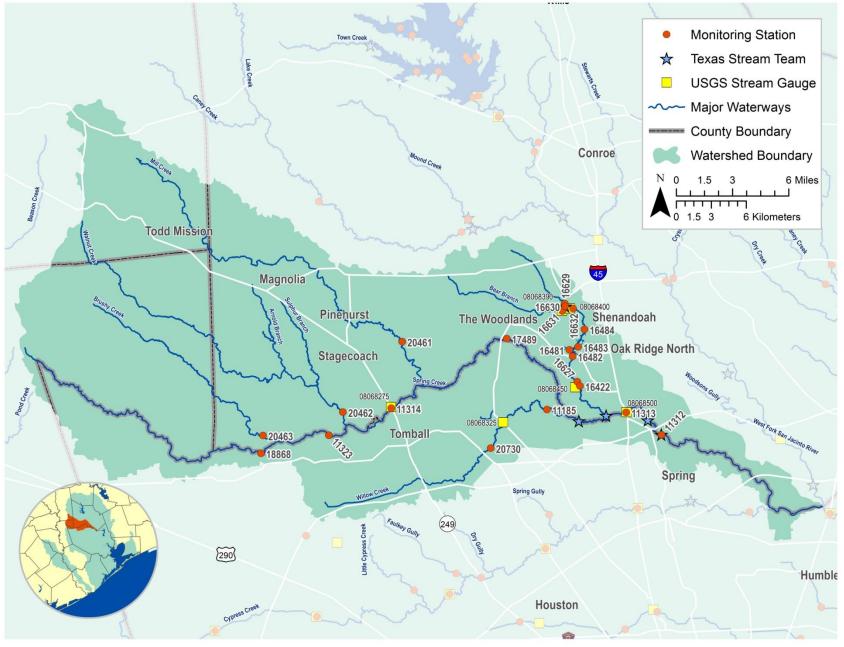
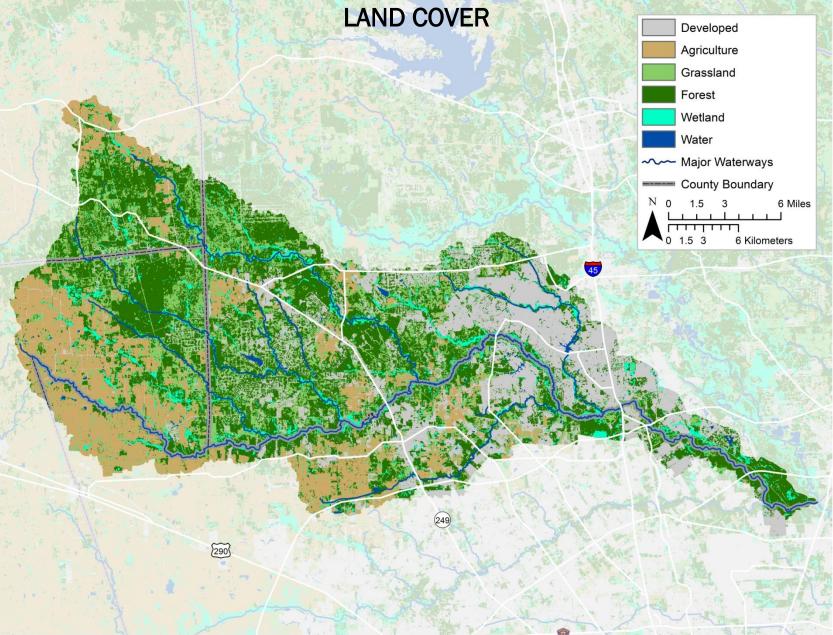
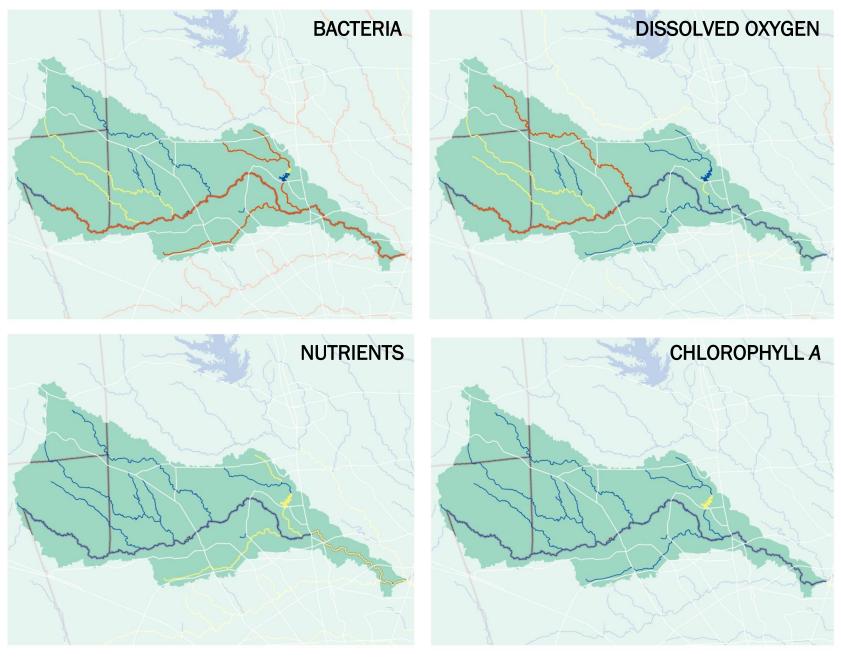
SPRING CREEK - SEGMENT 1008



