

Waterbody Inventory for The Lake Ontario Shoreline

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
Lake Ontario Shoreline - Eastern		
Ont (Island Tribs)	Tribes of Lake Ontario, Grenadier Isl (0303-0033)	UnAssessed
Ont (portion 1)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Eastern (0303-0023)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 2)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Eastern (0303-0024)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 2a)	Chaumont Bay (0303-0011)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 2b)	Guffin Bay (0303-0025)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 3)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Eastern (0303-0026)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 3a)	Black River Bay (0303-0102)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 4)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Eastern (0303-0027)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 4a)	Henderson Bay (0303-0022)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 5)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Eastern (0303-0028)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 6)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Eastern (0303-0029)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 7)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Eastern (0303-0030)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 8)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Eastern (0303-0031)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 9)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Eastern (0303-0017)	Impaired Seg
Lake Ontario Shoreline - Central		
Ont (portion 10)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Oswego (0302-0040)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 11)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Central (0302-0041)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 12)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Central (0302-0042)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 13)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Central (0302-0043)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 14)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Central (0302-0044)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 15)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Central (0302-0045)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 16)	Rochester Embayment - East (0302-0002)	Impaired Seg
Lake Ontario Shoreline - Western		
Ont (portion 17)	Rochester Embayment - West (0301-0068)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 18)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0069)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 19)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0070)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 20)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0071)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 21)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0072)	Impaired Seg
Ont (portion 22)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0053)	Impaired Seg

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An outline of the most recent Lake Ontario LaMP activities and progress can be found in the Lake Ontario Lakewide Management Plan Status 2006 Report (www.epa.gov/glnpo/lakeont/2006/index.html). The LaMP 2006 Status Report is the latest, comprehensive compilation of existing LaMP reports. The document contains new/updated information on the current status of beneficial use impairments, sources and loads of critical pollutants, public involvement and communication and significant ongoing and emerging issues. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQM, January 2007)

This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from Tibbetts point at the mouth of the Saint Lawrence River to Point Peninsula at the southern most tip of the peninsula. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribs to this reach/segment are listed separately.

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This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from Point Peninsula at the southern most tip of the peninsula to Bull Rock Point, encompassing the shorelines of Chaumont and Guffin Bays. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribes to this reach/segment, as well as Chaumont Bay and Guffin Bay proper, are listed separately.

systems. However the Village of Chaumont completed construction of new sewers and a new WWTP in March 2002 for the entire village which is expected to address most onsite system impacts to the Bay. The sewerage project did not reach several seasonal as well as some year-round homes on the Bay which remain septic systems and may still be contribute loadings to the bay. However, poor circulation and flushing in this arm of Lake Ontario is a factor that affects water quality. (DE/DOW, Region 6, August 2005)

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This waterbody is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the waters of the bay north of a line from Clines Point east to Point Salubrious. The waters of the bay are Class C.

Guffin Bay (0303-0025)

Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/01/2007

Water Index No: Ont (portion 2b)	Drain Basin: Lake Ontario
Hydro Unit Code: 04150102/	Str Class: C
Waterbody Type: Bay	Reg/County: 6/Jefferson Co. (23)
Waterbody Size: 20.0 Acres	Quad Map: CHAUMONT (E-16-4)
Seg Description: entire bay, see description	

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs), PRIORITY ORGANICS (dioxin), PESTICIDES (mirex), Algal/Weed Growth

Suspected: Nutrients, Pathogens

Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT, On-Site/Septic Syst

Suspected: ---

Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
Lead Agency/Office: ext/EPA	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status: 2b (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Fish Consumption)	

Further Details

Fish consumption in Lake Ontario/Guffin Bay is impaired by contamination from the past/historic discharge of organics (PCBs, dioxin) and pesticides (mirex). In addition, various recreational uses (swimming, boating, fishing) in Guffin Bay are known to experience impacts as a result of inadequately treated sewage discharges from failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems serving cottage communities and seasonal homes along the bay.

