

**Table 1. The Classes and Associated Water Quality and Management Standards**

<b>Name of Class</b>	<b>Suitable Uses</b>	<b>Aquatic Community Standards</b>	<b>Dissolved Oxygen Standards</b>	<b>Bacteria Standards</b>	<b>Standards for Trophic Status (lakes, ponds and impoundments only)</b>	<b>Prohibited Activities</b>
Outstanding Natural Waters	habitat for aquatic life; primary and secondary contact activity; other appropriate uses.	the aquatic life shall be as naturally occurring.	the concentration of dissolved oxygen shall be as naturally occurring.	the faecal coliform organisms and <i>E. coli</i> shall be as naturally occurring.	the trophic status shall be as naturally occurring.	release of a contaminant; creation of a new mixing zone; release of a contaminant into a mixing zone; significant withdrawals.
AP (designated surface drinking water supplies)	raw drinking water (treated or untreated); uses permitted under the <i>Watershed Protected Area Designation Order</i> (WPADO).	the aquatic life shall be as naturally occurring.	the concentration of dissolved oxygen shall be as naturally occurring.	<i>E. coli</i> shall be as naturally occurring; the total coliform organisms shall be as naturally occurring.	the trophic status shall be as naturally occurring.	see the <i>Watershed Protected Area Designation Order</i>
AL (lakes, ponds and impoundments)	habitat for aquatic life; primary and secondary contact activity (see glossary); other appropriate uses.	the aquatic life shall be as naturally occurring.	for cold water species: $\geq 9.5$ ppm (early life stages) and $\geq 6.5$ ppm (other life stages); for warm water species: $\geq 6.0$ ppm (early life stages) and $\geq 5.0$ (other life stages); for estuarine waters: $\geq 80\%$ saturation.	the faecal coliform organisms and <i>E. coli</i> shall be as naturally occurring.	the trophic status shall be stable or naturally changing; the water shall be free of algae blooms that impair use as habitat for aquatic life, or use for primary or secondary contact activity.	direct discharge of a contaminant that is not being released, or any increase in the volume or concentration of a contaminant that is being directly discharged, on the date of commencement of the <i>Regulation</i> ; creation of a new mixing zone.

**Table 1. The Classes and Associated Water Quality and Management Standards continued**

Name of Class	Suitable Uses	Aquatic Community Standards	Dissolved Oxygen Standards	Bacteria Standards	Standards for Trophic Status (lakes, ponds and impoundments only)	Prohibited Activities
A	as habitat for aquatic life; primary and secondary contact activity; other uses that will not prevent the standards from being met .	the aquatic life shall be as naturally occurring.	for cold water species: $\geq 9.5$ ppm (early life stages) and $\geq 6.5$ ppm (other life stages); for warm water species: $\geq 6.0$ ppm (early life stages) and $\geq 5.0$ (other life stages).; $\geq 80\%$ of saturation in estuarine waters.	<i>E. coli</i> shall be as naturally occurring.	the trophic status shall be stable or naturally changing; the water shall be free of algae blooms that impair use as habitat for aquatic life, or use for primary or secondary contact activity.	creation of a new mixing zone; release of a contaminant into a mixing zone.
B	as habitat for aquatic life; primary and secondary contact activity; other uses that will not prevent the standards from being met .	releases shall not cause adverse impact to the aquatic community in that the receiving water shall be of sufficient quality to support all indigenous aquatic species without detrimental changes to resident biological community.	for cold water species: $\geq 9.5$ ppm (early life stages) and $\geq 6.5$ ppm (other life stages); for warm water species: $\geq 6.0$ ppm (early life stages) and $\geq 5.0$ (other life stages); $\geq 80\%$ of saturation in estuarine waters.	the faecal coliform organisms shall be less than 14 per 100 ml for estuaries with identified shellfish beds, and <i>E. coli</i> shall be less than 200 per 100 ml for all other watercourses (geometric mean of a minimum of 5 samples in a 30 day period).	the trophic status shall be stable or naturally changing; the water shall be free of algae blooms that impair use as habitat for aquatic life, or use for primary or secondary contact activity.	
C	as habitat for aquatic life; secondary contact activity; other uses that will not prevent the standards from being met .	releases that may cause some changes to the aquatic community are permitted if the receiving water is of sufficient quality to support indigenous fish species and maintain the structure and function of the resident biological community despite the releases.	for cold water species: $\geq 9.5$ ppm (early life stages) and $\geq 6.5$ ppm (other life stages); for warm water species: $\geq 6.0$ ppm (early life stages) and $\geq 5.0$ (other life stages); $\geq 80\%$ of saturation in estuarine waters.	the faecal coliform organisms shall be less than 14 per 100 ml for estuaries with identified shellfish beds, and <i>E. coli</i> shall be less than 400 per 100 ml for all other watercourses (geometric mean of a minimum of 5 samples in a 30 day period).	the trophic status shall be stable or naturally changing; the water shall be free of algae blooms that impair use as habitat for aquatic life, or use for primary or secondary contact activity.	