SPRING CREEK - SEGMENT 1008





----- Impairment ----- Concern ----- Unimpacted

Length: 71 miles	Watershed Area:			•	ek	
		441 square miles	Designated Uses:	Primary Contact	Recreation 1; High Aquatic Life; F	Public Water Supply
Number of Active Monito	-		tream Team Monitors:	4	Permitted Outfalls:	74
Description: Segm Juerg Segm of Lai Segm to the Segm FM 1 Segm Brand Segm Juerg Segm Juerg Segm fr FM Segm Segm Segm Segm fr Lai Segm fr 1 Segm Segm fr 1 Segm Segm Segm fr 1 Segm Segm Segm fr 1 Segm Segm Segm Segm Segm Segm Segm Segm	eent 1008 (Perennial Strieeam crossing of FM 173 eent 1008A (Perennial Strieeam crossing of FM 173 eent 1008A (Perennial Striegk Lake upstream to the eent 1008B (Intermittent ke Woodlands upstream eent 1008C (Perennial Striee dam impounding Lake V eent 1008D (Intermittent L mi below Kuykendahl F eent 1008E (Intermittent 488 in Montgomery Cour- eent 1008F (Reservoir w, ch Creek in Montgomery eent 1008F (Reservoir stried eent 1008G: Retired segu- eent 1008H (Perennial Strien Road eent 1008J (Perennial Strien Road eent 1008J (Perennial Strien 1008K (Intermittent uence with Mink Branch eent 1008L (Perennial Strien Strien 1008K) eent 1008L (Perennial Strien 1008L)	eam w/ high ALU): From 6 in Waller County confluence of Hurrican with Pools w/ limited A to Old Conroe Road count tream w/ intermediate A Woodlands in Montgom with Pools): Intermitter coad with Pools w/ limited A nty / high ALU): Lake Wood County (impounds Upper ment description tream w/ high ALU): Will ream w/ high ALU): Will ream w/ high ALU): Will ream w/ high ALU): Bru Stream with perennial upstream to the headw cream): Mink Branch (ur tributary approximately	h the confluence with the ALU): Mill Creek (unclass e Creek and Kickapoo Cr LU): Upper Panther Brand filuence ALU): Lower Panther Brand ery County ht stream with perennial p LU): Bear Branch (unclass lands (unclassified water er Panther Branch) low Creek (unclassified w nut Creek (unclassified w shy Cre	West Fork San Jacir ified water body)—Pe eek ch (unclassified wate ch (unclassified wate bools (unclassified wate body)— From Lake M vater body)—From the ater body)—From the ater body ater body ater body ater body ater body	nto River in Harris/Montgomery Co erennial stream from the normal p er body)—From the normal pool ele ter body)—From the Spring Creek o vater body) - From the confluence From the Upper Panther Branch co Woodlands Dam to confluence with e Spring Creek confluence to a poi e Spring Creek confluence to a poi e Spring Creek confluence to a poi dy): Intermittent stream with perent	ounty to the most ool elevation of evation of 125 feet confluence upstream of Cannon Gully up onfluence to south of h Upper Panther int 0.3 mi north of int 25.5 mi upstream int 3.5 mi upstream anial pools from the eek upstream to the

