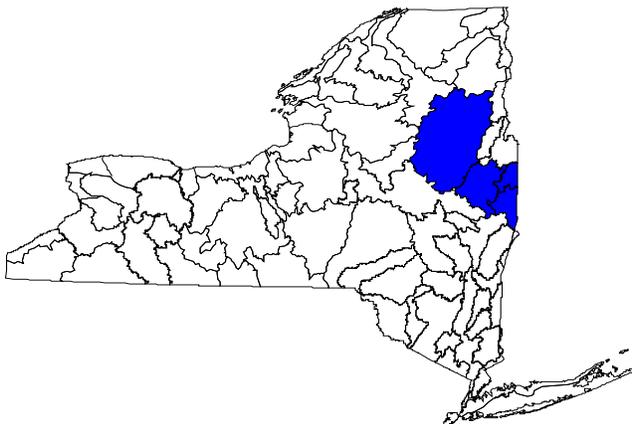


Bureau of Watershed Assessment and Research  
Division of Water  
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation

# **The 2003 Upper Hudson Basin Waterbody Inventory and Priority Waterbodies List**

Encompassing all or portions of  
Essex, Fulton, Hamilton,  
Rensselaer, Saratoga, Warren  
and Washington Counties



**May 2007**



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# The Waterbody Inventory and Priority Waterbodies List

In order to fulfill certain requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) must provide regular, periodic assessments of the quality of the water resources in the state. These assessments reflect monitoring and water quality information drawn from a number of programs and sources, both within and outside NYSDEC. This information has been compiled by the NYSDEC Division of Water into an inventory database of all waterbodies in New York State used to record current water quality information, characterize known and/or suspected water quality problems and issues, and track progress toward their resolution. This inventory of water quality information is the division's Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List (WI/PWL).

In addition to providing a baseline assessment of water quality, the Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List supports program management within the Division of Water in other ways. For example:

#### *A Focus for Division Program Activities*

Because of limited resources, various division programs (monitoring, compliance, restoration and protection activities, grant funding, etc) need to address those specific water quality issues – both statewide problems (e.g., stormwater, toxic/contaminated sediment) and site/waterbody-specific concerns – where program efforts will have the greatest impact.

#### *A Consistent and Objective Inventory*

WI/PWL assessments of water quality problems and issues are used in the development of program-specific priority ranking/scoring systems and efforts.

#### *A Record of Water Quality History*

Because the WI/PWL provides information for specific waterbodies, staff can easily respond to questions – from both within and outside the division (including the public) – concerning what is known about the water quality of specific rivers, lakes and watersheds.

#### *A Measure of Progress*

The WI/PWL also aids in the tracking of progress by division programs and other efforts toward improving the water resources of the state.

## **Comprehensive Assessment Strategy**

The Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List is a key component of the Division of Water's larger *Comprehensive Assessment Strategy*. This strategy is designed to integrate a variety of division activities into a more coordinated and comprehensive water quality program. The specific goals of the *Comprehensive Assessment Strategy* are to provide a:

- thorough (appropriate to available resources) monitoring of state waters;
- complete evaluation and consideration of all available monitoring data;
- comprehensive assessment of the quality of all waters in the state, and
- coordinated approach to improving and protecting these water resources.

Implementation of the *Comprehensive Assessment Strategy* relies on a rotating drainage basin approach. This approach focuses water quality monitoring and assessment activities on a portion of the state for a designated period of time, and then turns attention to other parts of the state. New York State's use of the rotating basin approach enables the updating of the WI/PWL in two or three of its seventeen drainage basins (about 20 percent of the state) each year. This schedule allows for a comprehensive reassessment of the water quality throughout the entire state over a five-year cycle (see Figure 1).

### **Statewide Waters Monitoring Program**

Prior to the updating of the WI/PWL, the Division conducts a two-year monitoring effort in the targeted drainage basins. These basin studies – conducted within the Division of Water's Statewide Waters Monitoring Program – involve a variety of sampling activities conducted by the Division, other NYSDEC programs, and other water quality partners outside the Department.

The first year of these basin studies focuses on the review of existing water quality information and the incorporation of monitoring efforts being conducted by other basin/watershed partners. Division monitoring activities in the first year are generally limited to *Biological Screening*. Biological Screening relies on the use of resident biological communities as indicators of water quality. The primary biological communities are fish, macroinvertebrates (aquatic insects) and algae. Of these, macroinvertebrates have proven the most appropriate for screening water quality at a large number of sites in a reasonable amount of time.

The second year of the basin studies involves more intensive chemical monitoring of basin waters. This *Intensive Monitoring* effort includes water chemistry sampling at selected sites, sediment sampling, multiple site surveys along specific river reaches, and other site- or problem-specific monitoring investigations.

### **Water Quality Assessments: Updating the WI/PWL**

At the conclusion of the monitoring effort in a basin, the water quality data are evaluated to assess the ability of the waters of the basin to support of specific uses (water supply, public bathing, aquatic life, secondary recreation, etc). As was the case with the monitoring effort, the evaluation and assessment of data and subsequent updating of WI/PWL information incorporates input from Division/Department staff and outside partners as well. WI/PWL assessment workshops are conducted for NYSDEC regional staff and watershed partners within each targeted basin and participants are encouraged to submit assessment worksheets for waterbodies for which they have information. This information – along with Statewide Waters Monitoring Program data and information – is compiled and distributed to participants for review and comment before the Final WI/PWL Assessment Report is issued.

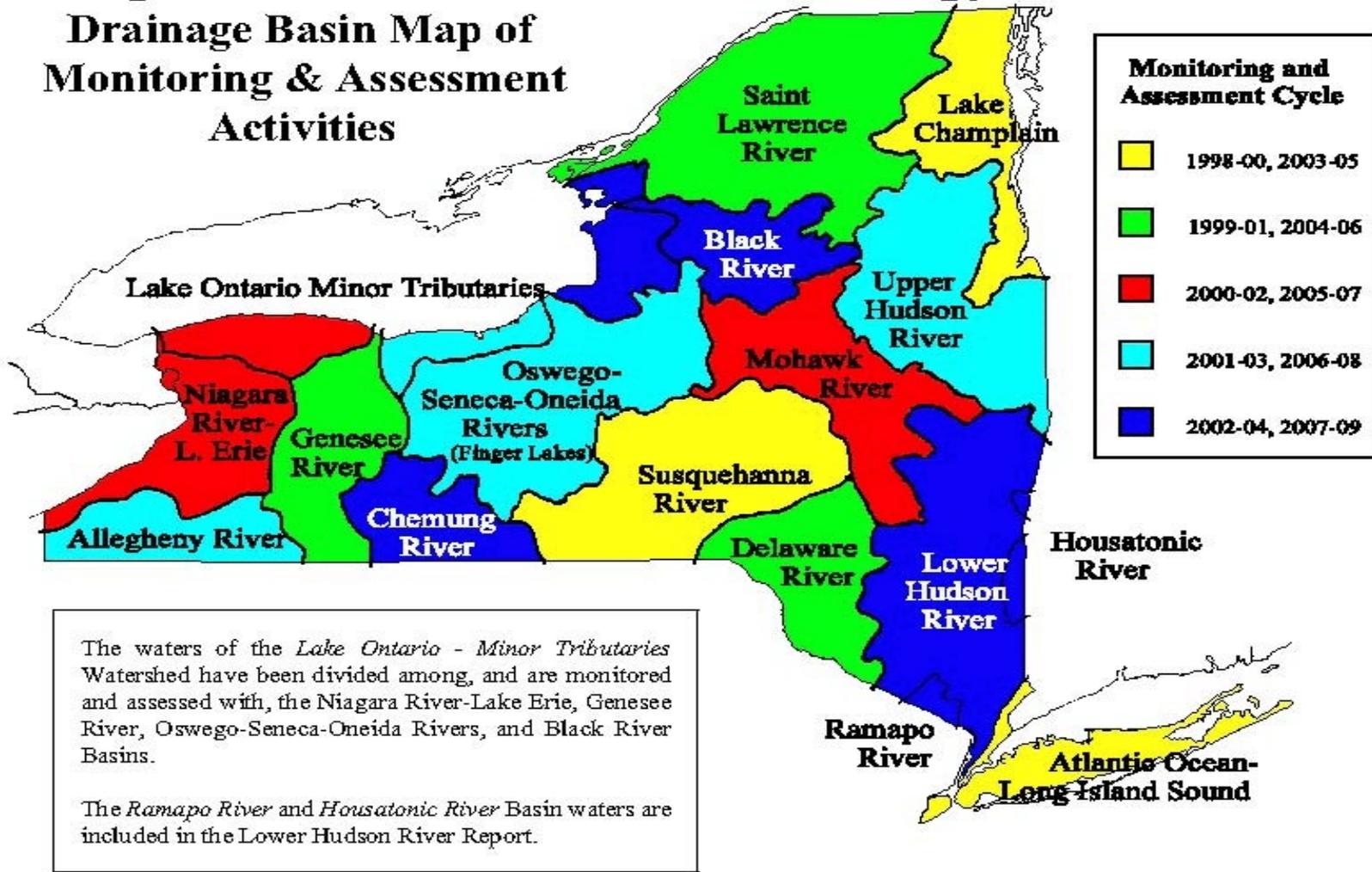
### **An Expanded *Waterbody Inventory***

