquatic Life Waters: Surface waters containing unique combinations of habitat types and biota not found commonly in the State or that contain representative populations of threatened or endangered species.

Expected Aquatic Life Waters: Surface waters containing habitat types and biota commonly found or expected in the area.

Restricted Aquatic Life Waters: Surface waters containing biota limited in abundance or diversity by the physical quality of the habitat compared to more suitable habitats in adjacent waters. These waters are limited by lack of habitat due to natural deficiencies or artificial modification including channelization and loss of riparian vegetation.

Domestic Water Supply: The use of surface water after appropriate treatment, by public or private water supplies, to produce potable water.

Groundwater Recharge: The use of treated or untreated effluent for groundwater aquifer recharge, including accidental or incidental recharge as a means of disposal of sewage.

Industrial Water Supply: The use of surface water for non-consumptive purposes by industry, including withdrawals for cooling or process water.

Contact Recreation: Recreation where the body may come into direct contact with water to the point that ingestion is possible. This use includes swimming, skin diving, and water skiing. This subcategory of use shall be in effect from May 1 to October 31 of each year.

Noncontact Recreation: Recreation where ingestion of water is not probable. This includes wading, boating, fishing and hunting.

Consumptive Recreation: Recreation resulting in the human consumption of species of aquatic life and semi-aquatic or terrestrial wildlife that depend on the surface water or its organisms for survival and well-being.

State	Water Use Classification
Kentucky[17]	(1) **Aquatic life.** (A) Warmwater aquatic habitat: Protective of productive warmwater aquatic communities, fowl, animal wildlife, arborous growth, agriculture, and industrial uses. (B) Coldwater aquatic habitat: Protective of productive coldwater aquatic communities and streams which support trout populations (whether self-sustaining or reproducing) on a year round basis. (2) **Domestic water supply use.** Applicable at the point of withdrawl for use for domestic water supply from surface water sources. (3) **Recreational Waters.** (A) Primary contact recreation waters: suitable for full body contact recreation during the recreation season of May 1 through October 31. (B) Secondary contact recreation waters: suitable for partial body contact recreation, with minimal threat to public health due to water quality. (4) Outstanding Resource Waters

Louisiana[18]

Policy

B. Water Use: It is the policy of the State of Louisiana that all state waters should be protected for recreational uses in and/or on the water and for the preservation and propagation of desirable species of aquatic biota such as indigenous species of fish, shellfish and wildlife. Use and value of water for public water supplies, agriculture, industry, and other purposes as well as navigation, shall also be considered in setting Standards. However, the most stringent criteria specified for each parameter shall be applicable where waters are classified for multiple uses.

In applying this policy, the terms "recreational uses" and "desirable species of aquatic biota" will be given common sense application. Recreational uses will be specified as either "primary contact" or "secondary contact". "Desirable species of aquatic biota" refers to a diverse and naturally occurring range of aquatic biota and not to species that exist in the area in question in disproportionate numbers as a result of man's waste discharges. Desirable species of fish, shellfish, wildlife and other aquatic biota will be specified as "fresh warmwater," or "marine water" species. All future designations of stream uses and their associated criteria must, at a minimum, adhere to these classifications except as provided below.

C. Exceptions: The existence of poor water quality will be viewed as a problem to be solved, not as an impediment against assigning a use classification. However, some waters, because of naturally occurring poor quality or technological limitations, may qualify for an excepted classification. This determination, however, will be made on a case-by-case basis following the analysis of each such area. In all cases where exceptions are proposed the concurrence of the regional administrator of the EPA will first be obtained. In any case where the exception is based on technological limitations, the exception will be temporary i.e., the exception will be reviewed at least every three years as required by Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act to determine the possibility of upgrading. Two categories for which exceptions are allowed are for certain intermittent streams and man-made watercourses.

WATER USE DESIGNATIONS

There are seven water use designations for surface waters in the State of Louisiana: (A) primary contact recreation, (B) secondary contact recreation, (C) fish and wildlife propagation, (D) public water supply, (E) shellfish propagation, (F) agriculture, and (G) outstanding natural resource waters. A description of each follows.

Primary contact recreation is defined as any recreational or other water use in which there is prolonged and intimate contact with the water involving considerable risk of ingesting water in quantities sufficient to pose a significant health hazard such as swimming, water skiing, skindiving, wading, and other similar activities.

Secondary Contact Recreation is defined as any recreational or other water use in which contact with the water is either incidental or accidental and in which the probability of ingesting appreciable quantities of water is minimal, such as fishing, commercial or recreational boating and any limited contact incident to shoreline activity.

Fish and Wildlife Propagation includes the use of water for preservation and reproduction of aquatic biota such as indigenous species of fish and invertebrates as well as reptiles, amphibians and other wildlife associated with the aquatic environment.

Public Water Supply refers to the use of water for human consumption and general household use.

Shellfish Propagation is the use of water to sufficiently maintain the health of biological systems which support commercially important species of shellfish primarily oyster, and to protect the health of human consumers of these shellfish.

State	Water Use Classification
	Agriculture involves the use of water for crop spraying, irrigation, livestock watering, poultry operations, and other farm purposes, not related to human consumption.
	Outstanding Natural Resource Waters includes areas designated for preservation, protection, reclanation or enhancement of wilderness and aesthetic qualities and ecological regimes, such as Louisiana natural and scenic streams, and waters within wildlife refuges.
Maine[19]	**Designated uses of fresh surface waters:**
	Class AA. Drinking water after disinfection, fishing, recreation in and on the water and navigation and as habitat for fish and other aquatic life.
	Class A and B and C. Drinking water after disinfection, fishing, recreation in and on the water, industrial process and cooling water supply, hydroelectric power generation, except as prohibited under Title 12, section 403, and navigation, and as habitat for fish and other aquatic life.
	Designated uses of lakes and ponds:
	Class GPA. Drinking water after disinfection, recreation in and on the water, fishing, industrial process and cooling water supply, hydroelectric power generation and navigation and as habitat for fish and other aquatic life.
	Designated uses of estuarine and marine waters:
	Class SA. Recreation in and on the water, fishing, aquaculture, propagation and harvesting of shellfish and navigation and as habitat for fish and other estuarine and marine life.
	Class SB. Recreation in and on the water, fishing, aquaculture, propagation and harvesting of shellfish, industrial process and cooling water supply, hydroelectric power generation and navigation and as a habitat for fish and other estuarine and marine life.
	Class SC. Recreation in and on the water, fishing, aquaculture, propagation and restricted harvesting of shellfish, industrial process and cooling water supply, hydroelectric power generation and navigation and as a habitat for fish and other marine life.

State	Water Use Classification
	Designated uses for groundwater: Class GW-A. Public water supplies. Class GW-B. All uses other than public water supplies.
Maryland[20]	The following water use classes are established for the waters of the state: **CLASS I, Water Contact Recreation and Aquatic Life and Water Supply** includes waters which are suitable for: o Water contact sports, o Play and leisure time activities where the human body may come in direct contact with the surface water, o Growth and propagation of fish (other than trout), other aquatic life and wildlife. o Public water supply, o Agricultural water supply, o Industrial water supply. **CLASS II: Shellfish Harvesting Waters** Waters where shellfish are propagated, stored or gathered for marketing purposes; includes actual or potential areas for the harvesting of oysters, softshell clams, hardshell clams, and brackish water clams. **CLASS III: Natural Trout Waters** Waters which are suitable for the growth and propagation of trout, and which are capable of supporting natural trout populations and their associated food organisms. **CLASS IV: Recreational Trout Waters** Waters which are capable of holding or supporting adult trout for put-and-take fishing, and which are managed as a special fishery by periodic stocking and seasonal catching.
Massachusetts[21]	CLASSES FOR INLAND WATERS **Class A.** Waters assigned to this class are designated for use as a source of public water supply. **Class B.** Waters assigned to this class are designated for the uses of protection and propagation of fish, other aquatic life and wildlife; and for primary and secondary contact recreation.

