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State of Texas 1998 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List (06/26/98)

Note: The 1996 State of Texas Water Quality Inventory [Clean Water Act §305(b) Report] and the 1998 State of Texas Water Quality Inventory are the primary sources of data used to compile the 1998 List if Impaired and Threatened Water Bodies (Clean Water Act §303(d) List). Copies of the 1996 and 1998 Water Quality Inventories may be requested by contacting Louanne Jones, Water Quality Division, Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, MC150, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, call (512) 239-2310, or e-mail lojones@tnrcc.state.tx.us

Legend for codes used in columns (3, 4, and 5):

Overall Priority (3) : Where there are multiple parameters, the highest priority will be shown in this column.
Impaired waters: H = high; M = medium; L = low; U = a total maximum daily load (TMDL) analysis is underway or scheduled for development. Where TMDLs underway do not address all listed parameters, the overall priority will show the highest priority single parameter not addressed by the TMDL, but will also show a "U" to indicate that one or more constituents of concern are being addressed through a TMDL.
Threatened waters: T-h = threatened-high; T-m, threatened-medium.

Basin Group (4): Letter code (A - E) indicates which group of river basins the segment is associated with in the TNRCC basin planning cycle.
- Group A - Canadian River, Red River, Sulphur River, Cypress Creek, Sabine River, Sabine Pass, Neches River
- Group B - Trinity River
- Group C - San Jacinto River, Neches-Trinity Coastal, Trinity-San Jacinto Coastal, San Jacinto-Brazos Coastal, Bays and Estuaries
- Group D - Brazos River, Brazos-Colorado Coastal, Lavaca River, Colorado River, Bays and Estuaries
- Group E - Guadalupe River, San Antonio River, Rio Grande, Nueces River, San Antonio-Nueces Coastal, Colorado-Lavaca Coastal, Lavaca-Guadalupe Coastal, Nueces-Rio Grande Coastal, Bays and Estuaries, Gulf of Mexico

Source (5 and 6): A checkmark indicates whether the source of the impairment is point or nonpoint. This includes unknown and/or potential point or nonpoint sources. An asterisk indicates the source is tidal mixing of salt water.

Segment Summary (7): The priority level for each pollutant parameter is shown in parentheses, as in the overall priority column (H=High, M= Medium, etc.). Following the priority level will be the designation "NS" for water bodies that are not supporting their uses as designated in the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards, or the designation "PS" for water bodies that are partially supporting their designated uses. For water bodies listed for nonattainment or partial attainment of numeric or narrative criteria, the designation "CN" or "CP" will follow the priority ranking.

Segment Number	Segment Name	Overall Priority	Basin Group	Nonpoint Source	Point Source	Segment Summary
0103	Canadian River Above Lake Meredith	L	A	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS).
0205	Red River Below Pease River	L	A	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation in the area near Burkburnett (L/NS).
0207	Lower Prairie Dog Town Fork Red River	L	A	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation in the upstream portion of the segment (L/NS).
0211	Little Wichita River	M	A	✓		Dissolved oxygen levels are sometimes lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (M/NS).

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0221	Middle Fork Pease River	L	A	✓		Average chloride, sulfate, and total dissolved solids levels in water exceed segment criteria to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses (L/CN).
0228	Mackenzie Reservoir	L	A	✓		The average level of total dissolved solids in water exceeds the criterion to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses (L/CN).
0229	Upper Prairie Dog Town Fork Red River	L	A	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life in the upper part of the segment (L/NS). Average levels of sulfate exceed the criterion to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses (L/CN). A draft waste load evaluation for dissolved oxygen has been completed.
0302	Wright Patman Lake	M	A	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life near the dam and in the upper end of the reservoir around State Highway 8 (M/NS).
0303	Sulphur/South Sulphur River	M	A	✓	✓	In the lower portion of the segment, dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (L/PS), and dissolved aluminum concentrations in water are occasionally higher than the criterion established to protect aquatic life (M/PS). In the upper portion of the segment, dissolved cadmium concentrations in water are sometimes higher than the aquatic life criterion (M/NS).
0303-A	Big Creek Lake	T-m	A	✓		All water quality measurements currently support use as a public water supply; however, atrazine concentrations in finished drinking water indicate contamination of source water and represent a threat to future use (T-m).
0401	Caddo Lake	M	A	✓	✓	A restricted consumption advisory for the general population, children, and women of child bearing age was issued by the Texas Department of Health in November of 1995 for Caddo Lake due to elevated levels of mercury in fish tissue (M/NS). Largemouth bass and the freshwater drum are the affected species. There are periodic exceedances of the criterion for pH established to protect aquatic life and other water quality uses (L/CN). Water temperature values occasionally exceed the criterion to protect aquatic life and other water quality uses (L/CN). High temperatures are believed to be due to natural conditions, since there are no permitted discharges to the lake. In the middle portion of the lake, dissolved zinc concentrations in water sometimes exceed the criterion established to protect aquatic life (M/NS). In the upper end of the lake, a water sample collected in 1986 indicated that dissolved mercury has occasionally exceeded the criterion established to protect aquatic life (L/PS).
0402	Big Cypress Creek Below Lake O' the Pines	M	A	✓		A restricted consumption advisory for the general population, children, and women of child bearing age was issued by the Texas Department of Health in November of 1995 for Caddo Lake due to elevated levels of mercury in fish tissue (M/NS). Largemouth bass and the freshwater drum are the affected species.

