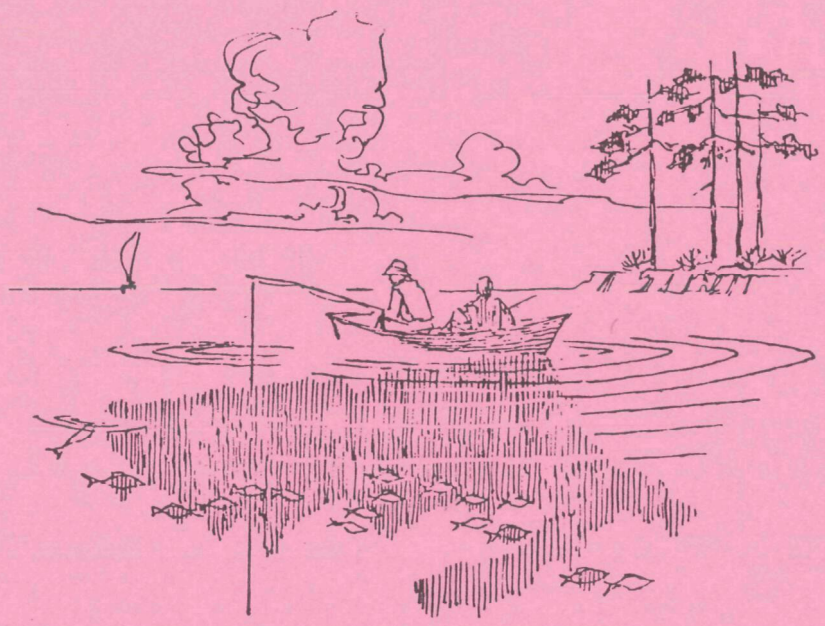
WATER QUALITY STANDARDS CRITERIA DIGEST

A COMPILATION OF FEDERAL/STATE CRITERIA ON

-DISSOLVED SOLIDS-



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
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INTRODUCTION

This digest was compiled in order to provide general information to the public as well as to Federal, State, and local officials. It contains excerpts from the individual Federal-State water quality standards establishing dissolved solids criteria for interstate waters. The water quality standards program is directed by the Environmental Protection Agency, an independent regulatory agency which has responsibility for approving State-adopted standards for interstate waters,evaluating adherence to the standards, and overseeing enforcement of standards compliance.

Standards, the first nationwide strategy for water quality management, contain four major elements: the use (recreation, drinking water, fish and wildlife propagation, industrial, or agricultural) to be made of the interstate water; criteria to protect those uses; implementation plans (for needed industrial-municipal waste treatment improvements, among others) and enforcement plans; and an antidegradation statement to protect existing high quality waters.

Minimum water quality criteria, or numerical specifications of physical, chemical, temperature, and biological levels, are stated in the National Technical Advisory Committee report to the Secretary of the Interior, Water Quality Criteria, dated April 1, 1968, and published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Unavailability of the NTAC report before June 30, 1967--the date set by the Water Quality Act of 1965 for formal adoption of State standards--resulted in significant variations between the state-adopted and the NTAC minimum criteria. Some standards were adopted and approved before the NTAC report became available. Also, the Water Quality Criteria report is subject to updating in light of new scientific and technical information.

Although natural waters contain dissolved solids consisting mainly of carbonates, biocarbonates, chlorides, sulfates, phosphates, and possibly nitrates with traces of metallic elements, increases in these substances above normal are undesirable and sometimes detrimental. Concentrations or effects of these substances can be raised or synergistically altered by, for example, the addition of chemical wastes, dissolved salts, acids, alkalis, gas and oil-well brines, or irrigation drainage. Adverse effects may be unpalatable drinking water, fish kills, crop damage, or corrosion damage in water systems.

The Water Quality Criteria report recommends that dissolved solids concentrations not exceed 500 mg/l for drinking water supplies; and for the protection of freshwater fish, concentrations should not exceed 50 milliosmoles (the equivalent of 1500 mg/l NaCl).

