

Figure: 30 TAC §307.10(1)

### **Appendix A - Site-specific Uses and Criteria for Classified Segments**

The following tables identify the water uses and supporting numerical criteria for each of the state's classified segments. The tables are ordered by basin with the segment number and segment name given for each classified segment. Marine segments are those that are specifically titled as "tidal" in the segment name, plus all bays, estuaries and the Gulf of Mexico. The following descriptions denote how each numerical criterion is used subject to the provisions in §307.7 of this title (relating to Site-Specific Uses and Criteria), §307.8 of this title (relating to Application of Standards), and §307.9 of this title (relating to Determination of Standards Attainment).

Segments that include reaches that are dominated by springflow are footnoted in this appendix and have critical low-flows calculated according to §307.8(a)(2) of this title. These critical low-flows apply at or downstream of the spring(s) providing the flows. Critical low-flows upstream of these springs may be considerably smaller. Critical low-flows used in conjunction with TCEQ regulatory actions (such as discharge permits) may be adjusted based on the relative location of a discharge to a gauging station.

The criteria for  $\text{Cl}^{-1}$  (chloride),  $\text{SO}_4^{-2}$  (sulfate), and TDS (total dissolved solids) are listed in this appendix as maximum annual averages for the segment.

Dissolved oxygen criteria are listed as minimum 24-hour means at any site within the segment. Absolute minima and seasonal criteria are listed in §307.7 of this title unless otherwise specified in this appendix. Dissolved oxygen criteria of 1.0 mg/L in this appendix will be considered minimum values at any time.

The pH criteria are listed as minimum and maximum values expressed in standard units at any site within the segment.

The freshwater indicator bacteria for recreation is *E. coli*. Enterococci is the indicator bacteria for recreation in saltwater and certain high saline inland water bodies with typical high conductivity values. The appropriate bacterial criteria are listed in the appendix under the Indicator Bacteria column and are applied as specified in §307.7(b)(1) of this title. The indicator bacteria for suitability for oyster waters is fecal coliform. The fecal coliform criteria for oyster waters is 14 colonies per 100 mL as specified in §307.7(b)(3)(B) of this title.

The criteria for temperature are listed as maximum values at any site within the segment except as noted in §307.4(h) of this title (relating to General Criteria) and §307.8(b) of this title.

Footnotes are defined at the end of each basin or bay and estuary table, as appropriate.

Figure: 30 TAC §307.7(b)(3)(A)(i)

TABLE 3  
Aquatic Life Use Subcategories

Aquatic Life Use Subcategory	Dissolved Oxygen Criteria, mg/L			Aquatic Life Attributes					
	Freshwater mean/minimum	Freshwater in Spring mean/minimum	Saltwater mean/minimum	Habitat Characteristics	Species Assemblage	Sensitive species	Diversity	Species Richness	Trophic Structure
Exceptional	6.0/4.0	6.0/5.0	5.0/4.0	Outstanding natural variability	Exceptional or unusual	Abundant	Exceptionally high	Exceptionally high	Balanced
High	5.0/3.0	5.5/4.5	4.0/3.0	Highly diverse	Usual association of regionally expected species	Present	High	High	Balanced to slightly imbalanced
Intermediate	4.0/3.0	5.0/4.0	3.0/2.0	Moderately diverse	Some expected species	Very low in abundance	Moderate	Moderate	Moderately imbalanced
Limited	3.0/2.0	4.0/3.0		Uniform	Most regionally expected species	Absent	Low	Low	Severely imbalanced
Minimal	2.0/1.5								

- Dissolved oxygen means are applied as a minimum average over a 24-hour period.
- 24-hour minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations are not to extend beyond eight hours per 24-hour day. Lower dissolved oxygen minima may apply on a site-specific basis, when natural daily fluctuations below the mean are greater than the difference between the mean and minima of the appropriate criteria.