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0403	Lake O' the Pines	U	A	✓	✓	Concentrations of dissolved zinc in water occasionally exceed the criterion established to protect aquatic life in approximately ½ of the reservoir extending upstream from the dam (U/PS). A TMDL project is scheduled to begin in FY 1998.
0404	Big Cypress Creek Below Lake Bob Sandlin	H/U	A	✓	✓	A restricted consumption advisory for the general population and a no consumption advisory for children younger than seven and women of childbearing age were issued by the Texas Department of Health in May 1992 for Welsh Reservoir in Titus County. The advisory was issued due to elevated levels of selenium in fish tissue. All fish species tested have shown elevated selenium levels (H/NS). A July 1996 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department survey attributed absence of mussels and clams from Big Cypress Creek to effects of discharge associated with the chicken-packing industry. Historical data from the Clean Rivers Program suggest that depressed dissolved oxygen levels are not unusual, although data processed for this listing did not reveal such problems. Low dissolved oxygen levels, possibly related to wastewater discharges, may be an intermittent but chronic problem in local waters and are of concern to regional interests (U/PS). A TMDL project is scheduled to begin in FY 1998.
0406	Black Bayou	L	A	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (L/NS).
0409	Little Cypress Bayou (Creek)	M	A	✓	✓	Concentrations of dissolved cadmium and lead in water sometimes exceed the criteria established to protect aquatic life in the lower 25 miles of the segment (M/NS).
0503	Sabine River Below Toledo Bend Reservoir	M	A	✓	✓	In the lower 25 miles of the segment, bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). In the lower 25 miles of the segment, concentrations of dissolved lead in water sometimes exceed the criterion established to protect aquatic life (M/NS).
0504	Toledo Bend Reservoir	M	A	✓	✓	Due to mercury in fish tissue, the Texas Department of Health issued restricted consumption advisories in November 1995 for the general population, children, and women of child bearing age (M/NS).
0505	Sabine River Above Toledo Bend Reservoir	M	A	✓	✓	A restricted consumption advisory for the general population and a no consumption advisory for children younger than seven and women of child-bearing age were issued by the Texas Department of Health in May 1992 for Martin Creek Reservoir in Rusk County and for Brandy Branch Reservoir in Harrison County. The advisory was issued due to elevated levels of selenium in fish tissue which have been detected in all species tested (M/NS). In the lower 25 miles of the segment, concentrations of dissolved lead in water sometimes exceed the criterion established to protect aquatic life (M/NS).
0507	Lake Tawakoni	T-m	A	✓		All water quality measurements currently support use as a public water supply; however, atrazine concentrations in finished drinking water indicate contamination of source water and represent a threat to future use (T-m).

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0508	Adams Bayou Tidal	L	A	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (L/NS), and bacterial levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS).
0513	Big Cow Creek	M	A	✓	✓	Concentrations of dissolved aluminum in water occasionally exceed the criterion established to protect aquatic life in the lower 25 miles of the segment (M/PS).
0603	B.A. Steinhagen Reservoir	M	A	✓		Due to mercury in fish tissue, the Texas Department of Health issued restricted consumption advisories in November 1995 for the general population, children, and women of child bearing age (M/NS).
0606	Neches River Above Lake Palestine	M	A		✓	Zinc levels in water exceed the chronic criterion established to protect aquatic life use (M/NS). Dissolved oxygen concentrations were occasionally below the standard established to assure optimum habitat quality for aquatic life (L/PS). Dissolved oxygen levels in the segment are typically depressed during low flow periods in the summer months and are partially attributable to sluggish flow conditions. Implementation of advanced wastewater treatment at the City of Tyler's facilities has contributed to improved water quality conditions in the segment. Total dissolved solids criterion to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses are not supported (M/CN).
0610	Sam Rayburn Reservoir	M	A	✓	✓	Due to mercury in fish tissue, the Texas Department of Health issued restricted consumption advisories in November 1995 for the general population, children, and women of child bearing age (M/NS). A project to address mercury is underway. In the upper portion of the reservoir, dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (M/NS), and bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (M/NS).
0701	Taylor Bayou Above Tidal	L	C	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life in the lower 25 miles of the segment (L/PS).
0702-A	Alligator Bayou	L	C	✓	✓	The water body does not support the designated intermediate aquatic life use as a result of significant effects in ambient toxicity tests (L/NS). The water body does not meet the segment criterion for sulfates to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses (L/CN). Alligator Bayou is effectively isolated from tidal influence by a hurricane barrier. Criteria for segment 0701, Taylor Bayou Above Tidal, were used as screening criteria for this water body.
0704	Hillebrandt Bayou	L	C	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (L/PS). Measured pH values exceed the segment criterion to protect aquatic life and other water quality uses (L/CN).
0802	Trinity River Below Lake Livingston	L	B	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation in the lower 25 miles of the segment (L/NS).

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0803	Lake Livingston	M	B	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (M/NS). Measured pH values in water are sometimes higher than the segment criterion to protect aquatic life and other water quality uses (L/CN).
0804	Trinity River Above Lake Livingston	M	B	✓	✓	Mean dissolved cadmium and lead concentrations in water exceed the criteria established to protect aquatic life from chronic exposure, through a 25-mile portion centering on State Highway 7 (M/NS). Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation in the upper 25 miles of the segment (L/NS).
0805	Upper Trinity River	M	B	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). The fish consumption use is not supported through the upper 19 miles, based on an aquatic life closure issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1990 due to elevated levels of chlordane in fish tissue (M/NS).
0806	West Fork Trinity River Below Lake Worth	M	B	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation through a 17-mile portion extending from 5 miles upstream to 12 miles downstream of Beach Street (L/NS). The fish consumption use is not supported through the lower 22 miles, based on an aquatic life closure issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1990 due to elevated levels of chlordane in fish tissue (M/NS).
0806-A	Fosdic Lake	M	B	✓		The fish consumption use is not supported through the entire reservoir, based on an aquatic life closure issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1995 due to elevated levels of chlordane, dieldrin, DDE, and PCBs in fish tissue (M/NS). Dieldrin has not been banned for use, as have the other contaminants found in fish tissue for this water body. Although the levels of dieldrin alone are not enough to result in an advisory, dieldrin levels in fish tissue contribute to the overall health risk for consumers (M/NS). This water body was listed in 1996 in the description of segment 0806.
0806-B	Echo Lake	M	B	✓		The fish consumption use is not supported through the entire reservoir, based on an aquatic life closure issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1995 due to elevated levels of PCBs in fish tissue (M/NS). This water body was listed in 1996 in the description of segment 0806.
0810	West Fork Trinity River Below Bridgeport Reservoir	L	B	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation through the lower 25 miles (L/NS).
0812	West Fork Trinity River Above Bridgeport Reservoir	M	B	✓	✓	Through the lower 25 miles, dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes lower than the standard established to ensure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (M/NS). In the same portion, average chloride and total dissolved solids concentrations exceed segment criteria to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses (L/CN).
0814	Chambers Creek	L	B	✓	✓	In the portion of the segment upstream of the confluence with Cummins Creek, dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally lower than the standard established to ensure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (L/PS).