Upon its inception in 1983 and through the mid-1990s, the Priority Waterbodies List was limited to recording information for only those waters with known or suspected water quality problems. The expansion of the database to include information for all waters in the state, including those with good water quality, in the state is a fairly recent effort. However, while this expanded waterbodies database provides more complete water quality information, for program management purposes the Division must also be able to cull from the inventory of all waters the subset of “*priority*” waterbodies on which the Division can and should spend resources. In other words, there is a need for both a comprehensive *Waterbody Inventory* of water quality information for all waters in the state, and a subset of this inventory that is limited to segments with well documented, potentially resolvable, higher priority problems and issues. This subset of the Waterbody Inventory is the ***Priority Waterbodies List***.

Figure 1  
 Statewide Waters Assessment Section

# Comprehensive Assessment Strategy

## Drainage Basin Map of Monitoring & Assessment Activities



In order to achieve these multiple objectives, segments in the larger comprehensive Waterbody Inventory are segregated into one of six (6) *Water Quality Assessment Categories*. These are outlined below.

## **WI/PWL Waterbody Assessment Categories**

**Impaired Waterbodies:** These are waterbodies with well documented water quality problems that result in *precluded*, or *impaired* uses. (Waters with *stressed* or *threatened* uses are not included in this category). This category includes *High* and *Medium Resolvability* segments, where the Division considers the expenditure of additional resources to improve water quality to be worthwhile given public interest and/or the expectation that a measurable improvement can be achieved; and *Low Resolvability* segments, with persistent/intractable problems on which the Division is not likely to spend any significant resources (e.g., atmospheric deposition, etc.).

**Waterbodies with Minor Impacts:** These are waterbodies where less severe water quality impacts are apparent, but uses are still considered fully supported. These segments correspond to waters listed as having *stressed* uses.

**Threatened Waterbodies:** These are waterbodies for which uses are not restricted and no water quality problems exist, but where specific land use or other changes in the surrounding watershed are known or strongly suspected of threatening water quality. Also included in this category are waterbodies where the support of a specific and/or distinctive use make the waterbody more susceptible to water quality threats.

**Waterbodies with Impacts Needing Verification:** These are segments that are thought to have water quality problems or impacts, but for which there is not sufficient or definitive documentation. These segments require additional monitoring to determine whether uses are restricted. (Generally, this monitoring will be done during the *Comprehensive Assessment Strategy* rotating basin schedule).

**Waterbodies Having No Known Impacts:** These are segments where monitoring data and information indicate that there are no use restrictions or other water quality impacts/issues.

**UnAssessed Waterbodies:** These are segments where there is insufficient water quality information available to assess the support of designated uses.

**Taken together, *Impaired Waterbodies, Waterbodies with Minor Impacts and Threatened Waterbodies* comprise the Division of Water Priority Waterbodies List (PWL).** These segments are the focus of remedial/corrective and resource protection activities by the Division and its water quality partners.

***Waterbodies with Impacts Needing Verification, Waterbodies Having No Known Impacts and UnAssessed Waterbodies* are tracked on the comprehensive Waterbody Inventory, but are not considered to be on the Priority Waterbodies List.** For these waters, additional monitoring and assessment activities to document possible or potential future impacts, causes and sources are more appropriate than remedial/corrective action or resource protection efforts.

Maintaining a comprehensive Waterbody Inventory allows Division staff to easily respond to questions – from both inside and outside the Department – concerning the water quality of specific rivers, lakes and watersheds. And by segregating the database in the manner described above, the Division can also identify specific priorities where the coordination of limited resources can most effectively address water quality problems.

# The Upper Hudson River Basin

## Basin Description

The Upper Hudson River Basin is comprised of the drainage area tributary to the Hudson River above its confluence with the Mohawk River at the Troy Dam. This drainage includes much of the middle portion of eastern New York State, as well as a part of southwestern Vermont and a small part of northeastern Massachusetts. The basin is quite diverse, draining the sparsely populated rugged mountains and woodlands of the southeastern Adirondacks as well as the more densely populated urban-suburban Capital District area along the Albany-Troy-Saratoga corridor. The Upper Hudson Basin represents about one-third of the Hudson/Mohawk River drainage area – one of the largest river basins in the eastern United States. Approximately 4,070 of the 4,620 square mile Upper Hudson Basin falls within New York State. The basin includes most of Saratoga, Washington and Warren Counties, large parts of Essex and Hamilton Counties, and smaller sections of Fulton and Rensselaer Counties.

The majority of the Upper Hudson River Basin is sparsely populated forest and woodland, with much of the drainage area falling within the boundary of the Adirondack Park. The rugged upper or northern and western portions of the basin are largely natural preserved areas well regarded for fishing, boating and other outdoor recreational activities. Most of the Upper Hudson Basin population of about 293,480 (2000) live in the lower half of the drainage area, along the Hudson River and Adirondack Northway (I-87) between the Albany-Troy, Saratoga and Glens Falls corridor. The largest population centers located entirely or in part in the basin are the cities of Troy (49,170), Saratoga Springs (26,186), Gloversville (15,413) and Glens Falls (14,354), and the surrounding suburban towns of Clifton Park (32,993) and Queensbury (25,441). Outside these urban and suburban centers, the basin also has significant rural agricultural areas, particularly in Washington and Rensselaer Counties to the east of the Hudson.

There are about 7,140 miles of rivers and streams (and canal) and over 700 lakes and ponds in the basin. Many of the ponds are too small to be individually assessed, but 219 significant\* lake, pond and reservoir waterbody segments (covering 76,940 acres) are included in the Upper Hudson Basin Waterbody Inventory. The lower 80 miles of the main stem of the Upper Hudson River is wide and deep enough to support larger recreational boats. The largest tributaries to the Upper Hudson include the Sacandaga River with about 1,740 miles of streams or 24 percent of the basin total, Schroon River (822 miles, 12%), Fish Creek (551 miles, 8%), Hoosic River (533 miles, 7%) and Batten Kill (334 miles, 5%). Of the lakes/reservoirs, the largest are Great Sacandaga Lake (26,800 acres, or 35 percent of lake waterbody acres in the basin), Indian Lake (4,465 acres, 6%), Schroon Lake (4,130 acres, 5%) and Saratoga Lake (4,030 acres, 5%).