reservoir, known locally as Lake Apache, upstream to FM 1774. The unnamed reservoir impounds Sulphur Branch approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi)
upstream of the confluence with Walnut Creek

Percent of Stream Impaired or of Concern						
Segment ID	PCBs/Dioxin	Bacteria	Dissolved Oxygen	Nutrients	Chlorophyll a	Other
1008	-	91	34	23	-	34
1008A	-	-	100	-	-	-
1008B	-	100	-	25	-	-
1008C	-	100	61	100	-	-
1008E	-	100	-	-	-	-
1008F	-	28	-	100	100	-
1008H	-	100	-	100	-	-
10081	-	100	100	-	-	-
1008J	-	100	100	-	-	-

Segment 1008							
Standards	Perennial Stream	Reservoir	Intermittent w/ Pool	Screening Levels	Perennial Stream	Reservoir	Intermittent w/ Pool
Temperature (°C/°F):	32 / 90	32/90	32/90	Ammonia (mg/L):	0.33	0.11	0.33
Dissolved Oxygen (24-Hr Average) (mg/L):	5.0 / 4.0 / 3.0	5.0	3.0	Nitrate-N (mg/L):	1.95	0.37	1.95
Dissolved Oxygen (Absolute Minima) (mg/L):	3.0	3.0	2.0	Orthophosphate Phosphorus (mg/L):	0.37	0.05	0.37
pH (standard units):	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0	Total Phosphorus (mg/L):	0.69	0.2	0.69
<i>E.</i> coli (MPN/100 mL) (grab):	399	-	-	Chlorophyll a (µg/L):	14.1	26.7	14.1
E. coli (MPN/100 mL) (geometric mean):	126	126	126				
Chloride (mg/L as Cl):	100	100	100				
Sulfate (mg/L as SO ₄):	50	50	50				
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L):	450	450	450				
Drinking Water Human Health - Fluoride (mg/L)	4.0	4.0	-				
Drinking Water Human Health - Nitrate (mg/L)	10.0	10.0	-				