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0815	Bardwell Reservoir	T-h	B	✓		All water quality measurements currently support use as a public water supply; however, atrazine concentrations in finished drinking water indicate contamination of source water and represent a threat to future use (T-h).
0816	Lake Waxahachie	T-m	B	✓		All water quality measurements currently support use as a public water supply; however, atrazine concentrations in finished drinking water indicate contamination of source water and represent a threat to future use (T-m).
0819	East Fork Trinity River	L	B	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation through the lower 14 miles (L/NS).
0821	Lake Lavon	T-m	B	✓		All water quality measurements currently support use as a public water supply; however, atrazine concentrations in finished drinking water indicate contamination of source water and represent a threat to future use (T-m).
0822	Elm Fork Trinity River Below Lewisville Lake	M	B	✓	✓	Through the upper 15 miles, dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (M/PS). The average lead concentration in water exceeds the human health criterion for freshwater fish (M/NS). This criterion was established to protect consumers from bioaccumulation of toxicants in fish tissue. Risk of exposure to lead from fish consumption has not been assessed. The mean dissolved lead concentration in water exceeds the criterion established to protect aquatic life from chronic exposure (M/NS).
0824	Elm Fork Trinity River Above Ray Roberts Lake	M	B	✓		In the lower 8 miles of the segment, mean dissolved cadmium and lead concentrations exceed the criteria established to protect aquatic life from chronic exposure (M/NS).
0829	Clear Fork Trinity River Below Benbrook Lake	M	B	✓		The fish consumption use is not supported through the lower mile, based on an aquatic life closure issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1990 due to elevated levels of chlordane in fish tissue (M/NS).
0829-A	Lake Como	M	B	✓		The fish consumption use is not supported through the entire reservoir, based on an aquatic life closure issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1995 due to elevated levels of chlordane, dieldrin, DDE, and PCBs in fish tissue (M/NS). Although the levels of dieldrin alone are not enough to result in an advisory, dieldrin levels in fish tissue contribute to the overall health risk for consumers (M/NS). This water body was listed in 1996 in the description of segment 0829.
0831	Clear Fork Trinity River Below Lake Weatherford	M	B	✓	✓	In the lower 3.3 miles of the segment, the mean dissolved lead concentration in water exceeds the criterion established to protect aquatic life from chronic exposure (M/NS). Dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life in the upper 15.7 miles of the segment (L/PS).
0833	Clear Fork Trinity River Above Lake Weatherford	L	B	✓		Dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (L/PS).

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0836	Richland-Chambers Reservoir	T-m	B	✓		All water quality measurements currently support use as a public water supply; however, atrazine concentrations in finished drinking water indicate contamination of source water and represent a threat to future use (T-m).
0838	Joe Pool Lake	T-h	B	✓		Average sulfate and total dissolved solids concentrations exceed segment criteria to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses throughout the reservoir (L/CN). All water quality measurements currently support use as a public water supply; however, atrazine concentrations in finished drinking water indicate contamination of source water and represent a threat to future use (T-h).
0841	Lower West Fork Trinity River	M	B	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation through the lower 21 miles of the segment (L/NS). The fish consumption use is not supported through the entire segment, based on an aquatic life closure issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1990 due to elevated levels of chlordane in fish tissue (M/NS). Toxicity in ambient water and sediment occasionally exceeds the levels established to provide optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (L/PS).
0841-A	Mountain Creek Lake	M	B	✓		The fish consumption use is not supported through the entire reservoir, based on an aquatic life closure issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1996 due to elevated levels of PCBs in fish tissue (M/NS). This water body was listed in 1996 in the description of segment 0841.
0901	Cedar Bayou Tidal	M	C	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation in the lower 19 miles of the segment (M/NS).
0902	Cedar Bayou Above Tidal	M	C	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (M/PS). A recent draft waste load evaluation addressed dissolved oxygen. Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). The criterion for total dissolved solids to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses is not met in the segment (L/CN).
1001	San Jacinto River Tidal	M	C	✓	✓	The average mercury concentration in water exceeded the human health criterion for saltwater fish (M/NS). This criterion was established to protect consumers from bioaccumulation of toxicants in fish tissue. Risk of exposure to mercury from fish consumption has not been assessed. Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS).
1002	Lake Houston	M	C	✓		The average mercury concentration in water exceeded the human health criterion for freshwater fish (M/NS). This criterion was established to protect consumers from bioaccumulation of toxicants in fish tissue. Risk of exposure to mercury from fish consumption has not been assessed.

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1005	Houston Ship Channel/San Jacinto River Tidal	M/U	C	✓	✓	The average mercury concentration in water exceeded the human health criterion for saltwater fish (M/NS). This criterion was established to protect consumers from bioaccumulation of toxicants in fish tissue. Risk of exposure to mercury from fish consumption has not been assessed. A restricted-consumption advisory for the general population and a no-consumption advisory for children and women of childbearing age were issued by the Texas Department of Health due to elevated levels of dioxin in blue crabs and catfish (M/NS). A TMDL for nickel [listed in the 1996 303(d) list] is in preparation for this water body.
1006	Houston Ship Channel Tidal	M/U	C	✓	✓	The average mercury concentration in water exceeded the human health criterion for saltwater fish (M/NS). This criterion was established to protect consumers from bioaccumulation of toxicants in fish tissue. Risk of exposure to mercury from fish consumption has not been assessed. A restricted-consumption advisory for the general population and a no-consumption advisory for children and women of childbearing age were issued by the Texas Department of Health due to elevated levels of dioxin in blue crabs and catfish (M/NS). A TMDL for nickel [listed in the 1996 303(d) list] is in preparation for this water body.
1006-A	Patrick Bayou	H	C	✓	✓	Dissolved copper concentrations in water sometimes exceed the chronic criterion to protect aquatic life (H/NS). Ambient water toxicity sometimes exceeds the screening levels established to provide optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (H/CN). Water temperature values sometimes exceed the criterion to protect aquatic life and other water quality uses (M/CN). Sediment toxicity sometimes exceeds the screening levels established to provide optimum habitat for aquatic life (H/CN). This is substantiated by a degraded benthic macroinvertebrate community structure observed in the segment. In addition, some metals and organics in sediment were elevated in comparison with screening levels for estuarine sediments. These screening levels are designed to evaluate concerns related to narrative standards for the protection of water quality. A voluntary source identification survey is currently being carried out by four dischargers to Patrick Bayou.
1007	Houston Ship Channel/Buffalo Bayou Tidal	M/U	C	✓	✓	The average mercury concentration in water exceeded the human health criterion for saltwater fish (M/NS). This criterion was established to protect consumers from bioaccumulation of toxicants in fish tissue. Risk of exposure to mercury from fish consumption has not been assessed. A restricted-consumption advisory for the general population and a no-consumption advisory for children and women of childbearing age were issued by the Texas Department of Health due to elevated levels of dioxin in blue crabs and catfish (M/NS). A TMDL for nickel [listed in the 1996 303(d) list] is in preparation for this water body.
1007-A	Vince Bayou	M	C	✓	✓	Ambient sediment toxicity occasionally exceeds the levels established to provide optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (M/CP). Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (M/NS).