## Water Quality Issues and Problems

Water quality in much of the Upper Hudson River Basin is good to excellent. Over 80 percent of assessed river and stream miles in the basin fully support designated uses. Given the light population and large tracts of forest and state parkland, this is not surprising. Impacts from human activities within the basin are limited and generally localized. However, the basin does experience significant water quality impacts that are the results of past historic activities and pollutant sources from outside the boundaries of the basin. These impacts include PCB contamination of sediments in the Upper Hudson, acid rain and atmospheric deposition of mercury. These impairments restrict fishing and fish consumption in many waters of the basin, including nearly half of its lake acres.

\* *Significant Lakes* are lakes of 6.4 acres (0.01 square miles) or larger and are included the New York State Lakes Gazetteer.

### *PCBs in the Upper Hudson*

Fish consumption in the Upper Hudson River is impaired due to a NYSDOH health advisory that recommends eating no fish (all species) because of elevated PCB levels. The sources of PCBs are attributed to historic industrial discharges. From approximately 1947 to 1977, the General Electric Company (GE) discharged as much as 1.3 million pounds of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from its capacitor manufacturing plants at the Hudson Falls and Fort Edward facilities into the Hudson River. In 1976, because of the concern over the bioaccumulation of PCBs in fish and other aquatic organisms and their subsequent consumption by people, the State of New York banned fishing in the Upper Hudson River and commercial fishing of striped bass, and several other species, in the Lower Hudson. In August 1995, the Upper Hudson was reopened to fishing, but only on a catch and release basis.

The approximately 200-mile stretch of the Hudson River from Hudson Falls to the Battery in New York City has since been declared a Federal Superfund site. The Upper Hudson River, an approximately 40 mile reach of the river from Hudson Falls to Troy, in Washington, Saratoga and Rensselaer Counties, is the major focus of the investigations, and is the reach that is being targeted for remediation. Previous studies identified 40 hot spots in the Upper Hudson, defined as sediments contaminated with greater than 50 parts per million (ppm) of PCBs. Also included in the site are five remnant deposits, which are river sediments that were exposed when the level of the river was lowered due to the removal of the Fort Edward Dam in 1973.

This site is being addressed through a combination of federal and potential responsible party actions. EPA is the lead agency for cleanup of the Hudson River PCBs Superfund site. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is the support agency for this project. The United States Department of Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service) and the United States Department of Commerce (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) are also involved as federal trustees of natural resources. The February 2002 Record of Decision (ROD) calls for targeted environmental dredging and removal of approximately 2.65 million cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment from a 40-mile stretch of the Upper Hudson. In the ROD, EPA selected a plan that addresses the risks to people and the environment associated with PCBs in the sediments of the Upper Hudson River. More information regarding the remediation effort can be found on the EPA website at: [www.epa.gov/hudson](http://www.epa.gov/hudson).

### *Atmospheric Deposition of Mercury*

Mercury is a toxin that rapidly bioaccumulates up the food chain and can concentrate in large predatory fish. This is particularly true in acidic waters. While mercury has been largely removed from most wastewater and industrial effluents, air emissions and the resulting atmospheric deposition of mercury on the land and into the waters remain a significant source. New York State has issued health advisories limiting the consumption of various species of sportfish for about a dozen specific waterbodies in the Upper Hudson Basin, including the largest lake: Great Sacandaga Lake. A general advisory limiting consumption of sportfish from all waters of the state is in place due to the common occurrence of some chemicals (including mercury) in fish and the inability to test all waters. Additional and more restrictive advisories are in place for women and children regarding the consumption of fish from waters of the Adirondacks and Catskills because of the likelihood of atmospheric deposition of mercury to acidic waters in these areas.

### *Acid Rain*

Low pH attributed to atmospheric deposition/acid precipitation has been documented in many small lakes and ponds in the basin. Such conditions are known to have a significant impact on ecosystems, impairing fish and aquatic life support in some lakes and ponds. Efforts are underway on a national level to address problems caused by acid rain by reducing pollutant emissions, as required by the Clean Air Act. New York State (and

other northeastern states) have taken legal action against USEPA to accelerate implementation of controls. Monitoring of these waters will continue, in order to assess changes in water quality resulting from implementation of the Clean Air Act. However, these changes are expected to occur only slowly over time.

In 2006 NYSDEC established and USEPA approved a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) plan to address acid rain impairment to 143 Adirondack lakes that are located in NYS Forest Preserve lands, including some in the Upper Hudson Basin. Recognizing that the available pH data for many of these lakes is 20-30 years old, the TMDL outlines a phased/adaptive management approach. That approach initially relies heavily on monitoring and assessment to determine current conditions, followed by modeling refinements to estimate future conditions, and finally the implementation of statewide, regional and national efforts to reduce atmospheric loadings causing the impairment.

Previous Priority Waterbodies Lists included a significant number of small lakes impacted by acid rain/atmospheric deposition. However, with the expansion of the WI/PWL database to accommodate all waterbodies, it was necessary to limit individual listing of smaller lakes. Although these lakes and ponds are no longer listed separately, and the sum total lake area affected is not that large a percentage of the total lake area in the basin, acid rain/atmospheric deposition remains a significant water quality issue affecting a large number of waterbodies in the Upper Hudson Basin.

### *Fish Consumption Advisories*

Fish consumption advisories in the Upper Hudson Basin are the result of the water quality problems noted and discussed above. Specifically, in the lower 40 miles of the Upper Hudson River people are advised to eat no fish due to PCB contamination. Advisories are also in place recommending that the consumption of some fish species from about a dozen lakes in the basin be limited due to mercury contamination.

### *CSOs and Urban/Suburban Development*

Various recreational uses, aquatic life support and aesthetics in waterbodies in and around some villages and other urban areas of the basin experience impacts from combined sewer overflows (CSOs), wet-weather runoff from impervious urban centers and/or inadequate domestic wastewater treatment. These sources contribute pathogens, nutrients and sediment to the waters. Increasing development in more suburban and rural areas can also impact water quality. Development around some of the lakes in the basin – and the resulting increase in nutrient and sediment loads – is a particular concern.

### *Invasive Aquatics*

Invasive aquatic weeds and excessive algal growth is an increasing issue in a number of basin lakes. Eurasian water milfoil is the most commonly cited invasive species. A number of lake associations conduct various weed management programs in support of summer recreational uses.

### *Groundwater Resources*

Although groundwater resources are not specifically tracked through the WI/PWL, they are considered *Priority Waters* nonetheless. Groundwater provides drinking water for about one-third of the population of New York State and is the source of base flow for most rivers and streams in the state. Management and protection of both the quantity and quality of this resource is critical for protecting public health, and is also a key element of surface water quality and wetland management efforts. In the Upper Hudson River Basin, the more significant threats to groundwater resources include inactive hazardous waste sites, pesticide application, animal feeding operations, on-site wastewater treatment systems, and contaminant spills.

## Upper Hudson River Basin Water Quality Assessment

The series of charts presented on the following pages provides an overall assessment of water quality conditions in the entire Upper Hudson River Basin. For each waterbody type (rivers/streams and lakes/reservoirs) the first chart shows the percentage of the miles/acres of waters in the basin that fall into the various *Water Quality Assessment Categories*. The red portion of the first pie indicates the percentage of waters which do not support appropriate uses (*Impaired Waterbodies*). The purple portion represents segments included on the PWL, but that do support uses (*Waterbodies with Minor Impacts* and *Threatened Waterbodies*). Taken together, waters in these categories (represented by the red and purple segments) comprise the *Priority Waterbodies* (for that waterbody type). The percentage of miles/acres for the other Water Quality Assessment Categories – waterbodies having *No Known Impacts*, *UnAssessed Waterbodies*, and waterbodies with *Impacts Needing Verification* – are shown in blue, light blue, and green respectively.