Since water quality standards experience revisions and upgrading from time to time, following procedures set forth in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, individual entries in this digest may be superseded. As these revisions are accomplished, this digest will be updated and reissued. Because this publication is not intended for use other than as a general information resource, for the latest information, and for special purposes and applications, refer to the existing approved water quality standards which can be obtained from the State water pollution control agencies or EPA Washington, D.C. or regional offices.

Individual State-adopted criteria follow:

KEY

PWS	Public Water Supply
Rec.	Recreation
F&WL	Fish & Wildlife
Ind.	Industrial
Agric.	Agricultural
Mg/l	Milligrams per Liter
SAR	Sodium Absorption Ratio

(For explanation of use classifications, see EPA publication, "General Stream Use Designations".)

DISSOLVED SOLIDS

Alabama	No specific requirement found in standards.
Alaska	Class A-PWS - Total dissolved solids under 500 mg/l. None in addition to natural background if this value exceeds 500 mg/l. Class C-Swimming - Numerical value is not applicable. Class D-F&WL - Within ranges to avoid chronic toxicity or significant ecological change. Class E-Shellfish Within ranges to avoid chronic toxicity or significant ecological change. Class F-Agricultural - Conductivity less than 1500 micromhos at 77°F. SAR less than 2.5, sodium percentage less than 60%, residual carbonate less than 1.25 mg/l and boron less than 0.3 mg/l. Class G-Industrial No amounts above natural conditions which will cause undue corrosion, scaling, or process problems.
Arizona	No specific requirement found in standards.
Arkansas	No specific requirement found in standards.
California	Bryant Creek Basin - 200 mg/l maximum East Fork Carson River A mean annual concentration less than 110 mg/l, and a maximum concentration not to exceed 175 mg/l at any time. West Walker River and Lake Topaz A mean annual concentration less than 100 mg/l, and a maximum concentration not to exceed 170 mg/l at any time. East Walker River A mean annual concentration less than 175 mg/l, and a maximum concentration not to exceed 300 mg/l at any time. West Fork Carson River A mean annual concentration less than 75 mg/l, and a maximum concentration not to exceed 100 mg/l at any time. Truckee River - A mean annual concentration less than 80 mg/l, and a maximum concentration not to exceed 100 mg/l at any time. Lake Tahoe A mean annual conductance not greater than 105 micromhos per centimeter at 25°C at any point in the lake. Alamo River - Wastes discharged towards the river shall not contain a TDS content in excess of 4000 mg/l as an average; or in excess of 4500 mg/l at any time.

New River - Wastes discharged towards the river shall not contain a TDS content in excess of 4000 mg/l as an average; or in excess of 4500 mg/l at any time.

Tijuana River System (Campo Creek) Median concentration of 500 mg/l.

Tijuana River System (Cottonwood Creek and Tecate Creek) - Median concentration of 500 mg/l.

Tijuana River System (Tijuana River) - Maximum concentration of 2100 mg/l.

Goose Lake - The quantity of TDS in the lake shall not exceed 1,300,000 tons.

Tidal Waters Inland from the Golden Gate within the San Francisco Bay Region, East of the Westerly End of Chipps Island The TDS concentration shall not exceed 500 mg/l within 2000 feet of diversions when tidal waters are used for domestic water supplies.

Smith River - The mean annual conductance of Smith River waters in California shall not exceed 150 micromhos per cm. at 25°C, and its maximum shall not exceed 200 micromhos.

B-3 At Terminous in Little Potato Slaugh, at Rio Vista in the Sacramento River, at San Andreas Landing in the San Joaquin River, at Clifton Court Ferry in Old River, and after the initial operation of the Peripheral Canal, at the bifurcation of Middle River and Old River,

a. A mean daily total dissolved solids content of 700 parts per million or less when measured on the basis of the average daily value for any 10 consecutive days,

b. A mean monthly total dissolved solids content of 500 parts per million or less when measured on the basis of the average mean daily value for any calendar month,

c. A mean annual total dissolved solids content of 450 parts per million or less when measured on the basis of the average mean daily value for any claendar year.