Fish consumption in Lake Ontario (and all tribs to the first impassable barrier) is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no American eel, channel catfish, carp, larger lake trout (over 25 inches), larger brown trout (over 20 inches) and chinook salmon and eating no more than one meal per month of white sucker, rainbow trout, smaller lake trout, smaller brown trout and larger coho salmon (over 25 inches) because of elevated levels of PCBs, dioxin and mirex. The advisory also recommends eating no more than on meal per month of white perch for portions of the lake east of Point Breeze. The source of organics/pesticides is contaminated lake sediments, the result of past/historic industrial discharges to the lake, the Niagara River and the Upper Great Lakes. The advisory for this lake was first issued prior to 1998-99. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

Sanitary surveys have confirmed household discharges to the bay. These discharges contribute pathogens as well as nutrients that result in excessive aquatic weed and algal growth, increased oxygen demand and a general decrease in water quality and aesthetics. Aesthetic complaints regarding weeds and odors have been received. (DEC/DOW, Region 6, May 2007)

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This waterbody is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the waters of the bay north of a line from Point Peninsula east to Pillar Point, and south of a line from Clines Point east to Point Salubrious. The waters of the bay are Class C.

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This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from Bull Rock Point to the point of mainland just east of Horse Island near Sackets Harbor, encompassing the shoreline of Black River Bay. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Black River Bay proper and Black River, are listed separately.

The Bay experiences impacts from 2 sewer overflow points. One is from the collection system serving the Madison Barracks complex; this overflow will be remediated once the replacement of the entire sewer collection system and installation of a new pump station (with no overflow) is completed. This is expected by 2008. However, the main pump station for the Village of Sackets Harbor system still has an overflow/bypass structure that directs raw sewage to the bay when flows exceed pumping capacity, which this occurs at least a few times a year. The village is under order to eliminate this, but a schedule to address the problem has not been developed. (DEC/DOW, Region 6, June 2007)

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This waterbody is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the waters of the bay north of a line from Bull Rock Point east passing through Horse Island to the point of mainland just east of Horse Island near Sackets Harbor. The waters of the bay are Class C.

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This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from the point of mainland just east of Horse Island near Sackets Harbor to the eastern point of Association Island, encompassing the shoreline of Henderson Bay. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribes to this reach/segment, as well as Henderson Bay proper, are listed separately.

Henderson Bay (0303-0022)

Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/12/2007

Water Index No: Ont (portion 4a)	Drain Basin: Lake Ontario
Hydro Unit Code: 04140102/	Str Class: A
Waterbody Type: Bay	Reg/County: 6/Jefferson Co. (23)
Waterbody Size: 20.0 Acres	Quad Map: HENDERSON BAY (F-16-1)
Seg Description: entire bay, see description	

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Stressed	Known
Public Bathing	Stressed	Known
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs), PRIORITY ORGANICS (dioxin), PESTICIDES (mirex), Algal/Weed Growth, Nutrients, Pathogens

Suspected: ---

Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT, On-Site/Septic Syst

Suspected: ---

Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
Lead Agency/Office: ext/EPA	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status: 2b (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Fish Consumption)	

Further Details

Fish consumption in Lake Ontario/Henderson Bay is impaired by contamination from the past/historic discharge of organics (PCBs, dioxin) and pesticides (mirex). In addition, water supply and various recreational (swimming, boating, fishing) uses in Henderson Bay are known to experience impacts/threats as a result of inadequately treated sewage discharges from the Hamlet of Henderson Harbor and failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems serving cottage communities and seasonal homes along the bay.

Fish consumption in Lake Ontario (and all tribs to the first impassable barrier) is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no American eel, channel catfish, carp, larger lake trout (over 25 inches), larger brown trout (over 20 inches) and chinook salmon and eating no more than one meal per month of white sucker, rainbow trout, smaller lake trout, smaller brown trout and larger coho salmon (over 25 inches) because of elevated levels of PCBs, dioxin and mirex. The advisory also recommends eating no more than on meal per month of white perch for portions

of the lake east of Point Breeze. The source of organics/pesticides is contaminated lake sediments, the result of past/historic industrial discharges to the lake, the Niagara River and the Upper Great Lakes. The advisory for this lake was first issued prior to 1998-99. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

Sanitary surveys conducted by NYSDOH and NYSDEC in 1993 have confirmed household discharges to the bay. These discharges contribute pathogens as well as nutrients that result in excessive aquatic weed and algal growth, increased oxygen demand and a general decrease in water quality and aesthetics. Two municipalities (Village of Sackets Harbor and the Town of Henderson) currently draw water for public supply from the bay. In addition, a number of private users (motels, campgrounds, marinas, restaurants) have either installed filtration equipment or are on legal notice to do so. Protection of public bathing and recreation at Westcott Beach State Park and several small private beaches is of concern due to pathogens and aquatic weed growth. Some private beaches have already been closed due to environmental concerns. Aesthetic complaints regarding weeds and odors have been received. (DEC/DOW, Region 6, May 2007)