State	Water Use Classification
	Class C. Waters assigned to this class are designated for the uses of protection and propagation of fish, other aquatic life and wildlife; and for secondary contact recreation.
	CLASSES FOR COASTAL AND MARINE WATERS
	Class SA. Waters Assigned to this class are designated for the uses of protection and propagation of fish, other aquatic life and wildlife; for primary and secondary contact recreation; and for shellfish harvesting without depuration in approved areas.
	Class SB. Waters assigned to this class are designated for the uses of protection and propagation of fish, other aquatic life and wildlife; for primary and secondary contact recreation; and for shellfish harvesting with depuration (Restricted Shellfish Areas).
	Class SC. Waters assigned to this class are designated for the protection and propagation of fish, other aquatic life and wildlife; and for secondary contact recreation.
Michigan[22]	Designated Uses:
	- As a minimum, all waters of the state are designated for, and shall be protected for, all of the following uses: o Agricultural uses, o Navigation, o Industrial water supply, o Public water supply at the point of water intake, o Warmwater fish, o Other indigenous aquatic life and wildlife, o Partial body contact recreation.
	- All waters of the state are designated for, and shall be protected for, total body contact recreation from May 1 to October 31 in accordance with R 323.1062. The commission will annually publish a list of those waters of the state located immediately downstream of municipal sewage system discharges where total or partial body contact recreation is contrary to prudent public health practices.
	- All inland lakes identified in the publication entitled "Coldwater Lakes of Michigan," as published in 1976 by the department of natural resources, are designated for, and shall be protected for, coldwater fish.

- All Great Lakes and their connecting waters, except the entire Keweenaw Waterway including Portage Lake, Houghton County, and Lake St. Clair, are designated for, and shall be protected for, coldwater fish.

- All lakes designated as trout lakes by the natural resources commission under the authority of Act No. 165 of the Public Acts of 1929, as amended, being §301.1 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, are designated for, and shall be protected for, coldwater fish.

- All waters of the state designated as trout streams by the director of the department pursuant to section 8 of Act No. 165 of the Public Acts of 1929, as amended, being §301.8 et. seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, shall be protected for coldwater fish.

- All waters of the state which are designated by the Michigan department of public health as existing or proposed for use as public water supply sources are protected for such use at the point of water intake and in such contiguous areas as the commission may determine necessary for assured protection.

- Water quality of all waters of the state serving as migratory routes for anadromous salmonids shall be protected as necessary to assure that migration is not adversely affected.

- Discharges to wetlands, as defined by Act No. 203 of the Public Acts of 1979, being §281.701 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, that result in quality less than that prescribed by these rules may be permitted after a use attainability analysis shows that designated uses are not and cannot be attained and shows that attainable uses will be protected.

- After completion of a comprehensive plan developed pursuant to R 323.1064(3), upon petition by a municipality or other person, and in conformance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §131.10 (1983), the commission may determine that attainment of the dissolved oxygen standards of R 323.1064(1) is not feasible and designate, by amendment to this rule, a limited warmwater fishery use subcategory of the warmwater fishery use of a limited cold water fishery use subcategory of the cold water fishery use. For waters so designated, the dissolved oxygen standards specified in R 323.1064(2) and all other applicable standards of these rules apply. For waters so designated, the dissolved oxygen standards specified

State	Water Use Classification
	in R 323.1064(1) do not apply. Not less than 60 days before filing a petition under this subrule by a municipality or other person, a petitioner shall provide written notice to the executive secretary of the water resources commission and the clerk of the municipalities in which the affected waters are located of its intent to file such petition. Multiple designated uses. When a particular portion of the waters of the state is designated for more than 1 use, the most restrictive water quality standards for 1 or more of those designated uses shall apply to that portion.
Minnesota[23]	WATER USE CLASSIFICATIONS - ALL INTERSTATE WATERS OF THE STATE Based on considerations of best usage in the interest of the public and in conformance with the requirements of the applicable statutes, the interstate waters of the state shall be grouped into one or more of the following classes: (1) **Domestic Consumption.** To include all interstate waters which are or may be used as a source of supply for drinking, culinary or food processing use or other domestic purposes, and for which quality control is or may be necessary to protect the public health, safety or welfare. (2) **Fisheries and Recreation.** To include all interstate waters which are or may be used for fishing, fish culture, bathing or any other recreational purposes, and for which quality control is or may be necessary to protect aquatic or terrestrial life, or the public health, safety or welfare. (3) **Industrial Consumption.** To include all interstate waters which are or may be used as a source of supply for industrial process or cooling water, or any other industrial or commercial purposes, and for which quality control is or may be necessary to protect the public health, safety or welfare. (4) **Agriculture and Wildlife.** To include all interstate waters which are or may be used for any agriculture purposes, including stock watering and irrigation, or by waterfowl or other wildlife, and for which quality control is or may be necessary to protect terrestrial life or the public health, safety or welfare.

State	Water Use Classification
	(5) **Aesthetic Enjoyment and Navigation.** To include all intrastate waters which are or may be used for any form of water transportation or navigation, or fire prevention, and for which quality control is or may be necessary to protect the public health, safety or welfare.
	(6) **Other Uses.** To include interstate waters which are or may serve the above listed uses or any other beneficial uses not listed herein, including without limitation any such uses in this or any other state, province, or nation of any interstate waters flowing through or originating in this state, and for which quality control is or may be necessary for the above declared purposes, or to conform with the requirements of the legally constituted state or national agencies having jurisdiction over such interstate waters, or any other considerations the Agency may deem proper.
	(7) **Limited Resource Value Waters.** This class includes surface waters of the state which are of limited value as a water resource and where water quantities are intermittent. These waters shall be protected so as to allow secondary body contact use, to preserve the groundwater for use as a potable water supply, and to protect aesthetic qualities of the water. It is the intent of the agency that very few waters be classified as limited resource value waters.
Mississippi[24]	1. Public Water Supply:
	Water in this classification is for use as a source of raw water supply for drinking and food processing purposes. The water treatment process shall be approved by the Mississippi State Board of Health. The raw water supply will be such that after approved treatment process it will satisfy the regulations established pursuant to Section 1412 of the Public Health Service Act as amended by the Safe Drinking Water Act (Pub. L. 93-523). Waters that meet the Public Water Supply Criteria shall also be suitable for incidental recreational contact.
	2. Shellfish Harvesting Areas:
	Waters classified for this use are for propagation and harvesting shellfish for sale or use as a food product. These waters will meet the requirements set forth in the latest edition of the National Shellfish Sanitation Program, Manual of Operations, Part I, Sanitation of Shellfish Growing Areas, as published by the U.S. Public Health Service.

State	Water Use Classification
	3. Recreation: The quality of waters in this classification is to be suitable for recreational purposes, including such water contact activities as swimming and water skiing. The waters shall also be suitable for use for which waters of lower quality will be satisfactory. 4. Fish and Wildlife: Waters in this classification are intended for fishing and for propagation of fish, aquatic life, and wildlife. 5. Ephemeral Stream: Waters in this classification do not support a fisheries resource and are not usable for human consumption or aquatic life. Ephemeral streams normally are natural watercourses, including natural watercourses that have been modified by channelization, that flow only in direct response to precipitation in the immediate locality and whose channels are normally above, the groundwater table. Waters in this classification shall be protective of wildlife and humans which may come in contact with the waters. Waters contained in ephemeral streams shall also allow maintenance of the standards applicable to all downstream waters.
Missouri[25]	**Beneficial water uses.** 1. Irrigation: Application of water to cropland or directly to plants that may be used for human or livestock consumption. Occasional supplemental irrigation, rather than continuous irrigation, is assumed. 2. Livestock watering and wildlife watering: Maintenance of conditions to support health in livestock and wildlife. 3. Protection of warm-water aquatic life: Maintenance of conditions to sustain warm-water fish and other warm-water aquatic life, including critical stages of reproduction and early life. It will include warm-water sport fishing. 4. Coldwater sport fishery: Maintenance of conditions to support the propagation or stocking of trout.

5. Whole body contact recreation: Activities in which there is direct human contact with the raw surface water to the point of complete body submergence. The raw water may be ingested accidentally and certain sensitive body organs, such as the eyes, ears, and the nose will be exposed to the water. Although the water may be ingested accidentally, it is not intended to be used as a potable supply unless acceptable treatment is applied. Water so designated is intended to be used for swimming, water skiing or skin diving.

6. Drinking water supply: Maintenance of a raw water supply which will yield potable water by public water treatment facilities.

7. Industrial process water and industrial cooling water: Water to support various industrial uses; since quality needs will vary by industry, no specific criteria are set in these standards.

8. Commercial Fishery: Aquatic life criteria and Food and Drug Administration limits for fish consumption are applicable.

9. Boating and canoeing: Activities in which very little contact with water is assumed.

Stream-flow Classification:

1. Class P: Streams that maintain permanent flow even in drought periods.

2. Class P1: Standing water reaches of Class P Streams, including impoundments.

3. Class C: Streams that may cease flow in dry periods, but maintain permanent pools which support aquatic life.

Outstanding national resource waters: Waters which have outstanding recreational and ecological significance. These waters shall receive special protection against any degradation in quality. Congressionally designated rivers, including those in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and the Wild and Scenic Rivers system, are so designated.