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1008	Spring Creek	M	C	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (M/NS). In the portion upstream from the Kuykendahl Road bridge, dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (M/NS).
1009	Cypress Creek	M/ U	C	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). Average total dissolved solids values exceeded the segment criterion to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses (M/CN). A TMDL for dissolved oxygen is in preparation for this water body.
1012	Lake Conroe	T-m	C	✓		The average mercury concentration in water exceeded the human health criterion for freshwater fish (T-m/NS). This criterion was established to protect consumers from bioaccumulation of toxicants in fish tissue. However, samples of fish do not indicate that this mercury is accumulating in fish tissue. A Texas Department of Health analysis of fish tissue data concluded that there is no additional health risk from the consumption of fish. Mercury does not exceed primary or secondary drinking water standards.
1013	Buffalo Bayou Tidal	M	C	✓		The average mercury concentration in water exceeded the human health criterion for saltwater fish (M/NS). This criterion was established to protect consumers from bioaccumulation of toxicants in fish tissue. Risk of exposure to mercury from fish consumption has not been assessed. Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). Mean copper concentration in water exceeded the criterion established to protect aquatic life from chronic exposure (M/NS).
1014	Buffalo Bayou Above Tidal	L	C	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS).
1016	Greens Bayou Above Tidal	M/ U	C	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). Mean lead concentration in water exceeded the criterion established to protect aquatic life from chronic exposure (M/NS). A TMDL for dissolved oxygen is in preparation for this water body (U).
1017	Whiteoak Bayou Above Tidal	M	C	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). Mean lead in water concentration exceeded the criterion established to protect aquatic life from chronic exposure (M/NS).
1101	Clear Creek Tidal	M	C	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (M/NS). A no-consumption advisory was issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1993 for Clear Creek (L/NS). The advisory applies to an 8.3 mile portion upstream of SH 3 in Clear Creek Tidal, and warns against consumption of any fish and blue crabs taken from the affected area. Test results reveal dichloroethane, trichloroethane, carbon disulfide, and chlordane in fish and crab tissues. Management strategies are in place for industrial contaminants.

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1102	Clear Creek Above Tidal	L	C	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation in the lower 25 miles of the segment (L/NS). A no-consumption advisory was issued for the general population by the Texas Department of Health in November 1993 for Clear Creek (L/NS). The advisory applies to all of Clear Creek Above Tidal, and warns against consumption of any fish or blue crabs taken from the affected area. Test results reveal dichloroethane, trichloroethane, carbon disulfide, and chlordane in fish and crab tissues. Management strategies are in place for industrial contaminants.
1103	Dickinson Bayou Tidal	M/ U	C	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (M/NS). Dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally below the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life, from IH-45 southeast of Dickinson downstream to one-half mile upstream of SH 6 (U/PS). A TMDL for dissolved oxygen is in preparation for this water body.
1104	Dickinson Bayou Above Tidal	L/ U	C	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). A TMDL for dissolved oxygen is in preparation in conjunction with the TMDL for Segment 1103.
1108	Chocolate Bayou Above Tidal	L	C	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS).
1109	Oyster Creek Tidal	M	C	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (M/NS).
1110	Oyster Creek Above Tidal	M	C	✓		In the lower 25 miles of the segment, southwest of the City of Angleton in Brazoria County, bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (M/NS), and dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (M/NS).
1111	Old Brazos River Channel Tidal	M	C	✓	✓	The average mercury concentration in water exceeded the human health criterion for saltwater fish (M/NS). This criterion was established to protect consumers from bioaccumulation of toxicants in fish tissue. Risk of exposure to mercury from fish consumption has not been assessed.
1113	Armand Bayou Tidal	M/ U	C	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes below the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life, in the upper two miles of the segment (U/NS). These low dissolved oxygen levels may be due to natural conditions associated with poor flushing capability and high sediment oxygen demand. Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (M/NS). A TMDL to address low dissolved oxygen levels is in preparation for this water body.
1113-A	Armand Bayou Above Tidal	L/ U	C	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS), and dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (U/NS) in a three-mile, perennial, freshwater portion of Armand Bayou upstream of tidal. This water body (not part of segment 1113) was not evaluated in 1996. A TMDL to address low dissolved oxygen levels in Armand Bayou is under development and will include Armand Bayou Above Tidal.

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1202	Brazos River Below Navasota River	L	D	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS).
1213	Little River	L	D	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation from the City of Cameron downstream to the end of the segment (L/NS).
1218	Nolan Creek/South Nolan Creek	M	D	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (M/NS).
1221	Leon River Below Proctor Lake	M	D	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation in the middle and lower portion downstream of the South Leon River (M/NS).
1226	North Bosque River	L/ U	D	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). Nitrite plus nitrate nitrogen, and ortho- and total phosphorus greater than the screening levels occur in the upper portion of the segment in the area of Highway 6 and the city of Iredale (U). Excessive nutrient levels are occurring in the lower portion near the city of Clifton. The excessive nutrient levels are entering the river from tributary watersheds and are contributing to excessive plankton growth (U). The Texas Institute for Applied Environmental Research (TIAER) has monitored agricultural nonpoint source runoff since 1991. TIAER, the Brazos River Authority, and the TNRCC are participating in intensive monitoring surveys to determine nonpoint source loading. A TMDL is in preparation for this water body. Local studies will support control programs in the near future.
1233	Hubbard Creek Reservoir	L	D	✓		Average sulfate levels greater than the reservoir criterion to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses occur in the Big Sandy Creek arm of the reservoir (L/CN).
1240	White River Lake	L	D	✓		Average total dissolved solid levels exceed the segment criterion to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses (L/CN).
1242	Brazos River Below Whitney Lake	M	D	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation in the portion of the segment from the City of Marlin to the FM 979 crossing east of Cameron (M/NS).
1242-A	Marlin City Lake System	T-h	D	✓		All water quality measurements currently support use as a public water supply; however, atrazine concentrations in finished drinking water indicate contamination of source water and represent a threat to future use (T-h). The lake system includes Old Marlin City Lake and New Marlin Reservoir.