- Spring criteria to protect fish spawning periods are applied during that portion of the first half of the year when water temperatures are 63.0°F to 73.0°F.
- Procedures to support aquatic life attributes are described in the standards implementation procedures (RG-194) chapter "Determining Water Quality Uses and Criteria" as amended.
- Dissolved oxygen analyses and computer models to establish effluent limits for permitted discharges are normally applied to mean criteria at steady-state, critical conditions.
- Determination of standards attainment for dissolved oxygen criteria is specified in §307.9(e)(6) of this title (relating to Determination of Standards Attainment).
- Minimal aquatic life use has been historically known as no significant aquatic life use. Typically, the classification of a water body as supporting a minimal aquatic life use is based on flow characteristics (intermittent stream without perennial pools), as set forth in §304.4(h)(4) of this title, and not on aquatic life attributes.

Segment No.	Colorado River Basin Segment Names	Recreation Use	Aquatic Life Use	Domestic Water Supply Use	Other Uses	Cl <sup>1</sup> (mg/L)	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup> (mg/L)	TDS (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	pH Range (SU)	Indicator Bacteria <sup>1</sup> #/100 mL	Temperature (degrees F)
1417	Lower Pecan Bayou	PCR1	H			310	120	1,025	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	90
1418	Lake Brownwood	PCR1	H	PS		150	100	500	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	90
1419	Lake Coleman	PCR1	H	PS		150	100	500	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	93
1420	Pecan Bayou Above Lake Brownwood	PCR1	H	PS		500	500	1,500	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	90
1421	Concho River	PCR1	H	PS		610	420	1,730	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	90
1422	Lake Nasworthy	PCR1	H	PS		450	400	1,500	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	93
1423	Twin Buttes Reservoir	PCR1	H	PS		200	100	700	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	90
1424	Middle Concho/South Concho River <sup>3</sup>	PCR1	H	PS		150	150	700	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	90
1425	O. C. Fisher Lake	PCR1	H	PS		150	150	700	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	90
1426	Colorado River Below E.V. Spence Reservoir	PCR1	H	PS		1,000	1,100	1,770	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	91
1427	Onion Creek	PCR1	H	PS/AP <sup>4</sup>		100 <sup>5</sup>	100 <sup>5</sup>	500 <sup>5</sup>	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	90
1428	Colorado River Below Lady Bird Lake/Town Lake	PCR1	E	PS		100	100	500	6.0 <sup>6</sup>	6.5-9.0	126	95
1429	Lady Bird Lake/Town Lake <sup>7</sup>	PCR1	H	PS		75	75	400	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	90
1430	Barton Creek <sup>8</sup>	PCR1	H	AP <sup>4</sup>		50	50	500	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	90
1431	Mid Pecan Bayou	PCR1				410	120	1,100	2.0	6.5-9.0	126	90
1432	Upper Pecan Bayou	PCR1	H	PS		200	150	800	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	90

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1433	O. H. Ivie Reservoir	PCR1	H	PS		430	330	1,520	5.0	6.5-9.0	126	93
1434	Colorado River Above La Grange	PCR1	E	PS		100	100	500	6.0	6.5-9.0	126	95

- 1 The indicator bacteria for freshwater is *E. coli* and for saltwater is Enterococci. The indicator bacteria for Segment 1412 is Enterococci.
- 2 The critical low-flow for the South Llano River portion of the segment is calculated according to §307.8(a)(2)(B) of this title.
- 3 The critical low-flow for the South Concho River portion of the segment is calculated according to §307.8(a)(2)(B) of this title.
- 4 The aquifer protection use applies to the contributing, recharge, and transition zones of the Edwards Aquifer.
- 5 The aquifer protection reach is assigned the following criteria: 50 mg/L for Cl<sup>1</sup>, 50 mg/L for SO<sub>4</sub><sup>-2</sup>, 400 mg/L for TDS.
- 6 Dissolved oxygen criterion of 6.0 mg/L only applies at stream flows greater than or equal to 150 cfs as measured at USGS Gauging Station 08158000 located in Travis County upstream from US Highway 183. A dissolved oxygen criterion of 5.0 mg/L applies to stream flows less than 150 cfs and greater than or equal to the 7Q2 for the segment.
- 7 While the segment exhibits quality characteristics that would make it suitable for primary recreation, the use is prohibited by local regulation for reasons unrelated to water quality.
- 8 The critical low-flow is calculated according to §307.8(a)(2)(A) of this title.