A sewer district to serve Henderson Harbor in the Town of Henderson remains in the planning stage. The town has hired a consultant (Bernier, Carr & Assoc, Watertown) to develop a revised preliminary engineering report to address sewage problems in the area. The 1993 sanitary survey will be used to help develop alternatives. However, costs are prohibitive and the project has stalled due to lack of adequate funding. (DEC/DOW, Region 6, May 2007)

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This waterbody is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the waters of the bay south of a line from the eastern point of Association Island east to the western point of the mainland just east of Horse Island. The waters of the bay are Class A.

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This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from the eastern point of Association Island to the western point of Sawyer Point at the mouth of Stony Creek. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribs to this reach/segment are listed separately.

Lake Ontario Shoreline, Eastern (0303-0029)

Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/06/2004

Water Index No: Ont (portion 6) **Drain Basin:** Lake Ontario
Hydro Unit Code: 04140102/ **Str Class:** A Sandy Creek
Waterbody Type: G.Lakes **Reg/County:** 6/Jefferson Co. (23)
Waterbody Size: 10.4 ShrMi **Quad Map:** HENDERSON (F-16-4)
Seg Description: shoreline from Sawyer Point to Monterio Point

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs), PRIORITY ORGANICS (dioxin), PESTICIDES (mirex)
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)
Lead Agency/Office: ext/EPA **Resolution Potential:** Medium
TMDL/303d Status: 2b (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Fish Consumption)

Further Details

Fish consumption in Lake Ontario, including this length of the lake shoreline, is impaired by contamination from the past/historic discharge of organics (PCBs, dioxin) and pesticides (mirex).

Fish consumption in Lake Ontario (and all tribs to the first impassable barrier) is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no American eel, channel catfish, carp, larger lake trout (over 25 inches), larger brown trout (over 20 inches) and chinook salmon and eating no more than one meal per month of white sucker, rainbow trout, smaller lake trout, smaller brown trout and larger coho salmon (over 25 inches) because of elevated levels of PCBs, dioxin and mirex. The advisory also recommends eating no more than on meal per month of white perch for portions of the lake east of Point Breeze. The source of organics/pesticides is contaminated lake sediments, the result of past/historic industrial discharges to the lake, the Niagara River and the Upper Great Lakes. The advisory for this lake was first issued prior to 1998-99. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

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This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from the western point of Sawyer Point at the mouth of Stony Creek to a point marked by the extension of Clark Road at Montario Point. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribes to this reach/segment are listed separately.

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This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from a point marked by the extension of Clark Road at Montario Point to the mouth of the Salmon River in Selkirk. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribs to this reach/segment are listed separately.

Lake Ontario Shoreline, Eastern (0303-0031)

Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/06/2004

Water Index No: Ont (portion 8) **Drain Basin:** Lake Ontario
Hydro Unit Code: 04140102/ **Str Class:** A Sandy Creek
Waterbody Type: G.Lakes **Reg/County:** 7/Oswego Co. (38)
Waterbody Size: 5.1 ShrMi **Quad Map:** PULASKI (G-16-4)
Seg Description: shoreline from Selkirk to Texas

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs), PRIORITY ORGANICS (dioxin), PESTICIDES (mirex)
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)
Lead Agency/Office: ext/EPA **Resolution Potential:** Medium
TMDL/303d Status: 2b (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Fish Consumption)

Further Details

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Fish consumption in Lake Ontario (and all tribs to the first impassable barrier) is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no American eel, channel catfish, carp, larger lake trout (over 25 inches), larger brown trout (over 20 inches) and chinook salmon and eating no more than one meal per month of white sucker, rainbow trout, smaller lake trout, smaller brown trout and larger coho salmon (over 25 inches) because of elevated levels of PCBs, dioxin and mirex. The advisory also recommends eating no more than on meal per month of white perch for portions of the lake east of Point Breeze. The source of organics/pesticides is contaminated lake sediments, the result of past/historic industrial discharges to the lake, the Niagara River and the Upper Great Lakes. The advisory for this lake was first issued prior to 1998-99. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

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This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from the mouth of the Salmon River in Selkirk to the mouth of the Little Salmon River in Texas. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribes to this reach/segment are listed separately.