State	Water Use Classification
Montana[26]	A-Closed classification: Waters classified as A-Closed are suitable for drinking, culinary and food processing purposes after simple disinfection. A-1 Classification: Waters classified A-1 are suitable for drinking, culinary and food processing purposes after conventional treatment for removal of naturally present impurities. Water quality must be suitable for bathing, swimming and recreation; growth and propagation of salmonid fishes and associated aquatic life, waterfowl and furbearers; and agricultural and industrial water supply. B-1 Classification: Waters classified as B-1 are suitable for drinking, culinary and food processing purposes, after conventional treatment; bathing, swimming and recreation; growth and propagation of salmonid fishes and associated aquatic life, waterfowl and furbearers; and agricultural and industrial water supply. B-2 Classification: Waters classified B-2 are suitable for drinking, culinary and food processing purposes, after conventional treatment; bathing, swimming and recreation; growth and marginal propagation of salmonid fishes and associated aquatic life, waterfowl and furbearers; and agricultural and industrial water supply. B-3 Classification: Waters classified B-3 are suitable for drinking, culinary and food processing purposes, after conventional treatment; bathing, swimming and recreation; growth and propagation of non-salmonid fishes and associated aquatic life, waterfowl and furbearers; and agricultural and industrial water supply. C-1 Classification: Waters classified C-1 are suitable for bathing, swimming and recreation; growth and propagation of salmonid fishes and associated aquatic life, waterfowl and furbearers; and agricultural and industrial water supply.

State	Water Use Classification
	C-2 Classification: Waters classified C-2 are suitable for bathing, swimming and recreation; growth and marginal propagation of salmonid fishes and associated aquatic life, waterfowl and furbearers; and agricultural and industrial water supply. C-3 Classification: Waters classified C-3 are suitable for bathing, swimming and recreation, growth and propagation of non-salmonid fishes and associated aquatic life, waterfowl and furbearers. The quality of these waters is naturally marginal for drinking, culinary and food processing purposes, agriculture and industrial water supply. Degradation which will impact established beneficial uses will not be allowed.

Nebraska[27]

It is the public policy of the State of Nebraska to conserve the water in this State and to protect and improve the quality of surface water for human consumption, wildlife, fish and other aquatic life, industry, recreation, and other productive, beneficial uses.

Beneficial uses are assigned to surface waters within or bordering upon the State of Nebraska, and are protected through the restrictions imposed by the numeric and narrative criteria. Some uses require higher quality water than others. When multiple uses are assigned to the same waters, all assigned uses will be protected. Beneficial uses will also be protected by permits issued in accordance with requirements of current water quality standards and through practical management or regulatory programs for non-point sources.

The beneficial uses defined by these standards are:

(1) Recreation

Class A - Primary Contact Recreation. Primary contact recreation includes activities where the body may come into prolonged or intimate contact with the water, such that water may be accidentally ingested, it is not intended to be used as a potable water supply unless acceptable treatment is applied. These waters may be used for swimming, water skiing, canoeing, and similar activities.

Class B - Secondary contact recreation. Secondary contact recreation includes activities where the body usually does not come into prolonged or intimate contact with the water. It is very unlikely that the water will be ingested nor will sensitive body organs

(e.g., eyes, ears, nose, etc.) be exposed. The waters may be used for fishing, hunting, and similar activities.

(2) Aquatic Life

Class A - Coldwater Habitat. These waters provide, or could provide, water quality and habitat conditions (e.g. flow, substrate, cover) which support a significant salmonid (trout) population. All waters which support a naturally reproducing trout population are included.

Class B - Coldwater Habitat. These are waters where coldwater aquatic life (including salmonid populations) is limited by natural water quality or habitat conditions. These waters will not support salmonid spawning, but may support a salmonid population if periodically stocked. Waters which serve as seasonal pathways for salmonid migration are included.

Class A - Warmwater Habitat. These waters provide, or could provide, water quality and habitat conditions (e.g. flow, substrate, cover) which maintain a wide variety of warmwater biota. These waters will support fish populations of recreational importance or populations of threatened species.

Class B - Warmwater Habitat. These are waters where the potential variety of life forms is presently limited by degraded water quality (natural or irretrievable human-induced conditions) or habitat conditions. These waters will support fish populations consisting of nonsensitive forage species.

(3) Water Supply - Public Drinking Water

These are surface waters which serve as a potable water supply. These waters must be treated (e.g., coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, chlorination) before the water is suitable for human consumption. After treatment, these waters are suitable for human domestic drinking water, food processing, and similar uses.

(4) Agriculture

Class A - Agricultural. These are waters used for general agricultural purposes (e.g., irrigation and livestock watering) without treatment.

State	Water Use Classification
	Class B - Agricultural. These are waters where the natural background water quality limits its use for agricultural purposes. **(5) Industrial** These waters are potentially suitable for commercial or industrial use as cooling or processing (nonfood) water. Water quality criteria necessary to protect this use will vary depending on the type of industrial process involved. Where actual uses are identified, site specific criteria will be developed to protect the use when necessary. **(6) Aesthetics and Public Health** This use applies to all surface waters of the state. To be aesthetically acceptable, waters shall be free from human induced pollution which causes: 1) noxious odors; 2) floating, suspended, colloidal, or settleable materials that produce objectionable films, colors, turbidity, or deposits; and 3) the occurrence of undesirable or nuisance aquatic life (e.g., algal blooms). Surface waters shall be free of radionuclides or toxic substances in concentrations or combinations which may produce undesirable physiological responses in humans. Surface waters shall also be free of junk.
Nevada[28]	**Class A Waters.** Class A waters include waters or portions of waters located in areas of little human habitation, no industrial development or intensive agriculture, and where the watershed is relatively undisturbed by man's activity. Beneficial Uses: Drinking water supply with treatment by disinfection only, aquatic life habitat, wildlife propagation, agricultural use, recreation, boating and aesthetics. **Class B Waters.** Class B waters includes waters or portions of waters which are located in areas of light or moderate human habitation, little industrial development, light-to-moderate agricultural development and where the watershed is only moderately influenced by man's activity. Beneficial Uses: Drinking water supply with treatment by disinfection and filtration only, for agricultural use, aquatic life and wildlife propagation, recreation, industrial supply and aesthetics.

State	Water Use Classification
	Class C Waters. Class C waters includes waters or portions of waters which are located in areas of moderate-to-urban human habitation, industrial developments present in moderate amounts, agricultural practices are intensive and where the watershed is considerably altered by man's activity. Beneficial Uses: Domestic water supply following complete treatment, agricultural use, aquatic life, wildlife propagation, recreation, aesthetics, and industrial supply. **Class D Waters.** This classification includes waters or portions of waters located in areas of urban development, highly industrialized or intensively used for agriculture or combination of all the above and where effluent sources include a multiplicity of waste discharges from the highly altered watershed. Beneficial Uses: Boating and aesthetics, aquatic life, wildlife propagation, agricultural use and industrial supply except for food processing purposes.
New Hampshire[29]	**Class A.** Potentially acceptable for water supply uses after disinfection. No discharge of sewage, wastes or other polluting substances into waters of this classification. (Quality of water uniformly excellent.) **Class B.** Acceptable for swimming and other recreation, fish habitat, and after adequate treatment, for use as water supplies. No disposal of sewage or wastes unless adequately treated. (High aesthetic value.) **Class C.** Acceptable for recreational boating, fishing or industrial water supply, with or without treatment, depending on individual requirements. (Third highest quality.)
New Jersey[30]	FRESH WATERS **Class FW1:** Definition: Those fresh waters that originate in and are wholly within Federal or State parks, forests, fish, and wildlife lands, and other special holdings, that are to be maintained in their natural state of quality and not subjected to any man-made wastewater discharges.