FY 2016	FY 2016 Active Monitoring Stations					
Site ID	Site Description	Frequency	Monitoring Entity	Parameter Groups		
11185	Willow Creek at Gosling Road	Nine Times / Year	COH / HHS	Field, Conventional, Bacteria		
11312	Spring Creek at Riley Fuzzel Road	Nine Times / Year	COH / HHS	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Flow		
11313	Spring Creek Bridge at IH-45	Bimonthly	COH / WQC	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Flow		
11313	Spring Creek Bridge at IH-45	Ten Times / Year	USGS	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Flow, 24-Hour DO, Metals in Water, Organics in Water		
11313	Spring Creek Bridge at IH-45	Daily	USGS	Field, Flow, 24-Hour DO		
11314	Spring Creek at SH 249	Nine Times / Year	COH / HHS	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Flow		
11314	Spring Creek at SH 249	Daily	USGS	Flow		
11323	Spring Creek at Decker Prairie Rosehill Rd	Nine Times / Year	COH / HHS	Field, Conventional, Bacteria		
16422	Panther Branch at Sawdust Rd	Quarterly	SJRA	Conventional, Bacteria		
16422	Panther Branch at Sawdust Rd	Monthly	SJRA	Field		
16481	Lk Woodlands at Western Reach	Monthly	SJRA	Field		
16481	Lk Woodlands at Western Reach	Quarterly	SJRA	Conventional, Bacteria		
16481	Lk Woodlands at Western Reach	Twice / Year	SJRA	Metals in Water		
16482	Lk Woodlands at South End	Monthly	SJRA	Field		
16482	Lk Woodlands at South End	Quarterly	SJRA	Conventional, Bacteria		
16482	Lk Woodlands at South End	Twice / Year	SJRA	Metals in Water		
16483	Lk Woodlands at Mid Point	Monthly	SJRA	Field		
16483	Lk Woodlands at Mid Point	Quarterly	SJRA	Conventional, Bacteria		
16483	Lk Woodlands at Mid Point	Twice / Year	SJRA	Metals in Water		
16484	Lk Woodlands at North End	Monthly	SJRA	Field		
16484	Lk Woodlands at North End	Quarterly	SJRA	Conventional, Bacteria		
16484	Lk Woodlands at North End	Twice / Year	SJRA	Metals in Water		
16627	Lower Panther Branch at Sawdust Rd	Monthly	SJRA	Field		
16627	Lower Panther Branch at Sawdust Rd	Quarterly	SJRA	Conventional, Bacteria		
16627	Lower Panther Branch at Sawdust Rd	Twice / Year	SJRA	Metals in Water		
16629	Upper Panther Branch upstream of WWTF 2 Outfall	Monthly	SJRA	Field		
16629	Upper Panther Branch upstream of WWTF 2 Outfall	Quarterly	SJRA	Conventional, Bacteria		
16629	Upper Panther Branch upstream of WWTF 2 Outfall	Twice / Year	SJRA	Metals in Water		
16630	Upper Panther Branch 60 M downstream of WWTF 2	Monthly	SJRA	Field		
16630	Upper Panther Branch 60 M downstream of WWTF 2	Quarterly	SJRA	Conventional, Bacteria		
16630	Upper Panther Branch 60 M downstream of WWTF 2		SJRA	Metals in Water		
16631	Bear Branch at Research Forest Dr.	Monthly	SJRA	Field		
16631	Bear Branch at Research Forest Dr.	Quarterly	SJRA	Conventional, Bacteria		
16631	Bear Branch at Research Forest Dr.	Twice / Year	SJRA	Metals in Water		
16632	Upper Panther Branch at Gosling Rd	Daily	USGS	Field, Flow, & 24-hr DO		
17489	Spring Creek at Kuykendahl Rd	Nine Times / Year	COH / HHS	Field, Conventional, Bacteria		
18868	Spring Creek at Roberts Cemetery Rd	Quarterly	H-GAC	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Flow		

20461	Mill Ck at Hardin Store Rd	Quarterly	H-GAC	Flow, 24-Hour DO
20461	Mill Ck at Hardin Store Rd	Quarterly	H-GAC	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Flow
20462	Walnut Ck at Decker Prairie Rd	Quarterly	H-GAC	Flow, 24-Hour DO
20462	Walnut Ck at Decker Prairie Rd	Quarterly	H-GAC	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Flow
20463	Brushy Ck at Glenmont Estates Blvd	Quarterly	H-GAC	Flow, 24-Hour DO
20463	Brushy Ck at Glenmont Estates Blvd	Quarterly	H-GAC	Field, Conventional, Bacteria, Flow
20730	Willow Ck at Tuwa Rd	Nine Times / Year	COH / HHS	Field, Conventional, Bacteria