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Segment Number	Segment Name	Overall Priority	Basin Group	Nonpoint Source	Point Source	Segment Summary
1245	Upper Oyster Creek	M	D	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes below the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life in the area from the Texas Department of Corrections Jester Unit downstream to the confluence of Stafford Run (M/NS). Dissolved oxygen levels have been historically depressed in the segment due to a complex series of diversion dams, oxygen demanding wastes, high sediment oxygen demand, low re-aeration rates, and nearly stagnant velocities. A draft waste load evaluation, based on intensive survey data, indicates that the dissolved oxygen criterion supportive of the intermediate use should be attainable at the recommended effluent limits (advanced treatment with nitrification).
1254	Aquilla Lake	H	D	✓		Atrazine concentrations in finished drinking water violate the Maximum Contaminant Level for primary drinking water standards (H/NS). Origin of the contamination is source water and represents a failure of the water body to support the public water supply use. Alachlor concentrations in finished drinking water indicate contamination of source water and represent a threat to future use (T-m).
1255	Upper North Bosque River	L/ U	D	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation in the headwater of the river upstream of the City of Stephenville (L/NS). Dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally below the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (U/PS). Average chloride, sulfate, and total dissolved solids levels exceed segment criteria to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses (L/CN). Nitrogen and phosphorus levels are elevated and contribute to excessive phytoplankton and attached algal growths (U). A TMDL is in preparation for this water body. A wasteload evaluation conducted on the segment requires advanced waste treatment for the attainment of stream standards. Local studies will support control programs in the near future. The Texas Institute for Applied Environmental Research (TIAER) has monitored agricultural nonpoint source runoff in the segment since 1991. TIAER, the Brazos River Authority, and the TNRCC are conducting intensive monitoring surveys in the Lake Waco watershed to determine nonpoint source loading.
1301	San Bernard River Tidal	M	D	✓		Dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally below the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (M/PS), and bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS).
1304	Caney Creek Tidal	M	D	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (M/NS).
1403	Lake Austin	L	D		✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally below the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life, in the first few miles below Lake Travis (L/PS). This segment receives low-oxygen bottom water from Lake Travis during the summer months.

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Segment Number	Segment Name	Overall Priority	Basin Group	Nonpoint Source	Point Source	Segment Summary
1411	E.V. Spence Reservoir	U	D	✓		Average levels of sulfate and total dissolved solids exceed segment criteria to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses (U/CN). Excessive dissolved solids, especially chloride, are attributed to brine seepage from abandoned and improperly capped or cased oil wells located along the Colorado River (Segment 1412) and tributaries immediately downstream from Lake J.B. Thomas. There is a concern for the public water supply use for this segment because the mean sulfate, chloride, and total dissolved solids concentrations exceed the secondary drinking water standard in finished water. Public water supply systems have experienced increased costs for demineralization due to high dissolved solids. A TMDL is scheduled for FY 1998.
1414	Pedernales River	M	D	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally below the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life, downstream of the confluence with Barons Creek below Fredricksburg, during summertime low flow conditions (L/PS). A waste load evaluation has addressed dissolved oxygen. Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation, in the lower part of the segment (M/NS).
1421	Concho River	L	D	✓		Dissolved oxygen variations and elevated levels of chlorophyll *a* above the screening levels occur during the summer months in the City of San Angelo river impoundments. In the North Concho Fork below Lake O.C. Fisher in San Angelo, dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally below the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (L/PS), and bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). A waste load evaluation has addressed dissolved oxygen.
1427	Onion Creek	L	D	✓	✓	The average level of total dissolved solids exceeds the segment criterion to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses (L/CN). Very stringent effluent limits are in place.
1428	Colorado River Below Town Lake	M	D	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation below Austin (M/NS).
1429	Town Lake	M	D	✓		Fish and sediments collected from Town Lake have elevated levels of chlordane (M/NS). The Texas Department of Health has issued a restricted consumption advisory for the general population. Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). Nonpoint source pollution demonstration projects have been implemented by the City of Austin.
1430	Barton Creek	M	D	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (M/NS).
1602	Lavaca River Above Tidal	L	D	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). The Texas Railroad Commission has identified oil field wastes as a problem in the segment (Summary Report: Regional Assessments of Water Quality Pursuant to the Texas Clean Rivers Act, Senate Bill 818, TNRCC 1992).

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Segment Number	Segment Name	Overall Priority	Basin Group	Nonpoint Source	Point Source	Segment Summary
1906	Lower Leon Creek	M	E	✓	✓	Dissolved cadmium concentrations in water sometimes exceed the criterion established to protect aquatic life (M/NS). Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation in the upper 21 miles (L/NS).
1910	Salado Creek	U	E	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life in a 2-mile portion from 1 mile downstream of Rigsby Avenue to Southcross Boulevard, and in a 5-mile portion from NE Loop 410 to Pershing Road (U/NS). In the lower half of the segment, bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (U/NS). A TMDL is scheduled for FY 1998. Dissolved oxygen has been addressed by a waste load evaluation.
1911	Upper San Antonio River	L	E	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation in a 12-mile portion from 1 mile upstream of South Alamo Street to 2 miles upstream of Blue Wing Road (L/NS).
2002	Mission River Above Tidal	L	E	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS).
2004	Aransas River Above Tidal	L	E	✻	✻	The average level of total dissolved solids is elevated above the criterion to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses in the lower part of the segment (L/CN).
2106	Nueces/Lower Frio River	L	E	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS).
2107	Atascosa River	L	E	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). Dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat quality for aquatic life (L/NS). Field observations suggest that low dissolved oxygen concentrations are not associated with discharges, but occur as pools stagnate during intermittent flow conditions.
2116	Choke Canyon Reservoir	M	E	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation in the upper portion of the reservoir (M/NS).
2117	Frio River Above Choke Canyon Res	L	E	✓		Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS).
2201	Arroyo Colorado Tidal	U	E	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are sometimes lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (U/NS). Comments received from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department suggest that depressed dissolved oxygen impairs aquatic life in the upper 16 miles of the segment, and point out that the segment provides important habitat for many economically, ecologically, and recreationally valuable species. A TMDL is underway.