B-4 After April 1 in a dry or critical year and after August 1 in a below normal year and until December 31 of the same calendar year, the total dissolved solids criterial specified in Article B, Part 3, may reach, but not exceed, 800 parts per million for item a, 600 parts per million for item b, and 500 parts per

million for item c; provided, however, the average of the values of the total dissolved solids content at all of the named locations shall not exceed, for the balance of the calendar year, the mean values specified in Article B, Part 3.

Whenever the recorded total dissolved solids content in the Sacramento River at Green's Landing exceeds a mean 10-day or a mean monthly value of 150 parts per million, the quality criteria in Article B, Parts 3 and 4, may be changed by adding to those values the product of 1-1/2 times the amount by which the recorded total dissolved solids content at green's Landing exceeds 150.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) concentration of Delta Waters shall be maintained below these limits:

Old River at Clifton Court Ferry;

Calendar year, Annual Average	450 mg/L
Calendar month, Average	600 mg/L
Daily, Average	800 mg/L
5-year Averate	400 mg/L

Cache Slough at City of Vallejo Intake: 250 mg/L

Rock Slough at Contra Costa Canal Intake;

A. 750 mg/L, mean tidal sycle value, and

B. 380 mg/L, mean tidal cycle value, for at least 65% of any year.

San Joaquin River near Vernalis; 500 mg/L average concentration over any consecutive 30-day period.

Eastern Delta Channels; 700 mg/L mean monthly concentration.

Lost River - The mean annual conductance of the Lost River system measured at its outlet in the Klamath Straits Drain at Stateline Road shall not exceed 850 micromhos per cm. at 25°C, nor should the maximum conductance exceed 1000 micromhos.

Klamath River - The mean annual conductance in the mainstem of the Klamath Riverupstream of its confluence with the Salmon River, shall not exceed 300 micromhos per cm. at 25°C. and its maximum conductance shall not exceed 400 micromhos. Mean annual conductance of the Klamath River downstream of its confluence with the Salmon River shall not exceed 200 micromhos per cm. at 25°C., and its maximum shall not exceed 300 micromhos.

Coastal Waters

Standards for various coastal waters contain narrative statements that limit changes in dissolved solids.

Colorado	Class A PWS - Total dissolved solids, annual volume weighted average, should be less than 500 mg/1. Class B & C - No specific requirement found in standards. Class D - Irrigation Use A time weighted monthly mean at a monitoring station which exceeds the time weighted monthly mean for a base period established by the commission by more than two standard deviations shall be subject to review by the commission.
Connecticut	No specific requirement found in standards
Delaware	Shall not exceed 250 mg/1 of which the sulfate portion shall not be greater than 100 mg/1. This criteria applies only to the Red Clay Drainage Basin, the White Clay Drainage Basin, the Brandywine River Drainage Basin, the Christina River Basin Drainage.
Florida	Not to exceed 500 mg/1 as a monthly average or exceed 1000 mg/1 at any time.
Georgia	No specific requirement found in standards.
Hawaii	Class AA Waters Oceanographic research, propagation of shellfish and marine life and aesthetics. No changes in channels, in basin geometry of the area or in the fresh water influx shall be made which would cause permanent changes in isohaline patterns of more than ± 10% of naturally occuring variations or which would otherwise affect biological and sedimentalogical situations. Total dissolved solids shall not be below 23000 mg/1 from other than natural causes. No other requirements found for any other classification.
Idaho	No specific requirement found in standards.
Illinois	PWS - 500 mg/1 (Lake Michigan 180 mg/1) Total dissolved solids - 1000 mg/1
Indiana	PWS - Other than from naturally occuring sources not to exceed 500 mg/1 as a monthly average value, not exceed 750 mg/1 at any time. Values of specific conductance of 800 and 1200 micromhos/cm (25°C.) may be considered equivalent to dissolved solids concentrations of 500 and 750 mg/1. No specific requirement found for other uses.