Issue	2014 Assessment I – Impaired C – Of Concern	Possible Causes / Influences / Concerns Voiced by Stakeholders	Possible Solutions / Actions To Be Taken
Elevated Levels of Indicator Bacteria	1008 I 1008B I 1008C I 1008E I 1008F C 1008H I 1008I C 1008J C	 WWTF non-compliance, overflows, and collection system by-passes Developments with malfunctioning OSSFs Rapid urbanization and increased impervious cover Constructed stormwater controls failing Direct and dry weather discharges Waste haulers illegal discharges/improper disposal Improper pet waste disposal Animal waste from agricultural production 	 Increase monitoring requirements for self reportin Impose new or stricter bacteria limits than those designated by TCEQ Require all systems to develop and implement a utility asset management program and protect against power outages at lift stations or provide alternative power supplies during outages Regionalize chronically non-compliant WWTFs Ensure proper citing of new or replacement on-site Sewage facilities More public education regarding OSSF operation and maintenance More public education on pet waste disposal Improve stormwater controls in new developments by adding bacteria reduction measures Improve compliance and enforcement of existing stormwater quality permits Improve construction oversight to minimize TSS discharges to waterways Implement stream fencing or alternative water supplies to keep livestock out of or away from

Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations (24-hr DO Avg)	1008 I	 Excessive nutrients and organic matter from WWTF effluent, sanitary sewer overflows, malfunctioning OSSFs, illegal disposal of grease trap waste, and biodegradable solid waste, such as grass clippings and pet waste Excessive nutrients and organic matter from agricultural production 	 waterways Create and implement Water Quality Management Plans for individual agricultural Properties Improve compliance and enforcement of existing stormwater quality permits Improve operation and maintenance of existing WWTF and collection systems Regionalize chronically malfunctioning WWTFs and reduce OSSFs Implement YardWise and Watersmart landscape Dractions
Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations (Grab Sample)	1008 C 1008A I 1008C C 1008F C 1008I C 1008J C		 Practices More public education on pet waste disposal More public education regarding disposal of household fats, oils, and grease More stringent OSSF maintenance and education
Elevated Nutrients	1008 C 1008B C 1008C C 1008F C 1008H C	 WWTF effluent, sanitary sewer overflows, and malfunctioning OSSFs Fertilizer runoff from urbanized properties, such as landscaped areas, residential lawns, and sport fields Agricultural runoff from pastures and fallow fields 	 Monitor phosphorus levels at WWTFs to determine if controls are needed Implement YardWise and Watersmart landscape Practices Create and implement Water Quality Management Plans for individual agricultural properties Install and/or conserve riparian buffer areas along waterways

Elevated Chlorophyll a Concentrations	1008F C	 Fertilizer runoff from surrounding watershed promotes algal growth in waterways Nutrient loading from WWTF effluent, sanitary sewer overflows, and malfunctioning OSSFs 	 Improve stormwater controls in new developments Improve compliance and enforcement of existing stormwater quality permits Support/continue/initiate public education regarding nutrients Reduce or manage fertilizer runoff from agricultural areas
Fish Community	1008 C	 Loss of habitat due to channelization of waterway Ongoing maintenance of modified channel 	 Strategically plant vegetation to enhance tree canopy and slow bank erosion to create more habitat Work with local authorities to minimize sediment runoff from construction sites

Segment Discussion:

Watershed Characteristics: This area continues to experience rapid development. Commercial and residential growth is flourishing in the northeastern and middle portions of the watershed. The areas around Spring, The Woodlands, Shenandoah, and Oak Ridge North have been growing for quite some time and continue to expand. Development around the cities of Tomball and Magnolia, located in the middle of the watershed, has escalated over the last ten years. Highway 249 is the major connector between these communities, which are changing from rural to more suburban landscapes. Farm-to-Market Roads 2920 in the south and 1488 in the north were widened to accommodate increased vehicular traffic in the area. Between I-45 at the west end and U.S. Highway 59 to the east, most of Spring Creek has been preserved as a greenbelt to help minimize flooding. The primary land cover west of Tomball is agricultural and cultivated lands. Grass, hay, and pasture production related to cattle and horse ranches are common. The forested areas in the middle and northwest portion of the watershed are interspersed by subdivisions platted with lots ranging from 0.5 to 5 acres in size. Ranchettes and hobby ranches are also common in that portion of the watershed. On-site sewage facilities (OSSFs) are the primary means of waste disposal in those areas.