The second pie chart shows the severity of the most significant use impact or restriction for *Priority Waterbodies* only. The levels of severity are:

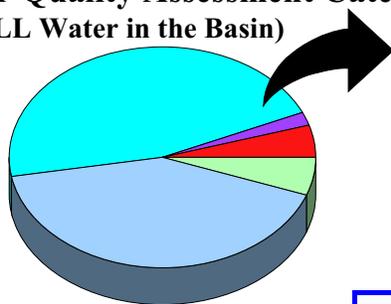
- Precluded:* Waters do not support appropriate uses;
- Impaired:* Waters frequently do not support appropriate uses;
- Stressed:* Waters support appropriate uses, but other water quality impacts are apparent, and
- Threatened:* Waters support uses and have no impacts, but activities threaten future use support.

More detailed descriptions of these levels of severity are outlined in *Appendix A - Assessment Methodology*.

The bar charts indicate the pollutant sources that are most frequently cited as major contributors to the water quality impacts on *Priority Waterbodies* in the Upper Hudson Basin. The charts reflect the percentage of total waterbody miles/acres for that type on the Priority Waterbodies List where the source is listed as a major contributor to the water quality impact. For each source, the color of the bar indicates the severity (*Precluded*, *Impaired*, *Stressed*, *Threatened*) of the most significant water use impact to the waterbodies.

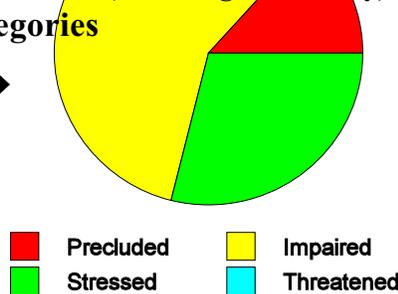
### Rivers/Streams

#### Water Quality Assessment Categories (for ALL Water in the Basin)



- PWL - Not Supporting Uses
- PWL - Other Minor Impacts
- No Known Impacts
- UnAssessed Waters
- Impacts Needing Verification

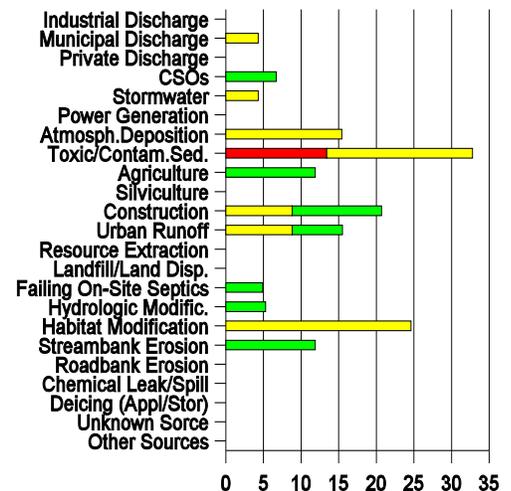
#### Severity of Problems (PWL Segments Only)



#### Upper Hudson Basin

Total River Miles: 7138  
Total PWL Miles: 496

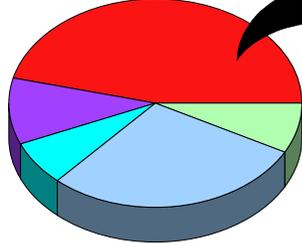
#### Major Sources of Impact (PWL Segments Only)



Percent of PWL Waters Affected

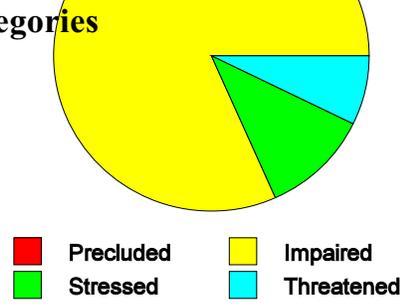
# Lakes/Reservoirs

## Water Quality Assessment Categories (for ALL Water in the Basin)



- PWL - Not Supporting Uses
- PWL - Other Minor Impacts
- No Known Impacts
- UnAssessed Waters
- Impacts Needing Verification

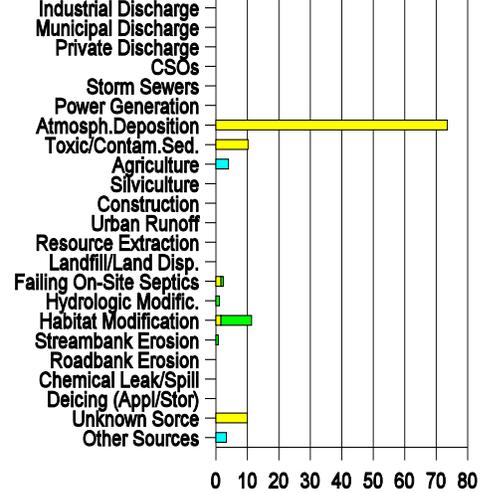
## Severity of Problems (PWL Segments Only)



- Precluded
- Stressed
- Impaired
- Threatened

Upper Hudson Basin	
Total Lake Acres:	76,936
Total PWL Acres:	43,462

## Major Sources of Impact (PWL Segments Only)



Percent of PWL Waters Affected

## Basin Water Quality Summary

Only about seven percent (7%) of the 7,138 river miles in the Upper Hudson Basin (496 miles) are listed on the Priority Waterbodies List as either not supporting uses or having minor impacts or threats to water quality. About one-fourth of these PWL river miles are considered *Stressed* or *Threatened* waters that fully support appropriate uses, but that have minor impacts/threats. About five percent (5%) of basin river miles are *Precluded* or *Impaired* and do not support appropriate uses.