Lake Ontario Shoreline, Eastern (0303-0017)

Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/06/2004

Water Index No: Ont (portion 9) **Drain Basin:** Lake Ontario
Hydro Unit Code: 04140102/ **Str Class:** A Sandy Creek
Waterbody Type: G.Lakes **Reg/County:** 7/Oswego Co. (38)
Waterbody Size: 16.2 ShrMi **Quad Map:** TEXAS (G-15-3)
Seg Description: shoreline from Texas to Oswego

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Possible

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs), PRIORITY ORGANICS (dioxin), PESTICIDES (mirex)
Suspected: ---
Possible: Aesthetics

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT
Suspected: ---
Possible: COMB. SEWER OVERFLOW

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)
Lead Agency/Office: ext/EPA **Resolution Potential:** Medium
TMDL/303d Status: 2b (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Fish Consumption)

Further Details

Fish consumption in Lake Ontario, including this length of the lake shoreline, is impaired by contamination from the past/historic discharge of organics (PCBs, dioxin) and pesticides (mirex).

Fish consumption in Lake Ontario (and all tribs to the first impassable barrier) is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no American eel, channel catfish, carp, larger lake trout (over 25 inches), larger brown trout (over 20 inches) and chinook salmon and eating no more than one meal per month of white sucker, rainbow trout, smaller lake trout, smaller brown trout and larger coho salmon (over 25 inches) because of elevated levels of PCBs, dioxin and mirex. The advisory also recommends eating no more than on meal per month of white perch for portions of the lake east of Point Breeze. The source of organics/pesticides is contaminated lake sediments, the result of past/historic industrial discharges to the lake, the Niagara River and the Upper Great Lakes. The advisory for this lake was first issued prior to 1998-99. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

The governments of the United States and Canada made a commitment in 1987, as part of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA), to develop a Lakewide Management Plan (LaMP) for each of the five Great Lakes. The Lake

Ontario LaMP is a binational, cooperative effort that also involves a large number of local, statewide and federal partners. The goals of the LaMP are to restore and protect the health of Lake Ontario by reducing chemical pollutants entering the lake and addressing the biological and physical factors impacting the lake. The LaMP evaluates use impairments, identifies sources of the identified impairments and recommends strategies for resolution of the impairments and restoration of beneficial uses.

An outline of the most recent Lake Ontario LaMP activities and progress can be found in the Lake Ontario Lakewide Management Plan Status 2006 Report (www.epa.gov/glnpo/lakeont/2006/index.html). The LaMP 2006 Status Report is the latest, comprehensive compilation of existing LaMP reports. The document contains new/updated information on the current status of beneficial use impairments, sources and loads of critical pollutants, public involvement and communication and significant ongoing and emerging issues. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQM, January 2007)

This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from the mouth of the Salmon River in Selkirk to a point marked by the extension of the east Oswego Harbor breakwater. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribes to this reach/segment are listed separately.

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The City of Oswego is served by a system of combined sewers originally designed to convey both stormwater and sanitary wastewater to local waterways for disposal. Subsequently, these sewers were redirected to sewage treatment facilities which were designed for dry weather flow conditions. As a result, the system's conveyance and treatment capacity is exceeded during wet weather, resulting in the overflow and discharge of untreated wastewater to local waterbodies. Although the City implemented a number of sewer separation projects, there are still locations where combined sewage overflows (CSOs) exist. An April 2004 Consent Order with NYSDEC requires implementation of the City's 2002 Combined Sewer Overflow Long Term Control Plan. The Long Term Control Plan consists of a number of phased improvements to enable the City's wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities to handle the increased volume of combined sewage that would result from eliminating the existing overflows of combined sewage. The Phase I work includes various improvements to the East Side Wastewater Treatment Facility to increase the volume of combined sewage that can be treated by the facility. Phase II of the LTCP includes components which are necessary to capture and convey more flow to the plant and eliminate sewage overflows. (DEC/DOW, Region 7, 2006)

