

# Waterbody Inventory for Lake Champlain South-Lake George Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Tribs to Lake Champlain South, Boquet River to Ticonderoga Creek</b>		
C- 57 thru 99 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Lake Champlain (1001-0022)	NoKnownImpct
C- 73	Housington Brook and tribs (1001-0023)	NoKnownImpct
C- 80	Beaver Brook, Upper, and tribs (1001-0024)	UnAssessed
C- 86	Mill Brook and minor tribs (1001-0017)	NoKnownImpct
C- 86-3	Bartlett Brook, Upper, and minor tribs (1001-0025)	NoKnownImpct
C- 86-3-P338,P339,P340	Bartlett, Mud, North Ponds (1001-0027)	Impaired Seg
C- 86-5	Mill Brook Tributary (1001-0026)	NoKnownImpct
C- 86-P335	Mill Pond (1001-0028)	UnAssessed
C- 86..P341 thru P347	Minor Lakes in Mill Creek Watershed (1001-0029)	NoKnownImpct
C- 93-P348	Bullpout Pond (1001-0031)	NoKnownImpct
C- 96	Putnam Creek, Lower, and tribs (1005-0011)	NoKnownImpct
C- 96	Putnam Creek, Upper, and tribs (1005-0015)	UnAssessed
C- 96- 8-P352	Mud Pond (1005-0060)	NoKnownImpct
C- 96-P351a	Penfield Pond (1005-0017)	NoKnownImpct
C- 96-P355/P360	Putnam/North Ponds (1005-0018)	Need Verific
C- 96..P351 (P351b,P351c)	Sherman Lake (Goosepuddle/Burris Pond) (1005-0016)	NoKnownImpct
C- 96..P353 thru P361 (selected)	Minor Lakes in Upper Putnam Creek Wshed (1005-0019)	NoKnownImpct
C-100	Fivemile Run and tribs (1005-0021)	MinorImpacts
C-100-P364,P365	Buck Mountain, Worcester Ponds (1005-0022)	NoKnownImpct
<b>Lake George Watershed</b>		
C-101	Ticonderoga Creek (1006-0017)	MinorImpacts
C-101- 1	Trout Brook and tribs (1006-0018)	NoKnownImpct
C-101- 1-P354a	Haymeadow Pond (1006-0019)	NoKnownImpct
C-101-P367	Lake George (1006-0016)	Impaired Seg
C-101-P367- 1 thru 26	Tribs to L.George, East Shore (1006-0020)	Impaired Seg
C-101-P367- 1-P369,-10-P371	Mud Lake, Sheltered Lake, more (1006-0025)	UnAssessed
C-101-P367-27 thru 31	Tribs to L.George, Southeast Shore (1006-0021)	NoKnownImpct
C-101-P367-32 thru 40	Tribs to L.George, Village of L George (1006-0008)	Impaired Seg
C-101-P367-38-P377	Hidden Lake (1006-0026)	NoKnownImpct
C-101-P367-41	English Brook and tribs (1006-0032)	Impaired Seg
C-101-P367-42 thru 48	Tribs to L.George, Town of Lake George (1006-0004)	NoKnownImpct
C-101-P367-49 thru 73 (selected)	Tribs to L.George, Town of Bolton (1006-0022)	NoKnownImpct
C-101-P367-53,56	Huddle/Finkle Brooks and tribs (1006-0003)	Impaired Seg
C-101-P367-53-P379	Trout Lake (1006-0027)	NoKnownImpct
C-101-P367-56-P381	Edgecomb Pond (1006-0028)	NoKnownImpct
C-101-P367-59	Indian Brook and tribs (1006-0002)	Impaired Seg
C-101-P367-59..P382 thru P393 (sel)	Minor Lakes in L.George (NW) Wshed (1006-0029)	NoKnownImpct

# ...Lake Champlain South-Lake George Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Lake George Watershed (con't)</b>		
C-101-P367-65	Northwest Bay Brook and tribs (1006-0023)	NoKnownImpct
C-101-P367-74 thru 89 (selected)	Tribs to L.George, Town of Hague (1006-0024)	NoKnownImpct
C-101-P367-83-P394	Jabe Pond (1006-0030)	NoKnownImpct
C-101-P367-86	Hague Brook and tribs (1006-0006)	Impaired Seg
C-101-P367..P395a,P395	Wintergreen Lake, North Lake (1006-0031)	NoKnownImpct
<b>Tribes to Lake Champlain South, Ticonderoga Creek to Mettawee-Poultney Rivers</b>		
C-102	Charter Brook and tribs (1005-0023)	NoKnownImpct
C-103 thru 122 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Lake Champlain (1005-0020)	UnAssessed
C-106	Mill Brook and tribs (1005-0024)	UnAssessed
C-119-P398	Pine Lake (Long Pond) (1005-0025)	NoKnownImpct
C-119-P400,P402	Lapland Lake, Millman Lake (1005-0059)	UnAssessed
C-123 thru 133 (selected)	Minor Tribs to South Bay (1005-0027)	UnAssessed
C-127	Pike Brook, Upper, and tribs (1005-0028)	NoKnownImpct
C-128	Mount Hope Brook and tribs (1005-0033)	NoKnownImpct
C-128- 3-P406,P407	Greenland Pond, Fishbrook Pond (1005-0029)	UnAssessed
C-128- 6-P409,P411	Upper Spectacle Pond, Bumps Pond (1005-0030)	UnAssessed
C-128-P412	Lakes Pond (1005-0031)	NoKnownImpct
C-128-P414,P413	Crossett Pond, Thurber Pond (1005-0032)	NoKnownImpct
<b>Lower Mettawee River Watershed</b>		
C-134	Mettawee River, Lower, and minor tribs (1005-0034)	NoKnownImpct
C-134- 2	Mud Brook and tribs (1005-0035)	MinorImpacts
C-134- 4	Wood Cr/Champlain Canal and minor tribs (1005-0036)	Impaired Seg
C-134- 4- 4-P419	Sawmill Pond (1005-0037)	UnAssessed
C-134- 4-14-P424/P424a	Dolph/Beaver Pond (1005-0038)	NoKnownImpct
C-134- 4-17	Winchell Creek and tribs (1005-0061)	Need Verific
<b>Halfway Creek Watershed</b>		
C-134- 4-19	Halfway Creek, Lower, and tribs (1005-0013)	MinorImpacts
C-134- 4-19	Halfway Creek, Upper, and tribs (1005-0063)	MinorImpacts
C-134- 4-19- 8	Bishop Brook, Lower, and tribs (1005-0064)	UnAssessed
C-134- 4-19- 8	Bishop Brook, Upper, and tribs (1005-0039)	UnAssessed
C-134- 4-19- 8-5-8-P428	Sly Pond (1005-0058)	NoKnownImpct
C-134- 4-19- 8-P432	Hadlock Pond (1005-0040)	Need Verific
C-134- 4-19- 8-P436	Lake Nebo (1005-0041)	NoKnownImpct
C-134- 4-19- 8..P425 thru P433	Minor Lakes in Bishop Brook Watershed (1005-0042)	NoKnownImpct
C-134- 4-19-19	Glen Lake Brook, Lower, and tribs (1005-0043)	UnAssessed
C-134- 4-19-19	Glen Lake Brook, Upper, and tribs (1005-0045)	UnAssessed
C-134- 4-19-19-12-P450,P451a	Rush Pond/Butler Storage Reservoir (1005-0049)	UnAssessed
C-134- 4-19-19-P440	Lake Sunnyside (1005-0047)	MinorImpacts
C-134- 4-19-19-P441	Glen Lake (1005-0009)	NoKnownImpct
C-134- 4-19-19-P452	Butler Pond (1005-0050)	NoKnownImpct

# ...Lake Champlain South-Lake George Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Halfway Creek Watershed (con't)</b>		
C-134- 4-19-19..P439,P440a	Minor Lakes in Lower Glen Lake Br Wshed (1005-0046)	NoKnownImpct
C-134- 4-19-19..P442 thru P449	Minor Lakes in Middle Glen Lk Br Wshed (1005-0048)	UnAssessed
C-134- 4-19-23-P453	Halfway Creek Reservoir (1005-0051)	Need Verific
C-134- 4-19-P455a	Wilkie Reservoir (1005-0052)	NoKnownImpct
C-134- 4-27	Big Creek and tribs (1005-0004)	MinorImpacts
C-134- 4-27..P456 thru P458	Minor Lakes in Big Creek Watershed (1005-0056)	UnAssessed
<b>Upper Mettawee River Watershed</b>		
C-134	Mettawee River, Upper, and minor tribs (1005-0003)	MinorImpacts
C-134-22	Indian River and tribs (1005-0002)	MinorImpacts
C-134..P459 thru P464	Minor Lakes in Upper Mettawee Watershed (1005-0057)	UnAssessed
<b>Poultney River Watershed</b>		
C-138	Poultney River, Lower, and tribs (1005-0053)	Impaired Seg
C-138	Poultney River, Upper, and tribs (1005-0054)	MinorImpacts

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# Minor Tribs to Lake Champlain ( 1001-0022)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/28/2009

**Water Index No:** C- 49 thru 99 (selected)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/      **Str Class:** C(T)      Champlain-Lk.George  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Waterbody Size:** 33.6 Miles      **Quad Map:** PORT HENRY (E-27-0)  
**Seg Description:** total length of selected tribs, Main Lake South

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:     ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible:    ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:     ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible:    ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of McKenzie Brook in Port Henry (at Route 22) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. The community is somewhat altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species have been lost and the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna were determined to be insignificant and water quality is considered to be good. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicates some enrichment in the stream. These results are consistent with sampling conducted in 1998. Aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. McKenzie Brook is just one of several streams that make up this waterbody segment, but it is considered representative of water quality in the segment as a whole. This segment is listed as being evaluated rather than monitored. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

### Segment Description

This segment includes total length of smaller tributaries to Lake Champlain between Boquet River and Crown Point. Tribs within this segment, including Stacy Brook (-78), Mullen Brook (-81), Kenney Brook (-82), McKenzie Brook (-90) and Grove Brook (-93), are Class C,C(T) and D. Boquet River (-48), Hoisington Brook (-73), Beaver Brook (-80), Mill Brook (-86) and Grant Brook (-99), are listed separately. Note this segment includes some tribs north of Split Rock Point that are in HUC

02010004/010.

# Housington Brook and tribs ( 1001-0023)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/28/2009

**Water Index No:** C- 73  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/260      **Str Class:** C(T)\*  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 18.1 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
**5/Essex Co. (16)**  
**Quad Map:** PORT HENRY (E-27-0)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Housington Brook in Westport (at the mouth) was conducted in 1998. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The sample passed the field screening criteria, and was not retained. Until more recent data is available, this assessment will be considered to be evaluated rather than monitored. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C,C(T). of the reach. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Hammond Brook (-2), are primarily Class C(T); with one unnamed trib to Hammond Brook (-2-4) designated Class AA(T).

# Mill Brook and minor tribs ( 1001-0017)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/21/2009

**Water Index No:** C- 86  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/250      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)  
**Waterbody Size:** 25.3 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and selected tribs

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Quad Map:** PORT HENRY (E-27-0) ...

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Mill Brook in Port Henry (at Dock Street) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. The community is somewhat altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species have been lost and the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna were determined to be insignificant and water quality is considered to be good. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicates some slight enrichment in the stream. These results are consistent with sampling conducted in 1998. Aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

### Previous Assessments

Previously, concerns were raised regarding habitat impacts in Mill Brook due to road sanding practices in the watershed. Sand applied to roads during the winter runs off into the stream during the spring snowmelt. Once in the stream the sand fills in gravel spawning beds, decreasing salmonid spawning success, limiting macroinvertebrate production and increasing winter mortality of fish and invertebrates due to loss of escape cover from the effects of anchor ice. While such practices remain a concern, they do not appear to affect macroinvertebrate communities at these sampling sites. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 5, 1998)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream are Class D from the mouth to the Mill Pond (P335) dam and Class C(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach, including Lower Bartlett Brook (-3), are primarily Class C(T) and D. Upper portions of Bartlett Brook and unnamed trib (-5) are listed separately.

# Bartlett Brook, Upper, and minor tribs ( 1001-0025)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/29/2009

**Water Index No:** C- 86-3  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/250      **Str Class:** AA(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 7.5 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and selected tribs abv Pt Henry water supply dam

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Quad Map:** PORT HENRY (E-27-0)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: OTHER POLLUTANTS

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: OTHER SOURCE

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DEC/Reg5  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** High

## Further Details

### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Bartlett Pond, which is fed by Upper Bartlett Brook, found no elevated susceptibility to contamination. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. This water supply source provides water to Moriah and Port Henry. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above the Port Henry water supply dam. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class A from the Port Henry water supply dam to the Moriah water supply dam, and Class AA(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class A,AA(T).

# Bartlett, Mud, North Ponds ( 1001-0027)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/11/2009

**Water Index No:** C- 86-3-P338,P339,P340  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/250      **Str Class:** AA(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 139.2 Acres  
**Seg Description:** total area of three lakes

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Quad Map:** PORT HENRY (E-27-0)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Public Bathing	Stressed	Known
RECREATION	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PROBLEM SPECIES (Eurasian milfoil)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: HABITAT MODIFICATION  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 4c (Impaired by Pollution, Not Pollutant(s), Not Listed)

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Recreational uses in Bartlett Pond are impaired by excessive aquatic weed growth. The plant community is dominated by invasive Eurasian watermilfoil. These impacts also affect public bathing use.

### Water Quality Sampling

Bartlett Pond has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1997 and continuing through 1999. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2000. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as mesotrophic, or moderately productive. Phosphorus levels in the lake are consistently below the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements typically exceed the recommended minimum for swimming beaches. Measurements of pH typically fall within the state water quality range of 6.5 to 8.5. The lake water is slightly colored, but color does not limit water transparency. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, 2000)

Monitoring of Mud and North Ponds was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of

parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSA, 1984-86)

#### Recreational Assessment

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. This assessment indicates recreational suitability of the lake to be unfavorable. The recreational suitability of the lake is described most frequently as "substantially" impacted for recreational use. The lake itself is most often described as having "definite algal greenness." Assessments have noted that aquatic plants routinely grow to the lake surface and are often sufficient dense in restrict recreational uses. Aquatic plants are dominated by non-native species (Eurasian watermilfoil). (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, 2000)

#### Lake Uses

This lake waterbody is designated class AA(T), suitable for use as a water supply, public bathing beach, general recreation and aquatic life support. Water quality monitoring by NYSDEC focuses primarily on support of general recreation and aquatic life. Samples to evaluate the bacteriological condition and bathing use of the lake or to evaluate contamination from organic compounds, metals or other inorganic pollutants have not been collected as part of the CSLAP monitoring program. Monitoring to assess potable water supply and public bathing use is generally the responsibility of state and/or local health departments.

#### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Bartlett Pond found no elevated susceptibility to contamination. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. This water supply source provides water to Moriah and Port Henry. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

Although there are no specific water quality impacts, the segment is considered a highly valued water resource due to its drinking water supply classification as a AA(T) water. The particular resource value reflected in this designation and the need to provide additional protection may result in an assessment of threatened (possible) for drinking water use.

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Bartlett (P338), Mud (P339) and North (P340) Ponds. These ponds are 70.4, 6.4 and 25.7 acres in size, respectively.