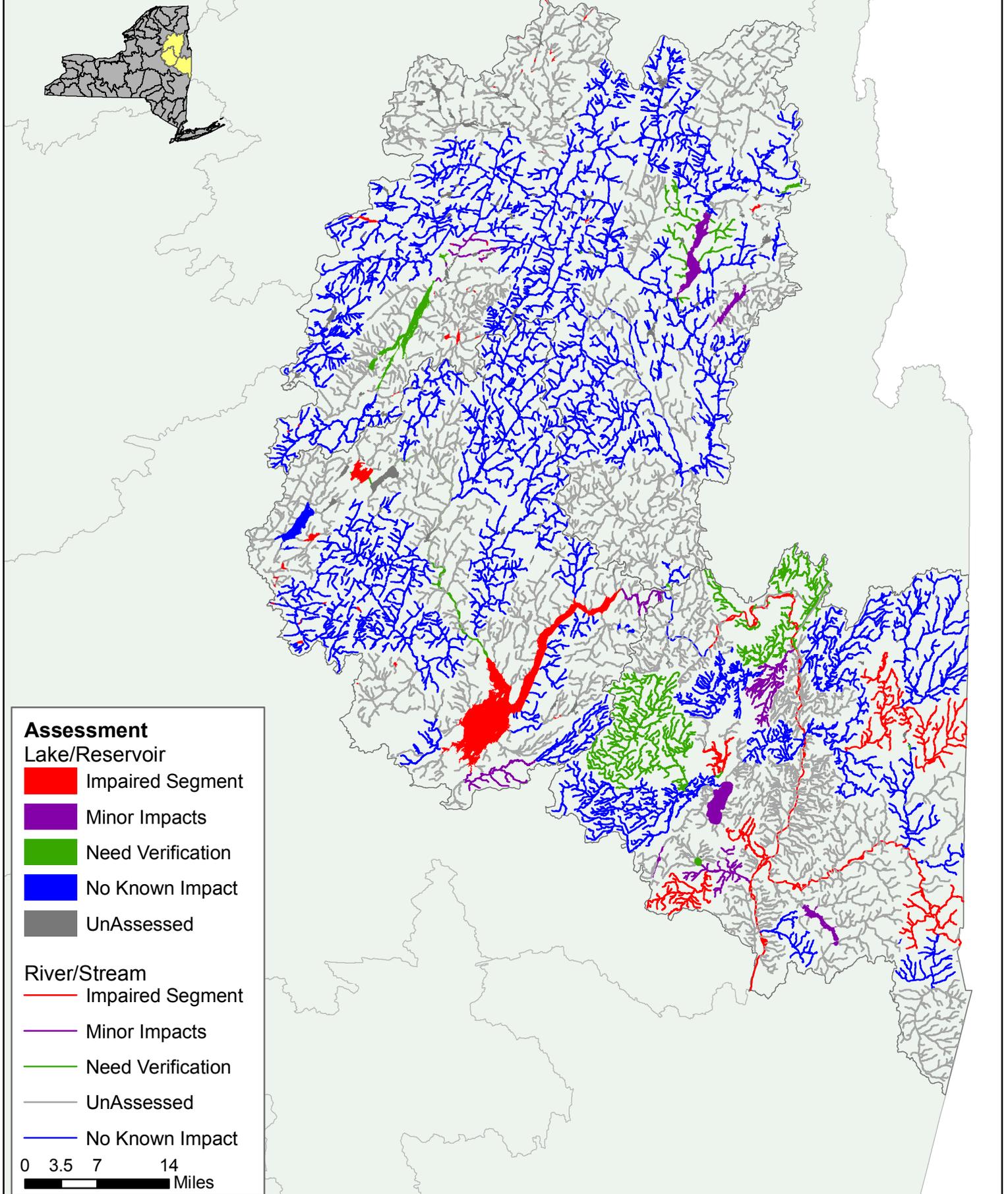
There are 26 separate lake segments included on the PWL as *Precluded* or *Impaired* (and not supporting uses) or *Stressed* or *Threatened* (but that do support uses). Altogether these PWL lakes represent 54 percent of the total lake acres in the basin. Half of the lakes listed as not supporting uses are listed as a result of fish consumption advisories, primarily due to atmospheric deposition of mercury. These mercury contaminated lakes comprise almost 80 percent of the lake acres with impairment/impacts.

Significant sources of impact and impairment to the waters of the basin include atmospheric deposition (cited as a source in 75 percent of PWL lake acres) and toxic/contaminated sediments (cited in one-third of PWL river miles). Habitat modification, including invasive species impacts, construction/development activities and urban runoff, are also frequently cited sources of impact to PWL waters.

Figure 2

# Upper Hudson River Basin

2003 WI/PWL Water Quality Assessment



# The 2003 Upper Hudson River Basin Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List

This inventory of water quality information includes individual waterbody *Data Sheets* describing the water quality conditions in the Upper Hudson River Basin of New York State. Causes (pollutants) and sources of water quality problems for waterbodies with known or suspected impacts are also outlined.

The data sheets on the following pages are compiled in hydrological order and grouped by US Geological Survey Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) basin and smaller watersheds in the Upper Hudson River Basin (see Figure 2). An outline of the specific waterbodies in each watershed is presented at the beginning of each watershed section. Data sheets are included for each waterbody that has been assessed; that is, waterbodies listed as ***Impaired Segments, Segments with Minor Impacts, Threatened Waters***, waters with water quality impacts ***Needing Verification***, or waterbodies with ***No Known Impact***. ***UnAssessed*** waterbodies are listed in the hydrologic outline of waterbodies at the front of each Watershed Section; however, separate data sheets for these segments are not included.

The information outlined on the data sheets includes *Waterbody Location Information, Water Quality Problem/Issue Information, Resolution/Management Information* and *Further Details*. More explicit explanations of these data fields are outlined in *Appendix B - Waterbody Inventory Data Sheet Background Information*.

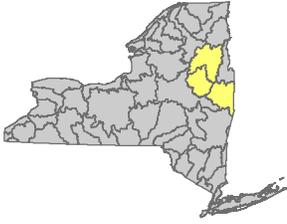
Note also that the inventory reflects the best available water quality information at the time of publication. Water quality information may be added or modified subsequent to the preparation of this edition of the Waterbody Inventory and Priority Waterbodies List. When water quality information is updated, the corresponding waterbody segment data sheet is issued with an appropriate revision date. The information on more recently revised data sheets supercedes the information in this listing.

In addition to the more detailed data sheets, a *Summary Listing of Priority Waters* provides a brief overview of all ***Priority Waterbodies*** (i.e., *Impaired Segments, Segments with Minor Impacts* and/or *Threatened Waters*). This listing follows the Data Sheet Section of the report.

Cross-referenced lists of the waterbody data sheets are included at the end of the report as *Appendix C - County Index of Data Sheet Segments* and *Appendix D - Alphabetic Index of Data Sheet Segments*.

Figure 3

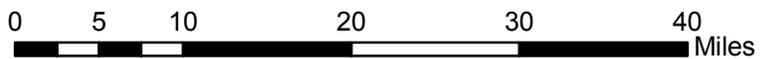
# Upper Hudson River Drainage Basin Watershed Map



**Upper Hudson River Watershed**  
**Page 143**

**Sacandaga River Watershed**  
**Page 101**

**Upper Hudson River/  
Hoosic River Watershed**  
**Page 13**



# Waterbody Inventory for The Upper Hudson/Hoosic River Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Upper Hudson River, Main Stem, Waterford to Hadley</b>		
H (portion 1)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0002)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H (portion 2)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0042)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H (portion 3)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0043)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H (portion 4)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0044)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H (portion 5)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0005)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H (portion 6)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0045)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H (portion 7)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0046)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H (portion 8)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0047)	<b>NoKnownImpact</b>
<b>Tribs to Upper Hudson River, Waterford to Mechanicville</b>		
H-241 thru 261 (EOH)	Minor Tribs to East of Upper Hudson (1101-0053)	UnAssessed
H-241-1-P1072	Lansingburgh Reservoir (1101-0054)	UnAssessed
H-244 thru 263 (WOH)	Minor Tribs to West of Upper Hudson (1101-0055)	UnAssessed
H-247	Deep Kill, Lower, and tribs (1101-0056)	<b>NoKnownImpact</b>
H-247	Deep Kill, Upper, and tribs (1101-0057)	<b>NoKnownImpact</b>
H-260	Anthony Kill and minor tribs (1101-0025)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
H-260- 2	Plum Brook, Upper, and tribs (1101-0058)	UnAssessed
H-260- 2-P1083	Mechanicville Reservoir (1101-0059)	UnAssessed
H-260- 6	Dwaas Kill and tribs (1101-0007)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H-260-P1089	Round Lake (1101-0060)	<b>Need Verific</b>
H-260-P1089-	Minor Tribs to Round Lakes (1101-0037)	UnAssessed
H-260-P1089-3	Ballston Creek and tribs (1101-0061)	UnAssessed
H-260-P1089-3-P1090	Ballston Lake (1101-0036)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
H-260-P1089-3-P1090-	Tribs to Ballston Lake (1101-0062)	UnAssessed
H-260-P1089-5-P1094	Little Round Lake (1101-0063)	UnAssessed
<b>Hoosic River Watershed</b>		
H-264 (portion 1)	Hoosic River, Lower, Main Stem (1102-0002)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H-264 (portion 1b)/P1115	Schaghticoke Reservoir (1102-0015)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H-264 (portion 2)	Hoosic River, Middle, Main Stem (1102-0003)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H-264 (portion 3)	Hoosic River, Middle, Main Stem (1102-0016)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H-264 (portion 4)	Hoosic River, Upper, and tribs (1102-0017)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H-264 (portion 5)	Hoosic River, Upper, and minor tribs (1102-0018)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H-264- 1 thru 9 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Lower Hoosic River (1102-0019)	UnAssessed