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Segment Number	Segment Name	Overall Priority	Basin Group	Nonpoint Source	Point Source	Segment Summary
2202	Arroyo Colorado Above Tidal	U	E	✓	✓	The Texas Department of Health issued a restricted consumption advisory for the general population in September 1980 due to elevated levels of chlordane, toxaphene, and DDE in fish tissue (U/NS). The advisory, which applies to the entire segment, recommends that consumption be limited to one meal per month for any type of fish. Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (U/NS). A TMDL is in preparation for this water body. The Texas Department of Health issued an aquatic life closure for Donna Reservoir, an unclassified, 333-acre lake which stores water pumped from the Rio Grande, in February 1994, due to elevated levels of PCBs in fish tissue (U/NS). The closure applies to the entire reservoir and the canal system that connects it to the Rio Grande.
2302	Rio Grande Below Falcon Reservoir	L	E	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). All other uses and water quality standards are supported.
2304	Rio Grande Below Amistad Reservoir	L	E	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS).
2307	Rio Grande Below Riverside Diversion	L	E	✓	✓	Average chloride, sulfate, and total dissolved solids concentrations exceed the segment criteria to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses (L/CN). River flow in the segment is reduced due to irrigation withdrawals in the El Paso area and evaporation throughout the segment.
2310	Lower Pecos River	M	E	✓		Average chloride, sulfate, and total dissolved solids levels exceed the segment criteria to protect aquatic life, water supply, and other water quality uses (M/CN). Natural contributions of salts from the soil, as well as saline groundwater seeps and springs, contribute to these elevated levels.
2421	Upper Galveston Bay	M	C	✓	✓	The fish consumption use was not supported in the 22 square miles (mi^2) from Red Bluff Point to Five Mile Cut Marker to Houston Point, north to Morgan's Point. A restricted-consumption advisory for the general population and a no-consumption advisory for children and women of childbearing age were issued by the Texas Department of Health due to elevated levels of dioxin in blue crabs and catfish (M/NS). Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 55% of the bay (59.5 mi^2 of the outer perimeter) does not support and 19% of the bay (20.6 mi^2 of the area adjacent to the nonsupporting area) partially supports the oyster water use (L/NS/PS). The remaining 26% (40.6 mi^2) fully supports the oyster water use. Partially supporting areas are conditionally approved for the growing and harvesting of shellfish. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential water quality concerns.

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Segment Number	Segment Name	Overall Priority	Basin Group	Nonpoint Source	Point Source	Segment Summary
2422	Trinity Bay	M	C	✓		The average mercury concentration in water exceeded the human health criterion for saltwater fish in eight square miles north of Exxon C-1 platform (M/NS). This criterion was established to protect consumers from bioaccumulation of toxicants in fish tissue. Risk of exposure to mercury from fish consumption has not been assessed. Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 69.3% of the bay (90.2 mi^2 of the outer perimeter) does not support and 13.8% of the bay (17.9 mi^2 of the area adjacent to the nonsupporting area) partially supports the oyster water use (L/NS/PS). The remaining 16.9% (22 mi^2) fully supports the oyster water use. Partially supporting areas are conditionally approved for the growing and harvesting of shellfish. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential water quality concerns.
2423	East Bay	M	C	✓		The average mercury concentration in water exceeded the human health criterion for saltwater fish in eight square miles between Marsh and Elm Grove Points (M/NS). This criterion was established to protect consumers from bioaccumulation of toxicants in fish tissue. Risk of exposure to mercury from fish consumption has not been assessed. Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 22.1% of the bay (11.5 mi^2 at the east end of the bay near East Bay Bayou and Intracoastal Waterway) does not support (L/NS) and 77.9% of the bay (the remaining 40.6 mi^2) fully supports the oyster water use. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination.
2424	West Bay	M	C	✓		The average mercury concentration in water exceeded the human health criterion for saltwater fish in eight square miles near Carancahua Reef (M/NS). This criterion was established to protect consumers from bioaccumulation of toxicants in fish. Risk of exposure to mercury from fish consumption has not been assessed. Due to elevated mercury (chronic) and copper (chronic) in water, the high aquatic life use was not supported in eight square miles of the bay near Carancahua Reef (M/NS). Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 35.2% of the bay (24.4 mi^2 at the east end near the Galveston and Texas City) does not support (L/NS) and 64.8% of the bay (the remaining 44.9 mi^2) fully supports the oyster water use. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination.
2425	Clear Lake	L	C	✓		Tri-butyl tin concentrations in water are occasionally higher than the EPA screening level (1.0 μg/L) and the standard for protection of aquatic life (L/PS). The Federal Organotin Antifouling Paint Control Act of 1988 imposed restrictions on the formulation and use of tri-butyl tin paint, and took full effect in 1990. Due to the relatively short half-life of tri-butyl tin in seawater, ambient concentrations near marinas and boat repair operations are expected to decline over time, and studies have already documented such declines in the Gulf of Mexico and Chesapeake Bay.