Iowa	No specific requirement found in standards.
Kansas	No specific requirement found in standards.
Kentucky	PWS - Not to exceed 500 mg/1 as a monthly average value, nor exceed 750 mg/1 at any time. Values of specific conductance of 800 and 1200 micromhos (cm at 25°C) may be considered equivalent to dissolved solids concentrations of 500 and 750 mg/1. No specific requirement found for other water uses.
Louisiana	No specific requirement found in standards.
Maine	No specific requirement found in standards.
Maryland	No specific requirement found in standards.
Massachessetts	No specific requirement found in standards.
Michigan	Domestic Water Supply For the Great Lakes the Maximum shall not exceed 200 mg/1. Chlorides - The monthly average shall not exceed 50 mg/1. A monthly average of 10 mg/1 is a desirable limit where existing conditions are less than 10 mg/1. Inland Waters - Total dissolved solids shall not exceed 500 mg/1 as a monthly average nor exceed 750 mg/1 at any time. Chlorides - The monthly average shall not exceed 125 mg/1. Industrial Use Total dissolved solids shall not exceed 500 mg/1 as a monthly average nor exceed 750 mg/1 at any time. Chlorides A monthly average shall not exceed 125 mg/1. Primary Contact Recreation Limited to concentrations less than those which are or may become injurious to the desginated use. Partial Body Contact Recreation - Same as Primary. F&WL Use - Standards to be established when information becomes available on deleterious effects. Agricultural Use - Less than 700 mg/1 dissolved minerals. Maximum percentage of sodium 40% as determined by formula. Commercial Use - Limited to concentrations less than those which are or may become injurious to the designated use.

Minnesota	PWS Class A Meet 1962 PHS Drinking Water Standards 500 mg/1. Ind. Class A 50 mg/1, Hardness; Class B 250 mg/1 hardness; Class C 500 mg/1 hardness.
Mississippi	PWS There shall be no substances added to the waters to cause the dissolved solids to exceed 500 mg/1. Recreation Use - There shall be no substances added to the waters to cause the dissolved solids to exceed 750 mg/1 as a monthly average value, nor exceed 1500 mg/1 at any time. F&WL - Same as Recreation. Agricultural & Industrial Use - Same as Recreation. Navigation - There shall be no substances added to the waters to cause the dissolved solids to exceed 1000 mg/1 as a monthly average value, nor exceed 2000 mg/1 at any time.
Missouri	No specific requirement found in standards.
Montana	No specific requirement found in standards.
Nebraska	Class A - PWS - A point source discharge shall not increase the total dissolved solids concentration of a receiving water by more than 10% and in no case shall the total dissolved solids of a stream exceed 600 mg/1. Data regarding specific conductivity will be considered in lieu of TDA data. A point source discharge shall not increase the conductivity of the receiving water by more than 10% and in no case shall the conductivity exceed 900 micromhos per centimeter at 25°C. Class B - Primary Contact Recreation same as class C Class C - A point source discharge shall not increase the total dissolved solids concentration of a receiving water by more than 20%, this value shall not exceed 100% mg/1, and in no case shall the total dissolved solids of a stream exceed 1500 mg/1. data regarding specific conductivity will be considered in lieu of TDS data. A point source discharge shall not increase the condutivity of the receiving water by more than 20%, this value shall not exceed 150 micromhos/centimeter, and in no case shall the conductivity of the receiving waters exceed 2250 microhms/centimeter at 25°C. For irrigation use the

SAR value and the condutivity shall not be greater than a C3-52 class irrigation water as shown in Fig. 25 of Agricultural Handbook 60.

Nevada

West Fork Carson River (HYW 88)

Annual Average	Not more than 75 mg/l
Single Value	Not more than 100 mg/l

East Fork Carson River

Annual Average	Not more than 110 mg/l
Single Average	Not more than 175 mg/l

East Carson River (HYW 395)

Annual Average	Not more than 120 mg/l
Single Average	Not more than 200 mg/l

Carson River (Muller Lane)

Annual Average	Not more than 250 mg/l
Single Average	Not more than 300 mg/l

(Highway 395)

Annual Average	Not more than 275 mg/l
Single Average	Not more than 300 mg/l

(New Empire)

Annual Average	Not more than 450 mg/l
Single Average	Not more than 600 mg/l

(Weeks)

Annual Average	Not more than 300 mg/l
Single Average	Not more than 450 mg/l

Lake Lahontan

Pending further analysis.