# ...Upper Hudson/Hoosic Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Hoosic River Watershed (con't)</b>		
H-264- 4	Tomhannock Creek, Lower, and tribs (1102-0020)	UnAssessed
H-264- 4-P1095	Tomhannock Reservoir (1102-0006)	<b>Threat(Poss)</b>
H-264- 4-P1095- (selected)	Minor Tribs to Tomhannock Reservoir (1102-0021)	UnAssessed
H-264- 4-P1095-1	Otter Creek and tribs (1102-0022)	UnAssessed
H-264- 4-P1095-1-6-P1103	Newcomb Pond (1102-0023)	UnAssessed
H-264- 4-P1095-3	Sunkauissia Creek and tribs (1102-0024)	UnAssessed
H-264- 4-P1095-3-6-P1109	Babcock Lake (1102-0014)	<b>NoKnownImpct</b>
H-264- 8	Powamppokonk/Fly Creek and tribs (1102-0025)	UnAssessed
H-264-10 thru 28 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Middle Hoosic River (1102-0004)	UnAssessed
H-264-20	Owl Kill and minor tribs (1102-0005)	<b>NoKnownImpct</b>
H-264-20-8	White Creek, Upper, and tribs (1102-0026)	UnAssessed
H-264-20-P1121,P1122	Lake Lauderdale, Schoolhouse Lake (1102-0011)	<b>Need Verific</b>
H-264-23	Waloomsac River and minor tribs (1102-0001)	<b>NoKnownImpct</b>
H-264-23-1	Little White Creek, Upper, and tribs (1102-0007)	UnAssessed
H-264-38	Little Hoosic River, Lower, and tribs (1102-0027)	<b>NoKnownImpct</b>
H-264-38	Little Hoosic River, Upper, and tribs (1102-0028)	UnAssessed
H-264-38- 5-P1127	Peckham Pond (1102-0031)	UnAssessed
H-264-38-12-P1129	Taconic (Crandall) Pond (1102-0029)	UnAssessed
H-264-38-20-P1130	Kendall Pond (1102-0030)	UnAssessed
H-264-41 thru 60 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Hoosic (Vermont drainage) (1102-0032)	UnAssessed
<b>Tribes to Upper Hudson River, Stillwater to Schuylerville</b>		
H-265	Schuyler Creek and tribs (1101-0093)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H-266 thru 300 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1101-0064)	UnAssessed
<b>Fish Creek/Saratoga Lake Watershed</b>		
H-299	Fish Creek, Lower, and tribs (1101-0065)	<b>NoKnownImpct</b>
H-299	Fish Creek, Upper, and tribs (1101-0066)	UnAssessed
H-299-P27	Saratoga Lake (1101-0012)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
H-299-P27- (selected)	Minor Tribs to Saratoga Lake (1101-0067)	UnAssessed
H-299-P27-13	Kayaderosseras Cr, Lower, and minor trib (1101-0014)	<b>NoKnownImpct</b>
H-299-P27-13	Kayaderosseras Cr, Upper, and tribs (1101-0013)	<b>Need Verific</b>
H-299-P27-13- 1-P30	Lake Lonely (1101-0034)	<b>Need Verific</b>
H-299-P27-13- 1-P30- (selected)	Tribes to Lake Lonely (1101-0001)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H-299-P27-13- 1-P30-2-P35	Loughberry Lake (1101-0068)	UnAssessed
H-299-P27-13- 1-P30-2-P35-	Tribes to Loughberry Lake (1101-0069)	UnAssessed
H-299-P27-13- 1-P30-3	Bog Meadow Brook, Upper, and tribs (1101-0070)	UnAssessed
H-299-P27-13- 5	Geysier Brook and tribs (1101-0071)	<b>Need Verific</b>
H-299-P27-13- 5-8-P51	Granite Pond (1101-0072)	UnAssessed
H-299-P27-13- 9	Mourning Kill and tribs (1101-0073)	<b>NoKnownImpct</b>
H-299-P27-13-19	Glowegee Creek and tribs (1101-0074)	<b>NoKnownImpct</b>
H-299-P27-13-40-P71	Carp Pond (1101-0075)	UnAssessed

# ...Upper Hudson/Hoosic Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Battenkill Watershed</b>		
H-301	Batten Kill, Lower, and minor tribs (1103-0010)	NoKnownImpact
H-301	Batten Kill, Middle, and minor tribs (1103-0011)	Impaired Seg
H-301	Batten Kill, Upper, and tribs (1103-0012)	Impaired Seg
H-301- 6	Fly Creek and tribs (1103-0013)	NoKnownImpact
H-301-17-P75	Carter Pond (1103-0014)	UnAssessed
H-301-17-P79	Cossayuna Lake (1103-0002)	Impaired Seg
H-301-17-P79-1-P80	Summit Lake (1103-0015)	UnAssessed
H-301-18-P82	McDougall Lake (1103-0016)	UnAssessed
H-301-20	Black Creek and minor tribs (1103-0017)	NoKnownImpact
H-301-20- 1	White Creek and tribs (1103-0004)	NoKnownImpact
H-301-20- 7-1-P85	Barkley Pond (1103-0018)	UnAssessed
H-301-20- 7-6-1-1a-P85a	Halls Pond (1103-0019)	UnAssessed
H-301-20- 8-P86	Scott Lake (1103-0020)	UnAssessed
H-301-20-11-P87	Smith Pond (1103-0021)	UnAssessed
H-301-20-P87a	Chamberlin Mills Pond (1103-0022)	UnAssessed
H-301-21-P88,P89	Hedges Lake, Clark Pond (1103-0023)	UnAssessed
<b>Tribes to Upper Hudson River, Schuylerville to Hadley</b>		
H-302 thru 317 (selected)	Minor Tribes to Upper Hudson (1101-0076)	UnAssessed
H-314	Moses Kill and tribs (1101-0077)	NoKnownImpact
H-314-20-P97b	Mud Pond (1101-0078)	UnAssessed
H-318	Snook Kill, Lower, and minor tribs (1101-0026)	MinorImpacts
H-318	Snook Kill, Upper, and tribs (1101-0079)	NoKnownImpact
H-318-1	North Branch Snook Kill and tribs (1101-0080)	Need Verific
H-318-1-3-P99	John Mack Pond (1101-0081)	UnAssessed
H-318-10-P102a	Camp Saratoga Pond (1101-0082)	UnAssessed
H-318-19-P107a	Lake Elizabeth (1101-0083)	UnAssessed
H-318-P100-2-P101	Moreau Lake (1101-0084)	NoKnownImpact
H-319 thru 343 (selected)	Minor Tribes to Upper Hudson (1101-0085)	Need Verific
H-319a	Champlain Canal (1101-0086)	UnAssessed
H-327-P109a-	Tribes to Hudson Falls water supply res (1101-0087)	UnAssessed
H-333-1	Tribes to S.Glens Falls water supply (1101-0088)	UnAssessed
H-343-P114	Keenan Reservoir (1101-0089)	UnAssessed
H-344 thru 367 (selected)	Minor Tribes to Upper Hudson (1101-0090)	UnAssessed
H-354-a-P115	Lake Bonita (1101-0091)	UnAssessed
H-363	Sturdevant Creek, Upper, and tribs (1101-0019)	UnAssessed
H-363-1-P120a	Woodland Lake (1101-0092)	UnAssessed
H-363-P119	Bullhead Pond (1101-0033)	Impaired Seg