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Segment Number	Segment Name	Overall Priority	Basin Group	Nonpoint Source	Point Source	Segment Summary
2426	Tabbs Bay	M	C	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). The fish consumption use is not supported through the entire segment, based on a fish consumption advisory issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1990 due to elevated levels of dioxin in fish and crab tissue (M/NS).
2427	San Jacinto Bay	M	C		✓	The fish consumption use is not supported through the entire segment, based on a fish consumption advisory issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1990 due to elevated levels of dioxin in fish and crab tissue (M/NS).
2428	Black Duck Bay	M	C		✓	The fish consumption use is not supported through the entire segment, based on a fish consumption advisory issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1990 due to elevated levels of dioxin in fish and crab tissue (M/NS).
2429	Scott Bay	M	C	✓	✓	Bacteria levels sometimes exceed the criterion established to assure the safety of contact recreation (L/NS). Municipal wastewater discharges are a probable contributor to this condition. The fish consumption use is not supported through the entire segment, based on a fish consumption advisory issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1990 due to elevated levels of dioxin in fish and crab tissue (M/NS).
2430	Burnett Bay	M	C		✓	The fish consumption use is not supported through the entire segment, based on a fish consumption advisory issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1990 due to elevated levels of dioxin in fish and crab tissue (M/NS).
2432	Chocolate Bay	L	C	✓	✓	Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, the entire bay does not support the oyster water use (L/NS). Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination.
2436	Barbours Cut	M	C		✓	The fish consumption use is not supported through the entire segment, based on a fish consumption advisory issued by the Texas Department of Health in 1990 due to elevated levels of dioxin in fish and crab tissue (M/NS).
2437	Texas City Ship Channel	L	C		✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally below the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life (L/PS).

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Segment Number	Segment Name	Overall Priority	Basin Group	Nonpoint Source	Point Source	Segment Summary
2439	Lower Galveston Bay	M	C	✓	✓	The average mercury concentration exceeded the human health criterion for saltwater fish in 16 square miles near Redfish Island and the Galveston Channel-FLR 2 (M/NS). This criterion was established to protect consumers from bioaccumulation of toxicants in fish tissue. Risk of exposure to mercury from fish consumption has not been assessed. The mean dissolved copper concentration in water exceeds the criterion established to protect aquatic life from chronic exposure (M/NS). Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 43.5% of the bay (60.7 mi^2 of the outer perimeter, Galveston and Texas City) does not support and 9.9% of the bay (13.8 mi^2 of the area adjacent to the nonsupporting area) partially supports the oyster water use (L/NS/PS). The remaining 46.6% (65 mi^2) fully supports the oyster water use. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination. Partially supporting areas are conditionally approved for the growing and harvesting of shellfish.
2441	East Matagorda Bay	L	D	✓	✓	Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 2.6%of the bay (1.5 mi^2 near the Caney Creek confluence with the bay, Intracoastal Waterway, marsh and fishing cabins) does not support and 2.9% of the bay (1.7 mi^2 near the Live Oak Bayou confluence) partially supports the oyster water use (L/NS/PS). The remaining 94.5% (55.8 mi^2) fully supports the oyster water use. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination. Partially supporting areas are conditionally approved for the growing and harvesting of shellfish.
2442	Cedar Lakes	L	D	✓		Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, the entire area does not support the oyster water use (L/NS). Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination.
2451	Matagorda Bay/Powderhorn Lake	L	E	✓		Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 8.3% of the bay (21.7 mi^2 at the west end) does not support and 1.7% of the bay (4.4 mi^2 of Powderhorn Lake) partially supports the oyster water use (L/NS/PS). The remaining 90% (235.5 mi^2) fully supports the oyster water use. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination. Partially supporting areas are conditionally approved for the growing and harvesting of shellfish.
2452	Tres Palacios Bay	L	E	✓	✓	Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 49% of the bay (7.2 mi^2 of the upper half) does not support and 51% of the bay (7.5 mi^2 of the lower half) partially supports the oyster water use (L/NS/PS). Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination. Partially supporting areas are conditionally approved for the growing and harvesting of shellfish. Probable cause for nonsupport is Tres Palacios Creek.

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Segment Number	Segment Name	Overall Priority	Basin Group	Nonpoint Source	Point Source	Segment Summary
2453	Lavaca Bay/Chocolate Bay	M	E	✓	✓	The Texas Department of Health has issued an aquatic life closure for 2.5 square miles of the segment due to elevated mercury levels in finfish and crab tissue. Mercury contamination is residual from historical sources (M/NS). Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 34.1% of the bay (18.7 mi^2 the north-northwest end of the bay near the Lavaca River confluence and the area around Port Lavaca, including Chocolate Bay) does not support and 37.7% of the bay (20.7 mi^2 of the area adjacent to the nonsupporting area on the west side of the bay) partially supports the oyster water use (L/NS/PS). The remaining 28.2% (15.4 mi^2) fully supports the oyster water use. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination. Partially supporting areas are conditionally approved for the growing and harvesting of shellfish.
2454	Cox Bay	M	E	✓	✓	The Texas Department of Health has issued an aquatic life closure for 1.7 square miles of the segment due to elevated mercury levels in fish and crab tissue (M/NS). Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 16.2% of the bay (0.5 mi^2 at the north end of the bay and Cox Creek) does not support the oyster water use (L/NS). The remaining 83.8% (2.4 mi^2) of the bay fully supports the oyster water use. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination.
2456	Carancahua Bay	L	E	✓	✓	Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 48.4% of the bay (9.2 mi^2 at the north end of the bay and Carancahua Creek) does not support the oyster water use (L/NS). The remaining 51.6% (9.8 mi^2) of the bay fully supports the oyster water use. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination.
2462	San Antonio Bay/Hynes Bay/Guadalupe Bay	L	E	✓	✓	Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 8.5% of the bay (10.2 mi^2 at the north end of the bay near the San Antonio and Guadalupe River confluences and the area adjacent to Seadrift) does not support and 50.9% (60.8 mi^2 of the area south of the nonsupporting area, including Hynes Bay up to the Intracoastal Waterway) of the bay partially supports the oyster water use (L/NS/PS). The remaining 40.6% (48.5 mi^2) of the bay fully supports the oyster water use. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination. Partially supporting areas are conditionally approved for the growing and harvesting of shellfish.
2471	Aransas Bay	L	E	✓	✓	Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 7.8% of the bay (6.8 mi^2 along the northern edge of the bay and Rockport) does not support the oyster water use (L/NS). The remaining 92.2% (81.0 mi^2) of the bay fully supports the oyster water use. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination.