West Walker River

Annual Average	Not more than 100 mg/l
Single Average	Not more than 170 mg/l

Topaz Lake

Annual Average	Not more than 100 mg/l
Single Average	Not more than 170 mg/l

West Walker River (Wellington)

Annual Average	Not more than 125 mg/l
Single Average	Not more than 175 mg/l

(Above Confluence with E. Walker R.)

Annual Average	Not more than 300 mg/l
Single Average	Not more than 350 mg/l

East Walker River (State Line)

Annual Average	Not more than 175 mg/l
Single Average	Not more than 300 mg/l

(Yerington)

Annual Average	Not more than 200 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 300 mg/1

Walker River

Annual Average	Not more than 450 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 550 mg/1

Chiatovich Creek

Annual Average	Not more than 60 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 75 mg/1

Leidy Creek

Annual Average	Not more than 135 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 150 mg/1

Snake Creek

Annual Average	Not more than 100 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 125 mg/1

Big Goose Creek

Annual Average	Not more than 160 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 200 mg/1

Salmon Falls Creek

Annual Average	Not more than 200 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 250 mg/1

Jarbidge River (Upstream from Jarbidge)

Annual Average	Not more than 50 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 75 mg/1

(Downstream)

Annual Average	Not more than 85 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 125 mg/1

West Fork Bruneau River

Annual Average	Not more than 185 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 235 mg/1

East Fork Owykee River (South of Owykee)

Annual Average	Not more than 150 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 200 mg/1

(State Line)

Annual Average	Not more than 200 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 250 mg/1

South Fork Owykee River

Annual Average	Not more than 210 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 250 mg/1

Smoke Creek

Annual Average	Not more than 225 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 275 mg/1

Truckee River (Farad)

Annual Average	Not more than 80 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 100 mg/1

(Idlewild)

Annual Average	Not more than 100 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 125 mg/1

(Boynton Lane)

Annual Average	Not more than 125 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 150 mg/1

(Lagomarsino Bridge)

Annual Average	Not more than 150 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 175 mg/1

(Ceresola Ranch)

Annual Average	Not more than 250 mg/1
Single Average	Not more than 300 mg/1

New Hampshire — No specific requirement found in standards.

New Jersey — No specific requirement found in standards.

New Mexico — Has extensive requirements. Refer to Federal-State standards for New Mexico.

New York — No specific requirement found in standards.

North Carolina — No specific requirement found in standards.

North Dakota — No specific requirement found in standards.

Ohio — PWS Not to exceed 500 mg/1 as a monthly average value, nor exceed 750 mg/1 at any time. For Ohio River water, values of specific conductance of 800 and 1200 micromhos/cm at 25°C. May be considered. Equivalent to dissolved solids concentrations of 500 and 750 mg/1.

Industrial Water Supply - Not to exceed 750 mg/1 as a monthly average value, not exceed 1000 mg/1 at any time. For the Ohio River water, values of specific conductance of 1200 and 1600 micromhos/cm at 25°C. May be considered equivalent to dissolved solids concentrations of 750 and 1000 mg/1.

Oklahoma — No specific requirement found for other water uses.

Oregon — Main stem of Klamath River conductivity 400 micromhos at 77°F.