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# Upper Hudson, Main Stem ( 1101-0002)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/09/2008

**Water Index No:** H (portion 1)      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/      **Str Class:** A      Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Waterbody Size:** 10.9 Miles      **Quad Map:** TROY NORTH (J-26-4)  
**Seg Description:** from Waterford/Troy to near Mechanicville

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Suspected
Public Bathing	Stressed	Suspected
FISH CONSUMPTION	Precluded	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs)  
Suspected: Pathogens  
Possible: - - -

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

Known: - - -  
Suspected: Municipal  
Possible: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT, Industrial

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** EPA/DER      **Resolution Potential:** High  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 3c,4b (Waterbody Being Addressed by Other Means, more)

## Further Details

Fish consumption in this portion of the Upper Hudson River is impaired by health advisories recommending that no fish (any species) be eaten due to historic industrial discharges of PCBs to the river. The remediation of the river is the focus of a Federal Superfund dredging project. Frequent detections of phenolic compounds also threaten fish consumption as well as drinking water supply use. This reach of the Upper Hudson includes a municipal water supply withdrawal (Waterford).

Fish consumption in the Upper Hudson River from Troy Dam to Route 9 bridge in South Glens Falls is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no fish (all species) because of elevated PCB levels. The sources of PCBs are attributed to historic industrial discharges. From approximately 1947 to 1977, the General Electric Company (GE) discharged as much as 1.3 million pounds of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from its capacitor manufacturing plants at the Hudson Falls and Fort Edward facilities into the Hudson River. In 1976, because of the concern over the bioaccumulation of PCBs in fish and other aquatic organisms and their subsequent consumption by people, the State of New York banned fishing in the Upper Hudson River and commercial fishing of striped bass, and several other species, in the Lower Hudson. In August 1995, the Upper Hudson was re-opened to fishing, but only on a catch and release basis. (2004-05 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, June 2004).

The approximately 200-mile stretch of the Hudson River from Hudson Falls to the Battery in New York City has since been declared a Federal Superfund site. The Upper Hudson River, an approximately 40 mile reach of the river from Hudson Falls to Troy, in Washington, Saratoga and Rensselaer Counties, is the major focus of the investigations, and is the reach that is being targeted for remediation. Previous studies identified 40 hot spots in the Upper Hudson, defined as sediments contaminated with greater than 50 parts per million (ppm) of PCBs. Also included in the site are five remnant deposits, which are river sediments that were exposed when the level of the river was lowered due to the removal of the Fort Edward Dam, in 1973.

This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal and potential responsible party actions. EPA is the lead agency for cleanup of the Hudson River PCBs Superfund site. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is the support agency for this project. The United States Department of Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service) and the United States Department of Commerce (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) are also involved as federal trustees of natural resources. The February 2002 Record of Decision (ROD) calls for targeted environmental dredging and removal of approximately 2.65 million cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment from a 40-mile stretch of the Upper Hudson. In the ROD, EPA selected a plan that addresses the risks to people and the environment associated with PCBs in the sediments of the Upper Hudson River. More information regarding the remediation effort can be found on the EPA website at <http://www.epa.gov/hudson/>.

The Town of Waterford obtains water from the Upper Hudson River; this is the only municipal water supply intake below Fort Edward and above the Troy Dam.

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Routine Network monitoring of the Upper Hudson River in Waterford is conducted annually at the Route 4 bridge. In addition, when RIBS Intensive Network monitoring is conducted in a targeted basin every five years, additional sampling media are assessed to augment water chemistry findings and gain a broader overall assessment of water quality. During the most recent Intensive Network sampling in 2002, water chemistry, macroinvertebrate community assessment, (sampled in 2001) and toxicity testing were used to determine support of aquatic life and drinking water supply uses. In water column monitoring, high water temperatures exceeding water quality standards were measured on 33% of the 2002 sampling dates, and in 23% of the samples taken over the period from 1993-2002. However, based on resident benthic communities, water quality was assessed as non-impacted. Mayflies and caddisflies were well-represented in the 2001 sample. This indicates an improvement from slightly impacted conditions in 1988 and slightly to non-impacted conditions in 1993 and 1994. In addition, no significant mortality or reproductive impairment was found in toxicity testing. Based on these biological endpoints, water quality in this reach is considered to support its aquatic life use. However, water column chemistry shows mercury and total phenol to be parameters of concern for the drinking water supply and fish consumption use. Mercury concentrations exceeded the assessment criterion in 1 of 6 samples (17%) in 2002 and in 16% of the 50 samples collected in the period from 1993-2002 and is considered a parameter of concern. Total phenols violated the water quality standard in 3 of 6 samples (50%) in 2002, and in 42% of the 52 samples collected in the period from 1993-2002. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SWMS, June 2005).

The most recent macroinvertebrate tissue sampling at this site was conducted in 1993. Caddisfly larvae collected at this site in 1993 showed high levels of PCBs (6400 ug/kg) greatly exceeding 1000 ug/kg provisional levels of concern. Lead and copper levels in the tissue samples were also elevated. In spite of the PCB contamination of the river and the resulting impact on fish consumption, water quality in this reach is considered to be full supporting of aquatic life uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

#### Swimmable Hudson

In response to the improvement in Hudson River water quality since the 1970s, there has been a rise in recreational use and a public call for increased swimming opportunities. Currently swimming occurs in popular anchoring spots along the shore, including areas not designated for swimming. However, in spite of growing use publicly available swimming areas in the Hudson remain limited. To reach the goal of a swimmable Hudson River, the NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program: and Division of Water are focusing on four primary areas of water quality impact

1) the need for seasonal disinfection of municipal and other wastewater discharges, 2) the reduction of CSO impacts through appropriate control strategies, 3) implementation and compliance with Phase II Stormwater permit program, and 4) continued support of a vessel No Discharge Zone in the Hudson. While the impetus for the Swimmable Hudson initiative was largely focused on the estuary waters of the Lower Hudson, the effort extends into the Upper Hudson Basin as well and includes disinfection of municipal plant discharges impacting this segment. (DEC/HREP and DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2008)

This portion of the Hudson is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 3c of the List as a Water for which TMDL Development may be Deferred (because the impairment is being addressed through other restoration measures).

This segment includes the waters of the Hudson River from the Mohawk River in Waterford to Lock 2 below Mechanicville. This portion of the Hudson River is Class A.

# Upper Hudson, Main Stem ( 1101-0042)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/09/2008

**Water Index No:** H (portion 2)  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 4.2 Miles  
**Seg Description:** from Mechanicville to Riverside  
**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Quad Map:** MECHANICVILLE (J-26-1)

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Public Bathing	Stressed	Suspected
FISH CONSUMPTION	Precluded	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs)  
Suspected: Pathogens  
Possible: - - -

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** EPA/DER      **Resolution Potential:** High  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 3c,4b (Waterbody Being Addressed by Other Means, more)

## Further Details

Fish consumption in this portion of the Upper Hudson River is impaired by health advisories recommending that no fish (any species) be eaten due to historic industrial discharges of PCBs to the river. The remediation of the river is the focus of a Federal Superfund dredging project. Other uses of the river are considered to be fully supported.

Fish consumption in the Upper Hudson River from Troy Dam to Route 9 bridge in South Glens Falls is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no fish (all species) because of elevated PCB levels. The sources of PCBs are attributed to historic industrial discharges. From approximately 1947 to 1977, the General Electric Company (GE) discharged as much as 1.3 million pounds of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from its capacitor manufacturing plants at the Hudson Falls and Fort Edward facilities into the Hudson River. In 1976, because of the concern over the bioaccumulation of PCBs in fish and other aquatic organisms and their subsequent consumption by people, the State of New York banned fishing in the Upper Hudson River and commercial fishing of striped bass, and several other species, in the Lower Hudson. In August 1995, the Upper Hudson was re-opened to fishing, but only on a catch and release basis. (2004-05 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, June 2004).