# Mill Brook Tributary ( 1001-0026)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/10/2009

**Water Index No:** C- 86-5  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/250      **Str Class:** AA(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 4.0 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs above Mineville water supply dam

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Champlain-Lk.George**  
**Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Quad Map:** WITHERBEE (E-26-B)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Roe Pond and the Upper Mill Creek Trib found no elevated susceptibility to contaminants. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. This water supply source provides water to the Moriah Water District and the hamlet of Mineville. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above the Mineville water supply dam. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class AA(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class AA(T).

# Minor Lakes in Mill Creek Watershed ( 1001-0029)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/02/2009

**Water Index No:** C- 86..P341 thru P347  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/250      **Str Class:** C(T)\*  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 111.9 Acres  
**Seg Description:** total area of selected lakes

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
**5/Essex Co. (16)**  
**Quad Map:** WITHERBEE (E-26-B)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:     ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible:   ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:     ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible:   ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of a number of ponds within this segment was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. Data for Parch Pond (P343), Smith Pond (P344), Lower Rockposrt (P345), Tub Mill Pond (P345a), Big Lock Pond (P346) and Upper Feeder Pond (P347) as well as additional smaller ponds revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Roe Pond (P341) found no elevated susceptibility to contamination. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. This water supply source provides water to the Moriah Water

District. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of all selected/smaller lakes/ponds within the Mill Creek watershed. Lakes within this segment, including Parch Pond (P343), Smith Pond (P344), Lower Rockport Pond (P345), Tub Mill Pond (P345a), Big Lock Pond (P346) and Upper Feeder Pond (P347) as well as smaller ponds Roes/Mill Pond (P341) and Ensign Pond (P342), are primarily Class C(T), with some AA(T).

# Bullpout Pond ( 1001-0031)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/02/2009

<b>Water Index No:</b>	C- 93-P348	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Lake Champlain
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02010001/230	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake (Eutrophic)	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Essex Co. (16)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	12.3 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	WITHERBEE (E-26-B)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	8 (No Known Use Impairment)	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	(Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	n/a	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> n/a
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a	

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Bullpout Pond was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Bullpout Pond (P348).

# Putnam Creek, Lower, and tribs ( 1005-0011)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/21/2009

**Water Index No:** C- 96  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/220      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Med. Flow)      **Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Waterbody Size:** 64.8 Miles      **Quad Map:** CROWN POINT (F-27-1) ...  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs from mouth to Ironville/Penfield Pond

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Putnam Creek in Factoryville (at Route 2) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated non-impacted conditions. The sample was dominated by clean-water species and was most similar to a natural community with minimal human impacts. Some additional species, including sensitive non-native species, and additional biomass may be present; the sample revealed no, or only incidental, anomalies. Aquatic life community is fully supported. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Putnam Creek in Factoryville (at Creek Road) was conducted in 1998-99. Biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling of the stream in both years revealed that non-impacted water quality was clearly indicated. The fauna was diverse and well-balanced, with all indices within the non-impacted range. Other indicators (water chemistry, etc) also indicated good water quality. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, January 2001)

### Previous Assessments

Previously, concerns were raised regarding habitat impacts in Putnam Creek due to road sanding practices in the watershed. Sand applied to roads during the winter runs off into the stream during the spring snowmelt. Once in the stream the sand fills

in gravel spawning beds, decreasing salmonid spawning success, limiting macroinvertebrate production and increasing winter mortality of fish and invertebrates due to loss of escape cover from the effects of anchor ice. While such practices remain a concern, they do not appear to affect macroinvertebrate communities at these sampling sites. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 5, 1998)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to Penfield Pond (P351a). The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach, including Phelps Brook (-4), are also Class C(T). Upper Putnam Creek is listed separately.

# Mud Pond ( 1005-0060)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/02/2009

<b>Water Index No:</b>	C- 96- 8-P352	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Lake Champlain
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02010001/220	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake (Unknown Trophic)	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Essex Co. (16)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	172.6 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	EAGLE LAKE (F-26-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	8 (No Known Use Impairment)	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	(Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	n/a	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> n/a
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a	

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Mud Pond was included in the 1992 USEPA Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) effort; results of this study found no evidence of water quality impairment. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lake Services, December 2000)

Monitoring of Bullpout Pond was also included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Mud Pond (P352).

# Penfield Pond ( 1005-0017)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/02/2009

**Water Index No:** C- 96-P351a  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/220      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake (Mesotrophic)  
**Waterbody Size:** 5.4 Acres  
**Seg Description:** entire lake

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Quad Map:** EAGLE LAKE (F-26-2)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Penfield Pond was included in the 1992 USEPA Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) effort; results of this study found no evidence of water quality impairment. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lake Services, December 2000)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire area of Penfield Pond (P351a).

# Putnam/North Ponds ( 1005-0018)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/28/2009

**Water Index No:** C- 96-P355/P360  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/220      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 295.1 Acres  
**Seg Description:** entire lake

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Quad Map:** GRAPHITE (F-26-3)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Aquatic Life	Threatened	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: UNKNOWN SOURCE

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 3 (Cause Identified, Source Unknown)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DEC/BWAM  
**TMDL/303d Status:** ApdxB

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Aquatic life support, particularly the fishery, in Putnam/North Ponds is thought to experience threats due to low dissolved oxygen levels. These conditions occur seasonally in deeper waters of the lake and may very well be naturally occurring.

### Water Quality Sampling

Sampling of Putnam Pond during a 1999 Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) evaluation found hypolimnetic hypoxia. While the impact of these conditions may or may not affect the fishery (in fact, they could represent natural lake conditions), they suggest at least threat to aquatic life. Putnam Pond is scheduled to be sampled in 2009 as part of the LCI program. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, April 2009).

Monitoring of Putnam/North Ponds was also included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Similar results were noted for a number of smaller ponds within this segment. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

#### Section 303(d) Listing

Putnam/North Ponds are included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lakes are included among the waters listed in Appendix B - Waters Not Meeting Dissolved Oxygen Standards. This part of the List recognizes waterbodies where low dissolved oxygen in lake bottom waters may be the result of morphology and other natural conditions in thermally stratified lakes. However because NYS water quality standards for dissolved oxygen do not include an explicit exception for natural conditions or averaging of dissolved oxygen over lake depth, USEPA requires that the Section 303(d) List recognize such waters. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, April 2009)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Putnam/North Ponds (P355, P360).

# Sherman Lake (Goosepuddle/Burriss Pond) ( 1005-0016) NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/02/2009

**Water Index No:** C- 96..P351 (P351b,P351c)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/220      **Str Class:** C(T)      Champlain-Lk.George  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake      **Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Waterbody Size:** 53.1 Acres      **Quad Map:** GRAPHITE (F-26-3)  
**Seg Description:** total area of three lakes

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Sherman Lake was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Similar results were noted for a number of smaller ponds within this segment. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Section 303(d) Listing

Snake Pond (P350) within this segment is included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters in Appendix A as a Smaller Lakes Impaired by Acid Rain. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, 2008)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Sherman Lake (P351), as well as smaller ponds Snake Pond (P350), Goosepuddle Pond (P351b) and Burriss Pond (P351c).

# Minor Lakes in Upper Putnam Creek Wshed ( 1005-0019) NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/02/2009

**Water Index No:** C- 96..P353 thru P361 (selected)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/220      **Str Class:** C(T)      Champlain-Lk.George  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake      **Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Waterbody Size:** 179.8 Acres      **Quad Map:** GRAPHITE (F-26-3)  
**Seg Description:** total area of selected lakes

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:     ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible:    ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:     ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible:    ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of a number of ponds within this segment was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. Data for Bear Pond (P353), Lost Pond (P354), Berrymill Pond (P356), Grizzle Ocean (P357), Clear Pond (P358) and Heart Pond (P361) revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Similar results were noted for a number of smaller ponds within this segment. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Section 303(d) Listing

Mud Pond (P350) within this segment is included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters in Appendix A as a Smaller Lakes Impaired by Acid Rain. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, 2008)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of all selected/smaller lakes/ponds within the Upper Putnam Creek watershed. Lakes within this segment, including Bear Pond (P353), Cranberry Marsh Pond (P353a), Lost Pond (P354), Berrymill Pond (P356),

Grizzle Ocean (P357), Clear Pond (P358) and Heart Pond (P361) as well as smaller Mud Pond (P359), are Class D.

# Fivemile Run and tribs ( 1005-0021)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/01/2009

**Water Index No:** C-100  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/210      **Str Class:** C(T)\*  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 18.1 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Quad Map:** CROWN POINT (F-27-1)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: NUTRIENTS, Silt/Sediment  
Possible: Pathogens

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, STREAMBANK EROSION  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Aquatic life support in Fivemile Run is known to experience minor impacts/threats due to nutrient enrichment and other pollutant inputs from agricultural activities and nonpoint sources in the watershed.

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Fivemile Run in Crown Point (at Route 49) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. The community is altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species have been lost and the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna were determined to be relatively insignificant and water quality is considered to be generally satisfactory. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicates (elevated enrichment in the stream and fauna that indicates nonpoint sources, as well as organic and toxic inputs. Aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the stream, although impacts to the communities were apparent. These results are consistent with sampling conducted in 1998. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C,C(T). Tribs to this reach are primarily Class C(T) with a portion of unnamed trib (-3) designated Class AA(T).

# Buck Mountain, Worcester Ponds ( 1005-0022)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/04/2000

**Water Index No:** C-100-P364,P365  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/210      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 26.5 Acres  
**Seg Description:** total area of two lakes

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Quad Map:** CROWN POINT (F-27-1)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Buck Mountain and Worcester Ponds was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Buck Mountain Pond (P364) and Worcester Pond (P365).

# Ticonderoga Creek ( 1006-0017)

MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/01/2009

**Water Index No:** C-101  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/200      **Str Class:** D  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 3.2 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Quad Map:** TICONDEROGA (F-27-4)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: AESTHETICS (trash, debris)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: Nutrients, Pathogens

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, Private/Comm/Inst  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 3 (Cause Identified, Source Unknown)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Recreational uses (fishing, swimming, etc) and aesthetics in the LaChute/Ticonderoga Creek are thought to be affected by runoff from surrounding village and discharges from residential and commercial on-site septic systems in Ticonderoga.

### Water Quality Sampling

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Ticonderoga Creek in Ticonderoga, Essex County, (at Elk Drive) was conducted in 2003 and 2004. Intensive Network sampling typically includes macroinvertebrate community analysis, water column chemistry, sediment and invertebrate tissues analysis and toxicity evaluation. Biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling results reveal slightly to non-impacted conditions, indicating good water quality. Water column sampling found no contaminants to be parameter(s) of concern. Macroinvertebrates collected at this site and chemically analyzed for selected metals and PAHs found no contaminants to be present at concentrations above the established guidance values. Sediment screening for acute toxicity indicated possible toxicity to be present. Analysis of sediments found elevated concentrations of PAHs that exceed probable effects levels and other metals that exceed the threshold effects concentration. Toxicity testing of the water column also showed no significant mortality or reproductive impacts. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall water quality at this site shows that in spite

of some concerns regarding contaminants in the sediments that should continue to be monitored, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to recreational uses. These findings are consistent with results of RIBS sampling conducted at this site in 1993-94 and 1997-98. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, May 2009).

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of LaChute/Ticonderoga Creek in Ticonderoga was also conducted in 1998. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions; similar assessments for this site were noted in 1987 and 1994. Non-impacted conditions were noted in 1993. No obvious causes of impairment are evident. The results may reflect the natural influence of the upstream impoundment (Lake George) which creates an abundance of plankton and would contribute to samples skewed toward intolerant to facultative mayflies and stoneflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs from the mouth to Lake George. The waters of the stream are Class D. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class D. Trout Brook (-1) is listed separately.

# Trout Brook and tribs ( 1006-0018)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/21/2009

**Water Index No:** C-101- 1  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/200      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 45.3 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Quad Map:** TICONDEROGA (F-27-4) ...

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Trout Brook in Ticonderoga (at Lord Howe Street) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. Some replacement of sensitive ubiquitous species by more tolerant species was noted although the sample included a balanced distribution of all expected species. In spite of these minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. The community composition and nutrient biotic evaluation suggests low levels of nutrient enrichment. Impact source determination found a community that is most similar to natural communities. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Chilson Brook (-1), are also Class C(T).

# Haymeadow Pond ( 1006-0019)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/04/2000

**Water Index No:** C-101- 1-P354a  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/200      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 16.0 Acres  
**Seg Description:** entire lake  
**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Quad Map:** GRAPHITE (F-26-3)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:     ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible:   ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:     ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible:   ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Haymeadow Pond was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Haymeadow Pond (P354a).

# Lake George ( 1006-0016)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/11/2009

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAspcl  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake (Oligotrophic)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Waterbody Size:** 28523.1 Acres      **Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
**Seg Description:** entire lake      **Quad Map:** 5/Warren Co. (57) ...  
LAKE GEORGE (H-26-1)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Known
RECREATION	Impaired	Known
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: SILT/SEDIMENT, PROBLEM SPECIES (milfoil, zebra mussels)  
Suspected: Restricted Passage  
Possible: Pathogens

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: DEICING (STOR/APPL), STREAMBANK EROSION, URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, Roadbank Erosion  
Suspected: On-Site/Septic Syst  
Possible: Construction

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 2 (Strategy Exists, Needs Funding/Resources)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/Reg5      **Resolution Potential:** High  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 1,4c (Individual Waterbody Impairment Requiring a TMDL, more)

## Further Details

### Overview

Recreational uses and habitat/hydrology in Lake George have been listed as impaired by silt/sediment and problem species (invasive plants). Urban/storm runoff, streambank erosion and road deicing practices have been identified as sources of silt/sediment in the lake. Invasive aquatic plants (Eurasian milfoil, in particular) have been cited as restricting recreation. Threats from zebra mussels are also a concern. Navigation buoys are used to restrict areas of the lake to recreational boating due to tributary stream deltas and large milfoil beds. Other threats include impacts from failing and/or inadequate on-site septic system and the overall level of development along the lake shore, particularly at the southern end of the lake.

Lake George has been designated a Class AA-special water, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. The Class AA-special designation also means there shall be no discharge or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into these waters. As a result of this designation, the lake is considered a highly valued resource and, as such, may be subject to special protections.

### Water Quality Sampling

Lake George has been sampled (at multiple locations) as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 2004 and continuing through the present. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2007. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as oligotrophic, or unproductive. Lake productivity appears to decrease from south to north. Phosphorus levels in the lake are typically below the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements easily exceed the recommended minimum for swimming beaches. Measurements of pH typically fall within the state water quality range of 6.5 to 8.5. The lake water is slightly colored, but color does not limit water transparency. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, April 2007)

#### Recreational Assessment

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. This assessment indicates recreational suitability of the lake to be very favorable at all but one site. The recreational suitability of the lake is described most frequently as "could not be nicer" for most sites. The lake itself is most often described as "crystal clear" at these sites. At the southernmost site these assessments reflected recreational suitability as being "excellent" to "slightly" impacted for recreational uses. The lake at this site was most often described as "not quite crystal clear" or "having definite algal greenness" despite water quality conditions similar to those at the other sites. Aquatic weed growth was noted as a problem at only one (again, the southernmost) of six sites. Recreational assessments cited "excessive weed growth" as limiting uses, although surface weed growth was not observed during the sampling. Aquatic plants include invasive species (Eurasian milfoil) and have been cited as impacting recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, April 2007)

#### Lake Uses

This lake waterbody is designated class AA-special, suitable for use as a water supply, public bathing beach, general recreation and aquatic life support. The Class AA-special designation also means there shall be no discharge or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into these waters. Water quality monitoring by NYSDEC focuses primarily on support of general recreation and aquatic life. Samples to evaluate the bacteriological condition and bathing use of the lake or to evaluate contamination from organic compounds, metals or other inorganic pollutants have not been collected as part of the CSLAP monitoring program. Monitoring to assess potable water supply and public bathing use is generally the responsibility of state and/or local health departments.

#### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Lake George found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. This level of susceptibility is typical of many water supplies that experience no impacts to water supply use and reflects the need to protect the resource. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. This water supply source provides water multiple users. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

#### Source Assessment

Sediment loadings to the lake from streambank erosion, winter road sanding (and salting) and construction activities in the lake watershed also affect uses. Areas of roadbank erosion have been inventoried through the Warren County Critical Area Treatment Seeding Program. Significant sedimentation deltas have formed at the mouths of many tributary segments, the largest of these being Hague, Indian, Finkle, English, West and Foster Brooks, and to lesser extent East and Prospect Mountain Brooks (Bathymetric Mapping of Selected Delta Areas of Lake George, Eichler et al, Darrin Freshwater Institute, 1999). These deltas impede recreational boat navigation and present opportunities for the establishment of non-native aquatic vegetation. Local efforts to reduce sediment loads to the lake are underway for several tribs. See also various Lake George Tributary segments. (Warren County WQSC, June 2000)

While the lake fishery is considered good, fishery habitat in the lake is affected by sediment as well. Sand applied to roads during the winter and sediment from erosion runs off into tributary streams (and eventually the lake) during spring snowmelt and other high flow events. Once in the streams and lake, sand and silt fills in gravel spawning beds, decreasing salmonid

spawning success, limiting macroinvertebrate production and increasing winter mortality of fish and invertebrates due to loss of escape cover from the effects of anchor ice. Percent embeddedness has been determined to show a reliable correlation to restriction of trout/salmon spawning habitat. Additionally, fish migration and spawning is known to be restricted by the sediment deltas at the mouths of numerous lake tribs. The DEC Region 5 Fisheries Unit plans continued field investigations of the lake and tribs to monitor the extent of propagation impairment. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 5, April 2000)

In other parts of the lake inadequate and/or failing on-site septic systems serving homes along the lake shore are thought to be contributing nutrient and pathogen contamination to the lake. Numerous summer cottages as well as year-round residences coupled with poor site conditions (small lots, inadequate soils) and poorly designed systems appear to be the major problems. Sanitary surveys by the Lake George Park Commission have confirmed the discharge of inadequately treated wastewater to the lake. Even where systems do not discharge to the lake directly, movement of nutrients via groundwater seep is a concern. (Essex County WQCC, June 2000)

#### Watershed Management

The Lake George Park Commission is currently undertaking the formulation of new regulations on stream corridor management and watershed protection to better protect the water quality of Lake George. More than 25 stakeholder organizations participated through representatives in a public planning effort and series of four workshop meetings. The process produced a literature review, conceptual framework and significant public comment. A Final Generic EIS as well as Draft Stream Corridor Management Regulations are currently available for public review and comment. (Lake George Park Commission, June 2009, <http://www.lgpc.state.ny.us>)

There are a number of citizen advocacy groups focused on the protection of the water resources of Lake George. The Lake George Association (LGA) is comprised of year-round and seasonal residents, members of the business community and local government representatives. Its stated mission is one of advocacy, education and broad-based community involvement. The LGA advocates a reasoned approach to management of the Lake George watershed to ensure long-term stability of water quality and of the watershed's environmental and economic viability. (<http://www.lakegeorgeassociation.org>)

The Fund for Lake George pursues its mission through support for long-term scientific research on the lake, advocacy for new protections, and partnerships with other organizations and local governments. The Fund supports long-term scientific research on the water quality of Lake George through a partnership with the RPI Darrin Freshwater Institute. This results in a science-based approach to the protection of Lake George water quality and the overall health of the Lake George watershed. (<http://www.fundforlakegeorge.org>)

The Lake George Land Conservancy is a land trust that advocates progressive conservation strategies and works with landowners, government officials, conservation partners, volunteers, and supporters to protect water quality of Lake George and to permanently preserve the natural, scenic and recreational resources of the Lake George region. To date, more than 1,300 concerned individuals have helped LGLC and its partners protect more than 48,500 feet of shoreline and 12,530 acres of land around Lake George. (Lake George Land Conservancy, June 2009, <http://www.lglc.org>)

#### Previous Studies

A number of water quality studies have been conducted on Lake George; many of which have focused on urban runoff. These include an extensive USEPA National Urban Runoff Program study (Lake George Urban Runoff Study, Sutherland et al, 1983), a more recent stormwater runoff study by NYS Park Management and Research Institute and NYSDEC (Feasibility of Reducing the Impacts of Runoff in Developed Areas of Lake George Park, Hyatt et al, 1995), various RPI Freshwater Institute studies, Darrin Freshwater Institute studies and investigations sponsored by the Warren County Office of Lake George Affairs. An update of the Lake George Watershed Plan has recently been completed. (Warren County WQSC and Essex County WQCC, June 2000)

The lake was the focus of a Phase II Clean Lakes Project in 1989-1993. This effort sought to address various water quality issues including nuisance aquatic vegetation control, stormwater management, environmental monitoring. The project also included a public participation component. (DEC/DOW, Lake Services, 1999)

#### Section 303(d) Listing

Lake George is included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 1 of the List as a waterbody segment requiring the development of a TMDL or other strategy to address impairments due to silt/sediment. This listing is closely related to similar listings for a number of tributary segments to the lake. This waterbody was first listed on the 2002 Section 303(d) List.

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Lake George (P367).

# Tribs to L.George, East Shore ( 1006-0020)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/18/2009

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367- 1 thru 26  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAspcl  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 63.7 Miles  
**Seg Description:** total length of selected tribs

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
**Quad Map:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
SHELVING ROCK (G-26-3) ...

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Possible
Recreation	Stressed	Possible
HABITAT/HYDROLOGY	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: SILT/SEDIMENT  
Suspected: Restricted Passage  
Possible: Other Pollutants (various)

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION  
Suspected: Deicing (stor/appl), Roadbank Erosion  
Possible: Other Source (various)

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 2 (Strategy Exists, Needs Funding/Resources)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 1 (Individual Waterbody Impairment Requiring a TMDL)

**Resolution Potential:** High

## Further Details

### Overview

Fishery habitat and recreational uses in some of the tribs along the east shore of Lake George are restricted by excessive sediment loads. Various nonpoint sources, as well as natural sediment runoff from steep gradient streams, are the source of the sediment.

### Habitat/Hydrology Impacts

Fast-flowing, high gradient streams carry considerable bed load during snowmelt and other high flow events. The sediment is deposited at stream mouths creating large deltas that restrict fish migration and spawning. Additionally, the large delta areas diminish recreation (swimming, fishing, boating) in the lake (see also Lake George segment). The restricted flow at the trib mouths can also impact stream hydrology, and contribute to flooding concerns. Various recreational uses (swimming, fishing) in the streams may also be affected. Sources of additional sediment in the tribs includes streambank and roadbank erosion, winter road sanding practices, and construction activities (primarily residential) in the watershed. Because of the inter-relationship between the sediment loads from the tributaries and the impact of the resulting lake deltas on recreation/fish habitat in the lake itself as well as the tribs, a lake watershed approach would be the most effective means to address the

silt/sedimentation issues in the tribs. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 5, June 2000)

#### Special Protection

The waters of this segment (like all tribs to Lake George) have been designated a Class AA-special water, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. The Class AA-special designation also means there shall be no discharge or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into these waters. As a result of this designation, the lake is considered a highly valued resource and is subject to special protections which may result in an assessment of threatened (possible) for drinking water use. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, December 2008)

#### Watershed Management

The Lake George Park Commission is currently undertaking the formulation of new regulations on stream corridor management and watershed protection to better protect the water quality of Lake George. More than 25 stakeholder organizations participated through representatives in a public planning effort and series of four workshop meetings. The process produced a literature review, conceptual framework and significant public comment. A Final Generic EIS as well as Draft Stream Corridor Management Regulations are currently available for public review and comment. (Lake George Park Commission, June 2009, <http://www.lgpc.state.ny.us>)

#### Previous Assessments

In Foster Brook (-11) 200 feet of streambank was washed out during the January 1996 flooding. The wash-out was repaired and channel restoration completed under the USDA Emergency Watershed Protection Program. (Washington County WQCC, March 2000)

Particular tribs affected by high sediment loads include Sunset Brook (-10) where a delta at its mouth extends over 100 feet into the lake at the county beach area. A local sand pit had been cited as a possible contributor to sediment in this trib. However Mineral Resources staff visited the mine and determined that significant sand and sediment loads from the operation is not likely. (DEC/DMR, January 2001)

#### Section 303d Listing

These Tribs to Lake George are included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The tribs are included on Part 1 of the List as a waterbody segment requiring the development of a TMDL or other strategy to attain water quality standards for silt/sediment. A draft TMDL for similarly impacted tribs to Lake George identified the need to dredge sediment deltas in order to fully restore recreational uses. However this non-traditional approach was not considered by EPA to meet the requirements of a TMDL. This waterbody was first listed on the 2002 Section 303(d) List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2009)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the total length of all tribs to Lake George along its eastern shore in Washington County. Tribs within this segment, including Sunset Brook (-10) and Foster Brook (-11), are Class AA-special.

# Tribs to L.George, Southeast Shore ( 1006-0021)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/12/2009

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-27 thru 31  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAAspl  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 32.6 Miles  
**Seg Description:** total length of selected tribs

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
**Quad Map:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Quad Map:** LAKE GEORGE (H-26-1)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: OTHER POLLUTANTS (various)

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: OTHER SOURCE (various)

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** High

## Further Details

### Special Protection

The waters of this segment (like all tribs to Lake George) have been designated a Class AA-special water, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. The Class AA-special designation also means there shall be no discharge or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into these waters. As a result of this designation, the lake is considered a highly valued resource and is subject to special protections which may result in an assessment of threatened (possible) for drinking water use. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, December 2008)

### Watershed Management

The Lake George Park Commission is currently undertaking the formulation of new regulations on stream corridor management and watershed protection to better protect the water quality of Lake George. More than 25 stakeholder organizations participated through representatives in a public planning effort and series of four workshop meetings. The process produced a literature review, conceptual framework and significant public comment. A Final Generic EIS as well as Draft Stream Corridor Management Regulations are currently available for public review and comment. (Lake George Park Commission, June 2009, <http://www.lgpc.state.ny.us>)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total length of all tribs to Lake George along its southeastern shore in Warren County, between the Warren-Washington County line and the Village of Lake George. Tribs within this segment are Class AA-special.

# Tribs to L.George, Village of L George ( 1006-0008)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/18/2009

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-32 thru 40  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAAspl  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Waterbody Size:** 20.0 Miles      **Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Seg Description:** total length of selected tribs      **Quad Map:** LAKE GEORGE (H-26-1)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Possible
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
HABITAT/HYDROLOGY	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: SILT/SEDIMENT  
Suspected: Restricted Passage  
Possible: Pathogens

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION, URBAN/STORM RUNOFF  
Suspected: Deicing (stor/appl), Roadbank Erosion  
Possible: Private/Comm/Inst

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 2 (Strategy Exists, Needs Funding/Resources)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 1 (Individual Waterbody Impairment Requiring a TMDL)

**Resolution Potential:** High

## Further Details

### Overview

Fishery habitat and recreational uses in these tribs to Lake George are restricted by excessive sediment loads. Various nonpoint sources, as well as natural sediment runoff from steep gradient streams, are the source of the sediment.

### Habitat/Hydrology Impacts

Fast-flowing, high gradient streams carry considerable bed load during snowmelt and other high flow events. The sediment is deposited at stream mouths creating large deltas that restrict fish migration and spawning. The most significant trib deltas include those at the mouths of English, West and East Brooks. (Bathymetric Mapping of Selected Delta Areas of Lake George, Eichler et al, Darrin Freshwater Institute, 1999). Additionally, the large delta areas diminish recreation (swimming, fishing, boating) in the lake (see also Lake George segment). The restricted flow at the trib mouths can also impact stream hydrology, and contribute to flooding concerns. Various recreational uses (swimming, fishing) in the streams may also be affected. Sources of additional sediment in the tribs includes streambank and roadbank erosion, winter road sanding practices, and construction activities (primarily residential) in the watershed. Because of the inter-relationship between the sediment loads from the tributaries and the impact of the resulting lake deltas on recreation/fish habitat in the lake itself as well as the

tribs, a lake watershed approach would be the most effective means to address the silt/sedimentation issues in the tribs. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 5, June 2000)

#### Water Quality Sampling

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of West Brook in Lake George, Warren County, (at Gage Road) was conducted in 2003 and 2004. Intensive Network sampling typically includes macroinvertebrate community analysis, water column chemistry, sediment and invertebrate tissues analysis and toxicity evaluation. Biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling results reveal non-impacted conditions, indicating very good water quality. Water column sampling found no parameters of concern. Macroinvertebrates collected at this site and chemically analyzed for selected metals and PAHs found no contaminants to be present at a concentration above the established guidance value. Sediment screening for acute toxicity indicated possible toxicity, but analysis of sediments found no contaminants above the threshold effects concentration. Based on sediment quality guidelines developed for freshwater ecosystems, overall sediment quality is not likely to result in toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Chronic toxicity testing using water from this location elevated mortality and reproductive effects on the test organism in one of the three tests performed; the other test showed no significant mortality or reproductive effects. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall water quality at this site shows that in spite of some concerns that should continue to be monitored, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, May 2009).

