



Improving Water Quality in the Colorado River Basin

A TMDL Project for Dissolved Solids

In 2000, water quality testing found elevated levels of chloride, sulfate, and total dissolved solids (TDS) in the Colorado River Below E.V. Spence Reservoir. High concentrations of chloride can cause a bad taste in drinking water, harm plumbing, and increase the risk of hypertension in humans. High concentrations of sulfate can cause drinking water to smell or taste bad. Large amounts of dissolved solids can be toxic to species that live in fresh water.

In response to these conditions, the TCEQ developed a total maximum daily load (TMDL) to restore water quality in the river. A TMDL determines the amount (or load) of a pollutant that a body of water can receive and still support its designated uses. This allowable load was then allocated among categories of sources within the watershed. Stakeholders developed a plan to implement TMDLs (I-Plan) with measures that reduce pollution.

A variety of man-made and natural sources can be responsible for elevated levels of chloride, sulfate, and TDS. For example, a common man-made source of dissolved solids is brine, a by-product of oil production. Salt cedar, a natural source of TDS, is an invasive, non-native plant species whose high rate of water consumption creates imbalances in the soil, causing high concentrations of unwanted substances.

Learn more about water quality standards, monitoring, and TMDLs by reading *Preserving and Improving Water Quality*, available on our website at www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/tmdl/.

Project Watershed

The Colorado River Below E.V. Spence Reservoir, Segment 1426, is a 66-mile freshwater stream located within the larger Colorado River Basin. Segment 1426 receives the majority of its flow from E.V. Spence Reservoir. It begins at Robert Lee Dam and flows southeasterly through Coke and Runnels Counties, ending 2.3 miles below its confluence with Mustang Creek in Runnels County.

The Edwards-Trinity aquifer is the principal source of groundwater in the watershed. The Edwards-Trinity is composed of sandstone and carbonate-rock aquifers and encompasses an area of 818 square miles.

Most of the land is well adapted to cultivation. The land use and economy are chiefly agricultural, with land devoted to both crop and animal production.



Oil and gas production and exploration are the dominant industrial activities in the watershed. Mineral resources include brick-making clay in addition to oil and gas deposits.

Project Development

The TCEQ signed a contract with EA Engineering, Science, and Technology to study the segment and develop TMDLs. EA Engineering collected additional data under a range of stream flow conditions, including wet weather, and accounted for direct discharges from point sources (such as wastewater treatment plants) and runoff from nonpoint sources (such as agricultural operations, land-clearing activities, abandoned oil and gas wells, and carbonate dissolution).

In June 2004, the Bureau of Economic Geology (BEG) surveyed electromagnetic conductivity in and around the creek. Their survey supported the groundwater component of models used to develop the TMDLs.

Based on analysis of these studies and other information gathered during investigation of water quality in the creek, the stakeholders and TCEQ developed TMDLs and an I-Plan for the watershed. The TCEQ adopted the TMDLs in February 2007, and approved the stakeholders' I-Plan on October 10, 2007.

Status

The Railroad Commission has eliminated many potential sources of salinity by plugging orphaned or abandoned unplugged wells. The RRC also completed a feasibility study for placing a recovery well between older oil fields and the receiving streams.

The Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board removed salt cedar in the watershed using both chemical and biological methods.

Prior to the current drought, the levels of salinity were dropping the segment. However, the drought has lowered water levels significantly in E.V. Spence Reservoir, leading to re-concentration of chloride and TDS in the reservoir and the Colorado River below it.

As of May 2013, the UCRA and TCEQ are assisting stakeholders in evaluating progress on improving the creek and whether the I-Plan should be adapted.

Public Participation

Stakeholder participation is crucial to developing workable TMDLs and I-Plans. It is also critical to implementing plans over several years.

Accordingly, the Upper Colorado River Authority (UCRA) is coordinating a review of the plan and involving the public in that effort. People who participated in developing the TMDL and I-Plan and people new to the process are encouraged to join a new stakehold-

er group being formed to evaluate progress on improving the quality of the creek.

This new group will include a coordination committee and work groups, who will be responsible for evaluating the I-Plan and revising it as needed. The coordination committee will be made up of representatives from a variety of different sectors—including industries, interest groups, universities, water districts, cities, and federal and regional government organizations.

The Upper Colorado River Authority (UCRA) is working with stakeholders to evaluate the I-Plan and revise it as appropriate.

For More Information

Contact the project manager, or visit our website at:

<www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/tmdl/nav/32-colorado/>

TCEQ Project Manager

Lauren Oertel, TMDL Program

512-239-3604

Lauren.Oertel@tceq.texas.gov

TMDL Status

TCEQ Adoption: February 7, 2007

EPA Region 6 Approval: April 9, 2007

I-Plan Status

TCEQ Approval: October 10, 2007

Highlights

- Implementation activities are being performed in the E.V. Spence reservoir.
- The Railroad Commission eliminated potential sources of salinity by plugging orphaned or abandoned unplugged wells.
- The Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board removed salt cedar in the watershed using both chemical and biological methods.
- Prior to the current drought, the levels of salinity were dropping the segment. However, very low instream water levels have led to re-concentration of chloride and TDS.