State	Water Use Classification
	Designated Uses: (1) Set aside for posterity to represent the natural aquatic environment and its associated biota, (2) Primary and secondary contact recreation, (3) Maintenance, migration and propagation of the natural and established aquatic biota, (4) Any other reasonable uses.
	Class FW2:
	Definition: General surface water classification applied to those fresh waters that are not designated as FW1 or Pinelands Waters.
	Designated Uses: (1) Maintenance, migration and propagation of the natural and established biota, (2) Primary and secondary contact recreation, (3) Industrial and agricultural water supply, (4) Public potable water supply after such treatment as required by law or regulation, (5) Any other reasonable uses.
	Class PL:
	Definition: General surface water classification applied to Pinelands Waters.
	Designated Uses: (1) Cranberry bog water supply and other agricultural uses, (2) Maintenance, migration and propagation of the natural and established biota indigenous to this unique ecological system, (3) Public potable water supply after such treatment as required by law or regulations, (4) Primary and secondary contact recreation, (5) Any other reasonable uses.
	Class SE:
	Definition: General surface water classification applied to saline waters of estuaries.
	SE1 Designated Uses: (1) Shellfish Harvesting in accordance with N.J.A.C 7:12, (2) Maintenance, migration, and propagation of the natural and established biota, (3) Primary and secondary contact recreation, (4) Any other reasonable uses.
	SE2 Designated Uses: (1) Maintenance, migration and propagation of the

State	Water Use Classification
	natural and established biota, (2) Migration of diadromous fish, (3) Maintenance of wildlife, (4) Secondary contact recreation, (5) Any other reasonable uses. SE3 Designated Uses: (1) Secondary contact recreation, (2) Maintenance and migration of fish populations, (3) Migration of diadromous fish, (4) Maintenance of wildlife, (5) Any other reasonable uses. **Class SC:** Definition: General surface water classification applied to coastal saline waters. Designated Uses: (1) Shellfish harvesting in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:12, (2) Primary and secondary contact recreation, (3) Maintenance, migration and propagation of the natural and established biota, (4) Any other reasonable uses.
New Mexico[31]	Designated Uses: Industrial water supply; irrigation; livestock and wildlife watering; secondary contact recreation; warmwater fishery; or primary contact plus above; limited warmwater fishery; coldwater fishery; marginal coldwater fishery; high quality cold water fishery; domestic water supply; fish culture; irrigation storage; municipal water supply. For specific stream use designations, see p 856:1002 - 856:1011, Environment Reporter.
New York[32]	**Class N Waters** Best usage of waters. Enjoyment of water in its natural condition and where compatible, as source of water for drinking or culinary purposes, bathing, fishing and fish propagation, recreation and any other usages except for the discharge of sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes or any sewage or waste effluent.

State	Water Use Classification
	Class AA
	Best usage of waters. Source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes and any other usages.
	Conditions related to best usage of waters. The waters, if subjected to approved disinfection treatment, with additional treatment if necessary to remove naturally present impurities, will meet New York State Department of Health drinking water standards and will be considered safe and satisfactory for drinking water purposes.
	Class A
	Best usage of waters. Source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes and any other usages.
	Conditions related to best usage of waters. The waters, if subjected to approved treatment equal to coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection, with additional treatment if necessary to reduce naturally present impurities will meet New York State Department of Health drinking water standards and will be considered safe and satisfactory for drinking water purposes.
	Class B
	Best usage of waters. Primary contact recreation and any other uses except as a source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes.
	Class C
	Best usage of waters. Suitable for fishing and all other uses except as a source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes, and primary contact recreation.
	Class D
	Best usage of waters. These waters are suitable for secondary contact recreation, but due to such natural conditions as intermittency of flow, water conditions not conducive to propagation of game fishery or stream bed conditions, the waters will not support the propagation of fish.
	Conditions related to best usage of waters. The waters must be suitable for fish survival.

State	Water Use Classification
	Class SA Best usage of waters. The waters shall be suitable for shellfishing for market purposes and primary and secondary contact recreation. **Class SB** Best usage of waters. The waters shall be suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation and any other use except for the taking of shellfish for market purposes. **Class SC** Best usage of waters. The waters shall be suitable for fishing and all other uses except for primary contact recreation and for the taking of shellfish for market purposes. **Class SD** Best usage of waters. All waters not primarily for recreational purposes, shellfish culture or the development of fish life and because of natural or man-made conditions cannot meet the requirements of these uses. **Class AA Special** Best usage of waters. Any usage except for disposal of sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes. **Class I** Best usage of waters. The waters shall be suitable for secondary contact recreation and any other usage except for primary contact recreation and shellfishing for market purposes. **Class II** Best usage of waters. All waters not primarily for recreational purposes, shellfish culture or the development of fish life.
North Carolina[33]	FRESH SURFACE WATER CLASSIFICATIONS STANDARDS **All fresh surface waters:** Best usage of waters. Fishing, secondary recreation, agriculture and any other usage except for primary

recreation or as a source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes.

Conditions related to best usage. The waters will be suitable for fishing and fish and wildlife propagation, secondary recreation, and agriculture.

Class WS-I Waters:

Best Usage of waters: Source of water supply for drinking, culinary, or food-processing purposes or any other usage requiring waters of lower quality.

Conditions related to best usage: This class is intended primarily for waters having watersheds which are uninhabited and otherwise protected as required by the Division of Health Services and which require only approved disinfection, with additional treatment when necessary to remove naturally present impurities, in order to meet the maximum contaminant levels considered safe for drinking, culinary, and food processing purposes which are specified in the national drinking water regulations and in the North Carolina Rules Governing Public Water Supplies, 10 NCAC 10D .1600.

Class WS-II Waters.

Best usage of waters. Source of water supply for drinking, culinary, or food processing purposes for those users desiring maximum protection for their water supplies where a WS-I classification is not attainable and any best usage specified for Class C waters; this classification may also be used to protect critical portions of the watershed of Class WS-III waters.

Conditions related to best usage. Waters of this class are protected as water supplies which are in low to moderately developed (urbanized) watersheds; only domestic wastewater discharges (excluding municipal dischargers required to have a pretreatment program according to 15 NCAC 2H .0904) and industrial non-process discharges specifically approved by the EMC are permitted in these watersheds; local governments must have land use management programs to protect these watersheds from pollution due to land development and other nonpoint sources; the waters, following treatment required by the Division of Health Services, will meet the maximum contaminant levels considered safe for drinking, culinary, and food-processing purposes which are specified in the national drinking water regulations and in the North

State	Water Use Classification

Carolina Rules Governing Public Water Supplies, 10 NCAC 10D .1600.

Class WS-III Waters.

Best usage of waters. Source of water supply for drinking, culinary, or food-processing purposes for those uses where more protected sources are not feasible and any other best usage specified by the "C" classification.

Conditions related to best usage. The waters, after treatment required by the Division of Health Services, will meet the maximum contaminant levels considered safe for drinking, culinary or food-processing purposes which are specified in the national drinking water regulations and in the North Carolina rules governing public water supplies, 10 NCAC 100.1600.

Class B Waters.

Best usage of waters. Primary recreation and any other best usage specified by the "C" classification.

Conditions related to best usage. The waters will meet accepted standards of water quality for outdoor bathing places and will be of sufficient size and depth for primary recreation purposes. Also, suitable for other uses requiring waters of lower quality.

Class C Waters.

Best usage of waters. Fishing, secondary recreation, agriculture, and any other usage except for primary recreation or as a source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes.

Conditions related to best usage: The waters will be suitable for fish and wildlife propagation. Also, suitable for secondary recreation, agriculture, and other uses requiring waters of lower quality.

TIDAL SALT WATER CLASSIFICATIONS STANDARDS

Class SA Waters

Best usage of waters. Shellfishing for market purposes and any other usage specified by the "SB" or "SC" classification.

Conditions related to best usage. Waters will meet the sanitary and bacteriological standards as adopted by the Commission for Health Services and will be suitable for shellfish culture.

State	Water Use Classification
	Class SB Waters. Best usage of waters. Primary recreation and any other usage specified by the "SC" classification. Conditions related to best usage. The waters will meet accepted sanitary standards of water quality for outdoor bathing places and will be of sufficient size and depth for primary recreation purposes. **Class SC Waters.** Best usage of waters. Fishing, secondary recreation, and any other usage except primary recreation or shellfishing for market purposes. Conditions related to best usage. The waters will be suitable for fishing, fish and wildlife propagation, secondary recreation, and other uses requiring waters of lower quality.
North Dakota[34]	**Class I Streams** The quality of waters in this class shall be such as to permit the propagation or life, or both, of resident fish species and shall be suitable for boating, swimming, and other water recreation. The quality shall be such that after treatment consisting of coagulation, settling, filtration, and chlorination, or equivalent treatment processes, the treated water shall meet the bacteriological, physical, and chemical requirements of the State Health Department for municipal use. The quality of water shall be such as to permit its use for irrigation, stock watering, and wildlife use without injurious effects. **Class IA Streams** The quality of this class of waters shall be such that its uses shall be the same as those identified for Class I, except that treatment for municipal use may also require softening to meet the chemical requirements of the state department of health. The physical and chemical criteria shall be those for Class I, with some exceptions. **Class II Streams** The quality of this class of waters shall be such that its uses shall be the same as those identified for Class I, except that additional treatment may be