Water Quality Issues: The public water supply use is the only designated use fully supported in this segment. The recreation use in the three downstream AUs is impaired because the geometric means are greater than the standard of 126 MPN/100 mL. There were at least 88 samples collected from each AU during the seven year assessment period. From upstream to downstream, the geometric means (geomeans) for *Escherichia coli (E. coli*) bacteria were 267, 318, 315 MPN/100 mL respectively. The most concentrated urban areas are along the middle and lower portions of the watershed. The tributaries of Upper Panther Branch (1008B_01 and 02), Lower Panther Branch (1008C_01 and 02), Bear Branch (1008E_01), the upper end of Lake Woodlands (1008F_01), and Willow Creek (1008H_01) also have recreation use impairments with bacteria geomeans ranging from 137 to 201 MPN/100 mL with 28 or more samples assessed from the seven year reporting period. Two other unclassified tributaries, Walnut Creek (1008I_01) and Brushy Creek (1008J_01), are also showing signs of impairment along with a concern about recreation use due to geomeans of 197 and 217 MPN/100 mL respectively. However, there is a lack of data associated with these tributaries where only 18 samples were collected during the assessment period. Additional data needs to be collected to make any further designations.

A nutrient concern was found in the farthest downstream AU on Spring Creek, AU 1008_04, where 48 out of 88 (55%) nitrate nitrogen (nitrate) samples

exceeded the screening level of 1.95 mg/L and 45 out of 88 (51%) total phosphorus (TP) samples exceeded the screening level of 0.69 mg/L. A review of individual monitoring station data revealed that the majority of the nutrient loadings to Spring Creek were due to flows from two tributaries—Panther Creek and Willow Creek. The two primary nutrients of concern are total phosphorus and nitrate. Upper Panther Branch (1008B_02), Lake Woodlands (1008F), and Lower Panther Branch (1008C), all have exceedances of these screening levels in more than 75% of the samples collected. In Lake Woodlands, chlorophyll *a* is also above the screening criteria in majority of the samples collected. It should be noted that below the confluence with Bear Branch, there is no nutrient concern. Once in Lake Woodlands, the concentrations again rise above screening levels that then flow out of the reservoir and into Lower Panther Branch and the most downstream AU of Spring Creek (1008_04). Willow Creek also has elevated concentrations of TP and nitrate with more than 90% of the water samples exceeding the screening criteria.

Spring Creek was also found to have an aquatic life use concern in the middle AU (1008_02) due to an impaired fish community caused by depressed dissolved oxygen (DO). This same AU was found to have a concern with the DO grab standard and the AU did not support the 24 hour DO average. Mill Creek (1008A_01) also demonstrates an impaired aquatic life use due to a concern with the DO grab screening level and depressed grab minimum being repeatedly below the 3.0 mg/L standard. Below the Lake Woodlands dam (1008C_02) there is a concern for aquatic life use because 19% of the DO grab measurements were less than the criteria of 4.0 mg/L for grab screening levels. Walnut Creek (1008I_01) and Brushy Creek (1008J_01) currently have aquatic life use concerns assigned to them because too many grab screening level measurements were less than the 5.0 mg/L criteria. One or both tributaries may eventually demonstrate impairments but currently have only concerns due to the limited number of samples having been measured during the assessment period.

Special Studies/Projects: This segment is a part of a larger geographic area covered under several TMDLs, collectively known as the Bacteria Implementation Group (BIG) I-Plan. Refer to the Public Involvement and Outreach section for more information about the BIG. Spring Creek will also be the focus of a watershed characterization project starting in 2015, which will seek to further define causes and sources of pollution in the watershed through stakeholder input and computer modeling.