Main stem of Willamette River conductivity 100 mg/1

Main stem of Columbia River conductivity 200 mg/1

Main stem of Grande Ronde River conductivity 200 mg/1

	Main Stem of Walla Walla River conductivity - 200 mg/l.
	Main Stem of Snake River conductivity 750 mg/l.
Pennsylvania	Not to exceed 500 mg/l as a monthly average value; not to exceed 750 mg/l at any time.
Rhode Island	No specific requirement found in standards.
South Carolina	No specific requirement found in standards.
South Dakota	PWS 100 mg/l.
	Wildlife propagation, 2500 mg/l.
	Irrigation, 700 to 1500 mg/l.
Tennessee	PWS Total dissolved solids shall at no time exceed 500 mg/l.
	Industrial Total dissolved solids shall at no time exceed 500 mg/l.
	No specific requirements found for other water uses.
Texas	Canadian River Basin
	Canadian River (Oklahoma to Lake Meredith) 3,500 mg/l.
	Canadian River (Lake Meredith), 1,000 mg/l.
	Canadian River (L. Meredith to New Mexico), 1,500 mg/l.
	Wolf Creek, 900 mg/l.
	Red River Basin
	Red R. To Lake Texoma, 1080 mg/l.
	L. Texoma, 1,500 mg/l.
	Red R (Above Texoma), 6,000 mg/l.
	Prairie Dog Town Fork Red River, 65,000 mg/l
	Little Wichita, 700 mg/l.

Wichita River (Byers to Mabelle), 5,000 mg/1.

Wichita River (Above Mabelle), 20,000 mg/1.

Pease River, 20,000 mg/1.

North Pease River, 20,000 mg/1.

Middle Pease River, 7,000 mg/1.

Salt Fork Red River, 3,000 mg/1.

North Fork Red River, 2,500 mg/1.

Sulphur River Basin

Sulphur River, 400 mg/1.

Sulphur River at Stateline, 1,000 mg/1.

McKinney Bayou (Barkman), 400 mg/1

Sabine River Basin

Sabine Pass (Neches Zone 1), 25,000 mg/1.

Sabine Lake (Neches Zone V), 20,000 mg/1.

Sabine River Tidal, Zone 1, 5,000 mg/1.

Sabine Lake to Morgan's Bluff,5,000 mg/1.

Sabine R., Zone II (Morgan's Bluff), to Sabine R. Authority Pump Station, 500 mg/1.

Sabine R., Zone III (Sabine R. Authority Pump Station to Toledo Bend Dam), 300 mg/1.

Sabine River, Zone IV & V (Toledo Bend Reservoir), 200 mg/1.

Sabine River, Zone VI (Above Toledo Bend Reservoir), 200 mg/1.

Cypress Creek Basin

Cypress Creek, 300 mg/1.

Black Bayou, 200 mg/1.

Frazier Creek (Monterrey Lake), 300 mg/1.

Caddo Lake, 300 mg/l.

Piney Bayou, 300 mg/l.

Bullard Creek, 300 mg/l.

Cross Bayou, 300 mg/l.

Neches River Basin

Neches R. Tidal-Zone 1 (Sabine Pass), 25,000 mg/l.

Neches R. Tidal-Zone III (Intercoastal At Port Arthur), 25,000 mg/l.

Neches R. Tidal-Zone IIa (Taylor Bayou Below Barrier), 25,000 mg/l.

Neches R. Tidal-Zone III (Buffer Zone Adjacent to Sabine Lake), 15,000 mg/l.

Neches R. Tidal-Zone IV (Above Sabine Lake) 10,000 mg/l.

Sabine Lake Zone V, 20,000 mg/l.

Neches R.-Zone VI (Above Neches Canal), 150 mg/l.

Angelina River, 250 mg/l.

Trinity River Basin

Trinity R. (Tidal to Rosser), 600 mg/l.

Trinity R. (Rossner to West Fork Headwater), 500 mg/l.

Trinity R. (East Fork), 300 mg/l.

Trinity R. (Elm Fork), 500 mg/l.

Brazos River Basin

Brazos R. (Tidal to Whitney Reservoir), 900 mg/l.

Brazos R. (Whitney to Palo Pinto), 1,600 mg/l.

Brazos R. (Palo Pinto to Salt Fork), 9,000 mg/l.

Clear Fork to Brazos River, 2,000 mg/l.

Salt Fork of Brazos River, 50,000 mg/l.

Double Mountain Fork of Brazos River, 5,000 mg/l.

White River, 500 mg/l.

Navosota River, 400 mg/l.

Little River, 400 mg/l.

San Gabriel River, 400 mg/l.

Leon River, 600 mg/l.

Lampasas River, 700 mh/l.

Bosque River, 400 mg/l.