A 1999 biological (macroinvertebrate) survey of West Brook (from near the mouth to above the I-87 crossing) found generally good water quality, ranging from non-impacted upstream to slightly impacted conditions downstream. Road runoff, groundwater contributions, and differences in habitat and land use appear to account for the faunal differences seen. A groundwater seep downstream of the Lake George (V) WWTP contributes small amounts of nutrients to the stream. The downstream site was also sampled in 1998 and was assessed as moderately impacted, although very close to the range of slight impact. (West Brook Biological Assessment Report, Bode et al, DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, March 2000)

A number of other water quality studies have been focused on urban runoff, stormwater, and other inputs to Lake George. These include an extensive USEPA National Urban Runoff Program study (Lake George Urban Runoff Study, Sutherland et al, 1983), a more recent stormwater runoff study by NYS Park Management and Research Institute and NYSDEC (Feasibility of Reducing the Impacts of Runoff in Developed Areas of Lake George Park, Hyatt et al, 1995), various RPI Freshwater Institute studies, and investigations sponsored by the Warren County Office of Lake George Affairs. (Warren County WQSC and Essex County WQCC, June 2000)

A study conducted for the Lake George Association by the Darrin Fresh Water Institute sampled sediment in deltas at the mouth of numerous tribs to the lake. The study found measurable quantities of various metals and other substances expected in roadway runoff. (Analysis of Sedimentary Metals Associated with Stormwater Runoff in the Lake George Basin, Eichler et al, DFWI, 1997)

#### Special Protection

The waters of this segment (like all tribs to Lake George) have been designated a Class AA-special water, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. The Class AA-special designation also means there shall be no discharge or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into these waters. As a result of this designation, the lake is considered a highly valued resource and is subject to special protections which may result in an assessment of threatened (possible) for drinking water use. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, December 2008)

#### Watershed Management

A number of lake/watershed restoration and upland control efforts are underway or have been completed. Two former water supply reservoirs (Gage Brook and Orebed) were dredged to serve as sedimentation basins for West Brook. Detention/infiltration basins have also been installed at Exit 22 of the I-87 Northway, and at the Lake George High School bus garage and gymnasium. Additional nonpoint source controls are needed and are being considered. (DEC/DOW, Region 5, June 2009)

A constructed wetland project is underway to address stormwater runoff from the Canada Street/Route 9 corridor in the West Brook watershed. This project - The West Brook Conservation Initiative - aims to transform the former Gaslight Village property into an environmental park, which will include the restoration of a 4.5 acre constructed wetland to capture stormwater to remove sediment and nutrients before entering Lake George. The initiative is a collaborative effort between the FUND for Lake George, the Lake George Land Conservancy and the Lake George Association, along with other partners including NYS DOT. Design of the project is well underway with construction anticipated to begin in 2010. (FUND, LGLC and LGA, June 2009)

The Lake George Park Commission is currently undertaking the formulation of new regulations on stream corridor management and watershed protection to better protect the water quality of Lake George. More than 25 stakeholder organizations participated through representatives in a public planning effort and series of four workshop meetings. The process produced a literature review, conceptual framework and significant public comment. A Final Generic EIS as well as Draft Stream Corridor Management Regulations are currently available for public review and comment. (Lake George Park Commission, June 2009, <http://www.lgpc.state.ny.us>)

#### Previous Assessments

Warren County DPW excavates silt load from the head of the Beach Road culvert annually. In addition to roadway runoff, urban runoff and storm sewers are also sources of the sediment. Heavy sediment load transport and deposition at the tributary mouths also restricts recreational boating and navigation in the lake. An expanding delta also reduces native plant diversity and encourages growth of Eurasian milfoil. The deltas at East Brook (-37), West Brook (-38) and other tribs are being studied by the Lake George Association for possible dredging/removal. Roadbank erosion and runoff from a school athletic field, which enters the stream via drains under the field, are also sources affecting this trib. (Warren County WQSC, June 2000)

#### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

The source water intake for the Village of Lake George is located in Lake George not far from these tribs at a depth of 35 feet. A source water assessment of Lake George found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. This level of susceptibility is typical of many water supplies that experience no impacts to water supply use and reflects the need to protect the resource. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

#### Section 303d Listing

These Tribs to Lake George are included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The tribs are included on Part 1 of the List as a waterbody segment requiring the development of a TMDL or other strategy to attain water quality standards for silt/sediment. A draft TMDL for similarly impacted tribs to Lake George identified the need to dredge sediment deltas in order to fully restore recreational uses. However this non-traditional approach was not considered by EPA to meet the requirements of a TMDL. This waterbody was first listed on the 2002 Section 303(d) List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2009)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the total length of all tribs to Lake George along its southern shore in Lake George Village. Tribs within this segment, including East Brook (-37), West Brook (-38), Prospect Mountain Brook (-39) and Marine Village (-40), are Class AA-special.

# Hidden Lake ( 1006-0026)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/05/2000

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-38-P377  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAspcl  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake (Oligotrophic)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Waterbody Size:** 20.0 Acres      **Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
**Seg Description:** entire lake      **Quad Map:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
LAKE GEORGE (H-26-1)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Hidden Lake was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Hidden Lake (P377) as well as smaller Lower Hidden Lake (P376).

# English Brook and tribs ( 1006-0032)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/18/2009

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-41  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAspl  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 15.0 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Quad Map:** LAKE GEORGE (H-26-1)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Possible
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
HABITAT/HYDROLOGY	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: SILT/SEDIMENT  
Suspected: Restricted Passage  
Possible: Pathogens

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION, URBAN/STORM RUNOFF  
Suspected: Deicing (stor/appl), Roadbank Erosion  
Possible: Private/Comm/Inst

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 2 (Strategy Exists, Needs Funding/Resources)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 1 (Individual Waterbody Impairment Requiring a TMDL)

**Resolution Potential:** High

## Further Details

### Overview

Fishery habitat and recreational uses in English Brook are restricted by excessive sediment loads. Various nonpoint sources, as well as natural sediment runoff from steep gradient streams, are the source of the sediment.

### Habitat/Hydrology Impacts

Fast-flowing, high gradient streams carry considerable bed load during snowmelt and other high flow events. The sediment is deposited at stream mouths creating large deltas that restrict fish migration and spawning. The most significant trib deltas include those at the mouths of English Brook. (Bathymetric Mapping of Selected Delta Areas of Lake George, Eichler et al, Darrin Freshwater Institute, 1999). Additionally, the large delta areas diminish recreation (swimming, fishing, boating) in the lake (see also Lake George segment). The restricted flow at the trib mouths can also impact stream hydrology, and contribute to flooding concerns. Various recreational uses (swimming, fishing) in the streams may also be affected. Sources of additional sediment in the tribs includes streambank and roadbank erosion, winter road sanding practices, and construction activities (primarily residential) in the watershed. Because of the inter-relationship between the sediment loads from the tributaries and the impact of the resulting lake deltas on recreation/fish habitat in the lake itself as well as the tribs, a lake

watershed approach would be the most effective means to address the silt/sedimentation issues in the tribs. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 5, June 2000)

#### Water Quality Sampling

Aquatic life support in some tributaries is considered to be stressed by nonpoint runoff contributions and nutrient enrichment. Biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling conducted on English Brook in 1998 in Lake George Village (at Route 9) found slightly impacted water quality. Impact Source Determination indicated nonpoint source nutrient enrichment. Mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies were numerous at this site, and the enrichment was considered minor. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 1999)

A number of other water quality studies have been focused on urban runoff, stormwater, and other inputs to Lake George. These include an extensive USEPA National Urban Runoff Program study (Lake George Urban Runoff Study, Sutherland et al, 1983), a more recent stormwater runoff study by NYS Park Management and Research Institute and NYSDEC (Feasibility of Reducing the Impacts of Runoff in Developed Areas of Lake George Park, Hyatt et al, 1995), various RPI Freshwater Institute studies, and investigations sponsored by the Warren County Office of Lake George Affairs. (Warren County WQSC and Essex County WQCC, June 2000)

A study conducted for the Lake George Association by the Darrin Fresh Water Institute sampled sediment in deltas at the mouth of numerous tribs to the lake. The study found measurable quantities of various metals and other substances expected in roadway runoff. (Analysis of Sedimentary Metals Associated with Stormwater Runoff in the Lake George Basin, Eichler et al, DFWI, 1997)

#### Special Protection

The waters of this segment (like all tribs to Lake George) have been designated a Class AA-special water, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. The Class AA-special designation also means there shall be no discharge or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into these waters. As a result of this designation, the lake is considered a highly valued resource and is subject to special protections which may result in an assessment of threatened (possible) for drinking water use. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, December 2008)

#### Watershed Management

The Lake George Park Commission is currently undertaking the formulation of new regulations on stream corridor management and watershed protection to better protect the water quality of Lake George. More than 25 stakeholder organizations participated through representatives in a public planning effort and series of four workshop meetings. The process produced a literature review, conceptual framework and significant public comment. A Final Generic EIS as well as Draft Stream Corridor Management Regulations are currently available for public review and comment. (Lake George Park Commission, June 2009, <http://www.lgpc.state.ny.us>)

#### Previous Assessments

Warren County DPW excavates silt load from the head of the Beach Road culvert annually. In addition to roadway runoff, urban runoff and storm sewers are also sources of the sediment. Heavy sediment load transport and deposition at the tributary mouths also restricts recreational boating and navigation in the lake. An expanding deltas also reduces native plant diversity and encourages growth of Eurasian milfoil. The delta at English Brook (-41) and other tribs are being studied by the Lake George Association for possible dredging/removal. (Warren County WQSC, June 2000)

#### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

The source water intake for the Village of Lake George is located in Lake George not far from this trib at a depth of 35 feet. A source water assessment of Lake George found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. This level of susceptibility is typical of many water supplies that experience no impacts to water supply use and reflects the need to protect the resource. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources

to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

#### Section 303d Listing

Tribs to Lake George, including English Brook, are included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The tribs are included on Part 1 of the List as a waterbody segment requiring the development of a TMDL or other strategy to attain water quality standards for silt/sediment. A draft TMDL for similarly impacted tribs to Lake George identified the need to dredge sediment deltas in order to fully restore recreational uses. However this non-traditional approach was not considered by EPA to meet the requirements of a TMDL. This waterbody was first listed on the 2002 Section 303(d) List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2009)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class AA-special. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class AA-special.

# Tribs to L.George, Town of Lake George ( 1006-0004)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/12/2009

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-42 thru 48  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAAspl  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Waterbody Size:** 5.7 Miles      **Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Seg Description:** total length of selected tribs      **Quad Map:** LAKE GEORGE (H-26-1)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: OTHER POLLUTANTS (various)

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: OTHER SOURCE (various)

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC      **Resolution Potential:** High  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Smith Brook in Diamond Point (at Route 9) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated non-impacted conditions. The sample was dominated by clean-water species and was most similar to a natural community with minimal human impacts. Some additional species, including sensitive non-native species, and additional biomass may be present; the sample revealed no, or only incidental, anomalies. Aquatic life community is fully supported. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

### Special Protection

The waters of this segment (like all tribs to Lake George) have been designated a Class AA-special water, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. The Class AA-special designation also means there shall be no discharge or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into these waters. As a result of this designation, the lake is considered a highly valued resource and is subject to special protections which may result in an assessment of threatened (possible) for drinking water use. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, December 2008)

### Watershed Management

The Lake George Park Commission is currently undertaking the formulation of new regulations on stream corridor

management and watershed protection to better protect the water quality of Lake George. More than 25 stakeholder organizations participated through representatives in a public planning effort and series of four workshop meetings. The process produced a literature review, conceptual framework and significant public comment. A Final Generic EIS as well as Draft Stream Corridor Management Regulations are currently available for public review and comment. (Lake George Park Commission, June 2009, <http://www.lgpc.state.ny.us>)

#### Previous Assessment

Smith Brook (-47) is the most significant trib within this segment and has been specifically cited due to road sanding practices and the steep terrain of County Route 35. Failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems serving homes along the stream are also of concern and a possible source of impact. (Warren County WQSC, June 2000)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the total length of all tribs to Lake George along its western shore in the Town of Lake George. Tribs within this segment, including Smith Brook (-47), are Class AA-special.

# Tribs to L.George, Town of Bolton ( 1006-0022)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/29/2009

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-49 thru 73 (selected)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAAspl      Champlain-Lk.George  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Waterbody Size:** 21.9 Miles      **Quad Map:** BOLTON LANDING (G-26-4) ...  
**Seg Description:** total length of selected tribs

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:     - - -  
Suspected: - - -  
Possible:   OTHER POLLUTANTS (various)

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:     - - -  
Suspected: - - -  
Possible:   OTHER SOURCE (various)

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Stewart Brook in Bolton Landing (above Goodman Avenue) was conducted in 1998. The macroinvertebrate fauna was dominated by midges, although mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies were also numerous. Overall water quality was assessed as non-impacted, based on the indices. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

### Special Protection

The waters of this segment (like all tribs to Lake George) have been designated a Class AA-special water, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. The Class AA-special designation also means there shall be no discharge or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into these waters. As a result of this designation, the lake is considered a highly valued resource and is subject to special protections which may result in an assessment of threatened (possible) for drinking water use. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, December 2008)

### Watershed Management

The Lake George Park Commission is currently undertaking the formulation of new regulations on stream corridor management and watershed protection to better protect the water quality of Lake George. More than 25 stakeholder

organizations participated through representatives in a public planning effort and series of four workshop meetings. The process produced a literature review, conceptual framework and significant public comment. A Final Generic EIS as well as Draft Stream Corridor Management Regulations are currently available for public review and comment. (Lake George Park Commission, June 2009, <http://www.lgpc.state.ny.us>)

#### Previous Assessment

Impacts to Stewart Brook (-55) from silt/sedimentation, turbidity and discoloration have been previously reported as concerns. A storm sewer outfall at Brook Street and Goodman Avenue conveyed continuous flow, even during long periods of dry weather. The continuous flow and the proximity of the pipe (500 feet) to the leaching beds of the Bolton WWTP suggest that the pipe was capturing treated wastewater leachate from the ground and conveying it to the stream. The town added tertiary sand filters back in the early 2000s. While the storm sewer continues to capture groundwater flow, the improved treatment at the plant has addressed the water quality concerns in the stream. (DEC/DOW, Region 5, June 2009)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the total length of all tribs to Lake George along its western shore in the Town of Bolton. Tribs within this segment, including Edmunds Brook (-49) and Stewart Brook (-55), are Class AA-special. Huddle Brook (-53) and Finkle Brook (-56) are listed separately.

# Huddle/Finkle Brooks and tribs ( 1006-0003)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/17/2009

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-53,56  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAAspl  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Waterbody Size:** 18.9 Miles      **Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Seg Description:** total length of both streams and tribs      **Quad Map:** BOLTON LANDING (G-26-4)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Possible
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
HABITAT/HYDROLOGY	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: SILT/SEDIMENT  
Suspected: Restricted Passage  
Possible: Other Pollutants (various), Pathogens

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION, Urban/Storm Runoff  
Suspected: Deicing (stor/appl), Roadbank Erosion  
Possible: On-Site/Septic Syst, Other Source (various)

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 2 (Strategy Exists, Needs Funding/Resources)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 1 (Individual Waterbody Impairment Requiring a TMDL)

**Resolution Potential:** High

## Further Details

### Overview

Fishery habitat and recreational uses in Huddle and Finkle Brooks are restricted by excessive sediment loads. Various nonpoint sources, as well as natural sediment runoff from steep gradient streams, are the source of the sediment.