Trends: Regression analyses of Spring Creek watershed data from 2000 to 2015 identified eight significant parameter trends for the classified segment and 11 for the unclassified tributaries. Ammonia, instantaneous flow, and total dissolved solids (TDS) in the classified segment are decreasing while alkalinity, chloride, specific conductance (SPCond), sulfate, and pH show increasing trends. The unclassified AUs revealed ten increasing trends including pH, ammonia, chloride, SPCond, sulfate, TP, total suspended solids (TSS), DO, nitrate, and TDS. The only parameter with a statistically significant decreasing trend was Secchi transparency.

A common trend seen throughout all classified and unclassified AUs is a gradual increase in turbidity and <u>SPCond</u> over the past 15 years. This may be partially due to sediment runoff from nearby construction sites, in addition to stormwater runoff and bank erosion. Along with increasing SPCond and decreasing Secchi transparency, many stations within the classified segment are showing increases in nutrient concentrations while bacteria levels decrease. This is especially evident with <u>nitrate</u> and <u>TP</u> levels at station 11313 (Spring Creek at I-45 located downstream of the confluences with Lower Panther Branch and Willow Creek). This inverse relationship between nutrients and bacteria levels may be in part related to the impact of effluent discharges from nearby WWTF outfalls. Stations <u>11314</u> (Spring Creek at SH 249) and <u>11323</u> (Spring Creek at Decker Prairie Rosehill Rd) have shown improving *E.coli* concentrations since 2000 but the majority of samples continue to exceed the geometric mean standard of 126 MPN/100mL. These spikes in bacteria are likely related to rain events when collection systems overflow, WWTFs and OSSFs malfunction, and pet waste, livestock fields and enclosures lead to higher bacteria levels in stormwater.

Nutrient concerns are present throughout the entire 1008 segment, including the majority of unclassified tributaries. Data show nitrate and TP levels

consistently above the designated screening criteria with significant increasing trends seen throughout the watershed. This is especially evident in <u>Lower</u> <u>Panther Branch (1008C)</u>, <u>Lake Woodlands (1008F)</u>, and <u>Willow Creek (1008H)</u>. As Lake Woodlands is a drinking water supply source, it is notable that both chloride and ammonia concentrations are increasing at monitoring stations located on segment 1008F. <u>Chloride</u> levels are still below the 100 mg/L standard but if current trends continue, chloride exceedance is imminent. Ammonia levels, however, have been increasing since 2008 and are consistently higher than the 0.33 mg/L screening criteria. Increasing nutrients, and to a lesser extent, increasing chloride and ammonia, could be attributed to runoff from over-fertilized yards and landscaping, agricultural runoff, and WWTF effluent.

Segment 1008 is also impaired for 24 hour D0 at station 20461 (Mill Creek at Hardin Store Road) while concerns for grab sample D0 are present in both the classified segments and unclassified water bodies. Time series D0 concentrations at station 20461 are regularly below the 5.0 mg/L 24 hour D0 standard likely due to low flow conditions caused by damming of the waterway downstream of the sample location. Instantaneous flow measurements at station 20461 are usually less than 0.1 cfs due to the blockage downstream. However, grab sample D0 levels show gradual improvement in segment 1008 and its unclassified tributaries, overall. The only significant D0 trend is seen in Lake Woodlands (1008F) with regression analysis showing gradual improvement in D0 concentrations over the past 15 years. Refer to the appendix section of this report to review all water quality graphs and trend analyses for segment 1008 that are not included in this summary.

Recommendations

Address concerns found in this segment summary through stakeholder participation.

Continue collecting water quality data to support actions associated with any future watershed protection plan development and possible modeling.

Pursue a new local partner to join the Clean Rivers Program to collect additional data that would help better isolate problem areas.

Work with local authorities to implement control measures to minimize nutrient runoff throughout the watershed, especially in The Woodlands area.

Continue 24-hour DO testing and biological assessments to determine whether the fish community concern and DO impairment is ongoing and whether the aquatic life use has recovered.