This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

In July of 2006 Oswego Harbor was officially removed from the list of Great Lakes Areas of Concern. The harbor is the first and only one of 31 Areas of Concern in the US to be delisted. Pollution reduction activities in the Oswego Remedial Action Plan (RAP) to date that led to the delisting include remediation of State Superfund hazardous waste sites, upgrade of the Oswego WWTP and collection system, control of point and nonpoint water discharges, reduction of nutrients and stormwater runoff, implementation of river corridor enhancement projects and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) re-licensing of the Oswego River power dam license to increase and better support the suitable fish habitat in the AOC. These actions have resulted in improved water quality, a more productive fishery, expanded recreational uses and a revitalized the river shoreline and downtown area. (DEC/DOW and USEPA, July 2006)

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from a point marked by the extension of the east harbor breakwater to the west harbor breakwater. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class C. Tribes to this reach/segment are listed separately.

partners. The goals of the LaMP are to restore and protect the health of Lake Ontario by reducing chemical pollutants entering the lake and addressing the biological and physical factors impacting the lake. The LaMP evaluates use impairments, identifies sources of the identified impairments and recommends strategies for resolution of the impairments and restoration of beneficial uses.

An outline of the most recent Lake Ontario LaMP activities and progress can be found in the Lake Ontario Lakewide Management Plan Status 2006 Report (www.epa.gov/glnpo/lakeont/2006/index.html). The LaMP 2006 Status Report is the latest, comprehensive compilation of existing LaMP reports. The document contains new/updated information on the current status of beneficial use impairments, sources and loads of critical pollutants, public involvement and communication and significant ongoing and emerging issues. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQM, January 2007)

This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from the west harbor breakwater to West Ninemile Point, just west of Ninemile Creek. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribs to this reach/segment are listed separately.

Lake Ontario Shoreline, Central (0302-0042)

Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/16/2007

Water Index No: Ont (portion 12) **Drain Basin:** Lake Ontario
Hydro Unit Code: 04140101/070 **Str Class:** A Irondequoit/Ninemile
Waterbody Type: G.Lakes **Reg/County:** 7/Cayuga Co. (6)
Waterbody Size: 17.1 ShrMi **Quad Map:** 4WEST NINEMILE POINT (H-14-1)
Seg Description: shoreline from West Ninemile Point to Port Bay

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

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs), PRIORITY ORGANICS (dioxin), PESTICIDES (mirex), Water Level/Flow
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT, Streambank Erosion
Suspected: Habitat Modification
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)
Lead Agency/Office: ext/EPA **Resolution Potential:** Medium
TMDL/303d Status: 2b (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Fish Consumption)

Further Details

Fish consumption in Lake Ontario, including this length of the lake shoreline, is impaired by contamination from the past/historic discharge of organics (PCBs, dioxin) and pesticides (mirex). Habitat modification (shoreline erosion and destabilization) is also a concern.

Fish consumption in Lake Ontario (and all tribs to the first impassable barrier) is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no American eel, channel catfish, carp, larger lake trout (over 25 inches), larger brown trout (over 20 inches) and chinook salmon and eating no more than one meal per month of white sucker, rainbow trout, smaller lake trout, smaller brown trout and larger coho salmon (over 25 inches) because of elevated levels of PCBs, dioxin and mirex. The advisory also recommends eating no more than one meal per month of white perch for portions of the lake east of Point Breeze. The source of organics/pesticides is contaminated lake sediments, the result of past/historic industrial discharges to the lake, the Niagara River and the Upper Great Lakes. The advisory for this lake was first issued prior to 1998-99. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

The governments of the United States and Canada made a commitment in 1987, as part of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA), to develop a Lakewide Management Plan (LaMP) for each of the five Great Lakes. The Lake Ontario LaMP is a binational, cooperative effort that also involves a large number of local, statewide and federal partners. The goals of the LaMP are to restore and protect the health of Lake Ontario by reducing chemical pollutants entering the lake and addressing the biological and physical factors impacting the lake. The LaMP evaluates use impairments, identifies sources of the identified impairments and recommends strategies for resolution of the impairments and restoration of beneficial uses.