### Habitat/Hydrology Impacts

Fast-flowing, high gradient streams carry considerable bed load during snowmelt and other high flow events. The sediment is deposited at stream mouths creating large deltas that restrict fish migration and spawning. Additionally, the large delta areas diminish recreation (swimming, fishing, boating) in the lake (see also Lake George segment). The restricted flow at the trib mouths can also impact stream hydrology, and contribute to flooding concerns. Various recreational uses (swimming, fishing) in the streams may also be affected. Sources of additional sediment in the tribs includes streambank and roadbank erosion, winter road sanding practices, and construction activities (primarily residential) in the watershed. Because of the inter-relationship between the sediment loads from the tributaries and the impact of the resulting lake deltas on recreation/fish habitat in the lake itself as well as the tribs, a lake watershed approach would be the most effective means to address the silt/sedimentation issues in the tribs. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 5, June 2000)

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Finkle Brook at Bolton Landing (at Horicon Avenue) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated non-impacted conditions. The sample was dominated by clean-water species and was most similar to a natural community with minimal human impacts. Some additional species, including sensitive non-native species, and additional biomass may be present; the sample revealed no, or only incidental, anomalies. Aquatic life community is fully supported. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Huddle Brook in Bolton Landing (at Route 9) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. The community is somewhat altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species have been lost and the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna were determined to be relatively insignificant and water quality is considered to be good. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicates low enrichment in the stream and fauna that is most similar to natural communities. Aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

A late 1990s study conducted for the Lake George Association by the Darrin Fresh Water Institute sampled sediment in deltas at the mouth of Finkle Brook and other tribs to the lake. The study found measurable quantities of various metals and other substances expected in roadway runoff. (Analysis of Sedimentary Metals Associated with Stormwater Runoff in the Lake George Basin, Eichler et al, DFWI, 1997)

### Special Protection

The waters of this segment (like all tribs to Lake George, as well as the lake itself) have been designated Class AA-special, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. Consequently, these waters are considered highly valued resources which would be included on the DEC/DOW Priority Waterbodies List as Threatened waters, even in the absence of identified water quality impacts. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, December 2000)

### Watershed Management

Local agencies have implemented a number of stream improvement projects in the Finkle Brook watershed. The Warren County SWCD completed work on the Artist Falls sedimentation basin to capture sand and sediment before it is carried into Lake George and deposited in the trib delta. The Town of Bolton has also conducted stream improvements along Finkle Brook using EPF funding. All appropriate upland sediment controls are now in place throughout the watershed. Local focus has turned toward discussion of the dredging of the sediment delta in Lake George at the mouth of Finkle Brook. A Generic EIS has been issued for the dredging of Lake George trib sediment deltas. (Warren County WQSC and DEC/DOW, Region 5, June 2009)

The Lake George Park Commission is currently undertaking the formulation of new regulations on stream corridor management and watershed protection to better protect the water quality of Lake George. More than 25 stakeholder organizations participated through representatives in a public planning effort and series of four workshop meetings. The process produced a literature review, conceptual framework and significant public comment. A Final Generic EIS as well as Draft Stream Corridor Management Regulations are currently available for public review and comment. (Lake George Park Commission, June 2009, <http://www.lgpc.state.ny.us>)

### Section 303d Listing

Huddle and Finkle Brooks are included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The tribs are included on Part 1 of the List as a waterbody segment requiring the development of a TMDL or other strategy to attain water quality standards for silt/sediment. A 2005 draft TMDL for Finkle Brook identified the need to dredge sediment deltas in order to fully restore recreational uses. However this non-traditional approach was not considered by EPA to meet the requirements of a TMDL. This waterbody was first listed on the 2002 Section 303(d) List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2009)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total length of both Huddle (-53) and Finkle (-56) Brooks and their tribs. The waters of these streams are Class AA-Special. Tribs within this segment are also Class AA-Special.

# Trout Lake ( 1006-0027)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/09/2001

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-53-P379  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAspcl  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake (Unknown Trophic)      **Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Waterbody Size:** 257.6 Acres      **Quad Map:** BOLTON LANDING (G-26-4)  
**Seg Description:** entire lake

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Trout Lake was included in the 1992 USEPA Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) effort; results of this study found no evidence of water quality impairment. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lake Services, December 2000)

Monitoring of Trout Lake was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Trout Lake found no noteworthy risks to source water quality. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP

reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. This water supply source provides water to Camp Walden. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Trout Lake (P379).

# Edgecomb Pond ( 1006-0028)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/05/2000

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-56-P381  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAspcl  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake (Mesotrophic)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Waterbody Size:** 35.4 Acres      **Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
**Seg Description:** entire lake      **Quad Map:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
BOLTON LANDING (G-26-4)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Edgecomb Pond was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Edgecomb Pond found this drinking water source does not have an elevated susceptibility to contamination. There are no regulated facilities within this watershed and the corresponding land cover does not pose any substantial risks to the source water quality. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable

tap water. This water supply source provides water to the Bolton Water District. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

**Segment Description**

This segment includes the total area of Edgecomb Pond (P381).

# Indian Brook and tribs ( 1006-0002)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/17/2009

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-59  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAAspl  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Waterbody Size:** 29.5 Miles      **Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs      **Quad Map:** BOLTON LANDING (G-26-4)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Possible
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
HABITAT/HYDROLOGY	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: SILT/SEDIMENT  
Suspected: Restricted Passage  
Possible: Other Pollutants (various)

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION  
Suspected: Deicing (stor/appl) (road sanding), Roadbank Erosion, Urban/Storm Runoff  
Possible: Other Source (various), Silviculture

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 2 (Strategy Exists, Needs Funding/Resources)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC      **Resolution Potential:** High  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 1 (Individual Waterbody Impairment Requiring a TMDL)

## Further Details

### Overview

Fishery habitat and recreational uses in Indian Brook are restricted by excessive sediment loads. Various nonpoint sources, as well as natural sediment runoff from steep gradient streams, are the source of the sediment.

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Indian Brook at North Bolton (at Route 9N) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated non-impacted conditions. The sample was dominated by clean-water species and was most similar to a natural community with minimal human impacts. Some additional species, including sensitive non-native species, and additional biomass may be present; the sample revealed no, or only incidental, anomalies. Aquatic life community is fully supported. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

### Habitat/Hydrology Impacts

Fast-flowing, high gradient streams carry considerable bed load during snowmelt and other high flow events. The sediment is deposited at stream mouths creating large deltas that restrict fish migration and spawning. Additionally, the large delta areas

diminish recreation (swimming, fishing, boating) in the lake (see also Lake George segment). The restricted flow at the trib mouths can also impact stream hydrology, and contribute to flooding concerns. Various recreational uses (swimming, fishing) in the streams may also be affected. Sources of additional sediment in the trib includes streambank and roadbank erosion, winter road sanding practices, and construction activities (primarily residential) in the watershed. Because of the inter-relationship between the sediment loads from the tributaries and the impact of the resulting lake deltas on recreation/fish habitat in the lake itself as well as the tribs, a lake watershed approach would be the most effective means to address the silt/sedimentation issues in the tribs. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 5, June 2000)

A 1998-99 study of Indian Brook (Conceptual Design of Upstream Improvements in Stormwater Management, Myers, 1999) conducted for the Lake George Association highlighted a concern regarding the growth of the sediment delta at the mouth of the brook. Aerial photos taken in 1997 show the fan-shaped delta extending 300 feet into the lake. The study identifies three principal sources of sediment load: overall streambank erosion, road sanding practices, and soil loss/erosion from three specific areas. Stream restoration to prevent or minimize erosion along the brook and installation of controls to collect and remove sediment from the stream were recommended. (Warren County WQSC, June 2000)

#### Special Protection

The waters of this segment (like all tribs to Lake George, as well as the lake itself) have been designated Class AA-special, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. Consequently, these waters are considered highly valued resources which would be included on the DEC/DOW Priority Waterbodies List as Threatened waters, even in the absence of identified water quality impacts. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, December 2000)

#### Watershed Management

Local agencies have implemented a number of stream improvement projects in the Indian Brook watershed and additional restoration activities are continuing. A Generic EIS has been issued for the dredging of Lake George trib sediment deltas. The current focus of activities in the watershed is the completion of appropriate upland sediment controls. Once these are complete, consideration of dredging of the delta would be a future focus. (Warren County WQSC and DEC/DOW, Region 5, June 2009)

The Lake George Park Commission is currently undertaking the formulation of new regulations on stream corridor management and watershed protection to better protect the water quality of Lake George. More than 25 stakeholder organizations participated through representatives in a public planning effort and series of four workshop meetings. The process produced a literature review, conceptual framework and significant public comment. A Final Generic EIS as well as Draft Stream Corridor Management Regulations are currently available for public review and comment. (Lake George Park Commission, June 2009, <http://www.lgpc.state.ny.us>)

#### Section 303d Listing

Indian Brook is included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The tribs are included on Part 1 of the List as a waterbody segment requiring the development of a TMDL or other strategy to attain water quality standards for silt/sediment. A 2005 draft TMDL for similarly impacted tribs to Lake George identified the need to dredge sediment deltas in order to fully restore recreational uses. However this non-traditional approach was not considered by EPA to meet the requirements of a TMDL. This waterbody was first listed on the 2002 Section 303(d) List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2009)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class AA-special. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class AA-special.

# Minor Lakes in L.George (NW) Wshed ( 1006-0029)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/05/2000

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-59..P382 thru P393 (sel)    **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190    **Str Class:** AAAspl    **Champlain-Lk.George**  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake    **Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Waterbody Size:** 143.5 Acres    **Quad Map:** BOLTON LANDING (G-26-4) ...  
**Seg Description:** total area of selected lakes

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:     ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible:   ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:     ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible:   ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a    **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of a number of ponds within this segment was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. Data for Wing Pond (P382), Pole Hill Pond (P383), Indian Pond (P384), Long Pond (P385), Island Pond (P386), Round Pond (P390) and Duck Pond (P391) revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of all selected/smaller lakes/ponds within the Upper Putnam Creek watershed. Lakes within this segment, including Wing Pond (P382), Pole Hill Pond (P383), Indian Pond (P384), Long Pond (P385), Island Pond (P386), Pine Lake (P388), Round Pond (P390) and Duck Pond (P391) as well as Brown Pond (P383a), Spectacle Pond (P393) and unnamed ponds (P387, P389a), are Class AA-Special.

# Northwest Bay Brook and tribs ( 1006-0023)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/12/2009

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-65  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAspcl  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 70.7 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
**Quad Map:** 5/Warren Co. (57) SILVER BAY (G-26-2) ...

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: OTHER POLLUTANTS (various)

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: OTHER SOURCE (various)

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** High

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Northwest Bay Brook in North Bolton (at Route 9N) was conducted in 1998. The sample passed the field screening criteria, indicating non-impacted water quality conditions and was not retained. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

### Special Protection

The waters of this segment (like all tribs to Lake George) have been designated a Class AA-special water, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. The Class AA-special designation also means there shall be no discharge or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into these waters. As a result of this designation, the lake is considered a highly valued resource and is subject to special protections which may result in an assessment of threatened (possible) for drinking water use. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, December 2008)

### Watershed Management

The Lake George Park Commission is currently undertaking the formulation of new regulations on stream corridor management and watershed protection to better protect the water quality of Lake George. More than 25 stakeholder organizations participated through representatives in a public planning effort and series of four workshop meetings. The

process produced a literature review, conceptual framework and significant public comment. A Final Generic EIS as well as Draft Stream Corridor Management Regulations are currently available for public review and comment. (Lake George Park Commission, June 2009, <http://www.lgpc.state.ny.us>)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class AA-special. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class AA-special.

# Tribs to L.George, Town of Hague ( 1006-0024)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/12/2009

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-74 thru 89 (selected)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAAspl      Champlain-Lk.George  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Waterbody Size:** 32.7 Miles      **Quad Map:** BOLTON LANDING (G-26-4)  
**Seg Description:** total length of selected tribs

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:      - - -  
Suspected:      - - -  
Possible:      OTHER POLLUTANTS (various)

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:      - - -  
Suspected:      - - -  
Possible:      OTHER SOURCE (various)

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC      **Resolution Potential:** High  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Special Protection

The waters of this segment (like all tribs to Lake George) have been designated a Class AA-special water, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. The Class AA-special designation also means there shall be no discharge or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into these waters. As a result of this designation, the lake is considered a highly valued resource and is subject to special protections which may result in an assessment of threatened (possible) for drinking water use. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, December 2008)

### Watershed Management

The Lake George Park Commission is currently undertaking the formulation of new regulations on stream corridor management and watershed protection to better protect the water quality of Lake George. More than 25 stakeholder organizations participated through representatives in a public planning effort and series of four workshop meetings. The process produced a literature review, conceptual framework and significant public comment. A Final Generic EIS as well as Draft Stream Corridor Management Regulations are currently available for public review and comment. (Lake George Park Commission, June 2009, <http://www.lgpc.state.ny.us>)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total length of selected smaller tribs to Lake George along its western shore within the Town of Hague. Tribs within this segment, including Jabe Pond Brook (-83) are Class AA-special. Hague Brook (-86) is listed separately.

# Jabe Pond ( 1006-0030)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/05/2000

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-83-P394  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAspcl  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake (Unknown Trophic)      **Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Waterbody Size:** 147.5 Acres      **Quad Map:** BOLTON LANDING (G-26-4)  
**Seg Description:** entire lake

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Jabe Pond was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Jabe Pond (P394) as well as smaller Little Jabe Pond (P394a).

# Hague Brook and tribs ( 1006-0006)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/17/2009

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367-86  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAAspl  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Waterbody Size:** 17.9 Miles      **Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs      **Quad Map:** GRAPHITE (F-26-3)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Possible
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
HABITAT/HYDROLOGY	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: SILT/SEDIMENT  
Suspected: Restricted Passage  
Possible: Pathogens

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION, Urban/Storm Runoff  
Suspected: Deicing (stor/appl), Roadbank Erosion  
Possible: - - -

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 2 (Strategy Exists, Needs Funding/Resources)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 1 (Individual Waterbody Impairment Requiring a TMDL)

**Resolution Potential:** High

## Further Details

### Overview

Fishery habitat and recreational uses in Hague Brook are restricted by excessive sediment loads. Various nonpoint sources, as well as natural sediment runoff from steep gradient streams, are the source of the sediment.