State	Water Use Classification
	required over that noted in Class IA to meet the drinking water requirements of the state department of health. **Class III Streams** The quality of this class of waters shall be suitable for industrial and agricultural uses, i.e. cooling, washing, irrigation, and stock watering. These streams all have low average flows, and generally, prolonged periods of no flow. The physical and chemical criteria shall be those for Class II, with some exceptions.
Ohio[35]	**Warmwater Habitat:** These are waters capable of supporting reproducing populations of warmwater fish and associated vertebrate and invertebrate organisms and plants on an annual basis. **Limited Warmwater Habitat:** These are waters incapable of meeting specific warmwater habitat criteria necessary for the support of populations of fish and associated vertebrate and invertebrate organisms and plants either on a seasonal or year around basis due to natural conditions, irretrievable, man-induced conditions or the demonstration that meeting the criteria would cause substantial and widespread economic and social impact. Criteria for the support of this use designation will be the same as the criteria for the support of the use designation warmwater habitat. However, individual criteria will be varied on a case-by-case basis and will supersede the criteria for warmwater habitat where applicable. Any exceptions from warmwater habitat criteria will apply only to specific criteria during specified time periods and/or flow conditions. Mine drainage streams, i.e., those streams currently degraded by mine drainage primarily resulting from inactive surface and underground mining operations and associated refuse piles, may be exempt from one or more of the following criteria: pH, total dissolved solids, iron, zinc. Allowable stream concentrations for these exempted parameters will vary depending upon the condition of the inactive mines in that area. The limited warmwater habitat use designation must be recommended in a written report approved by the director. All stream segments designated limited warmwater habitat will be reviewed on a triennial basis (or sooner) to determine whether the use designation should be changed. **Exceptional Warmwater:** These are waters capable of supporting exceptional or unusual populations of

warmwater fish and associated vertebrate and invertebrate organisms and plants on an annual basis. These would include waters of exceptional chemical quality that support sensitive species of warmwater fish, exceptionally diverse aquatic communities, and/or outstanding recreational or commercial fisheries. In addition to those stream segments designated in rules 3745-1-08 to 3745-1-30 of the Administrative Code, all publicly owned lakes and reservoirs, except upground storage reservoirs, are designated exceptional warmwater habitat.

Seasonal Salmonid Habitat: These are waters capable of supporting the passage of salmonids from October through May and are water bodies large enough to support recreational fishing. This use will be in effect the months of October through May. Another aquatic life habitat use designation will be enforced the remainder of the year (June through September.)

Coldwater Habitat: These are waters capable of supporting populations of coldwater fish and associated vertebrate and invertebrate organisms and plants on an annual basis. These waters are not necessarily capable of supporting successful reproduction of salmonids and may be periodically stocked with these species.

Nuisance Prevention: These waters include acid mine drainage streams where the infauna is substantially degraded and other heavily polluted stream segments where the fauna is degraded and the potential aquatic life use is not being attained due to irretrievable, man-induced conditions or the demonstration that meeting criteria for the support of a balanced aquatic community would cause substantial and widespread economic and social impact. This designation must be recommended in a written report approved by the Director. All stream segments designated Nuisance Prevention will be reviewed on a triennial basis (or sooner) to determine whether the use designation should be changed. The Nuisance Prevention criteria represent the minimum water quality to be met in all surface waters of the State, outside the mixing zone.

Public Water Supply: These are waters that with conventional treatment will be suitable for human intake and meet federal regulations for drinking water.

Agricultural Water Supply: These waters are suitable for irrigation and livestock watering without treatment.

State	Water Use Classification
	Industrial Water Supply: These are waters suitable for commercial and industrial uses, with or without treatment. Criteria for the support of the industrial water supply use designation will vary with the type of industry involved. **Recreational:** These use designations are in effect only during the recreation season, which is the period from May first to October fifteenth, for all streams except those designated seasonal salmonid habitat. The recreation season for streams designated seasonal salmonid habitat is June first to September thirtieth. **Bathing Waters:** These are waters that, during the recreation season, are suitable for swimming where a lifeguard and/or bathhouse facilities are present, and include any additional such areas where the water quality is approved by the director. **Primary Contact:** These are waters that, during the recreation season, are suitable for full body contact recreation, such as, but not limited to, swimming, canoeing, and scuba diving with minimal threat to public health as a result of water quality. **Secondary Contact Recreation:** These are waters that, during the recreation season, are suitable for partial body contact recreation such as, but not limited to wading with minimal threat to public health as a result of water quality.
Oklahoma[36]	**Public and Private Water Supplies:** The quality of the surface waters of the State which are designated as public and private water supplies shall be protected, maintained, and improved, when feasible, so that they can be used as sources of public and private raw water supplies. Drinking water standards dictate the quality of water that should be achieved in municipal water distribution system without reference to desirable raw water quality. Although it is possible to renovate highly polluted surface waters to these standards, the process required would be both complex and expensive. Raw water quality criteria have been developed to aid in the selection of water sources so that the water supply chosen can, by commonly proven, applied treatment processes, achieve the drinking water standards, all within reasonable economic limits. **Emergency Public and Private Water Supplies:** During emergencies, those waters designated Emergency Public and Private Water Supplies may be put to use.

Each emergency will be handled on a case-by-case basis, and be thoroughly evaluated by the appropriate State agencies and/or local health authorities.

Fish and Wildlife Propagation:
Unpolluted waters support more diverse aquatic communities while only tolerant species can survive in comparatively polluted waters. In addition, waters which have diverse habitats will contain more species than waters with limited habitat variation. The impact of a given chemical or physical constituent on a biological community is not mutually exclusive of other constituents since synergistic interactions are common. Aside from the aesthetic qualities of fish and wildlife, it should be realized that the health of these communities of organisms can act as an index which reflects overall environmental welfare and potential health of neighboring human populations.

Agriculture (Livestock and Irrigation):
Proper water quality is essential for irrigation of crops and livestock consumption. The surface waters of the State shall be maintained so that toxicity does not inhibit continued ingestion by livestock or irrigation of crops. Excessive concentrations of minerals in irrigation water result in damage to crops and produce undesirable soil conditions. Highly saline water should be used with best management practices as outlined in "Diagnosis and Reclamation of Saline Soils," United States Department of Agriculture Handbook No. 60, (1958).

Hydro-Electric Power Generation:
This beneficial use is not generally dependent upon water quality.

Industrial and Municipal Process and Cooling Water:
Quality criteria for water used for process or cooling purposes vary with the type of industrial or municipal processes involved. This use will be protected by application of the criteria for other beneficial uses.

Primary Body Contact Recreation:
Primary Body Contact Recreation involves direct body contact with the water where a possibility of ingestion exists. In these cases, the water shall not contain chemical, physical, or biological substances in concentrations that are irritating to skin or sense organs or are toxic or cause illness upon ingestion by human beings.

Secondary Body Contact Recreation:
The water quality requirements for Secondary Body Contact Recreation are usually not as stringent as for

State	Water Use Classification
	Primary Body Contact Recreation. Secondary body contact recreational activities include boating, fishing, wading or other activities where ingestions of water is not anticipated. Waters shall be maintained to be free from human pathogens in numbers which may produce adverse health effects in humans. **Navigation:** This beneficial use is generally more dependent on water quantity than water quality. **Aesthetics:** To be aesthetically enjoyable, the surface waters of the State must be free from floating materials and suspended substances that produce objectionable color and turbidity. The waters must also be free from noxious odors and tastes, and from materials that settle to form objectionable deposits, and discharges that produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life. For beneficial uses of specific waters, refer to Environment Reporter p. 881:1017-1056.
Oregon[37]	Final version not available.
Pennsylvania[38]	Protected Uses: AQUATIC LIFE **Cold Water Fishes** - Maintenance and/or propagation of fish species including the family Salmonidae and additional flora and fauna which are indigenous to a cold water habitat. **Warm Water Fishes** - Maintenance and propagation of fish species and additional flora and fauna which are indigenous to a warm water habitat. **Migratory Fishes** - Passage, maintenance and propagation of anadromous and catadromous fishes and other fishes which ascend to flowing waters to complete their life cycle. **Trout Stocking** - Maintenance of stocked trout from February 15 to July 31 and maintenance and propagation of fish species and additional flora and fauna which are indigenous to a warm water habitat. WATER SUPPLY **Potable Water Supply** - Use by the public as defined by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, or by other water

users that require a permit from the Department under The Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act, after conventional treatment for drinking, culinary, and other purposes, such as inclusion into foods, either directly or indirectly.

Industrial Water Supply - Use by industry for inclusion into nonfood products, processing and cooling.

Livestock Water Supply - Use by livestock and poultry for drinking and cleansing.

