












San Antonio River Basin Stream Health Guide






The River Authority Environmental Sciences Department Staff have evaluated the 2010 Draft Integrated Report Results and classified each segment based upon these results. The table below is a summary of the water quality results for each segment in the San Antonio River Basin. A more detailed explanation of the water quality status and the activities that are being taken to remedy these findings can be found in the 2011 San Antonio River Basin Highlights Report. The complete 2010 Draft TCEQ Integrated Report may be found at <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/assessment/10twqi/10twqi>

Stream Health Guide Key

	Significant water quality impairments and concerns were identified in the 2010 TCEQ Assessment results
	Some water quality impairments and concerns were identified in the 2010 TCEQ Assessment results or segment is often dry except for rain events
	No water quality impairments or concerns were identified in the 2010 TCEQ Assessment results

San Antonio River Basin Segments

Segment	Impairments and/or Concerns
1911 - Upper San Antonio River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacteria Impairment for contact recreation • Nutrient Concerns • Grab Dissolved Oxygen Screening Level Concerns
1901 - Lower San Antonio River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacteria Impairment for contact recreation • Nutrient Concerns
1908 - Upper Cibolo Creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacteria Impairment for contract recreation
1913 - Mid Cibolo Creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrient Concerns
1902 - Lower Cibolo Creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacteria Impairment for contact recreation • Nutrient Concerns • Grab Dissolved Oxygen Screening Level Concerns
1910 - Salado Creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissolved Oxygen Impairment • Fish Community Impairment • Benthic Community Impairment • Nutrient Concerns
1905 - Medina River above Medina Lake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish Community Impairment • Fish Habitat Concerns
1904 - Medina Lake 	No Impairments or Concerns

Segment	Impairments and/or Concerns
1909 - Medina Diversion Lake 	No Impairments or Concerns
1903 - Medina River below Diversion Lake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacteria impairment for contact recreation • Fish community concern • Nutrient Concerns
1907 - Upper Leon Creek 	No Impairments or Concerns. This segment is often dry.
1906 - Lower Leon Creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish Consumption advisory for PCB's in fish tissue • Concerns for silver and cadmium in sediment
1912 - Medio Creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissolved Oxygen concern • Nutrient Concerns

San Antonio River Basin Highlights Report 2011



Additional information can be found in the San Antonio River Basin Highlights Report. This report highlights the activities that have taken place in the San Antonio River Basin under the Clean Rivers Program.

The Clean Rivers Program is managed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), and funded entirely by fees assessed to wastewater discharge and water rights permit holders.

The San Antonio River Authority (SARA) carries out the water quality management efforts in the basin under contract with the TCEQ. The activities described in this report include recent developments in the basin, updates on current water quality monitoring activities, a review of the TCEQ Integrated Report results and public outreach activities within the basin.

INTRODUCTION

This report highlights the activities that have taken place in 2010 in the San Antonio River Basin under the Clean Rivers Program (CRP).

The CRP is managed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), and funded entirely by fees assessed to wastewater discharge and water rights permit holders.

The San Antonio River Authority (SARA) carries out the water quality management efforts in the basin under contract with the TCEQ. The activities described in this report include recent developments in the basin, updates on current water quality monitoring activities, a review of the TCEQ Integrated Report results and public outreach activities within the basin.

New Developments in the Basin

Proposed water quality standards
The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has adopted revised water quality standards for contact recreational uses (see table below). Bacterial counts in the water are evaluated over time to determine if the contact recreational use is being supported. These standards are currently under review by the Environmental Protection Agency.

USES	GEOMETRIC MEAN CRITERIA (colonies / 100 mL)			
	E. coli	Enterococci	Enterococci (Salt Water)	Fecal Coliform (Fresh & Salt Water)
2000 Standards:				
Contact Recreation	126	33	35	200
Noncontact Recreation	605	165	168	2000
2010 Standards:				
Primary Contact 1 (PCR1)	126	33	35	200
Secondary Contact 1 (SCR1)	630	165	175	1000
Secondary Contact 2 (SCR2)	1030	207	—	1000
Noncontact Recreation (NCR)	2050	940	950	2000

Primary Contact Recreation
Activities that are presumed to involve a significant risk of ingestion of water (e.g., wading by children, swimming, water skiing, diving, tubing, surfing and the following whitewater activities: kayaking, canoeing and rafting).

Secondary Contact Recreation 1
Activities that commonly occur but have limited body contact incidental to shoreline activity (e.g., wading by adults, fishing, canoeing, kayaking, rafting and motor boating). These activities are presumed to pose a less significant risk of water ingestion than primary contact recreation but more than secondary contact recreation 2.

Secondary Contact Recreation 2
Activities with limited body contact incidental to shoreline activity (e.g. fishing, canoeing, kayaking, rafting and motor boating) that are presumed to pose a less significant risk of water ingestion than secondary contact recreation 1. These activities occur less frequently than secondary contact recreation 1 due to physical characteristics of the water body or limited public access to the water body.

Noncontact Recreation
Activities that do not involve a significant risk of water ingestion, such as those with limited body contact incidental to shoreline activity, including birding, hiking and biking. Noncontact recreation use may also be assigned where primary and secondary contact recreation activities should not occur because of unsafe conditions, such as ship and barge traffic.