### Habitat/Hydrology Impacts

Fast-flowing, high gradient streams carry considerable bed load during snowmelt and other high flow events. The sediment is deposited at stream mouths creating large deltas that restrict fish migration and spawning. Additionally, the large delta areas diminish recreation (swimming, fishing, boating) in the lake (see also Lake George segment). The restricted flow at the trib mouths can also impact stream hydrology, and contribute to flooding concerns. Various recreational uses (swimming, fishing) in the streams may also be affected. Sources of additional sediment in the tribs includes streambank and roadbank erosion, winter road sanding practices, and construction activities (primarily residential) in the watershed. Because of the inter-relationship between the sediment loads from the tributaries and the impact of the resulting lake deltas on recreation/fish habitat in the lake itself as well as the tribs, a lake watershed approach would be the most effective means to address the silt/sedimentation issues in the tribs. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 5, June 2000)

A 1998-99 study of Hague Brook (Conceptual Design of Upstream Improvements in Stormwater Management, Myers, 1999) conducted for the Lake George Association highlighted a concern regarding the growth of the sediment delta at the mouth of the brook. Aerial photos taken in 1997 show the fan-shaped delta extending 300 feet into the lake. continuing growth of the delta along the lake shore. The study identifies three principal sources of sediment load overall streambank erosion, road sanding practices, and soil loss/erosion from three specific areas. Stream restoration to prevent or minimize erosion along the brook and installation of controls to collect and remove sediment from the stream are recommended. (Warren County WQSC, June 2000)

#### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Hague Brook at Hague (at Route 9N) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated non-impacted conditions. The sample was dominated by clean-water species and was most similar to a natural community with minimal human impacts. Some additional species, including sensitive non-native species, and additional biomass may be present; the sample revealed no, or only incidental, anomalies. Aquatic life community is fully supported. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

A late 1990s study conducted for the Lake George Association by the Darrin Fresh Water Institute sampled sediment in deltas at the mouth of Finkle Brook and other tribs to the lake. The study found measurable quantities of various metals and other substances expected in roadway runoff. (Analysis of Sedimentary Metals Associated with Stormwater Runoff in the Lake George Basin, Eichler et al, DFWI, 1997)

A number of other water quality studies and monitoring efforts have been conducted on Hague Brook and Lake George waters. These include Preliminary Design of Upstream Improvements Associated with Stormwater Remediation, Hague Brook Project (Myers, 1999), Final Report for the Lake George Phase II Clean Lakes Project (Sutherland, 1999), Feasibility of Reducing the Impacts of Stormwater Runoff in Developed Areas of the Lake George Park (Hyatt et al, 1995), Final Report: Lake George Urban Runoff Study (Sutherland et al, 1983), and Unpublished Discharge and Water Chemistry Data for Hague Brook (Sutherland et al, 1992-2000)

#### Special Protection

The waters of this segment (like all tribs to Lake George, as well as the lake itself) have been designated Class AA-special, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. Consequently, these waters are considered highly valued resources which would be included on the DEC/DOW Priority Waterbodies List as Threatened waters, even in the absence of identified water quality impacts. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, December 2000)

#### Watershed Management

Local agencies have implemented a number of stream improvement projects in the Hague Brook watershed. Construction of the Hague Brook Sediment Pond and Darrin Sediment Basin (on a small trib adjacent to Hague Brook) were completed using EPF funding. All appropriate upland sediment controls are now in place throughout the watershed. Local focus has turned toward discussion of the dredging of the sediment delta in Lake George at the mouth of Hague Brook. A Generic EIS has been issued for the dredging of Lake George trib sediment deltas. (Warren County WQSC and DEC/DOW, Region 5, June 2009)

The Lake George Park Commission is currently undertaking the formulation of new regulations on stream corridor management and watershed protection to better protect the water quality of Lake George. More than 25 stakeholder organizations participated through representatives in a public planning effort and series of four workshop meetings. The process produced a literature review, conceptual framework and significant public comment. A Final Generic EIS as well as Draft Stream Corridor Management Regulations are currently available for public review and comment. (Lake George Park Commission, June 2009, <http://www.lgpc.state.ny.us>)

#### Section 303d Listing

Hague Brook is included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The tribs are included on Part 1 of the List as a waterbody segment requiring the development of a TMDL or other strategy to attain water quality standards for silt/sediment. A 2005 draft TMDL for similarly impacted tribs to Lake George identified the need to dredge sediment deltas

in order to fully restore recreational uses. However this non-traditional approach was not considered by EPA to meet the requirements of a TMDL. This waterbody was first listed on the 2002 Section 303(d) List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2009)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class AA-special. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class AA-special.

# Wintergreen Lake, North Lake ( 1006-0031)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/05/2000

**Water Index No:** C-101-P367..P395a,P395  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190      **Str Class:** AAspcl  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 92.8 Acres  
**Seg Description:** total area of both lakes

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Quad Map:** SILVER BAY (G-26-2) ...

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Wintergreen Lake was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Wintergreen Lake (P395a) and North Pond (P395).

# Charter Brook and tribs ( 1005-0023)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/21/2009

**Water Index No:** C-102  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/180      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 13.4 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** TICONDEROGA (F-27-4)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Charter Brook in Wright (at Route 2) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. The community is somewhat altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species have been lost and the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna were determined to be relatively insignificant and water quality is considered to be good. The nutrient biotic index indicates no enrichment in the stream, although impact source determination reveals a fauna that reflects some nonpoint source inputs. Aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses). (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C.

# Pine Lake (Long Pond) ( 1005-0025)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/04/2000

**Water Index No:** C-119-P398  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/160      **Str Class:** AA  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake (Unknown Trophic)  
**Waterbody Size:** 70.9 Acres  
**Seg Description:** entire lake

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** WHITEHALL (G-27-4)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Pine Lake was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Pine Lake found no elevated susceptibility to contamination. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. This water supply source provides water to the Village of Whitehall. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

**Segment Description**

This segment includes the total area of Pine Lake (P398).

# Pike Brook, Upper, and tribs ( 1005-0028)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/21/2009

**Water Index No:** C-127  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/150      **Str Class:** AA(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 12.6 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs above Whitehall water supply dam

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Champlain-Lk.George**  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** WHITEHALL (G-27-4)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Pike Brook in Whitehall (at Route 7) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated non-impacted conditions. The sample was dominated by clean-water species. Impact source determination revealed some indications of nonpoint sources, but nutrient biotic indices showed very little enrichment. Some additional species, including sensitive non-native species, and additional biomass may be present; the sample revealed no, or only incidental, anomalies. Aquatic life community is fully supported and there is little evidence of any other water quality impacts. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above the Whitehall water supply dam. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class AA(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class AA(T).

# Mount Hope Brook and tribs ( 1005-0033)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2001

**Water Index No:** C-128  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/150      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 52.1 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** SHELIVING ROCK (G-26-3) ...

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Mount Hope Brook in South Bay (at Route 16) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated non-impacted conditions. The sample was dominated by clean-water species. Impact source determination showed some evidence of nonpoint sources, but enrichment was very low and the sample was also quite similar to a natural community with minimal human impacts. Some additional species, including sensitive non-native species, and additional biomass may be present; the sample revealed no, or only incidental, anomalies. These results are consistent with sampling conducted in 1998. Aquatic life community is fully supported. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C,C(T). Tribs to this reach, including Greenland Brook (-3), Spectacle Brook (-6) and Cold Brook (-7), are Class C,C(T) and D.

# Lakes Pond ( 1005-0031)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/04/2000

<b>Water Index No:</b>	C-128-P412	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Lake Champlain
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02010001/150	<b>Str Class:</b>	AA
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake (Unknown Trophic)	<b>Reg/County:</b>	Champlain-Lk.George
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	73.8 Acres	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Washington Co. (58)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake	<b>Quad Map:</b>	PUTNAM MTN. (H-26-2)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	8 (No Known Use Impairment)	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	(Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	n/a	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> n/a
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a	

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Lakes Pond was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Lake Pond (P412).

# Crossett Pond, Thurber Pond ( 1005-0032)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/04/2000

**Water Index No:** C-128-P414,P413  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/150      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 138.5 Acres  
**Seg Description:** total area of both lakes

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** PUTNAM MTN. (H-26-2)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Thurber Pond and Crosset Pond was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Thurber Pond (P413) and Crosset Pond (P414).

# Mettawee River, Lower, and minor tribs ( 1005-0034)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/10/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/120      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 33.8 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and selected tribs from mouth to trib -15

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** WHITEHALL (G-27-4)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Mettawee River in Whitehall, Washington County, (at Grays Road) was conducted in 2003 and 2004. Intensive Network sampling typically includes macroinvertebrate community analysis, water column chemistry, sediment and invertebrate tissues analysis and toxicity evaluation. Due to poor macroinvertebrate habitat, biological sampling was conducted in North Granville, upstream of this RIBS site. Biological sampling results reveal slightly to non-impacted conditions, indicating generally good water quality. Water column sampling found iron to be a parameter of concern, exceeding its assessment criteria in 2 of 10 samples. However, the median iron concentration for the samples was well below the criterion. Macroinvertebrates (collected at the North Granville site) chemically analyzed for selected metals and PAHs found no contaminants to be present at concentrations above the established guidance values. Sediment screening for acute toxicity indicated no toxicity to be present. Analysis of sediments found elevated levels of nickel above the threshold effects concentration, but not parameters were found to be above the probably effects concentration. Based on sediment quality guidelines developed for freshwater ecosystems, overall sediment quality is not likely to result in toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Toxicity testing of the water column also showed no significant mortality or reproductive impacts. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall water quality at this site shows that in spite of some concerns that should continue to be monitored, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to recreational uses.

(DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, May 2009).

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of the Mettawee River in Whitehall (at Gray Lane) was also conducted in 1998-99. Results of this sampling were consistent with the more recent sampling. Biological sampling conducted in North Granville in 1998 indicated non-impacted water quality conditions, though close to the range of slightly impacted. The fauna was dominated by mayflies, caddisflies, and riffle beetles. This site was assessed as slightly impacted in 1993. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, January 2001)

#### Previous Assessments

Concern regarding the impact of silt/sediment runoff from agricultural activities has been raised in the past. Extensive row cropping and the lack of riparian vegetation in some areas may also result in warming of the stream. Nutrient runoff is also a concern. (Washington County WQCC, April 2000)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the river and selected/smaller tribs from the mouth to/including Martins Pond Outlet (-18) in North Granville. The waters of this portion of the river are Class C,C(T). Tribs to this reach, including Bartholomew Brook/Castle Creek (-5) and Martins Pond Outlet (-18), are Class C,C(T) and D. Mud Brook (-1) and Wood Creek/Champlain Canal (-4) are listed separately.

# Mud Brook and tribs ( 1005-0035)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/10/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134- 2  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/130      **Str Class:** D  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 16.6 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** THORN HILL (G-27-3)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: NUTRIENTS, SILT/SEDIMENT  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, Urban/Storm Runoff  
Possible: Streambank Erosion

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Aquatic life support in Mud Creek is thought to experience minor impacts due to nutrient loadings and other contaminants from agricultural activities, urban runoff and other nonpoint sources.

### Water Quality Sampling

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Mud Brook in Whitehall, Washington County, (at Beckwith Road) was conducted in 2003 and 2004. Intensive Network sampling typically includes macroinvertebrate community analysis, water column chemistry, sediment and invertebrate tissues analysis and toxicity evaluation. Biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling results reveal slightly to non-impacted conditions, indicating good water quality. Water column sampling found iron to be a parameter of concern, exceeding its assessment criteria in 4 of 10 samples. However, the median iron concentration for the samples was well below the criterion. Macroinvertebrates collected at this site and chemically analyzed for selected metals and PAHs found chromium, lead and titanium to be present at concentrations above the established guidance values. Sediment screening for acute toxicity indicated possible toxicity to be present. Analysis of sediments found elevated levels of nickel above the threshold effects concentration, but not parameters were found to be above the probably effects concentration. Based on sediment quality guidelines developed for freshwater

ecosystems, overall sediment quality is not likely to result in toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Toxicity testing of the water column also showed no significant mortality or reproductive impacts. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall water quality at this site shows that in spite of some concerns that should continue to be monitored, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, May 2009).

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the stream at this site in 1998 also found slightly impacted water quality. Although the stream was very muddy, the fauna included many mayflies, stoneflies, caddisflies, riffle beetles, and hellgrammites. Impact Source Determination showed high affinities to nutrient enrichment, siltation, and natural conditions. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 1999)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class D. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class D.

# Wood Cr/Champlain Canal and minor tribs ( 1005-0036)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/18/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** Canal  
**Waterbody Size:** 128.7 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and selected tribs

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** WHITEHALL (G-27-4) ...

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Known
RECREATION	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND, NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), PATHOGENS  
Suspected: Silt/Sediment  
Possible: - - -

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: MUNICIPAL (Whitehall (v) WWTP), OTHER SANITARY DISCH  
Suspected: Agriculture, Streambank Erosion  
Possible: Roadbank Erosion

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 2 (Strategy Exists, Needs Funding/Resources)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/Reg5  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 1\* or 4b

**Resolution Potential:** High

## Further Details

### Overview

Recreational uses and aquatic life support in the Champlain Canal are impaired by nutrients, pathogens, and low dissolved oxygen from sewage overflows and by-passes from a municipal facility and collection system.

### Source Assessment

Inadequate treatment of municipal wastewater is a source of low dissolved oxygen, nutrients, pathogens and other pollutants to the northern end of the canal. The Whitehall (v) WWTP has a history of operational problems that are the result of excessive infiltration/inflow to the collection system and an undersized WWTP. During wet weather flow the plant by-passes partially and/or untreated sewage into the canal. These events are frequent, occurring 50 to 100 times during a year. Sanitary sewer overflows in the collection system also discharge during wet weather events. The municipality is under enforcement by NYSDEC due to SPDES permit violations. A July 2009 consent order calls for major sewer system rehabilitation (elimination of SSO's, I/I reduction) and WWTP modifications (flow equalization, etc.). The project is scheduled for completion by January 2014. However the funding necessary to upgrade the plant and collection system is beyond what the community can afford and other funding sources are not currently available. Note this situation was inaccurately portrayed as a minor issue in previous assessments; in fact, it is a significant water quality problem and has a long history. There are

four other wastewater facilities in this watershed, however none are known to experience operational problems. (DEC/DOW, Region 5, June, 2009)

#### Previous Assessment

Concerns were raised in previous assessments about silt and sediment deposition in the canal which results in the need for regular dredging to maintain navigable depths. However this dredging is best characterized as routine maintenance of the canal, and not unexpected given that the canal is fed by a number of tribs (Big Creek, Halfway Creek, Mettawee River and Poultney River) that drain highly-erodible clay soils. That being said, land use management efforts to reduce sediment loading to the tributaries could reduce the some dredging need. But the nature of the the watershed and canal hydrology make continued routine maintenance dredging unavoidable. (DEC/DOW, Region 5, June 2009)

#### Section 303d Listing

Wood Creek/Champlain Canal not is currently included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. However this updated assessment suggests it is appropriate to consider including this waterbody on the 2010 List. Because the municipal discharge is being addressed through a consent order, it would be most appropriate to either list this waterbody on Part 3c of the List as a waterbody for which TDML development is deferred pending the implementation and evaluation of other restoration measures, or to designate it a Category 4b water where a TMDL is not necessary because other required control measures are expected to restore the water. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, June 2009)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and canal and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Sawmill Creek (-4), are Class C,C(T) and D. Winchell Creek (-17), Halfway Creek (-19) and Big Creek (-27) are listed separately.

# Dolph/Beaver Pond ( 1005-0038)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/29/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4-14-P424/P424a  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** AA  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 45.9 Acres  
**Seg Description:** entire lake

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** FORT ANN (H-27-1)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Dolph Pond found no elevated susceptibility to contamination. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. This water supply source provides water to the Green Meadow Correctional Facility. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of both Dolph Pond (P424) and Beaver Pond (P424a).

# Winchell Creek and tribs ( 1005-0061)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/18/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4-17  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010101/140      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)  
**Waterbody Size:** 31.8 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** FORT ANN (H-27-1)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Possible
Recreation	Stressed	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND, NUTRIENTS, PATHOGENS

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: AGRICULTURE

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 6 (Problem Thought to be Abated)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/BWAM  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 4b->n/a

**Resolution Potential:** High

## Further Details

### Overview

In previous assessments, aquatic life support, recreational use and aesthetics of Winchell Creek were reported as impaired by low dissolved oxygen, odors and discoloration. However the source of the problem - a manure lagoon discharge from an area CAFO - has been addressed. Regional staff indicate there are currently no water quality issues in the stream.