San Jacinto River Basin

San Jacinto River (East Fork), 400 mg/l.

San Jacinto R. (West Fork) (Includes Lake Houston), 200 mg/l.

Peach Creek, 250 mg/l.

Caney Creek, 120 mg/l.

Colorado River Basin

Colorado R. (Tidal to San Saba), 500 mg/l.

Colorado R. (San Saba to Ballinger), 1,000 mg/l.

Colorado R. (Ballinger to J.B. Thomas Dam), 5,000 mg/l.

Proposed Robert Lee Reservoir, 1,000 mg/l.

Colorado R. (Lake J.B. Thomas & to Head of River), 500 mg/l.

San Bernard R., 300 mg/l.

Pedernales River, 400 mg/l.

Llano River, 300 mg/l.

San Saba River, 500 mg/l.

Concho River, 1,000 mg/l.

South Concho River, 600 mg/1.

Middle Concho River, 300 mg/1.

North Concho River, 500 mg/1.

Lavaca River Basin

Lavaca River, 500 mg/1.

Navidad River, 500 mg/1.

Guadalupe River Basin

Guadalupe R. Zone 1 (Tidal to Confluence San Antiono River), 500 mg/1.

Guadalupe R., Zone II (San Antonio R. to Confluence San Marcos River), 400 mg/1.

Guadalupe R. Zone III (Above Confluence San Marcos River), 400 mg/1.

San Marcos River, 400 mg/1.

Comal River, 400 mg/1.

Blanco River, 400 mg/1.

San Antonio River Basin

San Antonio River (Below Cibolo Creek), 700 mg/1.

San Antonio River (Above Cibolo Creek), 700 mg/1.

Medina R. (Below Leon Ck.), 700 mg/1.

Medina R. (Above Leon Ck), 400 mg/1.

Cibolo Creek, 500 mg/1.

Leon Creek, 700 mg/1.

Nueces River Basin

Nueces R.(Tidal To Cotulla), 500 mg/1.

Nueces R. (Above Cotulla), 300 mg/1.

Frio River, 800 mg/1.

Sabinal River, 500 mg/1.

Atascosa River, 500 mg/1.

Mission River, 400 mg/l.

Aransas River, 400 mg/l.

Rio Grande River Basin

Rio Grande (Tidal to Brownsville), 1,500 mg/l.

Rio Grande R. (Brownsville to Falcon Lake), 750, mg/l.

Rio Grande R. (Falcon Lake), 600 mg/l.

Rio Grande R. (Falcon Lake to Del Rio), 750 mg/l.

Rio Grande R. (Del Rio To Presidio), 1,000 mg/l.

Rio Grande R. (Presidio to Fabens), 4,000 mg/l.

Rio Grande R. (Fabens to New Mexico), 1,000 mg/l.

San Felipe Creek, 300 mg/l.

Devils River, 300 mg/l.

Pecos River, Zone 1-Rio Grande to Sheffield, 6,000 mg/l.

Pecos River, Zone II-Sheffield to New Mexico, 20,000 mg/l.

TIDAL WATERS

Neches-Trinity Coastal Basin

Gulf of Mexico at Sabine Pass, 45,000 mg/l.

Sabine Pass, 25,000 mg/l.

Sabine R. Tidal (Sabine Lake to Morgan's Bluff), 5,000 mg/l.

Sabine Lake, 20,000 mg/l.

Neches R. Tidal (Above Sabine Lake) 10,000 mg/l.

Neches R. Tidal (Buffer Zone Adj. to Sabine L), 15,000 mg/l.

Neches R. Tidal (Taylor Bayou below Barrier) 25,000 mg/1.

Neches R. Tidal (Intracoastal at Port Arthur), 25,000 mg/1.

Intracoastal Canal (Gilchrist to Sabine-Neches Canal), 25,000 mg/1.

Trinity-San Jacinto Coastal Basin

Gulf of Mexico at Galveston, 45,000 mg/1.

Trinity River Tidal, 10,000 mg/1.

San Jacinto River Tidal (See also Texas Water Quality Board Order 65-9), 20,000 mg/1.