Wildlife Water Supply - Use for waterfowl habitat and for drinking and cleansing by wildlife.

Irrigation - Used to supplement precipitation for growing crops.

RECREATION

Boating - Use of the water for power boating, sail boating, canoeing, and rowing for recreational purposes when surface water flow or impoundment conditions allow.

Fishing - Use of the water for the legal taking of fish.

Water Contact Sports - Use of the water for swimming and related activities.

Esthetics - Use of the water as an esthetic setting to recreational pursuits.

SPECIAL PROTECTION

High Quality Waters - A stream or watershed which has excellent quality waters and environmental or other features that require special water quality protection.

Exceptional Value Waters - A stream or watershed which constitutes an outstanding national, state, regional or local resource, such as waters of national, state or county parks or forests, or waters which are used as a source of unfiltered potable water supply, or waters of wildlife refuges or state game lands, or waters which have been characterized by the Fish Commission as "Wilderness Trout Streams," and other waters of substantial recreational or ecological significance.

State	Water Use Classification
	OTHER
	Navigation - Use of the water for the commercial transfer and transport of persons, animals and goods.
Rhode Island[39]	FRESH WATER
	Class A. Drinking water supply
	Class B. Public water supply with appropriate treatment. - agricultural uses - bathing, other primary contact recreational activities - fish and wildlife habitat
	Class C. Boating, other secondary contact recreational activities - fish and wildlife habitat - industrial processes and cooling
	Class D. Migration of fish - good aesthetic value
	Class E. Nuisance conditions, uses limited to: - certain industrial processes and cooling - power - navigation
	SEA WATER
	Class SA. Bathing and contact recreation - shellfish harvesting for direct human consumption - fish and wildlife habitat
	Class SB. Shellfish harvesting for human consumption after depuration - bathing, other primary contact recreational activities - fish and wildlife habitat
	Class SC. Boating, other secondary contact recreational activities - fish and wildlife habitat - industrial cooling - good aesthetic value

State	Water Use Classification
	OTHER
	Navigation - Use of the water for the commercial transfer and transport of persons, animals and goods.
Rhode Island[39]	FRESH WATER
	Class A. Drinking water supply
	Class B. Public water supply with appropriate treatment. - agricultural uses - bathing, other primary contact recreational activities - fish and wildlife habitat
	Class C. Boating, other secondary contact recreational activities - fish and wildlife habitat - industrial processes and cooling
	Class D. Migration of fish - good aesthetic value
	Class E. Nuisance conditions, uses limited to: - certain industrial processes and cooling - power - navigation
	SEA WATER
	Class SA. Bathing and contact recreation - shellfish harvesting for direct human consumption - fish and wildlife habitat
	Class SB. Shellfish harvesting for human consumption after depuration - bathing, other primary contact recreational activities - fish and wildlife habitat
	Class SC. Boating, other secondary contact recreational activities - fish and wildlife habitat - industrial cooling - good aesthetic value

State	Water Use Classification
South Carolina[40]	**Class AA.** Freshwaters which constitute an outstanding recreational or ecological resource or those waters suitable as a source for drinking water supply purposes with treatment levels as specified by the Department. Suitable also for uses for uses listed in Class A and Class B. **Class A-Trout.** Freshwaters suitable for supporting reproducing trout populations and a cold water balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Suitable also for uses listed in Class A and Class B. **Class A.** Waters suitable for primary contact recreation. Also suitable for uses listed in Class B. **Class B-Trout.** Freshwaters suitable for supporting reproducing trout populations and a cold water balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Suitable also for uses listed in Class B. **Class B.** Freshwaters suitable for secondary contact recreation and as a source for drinking water supply after conventional treatment in accordance with requirements of the Department. Suitable for fishing and the survival and propagation of a balanced indigenous aquatic community of fauna and flora. Suitable also for industrial and agricultural uses. **Class SAA.** Tidal saltwaters which constitute an outstanding recreational or ecological resource. Suitable also for uses listed in Class SA, Class SB, and Class SC. **Class SA.** Tidal saltwaters suitable for the harvesting of clams, mussels, or oysters for market purposes or human consumption. Suitable also for uses listed in Class SB and SC. **Class SB.** Tidal saltwaters suitable for primary contact recreation. Suitable also for uses listed in Class SC. **Class SC.** Tidal saltwaters suitable for secondary contact recreation, crabbing, and fishing, except harvesting of clams, mussels, or oysters for market purposes or human consumption. Also suitable for the survival and propagation of a balanced marine fauna and flora. **Class GA.** Those ground waters that are highly vulnerable to contamination because of the hydrological characteristics of the areas under which

State	Water Use Classification
	they occur and that are also characterized by either of the following two factors: o Irreplaceable, in that no reasonable alternative source of drinking water is available to substantial populations; or o Ecologically vital, in that the aquifer provides the base flow for a particularly sensitive ecological system that, if polluted, would destroy a unique habitat. **Class GB.** All ground waters of the State, unless classified otherwise, which meet the definition of underground sources of drinking water (USDW) as defined in Section B. **Class GC.** Those ground waters not considered potential sources of drinking water and of limited beneficial use. These ground waters also must not migrate to GA or GB ground waters or have a discharge to surface water that could cause degradation.
South Dakota[41]	**Beneficial uses of public waters established.** The beneficial use classifications of lakes and streams established in this section are not to be construed as limiting the actual use of such waters. The classifications designate the quality at which the waters of the lakes and streams are to be maintained. The following are beneficial use classifications: (1) Domestic water supply waters; (2) Coldwater permanent fish life propagation waters; (3) Coldwater marginal fish life propagation waters; (4) Warmwater permanent fish life propagation waters; (5) Warmwater semipermanent fish life propagation waters; (6) Warmwater marginal fish life propagation waters; (7) Immersion recreation waters; (8) Limited contact recreation waters; (9) Wildlife propagation and stock watering waters; (10) Irrigation waters; or (11) Commerce and industry waters.

State	Water Use Classification
Tennessee[42]	A. Domestic Water Supply B. Industrial Water Supply C. Fish and Aquatic Life D. Recreation E. Irrigation F. Livestock Watering and Wildlife G. Navigation
Texas[43]	**Contact Recreation** (7) Contact recreation Recreational activities involving a significant risk of ingestion of water, including wading by children, swimming, water skiing, diving, and surfing. **Noncontact Recreation** (22) Noncontact recreation - Recreational pursuits not involving a significant risk of water ingestion, including fishing, commercial and recreational boating, and limited body contact incidental to shoreline activity. **Domestic Water Supply** (i) Public water supply. Segments designated for public water supply those known to be used or characteristics that would allow them to be used as the supply source for community and non-community water supply systems, as defined by regulations promulgated pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 United States Code 300f et seq.). Aquifer Protection (ii) Aquifer protection. Segments designated for aquifer protection are capable of recharging the Edwards Aquifer. The principal purpose of this use designation is to protect the quality of water infiltrating into and recharging the aquifer. **Aquatic Life** (3) Aquatic life. The establishment of numerical criteria for aquatic life is highly dependent on desired use, sensitivities of usual aquatic communities, and local physical and chemical characteristics. Five subcategories of aquatic life use are established. They include limited life quality, intermediate quality, high quality, and exceptional quality aquatic habitat and oyster waters. Aquatic life subcategories designated for segments listed in Appendix A of §307.10 of this title

State	Water Use Classification
	(relating to Appendices A through C) recognize the natural variability of aquatic community requirements and local environmental conditions. **Additional Uses** (5) Additional uses. Other basic uses, such as navigation, agricultural water supply, and industrial water will be maintained and protected for all water in the state in which these uses can be achieved.
Utah[44]	**Class 1.** Protected for use as a raw water source for domestic water systems. a. Class 1A - Reserved. b. Class 1B - Reserved. c. Class 1C - protected for domestic purposes with prior treatment by treatment processes as required by the Utah Department of Health. **Class 2.** Protected for in-stream recreational use and aesthetics. a. Class 2A - protected for recreational bathing (swimming). b. Class 2B - protected for boating, water skiing, and similar uses, excluding recreational bathing (swimming). **Class 3.** Protected for in-stream use by aquatic wildlife. a. Class 3A - protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain. b. Class 3B - protected for warm water species of game fish and other warm water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain. c. Class 3C - protected for nongame fish and other aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain. d. Class 3D - protected for waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife not included in Classes 3A, 3B, or 3C, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain. **Class 4.** Protected for agricultural uses including irrigation of crops and stockwatering.