### Previous Assessment

Low dissolved oxygen, odors and discoloration were previously reported in Winchell Creek during the summer months. The stream was discolored (varies from greenish-yellow to black) emanated foul odors and was septic (D.O. < 1.0 mg/l). DEC Regional Water staff collected D.O. and temperature data in 1999 and 2000 which documents the poor condition of a trib to the stream. The source of the impacts was identified by DEC Regional Water and BECI staff as a CAFO with an overflowing manure lagoon that was routinely flowing into the creek. A court ordered compliance schedule was implemented in 2001. Since then the owner has complied with the order to cease the illegal discharge. The operation at one time had obtained coverage under the SPDES General Permit for CAFOs. However when USEPA revised the definition of CAFO in 2004, this farm was no longer covered and dropped out of the program. DEC Regional Water staff have found no subsequent violations of water quality problems in the stream. (DEC/DOW, Region 5, June 2009)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C.

# Halfway Creek, Lower, and tribs ( 1005-0013)

MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/21/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4-19  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** A(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)  
**Waterbody Size:** 46.4 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and selected tribs from mouth to Tripoli

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** PUTNAM MTN. (H-26-2) ...

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), SILT/SEDIMENT  
Suspected: D.O./Oxygen Demand  
Possible: Pathogens, Thermal Changes

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: AGRICULTURE  
Suspected: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, Streambank Erosion  
Possible: On-Site/Septic Syst

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Aquatic life support in this portion of Halfway Creek are thought to experience minor impacts/threats due to nutrient loadings, organic enrichment and silt/sedimentation from agricultural and other nonpoint sources. Impacts from urban runoff and the more heavily developed upstream watershed are also likely.

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Halfway Creek in Fort Ann (at Route 16) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. The community is altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species have been lost and the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna were determined to be relatively minor and water quality is considered to be good. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicates elevated enrichment in the stream and fauna shows evidence some evidence of siltation and organic inputs. Although aquatic life is supported in the stream, nutrient biotic evaluation and other indicators suggests the level of eutrophication and other conditions are sufficient to stress aquatic life support. These results are consistent with sampling conducted in 1999. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

A biological survey of the creek conducted in 1999 found generally good but slightly impacted water quality conditions at the two sites within this reach (in Tripoli and in Fort Ann). Corresponding fish sampling indicated better water quality at these sites than the macroinvertebrates did. The fish communities were dominated by cool water species, with few gamefish present. Impact Source Determination indicated siltation and some municipal/industrial input and urban runoff were likely sources of the impact. (Halfway Creek Biological Assessment, Bode et al, DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 1999)

#### Previous Assessment

Previously reported water quality issues in one particular sub-trib to Halfway Creek (-1-1) have been addressed. The trib experienced occasional periods of very low dissolved oxygen along with odors, discoloration and turbidity. The impairment was attributed to an agricultural source, specifically leachate from a bunker silo at a farm. Subsequently the farm obtained coverage under the SPDES General Permit for Concentrated Animal Farming Operations (CAFOs) in 2000. DEC regional staff inspected the operation in 2003 and concurred with the decision to delist this waterbody from the Section 303(d) List in 2004. (DEC/DOW, Region 5 and BWAM, September 2004)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribbs from the mouth to Tripoli just above unnamed (trib -13). The waters of this portion of the creek are Class D from the mouth to the Fort Ann water intake (0.3 miles above the mouth) and Class A,A(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribbs to this reach/segment, including Welch Hollow Brook (-2), are Class A and D. Bishop Brook (-8) and Upper Halfway Creek are listed separately.

# Halfway Creek, Upper, and tribs ( 1005-0063)

MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/29/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4-19  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** AA(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)  
**Waterbody Size:** 39.5 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and selected tribs above Tripoli

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Quad Map:** PUTNAM MTN. (H-26-2) ...

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Suspected
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), Aesthetics (trash, debris)  
Suspected: SILT/SEDIMENT, Metals, Oil and Grease, Thermal Changes  
Possible: Other Pollutants, Pathogens, Salts

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: COMB. SEWER OVERFLOW (City of Glens Falls), DEICING (STOR/APPL)  
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, STREAMBANK EROSION, URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, Deicing (stor/appl), Habitat Modification, Other Sanitary Disch  
Possible: Industrial, Other Source, Private/Comm/Inst

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Aquatic life support, fishery habitat, recreational uses and aesthetics in portions of Halfway Creek are stressed by nutrient and organic enrichment, various municipal and industrial inputs, silt/sedimentation and other nonpoint (primarily urban runoff) sources. Agricultural activity in portions of the watershed are also likely sources.

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Halfway Creek in Glens Falls (at Route 9) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. Some replacement of sensitive ubiquitous species by more tolerant species was noted although the sample included a balanced distribution of all expected species. Aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, however the community composition, nutrient biotic evaluation and impact source determination indicates elevated enrichment in the stream and fauna shows evidence some

evidence of siltation, toxic impacts and organic inputs. Although aquatic life is supported in the stream, these indicators suggests conditions are sufficient to stress aquatic life support. These results are consistent with sampling conducted in 1999. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

A biological survey of the creek conducted in 1999 found generally good but slightly impacted water quality conditions at the three of the five sites within this reach. A substantial decline in water quality occurs in the reach downstream of the city of Glens Falls. Impact Source Determination indicated nutrient nonpoint sources, organic wastes and urban runoff. Elevated levels of PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), produced by the incomplete combustion of petroleum fuels, wood and other organic material and an indicator of urban runoff sources, were found in crayfish tissues at many stream locations, and were highest in and downstream of Glens Falls. Corresponding fish sampling also showed an impact at Glens Falls, however communities seemed to recover downstream better than macroinvertebrates. Cool water species were dominant, with few gamefish species present. Trout were caught at only one site. Low holdover from DEC trout stocking efforts is expected due to habitat conditions. Upstream of Glens Falls the stream is considered non-impacted. (Halfway Creek Biological Assessment, Bode et al, DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 1999)

#### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Halfway Brook Reservoir, which is fed by Upper Halfway Brook, found an elevated susceptibility to contaminants due to runoff from residential/developed land cover. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. This water supply source provides water to the City of Glens Falls. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

#### Previous Assessment

Sediment, salt, oil, grease and other urban runoff related pollutants are thought to be input to the stream from roadways and storm sewers. Three tributaries in particular are suspected sources of inputs from runoff: Cemetery Brook (-24), "Crandall Park Creek" (-23) and "Adirondack Comm Coll Creek" (-22). Discolored stream water and significant weed growth has been noted in Cemetery Brook. Runoff from road sanding as well as high summer temperatures in the creek may also contribute to fishery habitat concerns. Aesthetics are degraded due to physical trash and debris (tires, car parts, etc) that are often found in and along the stream. (Warren County WQSC, March 2000)

#### Water Quality Management

A Watershed Management Plan has been completed for Halfway Creek. The plan includes recommendations for remediation of stormwater problems within the developed areas of the watershed. (Eight priority areas have been identified.) The management plan is used by municipalities to justify funding for future projects. One such project was an recently completed stormwater abatement project that addresses a major source of stormwater entering this highly values trout fishery. The project is expected to significantly reduce the level of suspended solids, nutrients and trash/debris entering the stream. (Warren County WQSC and DEC/DOW, Region 5, May 2009)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs from Tripoli just above unnamed trib (-13) to the source at Wilkie Reservoir (P455a). The waters of this portion of the creek are Class AA(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are Class A,AA,AA(T). Glen Lake Brook (-19) and Lower Halfway Creek are listed separately.

# Sly Pond ( 1005-0058)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/04/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4-19- 8-5-8-P428  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** AA(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake (Unknown Trophic)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Waterbody Size:** 40.9 Acres      **Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
**Seg Description:** entire lake      **Quad Map:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
PUTNAM MTN. (H-26-2)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Sly Pond was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Sly Pond (P428).

# Hadlock Pond ( 1005-0040)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/11/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4-19- 8-P432  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** AA(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake (Oligotrophic)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Waterbody Size:** 195.2 Acres      **Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
**Seg Description:** entire lake      **Quad Map:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
PUTNAM MTN. (H-26-2)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: WATER LEVEL/FLOW

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: HABITAT MODIFICATION, HYDRO MODIFICATION

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 1 (Waterbody Nominated, Problem Not Verified)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/BWAM      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Overview

On July 2, 2005, the west side of the Hadlock Pond dam failed. Water poured from the lake, destroying four primary homes and one vacation home, while damaging five other homes and otherwise damaging 27 properties. The dam failure completely drained the pond. Reconstruction of the dam was completed in Spring, 2007, and water levels in the lake were gradually restored over that summer. Prior to the dam breach, the most recent assessments of Hadlock Pond indicated that uses were fully supported and that there were no known water quality impacts. However conditions need to be verified to determine if the hydrologic and habitat alteration resulting from the dam failure have had lasting impacts on lake uses or water quality. Sampling of Hadlock Pond by NYSDEC Division of Water is scheduled to be conducted throughout the summer of 2009. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SWMS, March 2009)

### Water Quality Sampling

Hadlock Pond was included in the 2000 volunteer monitoring effort from 1997 through 2001. The results of this sampling found no evidence of impacts to water quality or recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, November 2002)

Monitoring of Lakes Pond was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters,

including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Hadlock Pond (P432) and Copeland Pond (P425).

# Lake Nebo ( 1005-0041)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/04/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4-19- 8-P436  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** AA(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake (Oligotrophic)      **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Waterbody Size:** 122.6 Acres      **Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
**Seg Description:** entire lake      **Quad Map:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
PUTNAM MTN. (H-26-2)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Lake Nebo was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Lake Nebo (P436).

# Minor Lakes in Bishop Brook Watershed ( 1005-0042)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/04/2000

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4-19- 8..P425 thru P433  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** AA(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 24.8 Acres  
**Seg Description:** total area of selected lakes

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** PUTNAM MTN. (H-26-2)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of a number of ponds within this segment was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. Data for First Pond (P329), Third Pond (P331) and Inman Pond (P333) revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of all selected/smaller lakes/ponds within the Bishop Brook watershed. Lakes within this segment, including Bacon Pond (P327), First Pond (P329), Third Pond (P331), Inman Pond (P333), are primarily Class AA(T).

# Lake Sunnyside ( 1005-0047)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/11/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4-19-19-P440  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** B  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake (Mesotrophic)  
**Waterbody Size:** 37.4 Acres  
**Seg Description:** entire lake

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Quad Map:** LAKE GEORGE (H-26-1)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Recreation	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PROBLEM SPECIES (Eurasian milfoil)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: HABITAT MODIFICATION  
Suspected: Urban/Storm Runoff  
Possible: On-Site/Septic Syst

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Recreational uses in Lake Sunnyside are known to experience minor impacts/threats due to excess aquatic weed growth. Invasive species (Eurasian watermilfoil) is considered to be the primary water quality issue.

### Water Quality Sampling

Lake Sunnyside has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1999 and continuing through 2003. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2004. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as mesotrophic, or moderately unproductive. Conditions have been mostly stable over the sampling period. Phosphorus levels in the lake rare consistently below the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements easily exceed the recommended minimum for swimming beaches. Measurements of pH are typically high, at times exceeding the state water quality range of 6.5 to 8.5, however impacts to aquatic life are not suspected. The lake water is weakly colored, and color does not limit water transparency. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2004)

### Recreational Assessment

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. This assessment indicates

recreational suitability of the lake to be favorable since the lake was first evaluated and continuing through the most recent assessment. The recreational suitability of the lake is described most frequently as "excellent" or only "slightly" impacted, an assessment that is less favorable than expected given measured water quality characteristics. The lake itself is most often described as "not quite crystal clear." Assessments have noted that aquatic plants regularly grow to the lake surface, and are often sufficiently dense to restrict recreational use. Aquatic plants are dominated by non-native species (Eurasian watermilfoil), prompting herbicide treatment of the lake in 2000. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2004)

#### Lake Uses

This lake waterbody is designated class B, suitable for use as a public bathing beach, general recreation and aquatic life support, but not as a public water supply. Water quality monitoring by NYSDEC focuses primarily on support of general recreation and aquatic life. Samples to evaluate the bacteriological condition and bathing use of the lake or to evaluate contamination from organic compounds, metals or other inorganic pollutants have not been collected as part of the CSLAP monitoring program. Monitoring to assess potable water supply and public bathing use is generally the responsibility of state and/or local health departments.

#### Previous Source Assessment

A variety of urban and other nonpoint runoff sources have in the past been identified as affect the water quality in the lake. Heavy shoreline development result in roadway and stormwater runoff. Inadequate and/or failing septic systems serving lake shore homes are also possible sources of nutrients, pathogens. Algal blooms have also been reported. (Lake Sunnyside Watershed Assessment, Warren County SWCD, September 1999)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Lake Sunnyside (P440). Lake Sunnyside is actually an isolated lake, which falls within the Glen Lake Brook watershed.

# Glen Lake ( 1005-0009)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/09/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4-19-19-P441  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** B(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake (Unknown Trophic)  
**Waterbody Size:** 324.2 Acres  
**Seg Description:** entire lake

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Quad Map:** GLENS FALLS (H-26-4)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Glen Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1986 and continuing through the present. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2008. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as mesoligotrophic, or moderately unproductive. This trophic status has been fairly consistent over the sampling period. Phosphorus levels in the lake consistently fall below the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements also typically exceed the recommended minimum for swimming beaches. Measurements of pH typically fall within the state water quality range of 6.5 to 8.5. The lake water is weakly colored, but color has increased in recent years contributing to lower clarity in the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, March 2008)

### Recreational Assessment

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. This assessment indicates recreational suitability of the lake to be generally favorable since the lake was first evaluated and continuing through the most recent assessment. The recreational suitability of the lake is described most frequently as "excellent" or only "slightly" impacted. The lake itself is most often described as "not quite crystal clear." These assessments are slightly less favorable than would be expected based on measured water quality characteristics, but might be influenced by increased lake color in

recent years. Most assessments have noted that aquatic plants rarely grow densely at the lake surface and have not been cited as impacting recreational uses. Aquatic plant sampling conducted independent of CSLAP has identified the invasive plant Eurasian watermilfoil as the dominant aquatic plant in Glen Lake, and the focus of most of the management efforts suggested at the lake. However, during most sampling seasons, at least since 1986, nuisance macrophyte (weed) growth has not been identified as significantly impacting recreational use of Glen Lake, and the limited CSLAP surveys indicate a wide diversity of aquatic plants growing in the lake, including a number of aquatic plant species that are desired from the perspective of fisheries habitat. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, March 2008)

#### Lake Uses

This lake waterbody is designated class B, suitable for use as a public bathing beach, general recreation and aquatic life support, but not as a public water supply. Water quality monitoring by NYSDEC focuses primarily on support of general recreation and aquatic life. Samples to evaluate the bacteriological condition and bathing use of the lake or to evaluate contamination from organic compounds, metals or other inorganic pollutants have not been collected as part of the CSLAP monitoring program. Monitoring to assess potable water supply and public bathing use is generally the responsibility of state and/or local health departments.

#### Previous Assessment

However, algal growth and previously reported outbreaks of swimmer's itch discourage various recreational uses. Local officials indicate the lake is currently impacted by zebra mussels and Eurasian milfoil. A variety of urban and other nonpoint runoff sources, a result of heavy shoreline development, also affect the water quality in the lake. A 1998 Glen Lake Watershed Management Plan includes DEC CSLAP monitoring results and outlines specific recommendations for limiting further nonpoint source impacts. The plan was produced by the Glen Lake Technical Committee, with assistance from Adirondack Community College staff. Other educational programs, including a recent (1998) program focusing on the use and maintenance of on-site septic systems, have been offered by the Warren County SWCD and the Glen Lake Association. (Warren County WQSC, March 2000)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Glen Lake (P441).

