



Improving Water Quality in Petronila Creek

A TMDL Project for Dissolved Solids

In 2000, water quality testing found elevated levels of chloride, sulfate, and total dissolved solids (TDS) in Petronila Creek. 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 total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) to restore water quality in the creek. 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 is then allocated among categories of sources within the watershed. Stakeholders developed an Implementation Plan to implement TMDLs with measures that reduce pollution.

A variety of man-made and natural sources can result in 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.

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/.

Petronila Creek Watershed

Petronila Creek, Segment 2204, is a 44-mile freshwater stream. Located southwest of Corpus Christi, Segment 2204 flows from a point near the Laureles Ranch in Kleberg County to its confluence with Agua Dulce and Banquete creeks in Nueces County. This segment is a part of the Baffin Bay watershed.

The surrounding terrain varies from flat with local shallow depressions to some locally dissected rolling areas (*Handbook of Texas Online*, January 2013).

Project Development

The TCEQ signed a contract with EA Engineering, Science, and Technology to study the creek, coordinate public involvement, and to 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 non-point 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.

Public Participation

Stakeholder participation is crucial to developing workable TMDLs and implementation plans. It is also critical to sustaining planned activities over several years.

Stakeholders from a variety of sectors—including local governments, oil and gas operations, agriculture, public interest groups, and landowners—were invited to participate. A named-member stakeholder group advised the TCEQ on development of the TMDLs.

The Nueces River Authority (NRA) worked with stakeholders in 2013 and 2014 to evaluate and revise the Implementation Plan. In 2014, stakeholders completed a revised Implementation Plan to continue their efforts in improving local water quality.

Status

The Railroad Commission of Texas investigated oil field-related salinity contamination and prepared a Soil Feasibility Study. This study recommended excavation

of contaminated soils from two of the highest priority areas and the placement of a surface cap in a third area.

The Railroad Commission also eliminated potential sources of salinity by plugging orphaned or abandoned unplugged wells. This work will continue as funding becomes available.

For More Information

Contact the project manager, or visit our website at:

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

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TMDL Status

TCEQ Adoption: January 10, 2007

EPA Region 6 Approval: March 14, 2007

Implementation Plan Status

TCEQ Approval: October 10, 2007

Highlights

- Implementation activities are being performed in the Petronila Creek watershed, including investigating solutions to contaminated soils and plugging abandoned oil wells.
- In addition to quarterly routine monitoring, Nueces River Authority has been conducting targeted monitoring on the tributaries of Petronila Creek.
- In 2013, stakeholders began an evaluation of the Implementation Plan and its progress.
- In 2014, the stakeholders completed a revised Implementation Plan.

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