An outline of the most recent Lake Ontario LaMP activities and progress can be found in the Lake Ontario Lakewide Management Plan Status 2006 Report (www.epa.gov/glnpo/lakeont/2006/index.html). The LaMP 2006 Status Report is the latest, comprehensive compilation of existing LaMP reports. The document contains new/updated information on the current status of beneficial use impairments, sources and loads of critical pollutants, public involvement and communication and significant ongoing and emerging issues. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQM, January 2007)

Shoreline erosion and bank destabilization is also an issue along this length of the Lake Ontario shoreline. Previously houses in the Moon Beach area had been relocated due to shore erosion. In one instance the foundation of a house has been exposed at the shoreline. In Sterling Lakeshore Park septic system that had served no-abandoned homes have become exposed and in some cases submerged. (Cayuga County WQCC, 2005)

This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from West Ninemile Point, just west of Ninemile Creek to the inlet of Port Bay near Desbrough Park. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribes to this reach/segment are listed separately.

partners. The goals of the LaMP are to restore and protect the health of Lake Ontario by reducing chemical pollutants entering the lake and addressing the biological and physical factors impacting the lake. The LaMP evaluates use impairments, identifies sources of the identified impairments and recommends strategies for resolution of the impairments and restoration of beneficial uses.

An outline of the most recent Lake Ontario LaMP activities and progress can be found in the Lake Ontario Lakewide Management Plan Status 2006 Report (www.epa.gov/glnpo/lakeont/2006/index.html). The LaMP 2006 Status Report is the latest, comprehensive compilation of existing LaMP reports. The document contains new/updated information on the current status of beneficial use impairments, sources and loads of critical pollutants, public involvement and communication and significant ongoing and emerging issues. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQM, January 2007)

This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from the inlet of Port Bay near Desbrough Park to the inlet of Sodus Bay at Lake Bluff. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribs to this reach/segment are listed separately.

partners. The goals of the LaMP are to restore and protect the health of Lake Ontario by reducing chemical pollutants entering the lake and addressing the biological and physical factors impacting the lake. The LaMP evaluates use impairments, identifies sources of the identified impairments and recommends strategies for resolution of the impairments and restoration of beneficial uses.

An outline of the most recent Lake Ontario LaMP activities and progress can be found in the Lake Ontario Lakewide Management Plan Status 2006 Report (www.epa.gov/glnpo/lakeont/2006/index.html). The LaMP 2006 Status Report is the latest, comprehensive compilation of existing LaMP reports. The document contains new/updated information on the current status of beneficial use impairments, sources and loads of critical pollutants, public involvement and communication and significant ongoing and emerging issues. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQM, January 2007)

This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from the inlet of Sodus Bay at Sodus Point Park Beach to mouth of Salmon Creek in Pultneyville. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribes to this reach/segment are listed separately.

partners. The goals of the LaMP are to restore and protect the health of Lake Ontario by reducing chemical pollutants entering the lake and addressing the biological and physical factors impacting the lake. The LaMP evaluates use impairments, identifies sources of the identified impairments and recommends strategies for resolution of the impairments and restoration of beneficial uses.

An outline of the most recent Lake Ontario LaMP activities and progress can be found in the Lake Ontario Lakewide Management Plan Status 2006 Report (www.epa.gov/glnpo/lakeont/2006/index.html). The LaMP 2006 Status Report is the latest, comprehensive compilation of existing LaMP reports. The document contains new/updated information on the current status of beneficial use impairments, sources and loads of critical pollutants, public involvement and communication and significant ongoing and emerging issues. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQM, January 2007)

This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from the mouth of Salmon Creek in Pultneyville to Ninemile Point near the mouth of Fourmile Creek. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribes to this reach/segment are listed separately.

dioxin and mirex. The advisory also recommends eating no more than one meal per month of white perch for portions of the lake east of Point Breeze. The source of organics/pesticides is contaminated lake sediments, the result of past/historic industrial discharges to the lake, the Niagara River and the Upper Great Lakes. The advisory for this lake was first issued prior to 1998-99. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

Eutrophication and algal growth in the nearshore area (depth of 1 meter or less) result in aesthetic impacts that discourage recreation. Elevated phosphorus and chlorophyll a levels and reduced Secchi disk measurements have been documented. Unsightly water appearance and odors from decaying algae have also been reported. Urban nonpoint runoff, storm sewer discharges, treatment plant discharges, occasional CSO impacts, shoreline and tributary streambank erosion and other sources are all considered to contribute to the complexity of water quality issues in the embayment. (Monroe County WQCC, April 2001)

The loss of wetland habitat and ecosystem imbalance due to zebra mussels and other exotic species are also a concern.