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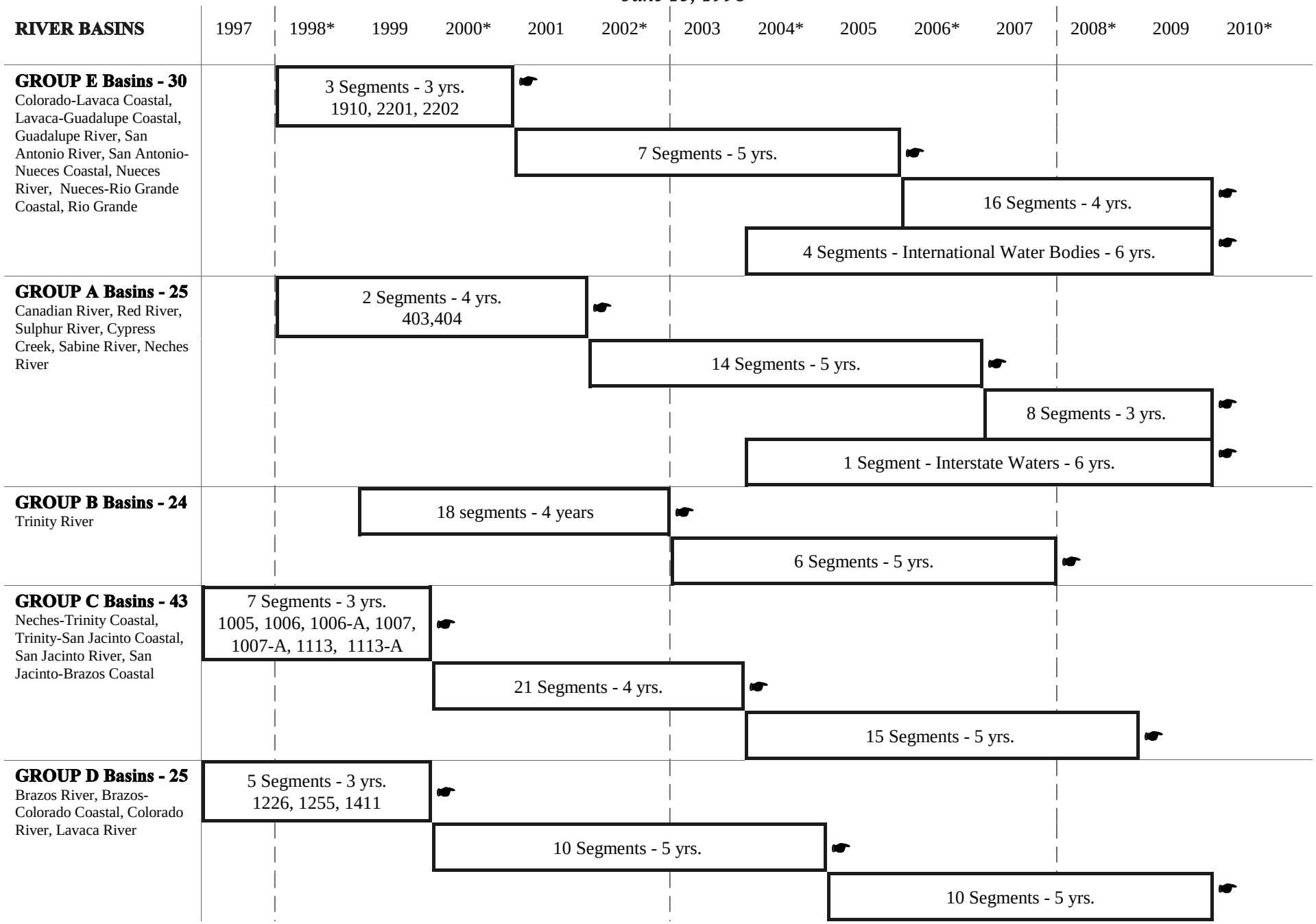
Segment Number	Segment Name	Overall Priority	Basin Group	Nonpoint Source	Point Source	Segment Summary
2472	Copano Bay	L	E	✓	✓	Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 20.6% of the bay (13.4 mi^2 near the Intracoastal Waterway, shoreline and Aransas/Mission Rivers) does not support the oyster water use (L/NS). The remaining 79.4% (51.8 mi^2) of the bay fully supports the oyster water use. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination.
2473	St. Charles Bay	L	E	✓		Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 51.5% of the bay (6.7 mi^2 of the northern half, tributary and marsh drain) does not support the oyster water use (L/NS). The remaining 48.5% (6.4 mi^2) of the bay fully supports the oyster water use. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination.
2481	Corpus Christi Bay	L	E	✓	✓	Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 13.0% of the bay (16.0 mi^2 near Corpus Christi) does not support the oyster water use (L/NS). The remaining 87.0% (107.1 mi^2) of the bay fully supports the oyster water use. Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to potential microbial contamination.
2482	Nueces Bay	M	E	✓	✓	Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 100% of the bay (28.9 mi^2) does not support the oyster water use (M/NS). Nonsupporting areas are restricted or prohibited for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing due to zinc in oyster tissue.
2484	Corpus Christi Inner Harbor	L	E	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally below the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life in the Avery and Viola Turning Basins (L/PS).
2485	Oso Bay	L	E	✓	✓	Dissolved oxygen concentrations are occasionally lower than the standard established to assure optimum habitat conditions for aquatic life in the lower portion of the bay (L/PS). Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 100% of the bay (7.2 mi^2) does not support the oyster water use (L/NS). Nonsupporting areas are restricted for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing, or prohibited due to potential microbial contamination. Studies and analyses are underway or pending.
2491	Laguna Madre	L	E	✓	✓	Based on Texas Department of Health shellfish maps, 5.2% of the bay (18.1 mi^2 near the Arroyo Colorado) does not support the oyster water use (L/NS), and 38.8% (134.8 mi^2) of the bay fully supports the oyster water use. The remaining 56% (194.6 mi^2) of Laguna Madre, from Port Mansfield to Corpus Christi, has not been assessed. Nonsupporting areas are restricted for the growing and harvesting of shellfish for direct marketing, or prohibited due to potential microbial contamination.
2501	Gulf of Mexico	L	E	✓		The fish consumption use is partially supported in the entire segment (3,879 mi^2) (L/PS). A restricted-consumption advisory for the general population was issued by the Texas Department of Health in June 1997 due to elevated levels of mercury in king mackerel.

DRAFT TNRCC Statewide Schedule for TMDL Candidates

June 15, 1998



* Start of Biennium ☛Implementation begins