# Butler Pond ( 1005-0050)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/05/2000

<b>Water Index No:</b>	C-134- 4-19-19-P452	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Lake Champlain
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02010001/140	<b>Str Class:</b>	AA
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake (Mesotrophic)	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	87.5 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	GLENS FALLS (H-26-4)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	8 (No Known Use Impairment)	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	(Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	n/a	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> n/a
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a	

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Butler Pond was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Butler Pond (P452).

# Minor Lakes in Lower Glen Lake Br Wshed ( 1005-0046) NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/05/2000

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4-19-19..P439,P440a  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** AA(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 18.9 Acres  
**Seg Description:** total area of selected lakes

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
**Quad Map:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Quad Map:** LAKE GEORGE (H-26-1)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** n/a

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Bear Lake was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC, 1984-86)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the total area of all selected/smaller lakes/ponds within the Lower Glen Lake Brook watershed. Lakes within this segment, including Bear Pond (P439) and Dream Lake (P440a), are Class AA(T).

# Halfway Creek Reservoir ( 1005-0051)

**Need Verific**

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/29/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4-19-23-P453  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** AA(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 10.9 Acres  
**Seg Description:** entire lake

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Quad Map:** GLENS FALLS (H-26-4)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: OTHER POLLUTANTS

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: OTHER SOURCE

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Water supply uses of Halfway Brook Reservoir are thought to experience threats from pathogens due to the level of residential/developed land use in the watershed. Current information does not indicate any impacts to water supply or other uses, but the use of the resources as a water supply and the activities in the watershed suggest additional protection efforts are appropriate.

### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Halfway Brook Reservoir, which is fed by Upper Halfway Brook, found an elevated susceptibility to contaminants due to runoff from residential/developed land cover. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. This water supply source provides water to the City of Glens Falls. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

**Segment Description**

This segment includes the total area of Halfway Creek Reservoir (P453).

# Wilkie Reservoir ( 1005-0052)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/29/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4-19-P455a  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** AA(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake (Mesotrophic)  
**Waterbody Size:** 15.3 Acres  
**Seg Description:** entire lake

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
**Reg/County:** Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Quad Map:** GLENS FALLS (H-26-4)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 8 (No Known Use Impairment)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** n/a      **Resolution Potential:** n/a  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Wilkie Reservoir found no elevated sources of contaminants. This level of susceptibility is typical of many water supplies that experience no impacts to water supply use and reflects the need to protect the resource. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. This water supply source provides water to the City of Glens Falls. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

### Water Quality Sampling

Monitoring of Wilkie Reservoir was included in the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) lake monitoring and assessment effort conducted in the mid-1980s (1984-86). Generally these were one-time samples analyzed for variety of parameters, including total phosphorus, pH and water color. These data revealed no indication of impacts to aquatic life support or recreational use at the time. Because the data is limited to single samples and collected more than 20 years ago, this assessment is considered to be evaluated, rather than monitored. (DEC, DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2009 and ALSC,

1984-86)

**Segment Description**

This segment includes the total area of Wilkie Reservoir (P455a).

# Mettawee River, Upper, and minor tribs ( 1005-0003)

MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/10/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/120      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)      **Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Waterbody Size:** 65.2 Miles      **Quad Map:** GRANVILLE (H-27-2) ...  
**Seg Description:** stream and selected tribs from trib -15 to NY-VT border

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: SILT/SEDIMENT, THERMAL CHANGES  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, HABITAT MODIFICATION, Streambank Erosion  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

## Further Details

### Overview

Fishery habitat in this portion of the Mettawee River is thought to experience minor impacts from silt and sediment runoff from agricultural activities in the watershed and elevated stream temperatures that are the result of riparian vegetation loss.

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Mettawee River in North Granville (at Whitehall Turnpike) was conducted as part of the RIBS sampling effort in 2003 and 2004. Sampling results indicated non-impacted conditions in 2004. The sample was dominated by clean-water species and was most similar to a natural community with minimal human impacts. Some additional species, including sensitive non-native species, and additional biomass may be present; the sample revealed no, or only incidental, anomalies. The 2003 sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions, with the community somewhat altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species had been lost and the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna were determined to be relatively insignificant and water quality is considered to be good. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicates low levels of enrichment in the stream. Based on the consensus of this sampling, aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the Mettawee River in North Granville was also conducted in 1998. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions, though close to the range of slightly impacted. The fauna was dominated by mayflies, caddisflies, and riffle beetles. This site was assessed as slightly impacted in 1993 sampling. Further sampling is needed to document whether or not the improvement represents a genuine trend. The site was not sampled in 1999 due to very high flows. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

#### Source Assessment

The stream waters are reported at or above critical temperature levels for support of trout. Extensive row cropping and the lack of riparian vegetation in many areas around Middle Granville contribute to the warming of the stream. Nutrient runoff and streambank erosion are also concerns. Several projects have been implemented to stabilize the river and establish riparian buffers. (Washington County WQCC, April 2000)

The Vermont-DEC has also reported aquatic life/habitat impacts in the Mettawee in Vermont due to elevated temperatures, silt/sediment loads and nutrient enrichment due to agriculture, riparian vegetation loss and streambank erosion. A segment of the Mettawee River just above the NY-VT border is listed on the State of Vermont's 2000 Section 303(d) List. (Poultney-Mettawee Watershed Assessment Report, Vermont DEC, December 1999)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the river and selected/smaller tribs above Martins Pond Outlet (-19) in North Granville. The waters of this portion of the river are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach, including Holcomb Creek (-19), are Class C,C(T),C(TS) and D. Indian River (-22) is listed separately.

# Big Creek and tribs ( 1005-0004)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/21/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134- 4-27  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)  
**Waterbody Size:** 53.7 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** HARTFORD (H-27-4)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -  
Suspected: NUTRIENTS, SILT/SEDIMENT, Thermal Changes  
Possible: Pathogens

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -  
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, Streambank Erosion  
Possible: - - -

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Aquatic life support and fishery habitat are thought to experience minor impacts due to nutrients and silt/sediment from agricultural and other nonpoint sources in the watershed. Elevated stream temperatures may also impact the fishery.

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Big Creek in Hartford (at Route 149) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. The community is altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species have been lost and the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna were determined to be minor. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicates elevated enrichment in the stream and fauna that shows indications of nonpoint and siltation effects. Although aquatic life is supported in the stream, various indicators suggest the level of eutrophication and other conditions are sufficient to stress aquatic life support. Previous sampling in 1998 revealed conditions that were assessed and non-impacted. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

### Source Assessment

The stream meanders through several large dairy farms where livestock have unfettered access to the stream. Streambank erosion, compounded by continuing loss of riparian vegetation, result in sediment loadings and warmer water temperatures in the stream. As a result, only portions in the upper reaches of the Class C(T) portion of the stream are thought to actually support trout populations. Sediment for the creek are also transported and deposited into the Champlain Canal, affecting boat traffic. (Washington County WQCC, April 2000)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class D from the mouth to unnamed trib (-4) and Class C(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach are Class D.

# Indian River and tribs ( 1005-0002)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/21/2009

**Water Index No:** C-134-22  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/140      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)  
**Waterbody Size:** 31.6 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs (within NYS)

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** GRANVILLE (H-27-2)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: SILT/SEDIMENT, Nutrients, Thermal Changes  
Possible: ---

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, Streambank Erosion  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Aquatic life support and fishery habitat in Indian River are thought to experience minor impacts due to nutrients and silt/sediment from agricultural and other nonpoint sources in the watershed. Elevated stream temperatures may also impact the fishery.

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Indian River in Granville (at Route 149) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. The community is altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species have been lost and the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna were determined to be minor. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicates elevated enrichment in the stream and fauna that shows indications of nonpoint sources while also showing similarity to natural communities. Although aquatic life is supported in the stream, various indicators suggest the level of eutrophication and other conditions may be sufficient to stress aquatic life support. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2009)

#### Source Assessment

Aquatic life support and fishery habitat is thought to be stressed by silt/sediment runoff from agricultural activities in the watershed and elevated stream temperatures. Much of the problem originates in the Pawlet Valley of Vermont. There is only one active dairy farm along the river in New York State. The lack of riparian vegetation result in warm stream temperature, which stress the trout fishery. DEC Regional Fisheries staff has identified this stream as a priority within the county. (Washington County WQCC, April 2000)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs within New York State. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C(T).

# Poultney River, Lower, and tribs ( 1005-0053)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/20/2009

**Water Index No:** C-138  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/060      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 8.1 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs from mouth at East Bay to Carver Falls

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** WHITEHALL (G-27-4) ...

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: METALS (mercury), Nutrients, Silt/Sediment, Problem Species  
Suspected: Thermal Changes  
Possible: Pathogens

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: Agriculture, Habitat Modification, Streambank Erosion  
Suspected: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
Possible: - - -

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/Vt  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 4a (TMDL Complete, Being Implemented, Not Listed)

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Fish consumption in the Lower Poultney River is known to be impaired by mercury contamination of walleye. The State of Vermont DEC has a fish consumption advisory in place that results in only partial support of fish consumption. The source of the contamination is thought to be atmospheric deposition. Habitat/hydrologic uses are also known to experience minor impacts due to nutrient enrichment and silt/sedimentation from agricultural runoff and streambank erosion in the watershed. Invasive species are also a concern.

### Water Quality Sampling

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Poultney River in Hampton Flats, upstream of this segment, was conducted in 2003 and 2004. Intensive Network sampling typically includes macroinvertebrate community analysis, water column chemistry, sediment and invertebrate tissues analysis and toxicity evaluation. Biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling results reveal slightly to non-impacted conditions, indicating good water quality. Water column sampling found iron to be a parameter of concern, exceeding its assessment criteria in 2 of 10 samples. However, the median iron concentration for the samples was well below the criterion. Macroinvertebrates collected at this site and chemically

analyzed for selected metals and PAHs found chromium to be present at a concentration above the established guidance value. Sediment screening for acute toxicity indicated no toxicity to be present. Analysis of sediments found elevated levels of nickel above the threshold effects concentration, but not parameters were found to be above the probably effects concentration. Based on sediment quality guidelines developed for freshwater ecosystems, overall sediment quality is not likely to result in toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Toxicity testing of the water column also showed no significant mortality or reproductive impacts. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall water quality at this site shows that in spite of some concerns that should continue to be monitored, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to recreational uses. Though this sampling point is above the described segment, it is considered representative of water quality in the lower reach. This segment is listed as being evaluated rather than monitored. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, May 2009).

#### Watershed Management

The Vermont DEC has conducted considerable monitoring and water quality management efforts within the Poultney-Mettawee Watershed. Impacts to habitat along the watershed streams have been noted. Sediment and nutrient enrichment are the major causes of these impacts. Land runoff (from agriculture, roadways, residential and industrial uses), the loss of riparian vegetation, streambank erosion, and municipal wastewater facilities. Thermal modification from the loss of riparian vegetation and pathogens are also of concern. Since 1988, the Poultney-Mettawee Watershed Partnership - a collaboration of state and local agencies, watershed organizations, environmental groups, private interests - has guided the development of a watershed plan and led efforts to implement watershed restoration projects. (Vermont DEC, Poultney-Mettawee Basin Plan, March 2005)

Invasive species are also a concern in this reach of the Poultney River. In addition to Eurasian milfoil and water chesnut, sea lamprey also impact the river. This reach of the Poultney is a significant sea lamprey spawning tributary. A sea lamprey control program was restarted in the river in 2007. The lower reach of the river was designated an Outstanding Resource Water in 1992. (Vermont DEC, June 2009)

#### Previous Assessment

Concerns were raised during a previous (2000) assessment effort regarding the hydrologic impacts of a Central Vermont Public Service hydropower operation at Carver Falls on habitat and recreational uses in the river. The facility has since been relicensed and is now a run-of-river operation. As a results the previous impacts have been largely addressed. (Vermont DEC, June 2009)

#### Section 303(d) Listing

Due to the fish consumption advisory the Lower Poultney River was included in the 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters, but it is not included on the 2008 List. The waterbody was delisted in 2008 due to the completion of the Northeast Regional Mercury TMDL which was approved in 2007 and provides coverage for this specific waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2009)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs (within New York State) from the mouth to Carver Falls. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are Class D. Upper Poultney River is listed separately.

# Poultney River, Upper, and tribs ( 1005-0054)

MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/17/2009

**Water Index No:** C-138  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/040      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 32.2 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs above Carver Falls (within NYS)

**Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
Champlain-Lk.George  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** THORN HILL (G-27-3) ...

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS, SILT/SEDIMENT  
Suspected: Thermal Changes  
Possible: Pathogens

### Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: AGRICULTURE, STREAMBANK EROSION  
Suspected: Roadbank Erosion  
Possible: - - -

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/Vt  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Habitat/hydrologic uses in the Poultney River are known to experience minor impacts due to nutrient enrichment and silt/sedimentation from agricultural runoff and streambank erosion in the watershed.

### Water Quality Sampling

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Poultney River in Hampton Flats, Washington County, (at Route 22A) was conducted in 2003 and 2004. Intensive Network sampling typically includes macroinvertebrate community analysis, water column chemistry, sediment and invertebrate tissues analysis and toxicity evaluation. Biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling results reveal slightly to non-impacted conditions, indicating good water quality. Water column sampling found iron to be a parameter of concern, exceeding its assessment criteria in 2 of 10 samples. However, the median iron concentration for the samples was well below the criterion. Macroinvertebrates collected at this site and chemically analyzed for selected metals and PAHs found chromium to be present at a concentration above the established guidance value. Sediment screening for acute toxicity indicated no toxicity to be present. Analysis of sediments found elevated levels of nickel above the threshold effects concentration, but not parameters were found to be above the probably effects concentration. Based on sediment quality guidelines developed for freshwater ecosystems, overall sediment

quality is not likely to result in toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Toxicity testing of the water column also showed no significant mortality or reproductive impacts. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall water quality at this site shows that in spite of some concerns that should continue to be monitored, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, May 2009).

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of the Poultney River in Hampton (at Route 22A) was conducted in 1998 and 1999 and found similar results. A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the Poultney in Hampton Flats (at Route 22A) was conducted in 1998. Although the stream bottom was considered poor habitat, the fauna was diverse and well-balanced, with mayflies dominant, resulting in an assessment of non-impacted water quality. This site was assessed as slightly impacted in 1993. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, January 2000)

#### Watershed Management

The Vermont DEC has conducted considerable monitoring and water quality management efforts within the Poultney-Mettawee Watershed. Impacts to habitat along the watershed streams have been noted. Sediment and nutrient enrichment are the major causes of these impacts. Land runoff (from agriculture, roadways, residential and industrial uses), the loss of riparian vegetation, streambank erosion, and municipal wastewater facilities. Thermal modification from the loss of riparian vegetation and pathogens are also of concern. Since 1988, the Poultney-Mettawee Watershed Partnership - a collaboration of state and local agencies, watershed organizations, environmental groups, private interests - has guided the development of a watershed plan and led efforts to implement watershed restoration projects. (Vermont DEC, Poultney-Mettawee Basin Plan, March 2005)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs (within New York State) above Carver Falls. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C(T). Lower Poultney River is listed separately.