The Rochester Embayment has been designated by IJC as an Area of Concern, resulting in the preparation of a Remedial Action Plan (RAP). The Stage II RAP (1997) and 1999 Addendum propose many remedial actions that are ongoing or completed in the watershed. These remedial actions address both urban and rural (i.e., agricultural) sources of impact in this large and very diverse drainage area. Delisting criteria and monitoring methods, to evaluate RAP use impairments in the embayment, have been defined. (Monroe County Health Department, April 2001)

The governments of the United States and Canada made a commitment in 1987, as part of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA), to develop a Lakewide Management Plan (LaMP) for each of the five Great Lakes. The Lake Ontario LaMP is a binational, cooperative effort that also involves a large number of local, statewide and federal partners. The goals of the LaMP are to restore and protect the health of Lake Ontario by reducing chemical pollutants entering the lake and addressing the biological and physical factors impacting the lake. The LaMP evaluates use impairments, identifies sources of the identified impairments and recommends strategies for resolution of the impairments and restoration of beneficial uses.

An outline of the most recent Lake Ontario LaMP activities and progress can be found in the Lake Ontario Lakewide Management Plan Status 2006 Report (www.epa.gov/glnpo/lakeont/2006/index.html). The LaMP 2006 Status Report is the latest, comprehensive compilation of existing LaMP reports. The document contains new/updated information on the current status of beneficial use impairments, sources and loads of critical pollutants, public involvement and communication and significant ongoing and emerging issues. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQM, January 2007)

This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from Ninemile Point near the mouth of Fourmile Creek to the Genesee River in Rochester. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tributaries to this reach/segment are listed separately.

Rochester Embayment - West (0301-0068)

Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/07/2007

Water Index No:	Ont (portion 17)	Drain Basin:	Lake Ontario
Hydro Unit Code:	04140101	Str Class:	A
Waterbody Type:	G.Lakes	Reg/County:	8/Monroe Co. (28)
Waterbody Size:	7.7 ShrMi	Quad Map:	BRADDOCK HEIGHTS (H-10-4)
Seg Description:	shoreline from Genesee River to Manitou Beach		

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
PUBLIC BATHING	Impaired	Known
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Possible
RECREATION	Impaired	Known
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Suspected
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH (algal blooms), PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs), PRIORITY ORGANICS (dioxin), PESTICIDES (mirex), PATHOGENS, Nutrients (phosphorus), Silt/Sediment

Suspected: Problem Species (zebra mussels)

Possible: D.O./Oxygen Demand

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT, Streambank Erosion, Urban/Storm Runoff

Suspected: Comb. Sewer Overflow, Municipal

Possible: Agriculture, Chemical Leak/Spill, Construction, Industrial

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
Verification Status:	4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
Lead Agency/Office:	ext/EPA	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status:	2b (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Fish Consumption)	

Further Details

Public bathing, other recreational uses (boating, fishing) and aesthetics in the Rochester Embayment are limited by pathogens, nutrient loadings, algal growth and poor water clarity. A variety of urban impacts from the Rochester metropolitan area are the primary sources. Nonpoint source loadings from the Genesee watershed also contribute to impacts on recreational uses. Fish consumption in Lake Ontario, including this length of the lake shoreline, is impaired by contamination from the past/historic discharge of organics (PCBs, dioxin) and pesticides (mirex).

Ontario Beach, located west of the Genesee River, operates under a NYS DOH permit that requires daily determination of the suitability of the waters for swimming based on a predictive model. The model takes into consideration recent rainfall, Genesee River flow, water clarity, algae/organic debris, and bacteriological quality. During the most recent 5

years, the beach has been closed for 40% of the summer recreational season. Nuisance algae (*Spyro gyro* and *Cladophora*) and associated reductions in water clarity have been the primary reason for closures. Algae problems are exacerbated by half-mile long piers at the mouth of the Genesee River that prevent the eastward drift of algae. Pathogen contamination from stormwater discharges result in occasional closures after rain events. Combined sewer overflows (CSOs) that have historically contributed to elevated coliform levels and beach closures have been virtually eliminated through the Monroe County Pure Waters CSO Abatement Project. Closures attributed to CSOs are now rare. East of the Genesee River, recreational uses (swimming, etc) at Durand Beach are occasionally impacted by pathogen contamination from stormwater discharges (although this is not a guarded, designated bathing beach). Algae and water clarity issues at Durand Beach are reduced by piers at the mouth of the Genesee River that trap algae that would otherwise be carried to the beach from the west. (Monroe County Health Department, May 2001)