Houston Ship Channel (Turning Basin Area), 9,500 mg/1.

Houston Ship Channel-San Jacinto Monument to Turning Basin (Measure at San Jacinto Monument to conform with Texas Water Quality Board Order 65-9), 16,000 mg/1.

Houston Ship Channel-Morgan's Point to San Jacinto Monument (Measure at Morgan's Point to conform with Texas Water Quality Board Order 65-9), 20,000 mg/1.

Clear Lake (Sewage Effluents Diverted), 12,000 mg/1.

Texas City Ship Channel (Monitored at Galveston Bay Survey Station A-92, Northwest of Snake Island), 35,000 mg/1.

San Jacinto-Brazos Coastal Basin

East Bay, 25,000 mg/1.

Galveston Bay-East of Houston Ship Channel, Bounded by Channel Marker, Fisher Shoals Day Beacon #1, Lone Oak Bayou, Smith Point, Hanna Reef & Bolivar Penninsula 25,000 mg/1.

Trinity Bay & Galveston Bay East of Houston Ship Channel & North of Channel Marker #68 & Fisher Shoals Day Beacon #1) 20,000 mg/1.

Galveston Bay-West of Houston Ship Channel, 25,000 mg/1.

West Bay-East of Karankawa Reef, 32,000 mg/l.

West Bay-West of Karankawa Reef, 32,000 mg/l.

Bastrop Bayou Tidal, 25,000 mg/l.

Oyster Creek Tidal,32,000 mg/l.

Brazos River Tidal, 15,000 mg/l.

Brazos Colorado Coastal Basin

San Bernard River Tidal, 25,000 mg/l.

Cedar Lakes, 30,000 mg/l.

East Matagorda Bay, 20,000 mg/l.

Colorado Lavaca Coastal Basin

Colorado River Tidal, 18,000 mg/l.

Tres Palacios Bay, 35,000 mg/l.

West Matagorda Bay, 40,000 mg/l.

Lavaca River Tidal, 30,000 mg/l.

Lavaca Bay, 30,000 mg/l.

Lavaca-Guadalupe Coastal Basin

Espiritu Santo Bay, 40,000 mg/l.

Victoria Barge Canal, 25,000 mg/l.

Guadalupe River Tidal, 30,000 mg/l.

San Antonio Bay, 35,000 mg/l.

San Antonio-Nueces Coastal Basin

Mesquite Bay, 35,000 mg/l.

Mission River Tidal, 28,000 mg/l.

Copano Bay, 35,000 mg/l.

Aransas River Tidal, 40,000 mg/l.

Aransas Bay, 40,000 mg/l.

Gulf of Mexico at Port Aransas, 45,000 mg/l.

Nueces River Tidal, 45,000 mg/l.

Corpus Christi Ship Channel, 45,000 mg/1.

Nueces Bay, 45,000 mg/1.

Corpus Christi Bay, 45,000 mg/1.

Nueces-Rio Grande Coastal Basin

Baffin Bay, 62,000 mg/1.

Gulf of Mexico at Port Mansfield, 45,000 mg/1

Laguna Madre, 62,000 mg/1.

Arroyo Colorado Tidal, 20,000 mg/1.

Brownsville Ship Channel, 45,000 mg/1.

South Bay, 48,000 mg/1.

Rio Grande Tidal, 5,000 mg/1.

Utah	No specific requirement found in standards.
Vermont	No specific requirement found in standards.
Virgina	500 mg/1
Washington	No specific requirement found in standards.
West Virginia	Chlorides 100 mg/1.
	Sulfates 200 mg/1.
Wisconsin	PWS - Not to exceed 500 mg/1 as a monthly average value, nor exceed 750 mg/1 at any time.
	Industrial - Not to exceed 750 mg/1 as a monthly average value, nor exceed 100 mg/1 at any time.
Wyoming	No specific requirement found in standards.
District of Columbia	No specific requirement found in standards.
Puerto Rico	No specific requirement found in standards.
Guam	No specific requirement found in standards.
Virgin Islands	No specific requirement found in standards.