State	Water Use Classification
	Class 5. Reserved.
	Class 6. Waters requiring protection when conventional uses identified in the above classes do not apply. Standards for this class are determined on a case-by-case basis.
Vermont[45]	
Class A Waters	**A. Management Objectives** - To achieve and maintain waters with a very high level of water quality which is compatible with the following beneficial values and uses: 1. Values - High quality waters which have significant ecological value and water quality of a uniformly excellent character. 2. Uses - As a source of public water supply with disinfection when necessary and, when compatible, for the enjoyment of water in its natural condition.
Class B Waters	**A. Management Objectives** - Class B waters shall be managed to achieve and maintain a high level of quality, which is compatible with the following beneficial values and uses: 1. Values - Water which is of a quality which consistently exhibits good aesthetic value and provides high quality habitat for aquatic biota, fish and wildlife. 2. Uses - Public water supply with filtration and disinfection; irrigation and other agricultural uses; swimming, and recreation.
Class C Waters	**A. Management Objectives** - Class C waters shall be managed to achieve and maintain a good level of quality which is compatible with the following beneficial values and uses: 1. Values - Habitat suitable for aquatic biota, fish and wildlife. 2. Uses - Recreational boating and any recreational or other water uses in which contact with the water is minimal and where ingestion of the water is not probable; irrigation of crops not used for human consumption without cooking; and compatible industrial uses.

State	Water Use Classification
Fish Habitat Designation	To provide for the protection and management of fisheries, the waters of the State are designated in Appendix A as being either a cold or a warm water fish habitat. Where appropriate, such designations may be seasonal.
Virginia[46]	Use Designations: All state waters are designated for recreational use, except for reasonable-sized mixing zones in waters immediately below municipal and industrial discharges, for example as provided in VR680-21-02.2 (General Standards - Mixing Zones), and for the propagation and growth of a balanced, indigenous population of fish, shellfish and wildlife. CLASSIFICATIONS OF WATERS WITHIN THE STATE: I. Open Ocean II. Estuarine Waters (Tidal Water-Coastal Zone to Fall Line) III. Non-Tidal Waters (Coastal Zone and Piedmont Zones) IV. Moutainous Zone Waters V. Put and Take Trout Waters VI. Natural Trout Waters VII. Swamp Waters VIII. Nutrient Enriched Waters
Washington[47]	**Class AA (EXTRAORDINARY).** (a) General Characteristic. Water quality of this class shall markedly and uniformly exceed the requirements for all or substantially all uses. (b) Characteristic Uses. Characteristic uses shall include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) Water supply (domestic, industrial, agricultural). (ii) Stock watering. (iii) Fish and Shellfish: o Salmonid migration, rearing, spawning, and harvesting.

- o Other fish migration, rearing, spawning and harvesting.
- o Clam, oyster, and mussel rearing, spawning, and harvesting.
- o Crustaceans and other shellfish (crabs, shrimp, crayfish, scallops, etc.) rearing, spawning, and harvesting.

(iv) Wildlife habitat.
(v) Recreation (primary contact recreation, sport fishing, boating, and aesthetic enjoyment).
(vi) Commerce and navigation.

Class A (EXCELLENT).

(a) General Characteristic. Water quality of this class shall meet or exceed the requirements for all or substantially all uses.

(b) Characteristic Uses. Characteristic uses shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Water supply (domestic, industrial,agricultural).
(ii) Stock watering.
(iii) Fish and shellfish, as described in Class AA.
(iv) Wildlife habitat.
(v) Recreation (primary contact recreation, sport fishing, boating, and aesthetic enjoyment.)
(vi) Commerce and navigation.

Class B (GOOD).

a. General Characteristic. Water quality of this class shall meet or exceed the requirements for most uses.

b. Characteristic Uses. Characteristic uses shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Water supply industrial and agricultural.
(ii) Stock watering.
(iii) Fish and shellfish, as described in Class AA.
(iv) Wildlife habitat.
(v) Recreation (secondary contact recreation, sport fishing, boating, and aesthetic enjoyment.
(vi) Commerce and navigation.

Class C (FAIR).

a. General Characteristic. Water quality of this class shall meet or exceed the requirements of selected and essential uses.

b. Characteristic Uses. Characteristic uses shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

State	Water Use Classification
	(i) Water supply (industrial). (ii) Fish (salmonid and other fish migration). (iii)Recreation (secondary contact recreation, sport fishing, boating, and aesthetic enjoyment). (iv) Commerce and navigation. **Lake Class.** a. General Characteristic. Water quality of this class shall meet or exceed the requirements for all or substantially all uses. b. Characteristic Uses. Characteristic uses for waters of this class shall include, but are not limited, to the following: (i) Water supply (domestic, industrial, agricultural). (ii) Stock watering. (iii) Fish and shellfish, as described in Class AA. (iv) Wildlife habitat. (v) Recreation (primary contact recreation, sport fishing, boating, and aesthetic enjoyment. (vi) Commerce and navigation.
West Virginia[48]	WQS, Leg. Rule, 20-5 & 20-5A, Series I, Sec. 5.3.b.6 6.1 These rules establish general Water Use Categories and Water Quality Standards for the waters of the State. Incidental utilization for whatever purpose may or may not constitute a justification for assignment of a Water Use Category to a particular stream segment. 6.2 Category A - Water Supply, Public - This category is used to describe waters which, after conventional treatment are used for human consumption. This category includes: 6.2.a All community domestic water supply systems; 6.2.b All non-community domestic water supply systems, (i.e., hospitals, schools, etc.); 6.2.c All private domestic water systems; and 6.2.d All other surface water intakes where the water is used for human consumption, and 6.2.e Shall apply to the stream segment extending upstream from the intake for a distance as defined in Section 7.1.b.2 of this series (see Appendix B for partial listing).

6.3 Category B - Propagation and Maintenance of Fish and Other Aquatic Life. This category includes:

6.3.a Category B1 - Warm Water Fishery Streams. Streams or stream segments which contain a fish population composed overwhelmingly of warm water species. (These are primarily sport fisheries and may be stocked with trout seasonally.)

6.3.b Category B2 - Trout Waters - See Section 2 and Appendix A for a representative list.

6.3.c Category B3 - Small Non Fishable Streams. Streams or stream segments which because of their size or flow patterns do not offer sport fishing; they generally contain only minnows, darters, etc.

6.4 Category C - Water Contact Recreation. This category includes swimming, fishing, water skiing and certain types of pleasure boating such as sailing in very small craft and outboard motor boats.

6.5 Category D - Agriculture and Wildlife Uses.

6.5.a Category D1 - Irrigation. This category includes all stream segments used for irrigation.

6.5.b Category D2 - Livestock Watering. This category includes all stream segments used for livestock watering.

6.5.c Category D3 - Wildlife. This category includes all stream segments used by wildlife.

6.6 Category E - Water Supply Industrial, Water Transport, Cooling and Power. This category includes cooling water, industrial water supply, power production, commercial and pleasure vessel activity, except those small craft included in Category C.

6.6.a Category E1 - Water Transport. This category includes all stream segments modified for water transport and having permanently maintained navigation aides.

6.6.b Category E2 - Cooling Water. This category includes all stream segments having one or more users for industrial cooling.

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	6.6.c Category E3 - Power Production. This category includes all stream segments extending from a point 500 feet upstream from the intake to a point one half (1/2) mile below the wastewater discharge point. (See Appendix C for representative list.)
	6.6.d Category E4 - Industrial. This category is used to describe all stream segments with one or more industrial users. It does not include water for cooling.
	7.b.1.2 Each segment extending upstream from the intake of a water supply public (Water Use Category A), for a distance of (5) miles or to the headwater, must be protected by prohibiting the discharge of any pollutants in excess of the concentrations designated for this Water Use Category in Section 8. Provided, however, that within a zone extending one half (1/2) mile above the intake, the Chief, Division of Water Resources, Department of Natural Resources, may establish for any discharge effluent limitations for the protection of human health that require additional removal of those pollutants. (If a watershed is not significantly larger than either of the two (2) zones above the intake the water supply section may include the entire upstream watershed to its headwaters.
Wisconsin[49]	o Fish and Aquatic Life o Recreational Use o Public Water Supply
Wyoming[50]	**Water Uses:** The objectives of the Wyoming Water Pollution Control Program are specifically designed to maintain the best possible quality of waters commensurate with the following uses: a. Agriculture; b. Fish and Wildlife; c. Industry d. Public Water Supply; e. Recreation; f. Scenic Value. **Surface Water Classes and Uses:** Of the uses listed above, protection and propagation of fish is, for most parameters, the use which requires the highest water