Eutrophication and algal growth in the nearshore area (depth of 1 meter or less) result in aesthetic impacts that discourage recreation. Elevated phosphorus and chlorophyll a levels and reduced Secchi disk measurements have been documented. Unsightly water appearance and odors from decaying algae have also been reported. Urban nonpoint runoff, storm sewer discharges, treatment plant discharges, occasional CSO impacts, shoreline and trib streambank erosion and other sources are all considered to contribute to the complexity of water quality issues in the embayment. (Monroe County WQCC, April 2001)

The loss of wetland habitat and ecosystem imbalance due to zebra mussels and other exotic species are also a concern.

The Rochester Embayment has been designated by IJC as an Area of Concern, resulting in the preparation of a Remedial Action Plan (RAP). The Stage II RAP (1997) and 1999 Addendum propose many remedial actions that are ongoing or completed in the watershed. These remedial actions address both urban and rural (i.e., agricultural) sources of impact in this large and very diverse drainage area. Delisting criteria and monitoring methods, to evaluate RAP use impairments in the embayment, have been defined. (Monroe County Health Department, April 2001)

Fish consumption in Lake Ontario (and all tribs to the first impassable barrier) is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no American eel, channel catfish, carp, larger lake trout (over 25 inches), larger brown trout (over 20 inches) and chinook salmon and eating no more than one meal per month of white sucker, rainbow trout, smaller lake trout, smaller brown trout and larger coho salmon (over 25 inches) because of elevated levels of PCBs, dioxin and mirex. The advisory also recommends eating no more than on meal per month of white perch for portions of the lake east of Point Breeze. The source of organics/pesticides is contaminated lake sediments, the result of past/historic industrial discharges to the lake, the Niagara River and the Upper Great Lakes. The advisory for this lake was first issued prior to 1998-99. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

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This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from the Genesee River in Rochester to Manitou Beach at the mouth of West Creek and Braddock Bay. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribes to this reach/segment are listed separately.

partners. The goals of the LaMP are to restore and protect the health of Lake Ontario by reducing chemical pollutants entering the lake and addressing the biological and physical factors impacting the lake. The LaMP evaluates use impairments, identifies sources of the identified impairments and recommends strategies for resolution of the impairments and restoration of beneficial uses.

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This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from Manitou Beach at the mouth of West Creek and Braddock Bay to Sandy Harbour Beach at the mouth of Sandy Creek in North Hamlin. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribes to this reach/segment are listed separately.

partners. The goals of the LaMP are to restore and protect the health of Lake Ontario by reducing chemical pollutants entering the lake and addressing the biological and physical factors impacting the lake. The LaMP evaluates use impairments, identifies sources of the identified impairments and recommends strategies for resolution of the impairments and restoration of beneficial uses.

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This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from Sandy Harbour Beach at the mouth of Sandy Creek in North Hamlin to Point Breeze at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribs to this reach/segment are listed separately.

partners. The goals of the LaMP are to restore and protect the health of Lake Ontario by reducing chemical pollutants entering the lake and addressing the biological and physical factors impacting the lake. The LaMP evaluates use impairments, identifies sources of the identified impairments and recommends strategies for resolution of the impairments and restoration of beneficial uses.

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This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from Point Breeze at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek to the mouth of Eighteenmile Creek in Olcott. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribes to this reach/segment are listed separately.

partners. The goals of the LaMP are to restore and protect the health of Lake Ontario by reducing chemical pollutants entering the lake and addressing the biological and physical factors impacting the lake. The LaMP evaluates use impairments, identifies sources of the identified impairments and recommends strategies for resolution of the impairments and restoration of beneficial uses.

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This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from the mouth of Eighteenmile Creek in Olcott to Roosevelt Beach at the mouth of Twelvemile Creek near Wilson. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribs to this reach/segment are listed separately.

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This length of Lake Ontario Shoreline is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from Roosevelt Beach at the mouth of Twelvemile Creek near Wilson to the mouth of the Niagara River. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribs to this reach/segment are listed separately.

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