State	Water Use Classification
	quality. Therefore, Wyoming's surface water classes as defined below are based on this use. There are four classes of surface water in Wyoming: **Class I.** Those surface waters in which no further water quality degradation by point source discharges other than from dams will be allowed. In designating Class I waters, the Environmental Quality Council shall consider water quality, aesthetic, scenic, recreational, ecological, agricultural, botanical, zoological, municipal, industrial, historical, geological, cultural, archaeological, fish and wildlife, the presence of significant quantities of developable water and other values of present and future benefit to other people. **Class II.** Those surface waters, other than those classified as Class I, which are determined by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to be presently supporting game fish or have the hydrologic and natural water quality potential to support game fish. **Class III.** Those surface waters, other than those classified as Class I, which are determined by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to be presently supporting non-game fish or have the hydrologic and natural water quality potential to support non-gamefish. **Class IV.** Those surface waters, other than those classified as Class I, which are determined by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department not to have the hydrologic or natural water quality potential to support fish. In addition to the above basic classes, all Class I, II, and III waters shall receive sub-designation by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department as either "cold water" or "warm water" fisheries.
American Samoa[51]	**Fresh Surface Waters. Protected uses:** o Potable water supply o The support and propagation of aquatic life and wildlife. o Aesthetic enjoyment; and o Compatible recreation in and on the water e.g. fishing and swimming. **Pago Pago Harbor. Protected uses:** o Recreation and subsistence fishing; o Boat launching ramps and designated mooring areas;

State	Water Use Classification
	o Subsistence food gathering, e.g. shellfish harvesting; o Aesthetic enjoyment; o Whole and limited body contact recreation, e.g. bathing swimming snorkeling and SCUBA diving; o Support and propagation of marine life. o Industrial water supply; and o Mari-culture development.
	Special Embayments, as Fagatele Bay and Pala Lagoon:
	o Recreation and subsistence fishing; o Subsistence food gathering, e.g. shellfish harvesting; o Aesthetic enjoyment; o Whole and limited body contact recreation, e.g. bathing, swimming, snorkeling, surfing, and SCUBA diving. o Support and propagation of marine resources; and o Mari-culture development.
	Other Embayments. Protected Uses:
	o Recreational and subsistence fishing; o Boat launching ramps and designated mooring areas; o Subsistence food gathering, e.g. shellfish harvesting; o Aesthetic enjoyment; o Whole and limited body contact recreation, e.g. bathing, swimming, snorkeling, surfing, and SCUBA diving; o Support and propagation of marine life; and o Mari-culture development.
	Open Coastal Waters. Protected Uses:
	o Commercial, subsistence and recreational fishing; o Scientific research; o Whole and limited body contact recreation e.g. swimming, snorkeling, surfing, and SCUBA diving; o Harbors and boat launching ramps; o Commercial and recreational boating; o The support and propagation of marine life; and o Aesthetic enjoyment.
	Oceanic Waters. Protected Uses:
	o Commercial, subsistence and recreational fishing; o Scientific research; o Commercial and recreational boating; o Support and propagation of marine life; o Power generation and acceptable thermal discharges; o Aesthetic enjoyment; and o Whole or limited body contact recreation.

State	Water Use Classification
District of Columbia[52]	Beneficial Use Classes: **Class A** waters shall be protected for primary contact recreation. **Class B** waters shall be protected for secondary contact recreation and aesthetic enjoyment. **Class C** waters shall be protected for aquatic life, waterfowl, shore birds and water oriented wildlife. **Class D** waters shall be protected for use as a raw water source for public water supply. **Class E** waters shall be protected for use as a raw water source for industrial water supply. **Class F** waters shall be protected for navigational use. **Class G** groundwaters are protected for multiple uses.
Guam[53]	**Marine Waters.** **Category M-1 Excellent.** The uses to be protected in this category of waters are conservation of wilderness areas including protection of natural aquatic life, marine scientific research, aesthetic enjoyment and recreation activities which are compatible with the intended use. This category of water shall remain free from pollution attribution to domestic, commercial and industrial discharges, shipping and intensive boating, maricultural, construction and other practices which may impair their intended use. Furthermore, there shall be no zones of mixing within this category of water. **Category M-2 Good.** The uses of these waters are intended to protect the propagation and survival of a balanced and indigenous population of marine organisms particularly shellfish and coral reefs. Other important and intended uses include mariculture activities, aesthetic enjoyment and compatible recreation inclusive of whole body contact and related activities. **Category M-3 Fair.** General use, commercial and industrial uses are intended for this category of marine water. Specific intended uses include the following: shipping and navigation, marinas,

State	Water Use Classification
	protection of aquatic life, industrial cooling, water supply, aesthetic enjoyment and compatible recreation of a limited body contact nature.
	Surface Waters.
	Category S-1 High. Surface waters within this zone are used for drinking water resources, conservation of wilderness areas, and propagation and preservation of aquatic life and aesthetic enjoyment. It is the objective that these waters shall be kept free of substances or conditions attributable to domestic, commercial and industrial discharges, or agricultural, construction or other land-use practices into S-1 waters via discharge or as a result of land uses adjacent to S-1 waters. Mixing zones will not be allowed within the boundaries of Category S-1.
	Category S-2 Medium. Surface waters within this zone are used for recreational purposes including water contact recreation, for use as potable water supply after adequate treatment is provided, and for propagation and preservation of aquatic wildlife and aesthetic enjoyment.
	Category S-3 Low. Surface waters within this zone are primarily used for commercial, agricultural and industrial water supply. Aesthetic enjoyment and compatible recreation are acceptable in this zone, as well as maintenance of aquatic life. Compatible recreation may include limited body contact activities. All discharges within this zone which are not required to have construction and.or discharge permits under existing regulations may be required by the Agency to obtain such permits under these regulations.
Northern Mariana Islands[54]	**Marine Waters:**
	Class AA. The uses protected in this class of waters are the support and propagation of shellfish and other marine life, conservation of coral reefs and wilderness areas, compatible recreation, oceanographic research, and aesthetic enjoyment.
	Class A. It is the objective of this class of waters that their use for recreational purposes and aesthetic enjoyment be protected.
	Fresh Waters:
	Class 1. The uses to be protected in this class of waters are for domestic water supplies, food

State	Water Use Classification
	processing, the support and propagation of aquatic life, compatible recreation and aesthetic enjoyment. **Class 2.** The uses to be protected in this class are all uses compatible with the protection and propagation of fish and other aquatic life, and with recreation in and on these waters.
Puerto Rico[55]	**Class SA.** Coastal waters whose existing characteristics should not be altered in order to preserve the existing natural phenomena. **Class SB.** Coastal waters intended for uses where the human body may come in direct contact with the water (such as complete body submergence); and for use in propagation and preservation of desirable species. **Class SC.** Coastal waters for uses where the human body may come in indirect contact with the water (such as fishing, boating, etc.), and for use in propagation and maintenance of desirable species. **Class SD.** Surface waters intended for use as a raw water source for public water supply, and propagation and preservation of desirable species. These waters cannot be safely used for primary and secondary contact recreation, unless they comply with Section 2.2.4.B.10. **Class SE.** Surface waters of exceptional ecological value, whose existing characteristics should not be altered in order to preserve the existing natural phenomena.
Trust Territory[56]	CLASSIFICATION OF COASTAL WATER USES Coastal waters are classified in accordance with uses to be protected in each class as follows: **Class AA.** Uses to be protected include oceanographic research, the support and propagation of shellfish and other marine life, conservation of coral reefs and wilderness areas, compatible recreation, and other aesthetic enjoyment. **Class A.** Uses to be protected include recreational (including fishing, swimming, bathing, and other water-contact sports), aesthetic enjoyment, and the support and propagation of aquatic life. **Class B.** Uses to be protected include small boat harbors, commercial and industrial shipping, bait

State	Water Use Classification
	fishing, compatible recreation, the support and propagation of aquatic life, and aesthetic enjoyment. CLASSIFICATION OF FRESH WATER USES **Class 1.** Uses to be protected include drinking water supply, food processing, the support and propagation of aquatic life, and compatible recreation. **Class 2.** Uses to be protected in this class of waters are bathing, swimming, the support and propagation of aquatic life, compatible recreation, and agricultural water supply.
Virgin Islands[57]	**Class A. Best usage of waters:** Preservation of natural phenomena requiring special conditions, such as the Natural Barrier Reef at Buck Island, St. Croix and the Under Water Trail at Trunk Bay, St. John. **Class B. Best usage of waters:** For propagation of desirable species of marine life and for primary contact recreation (swimming, water skiing, etc.). **Class C. Best usage of waters:** For the propagation of desirable species of marine life and primary contact recreation (swimming, water skiing, etc.).