The approximately 200-mile stretch of the Hudson River from Hudson Falls to the Battery in New York City has since been declared a Federal Superfund site. The Upper Hudson River, an approximately 40 mile reach of the river from

Hudson Falls to Troy, in Washington, Saratoga and Rensselaer Counties, is the major focus of the investigations, and is the reach that is being targeted for remediation. Previous studies identified 40 hot spots in the Upper Hudson, defined as sediments contaminated with greater than 50 parts per million (ppm) of PCBs. Also included in the site are five remnant deposits, which are river sediments that were exposed when the level of the river was lowered due to the removal of the Fort Edward Dam, in 1973.

This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal and potential responsible party actions. EPA is the lead agency for cleanup of the Hudson River PCBs Superfund site. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is the support agency for this project. The United States Department of Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service) and the United States Department of Commerce (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) are also involved as federal trustees of natural resources. The February 2002 Record of Decision (ROD) calls for targeted environmental dredging and removal of approximately 2.65 million cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment from a 40-mile stretch of the Upper Hudson. In the ROD, EPA selected a plan that addresses the risks to people and the environment associated with PCBs in the sediments of the Upper Hudson River. More information regarding the remediation effort can be found on the EPA website at <http://www.epa.gov/hudson/>

No recent biological sampling has been conducted in this reach of the Upper Hudson. However, biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of the Hudson River in both Schuylerville just above the reach and in Waterford just below the reach show water quality to be non-impacted. These assessments represent steady improvement over conditions of slightly impacted in the late 1980s and 1990s. Mayflies and caddisflies were well-represented in the most recent sampling. Clean-water stoneflies not previously found at these sites were found at Schuylerville in 2001. In spite of the PCB contamination of the river and the resulting impact on fish consumption, water quality in this reach is considered to be full supporting of aquatic life uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Routine Network monitoring of the Upper Hudson River in Waterford is conducted annually at the Route 4 bridge. In addition, when RIBS Intensive Network monitoring is conducted in a targeted basin every five years, additional sampling media are assessed to augment water chemistry findings and gain a broader overall assessment of water quality. During the most recent Intensive Network sampling in 2002, water chemistry, macroinvertebrate community assessment, (sampled in 2001) and toxicity testing were used to determine support of aquatic life and drinking water supply uses. In water column monitoring, high water temperatures exceeding water quality standards were measured on 33% of the 2002 sampling dates, and in 23% of the samples taken over the period from 1993-2002. However, based on resident benthic communities, water quality was assessed as non-impacted. Mayflies and caddisflies were well-represented in the 2001 sample. This indicates an improvement from slightly impacted conditions in 1988 and slightly to non-impacted conditions in 1993 and 1994. In addition, no significant mortality or reproductive impairment was found in toxicity testing. Based on these biological endpoints, water quality in this reach is considered to support its aquatic life use. However, water column chemistry shows mercury and total phenol to be parameters of concern for the drinking water supply and fish consumption use. Mercury concentrations exceeded the assessment criterion in 1 of 6 samples (17%) in 2002 and in 16% of the 50 samples collected in the period from 1993-2002 and is considered a parameter of concern. Total phenols violated the water quality standard in 3 of 6 samples (50%) in 2002, and in 42% of the 52 samples collected in the period from 1993-2002. Though this sampling site is located below this segment, it is considered to be representative of water quality in the upper reach. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SWMS, June 2005)

#### Swimmable Hudson

In response to the improvement in Hudson River water quality since the 1970s, there has been a rise in recreational use and a public call for increased swimming opportunities. Currently swimming occurs in popular anchoring spots along the shore, including areas not designated for swimming. However, in spite of growing use publicly available swimming areas in the Hudson remain limited. To reach the goal of a swimmable Hudson River, the NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program: and Division of Water are focusing on four primary areas of water quality impact

1) the need for seasonal disinfection of municipal and other wastewater discharges, 2) the reduction of CSO impacts through appropriate control strategies, 3) implementation and compliance with Phase II Stormwater permit program, and

4) continued support of a vessel No Discharge Zone in the Hudson. While the impetus for the Swimmable Hudson initiative was largely focused on the estuary waters of the Lower Hudson, the effort extends into the Upper Hudson Basin as well and includes disinfection of municipal plant discharges impacting this segment. (DEC/HREP and DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2008)

This portion of the Hudson is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 3c of the List as a Water for which TMDL Development may be Deferred (because the impairment is being addressed through other restoration measures).

This segment includes the waters of the Hudson River from Lock 2 below Mechanicville to Lock 3 in Riverside, above Mechanicville. This portion of the Hudson River is Class C.

# Upper Hudson, Main Stem ( 1101-0043)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/09/2008

**Water Index No:** H (portion 3)      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/      **Str Class:** B      Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Waterbody Size:** 19.4 Miles      **Quad Map:** MECHANICVILLE (J-26-1)  
**Seg Description:** from Riverside to Schuylerville

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Public Bathing	Stressed	Suspected
FISH CONSUMPTION	Precluded	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs)  
Suspected: Pathogens  
Possible: - - -

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** EPA/DER      **Resolution Potential:** High  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 3c,4b (Waterbody Being Addressed by Other Means, more)

## Further Details

Fish consumption in this portion of the Upper Hudson River is impaired by health advisories recommending that no fish (any species) be eaten due to historic industrial discharges of PCBs to the river. The remediation of the river is the focus of a Federal Superfund dredging project.

Fish consumption in the Upper Hudson River from Troy Dam to Route 9 bridge in South Glens Falls is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no fish (all species) because of elevated PCB levels. The sources of PCBs are attributed to historic industrial discharges. From approximately 1947 to 1977, the General Electric Company (GE) discharged as much as 1.3 million pounds of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from its capacitor manufacturing plants at the Hudson Falls and Fort Edward facilities into the Hudson River. In 1976, because of the concern over the bioaccumulation of PCBs in fish and other aquatic organisms and their subsequent consumption by people, the State of New York banned fishing in the Upper Hudson River and commercial fishing of striped bass, and several other species, in the Lower Hudson. In August 1995, the Upper Hudson was re-opened to fishing, but only on a catch and release basis. (2004-05 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, June 2004).

The approximately 200-mile stretch of the Hudson River from Hudson Falls to the Battery in New York City has since been declared a Federal Superfund site. The Upper Hudson River, an approximately 40 mile reach of the river from

Hudson Falls to Troy, in Washington, Saratoga and Rensselaer Counties, is the major focus of the investigations, and is the reach that is being targeted for remediation. Previous studies identified 40 hot spots in the Upper Hudson, defined as sediments contaminated with greater than 50 parts per million (ppm) of PCBs. Also included in the site are five remnant deposits, which are river sediments that were exposed when the level of the river was lowered due to the removal of the Fort Edward Dam, in 1973.

This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal and potential responsible party actions. EPA is the lead agency for cleanup of the Hudson River PCBs Superfund site. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is the support agency for this project. The United States Department of Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service) and the United States Department of Commerce (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) are also involved as federal trustees of natural resources. The February 2002 Record of Decision (ROD) calls for targeted environmental dredging and removal of approximately 2.65 million cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment from a 40-mile stretch of the Upper Hudson. In the ROD, EPA selected a plan that addresses the risks to people and the environment associated with PCBs in the sediments of the Upper Hudson River. More information regarding the remediation effort can be found on the EPA website at <http://www.epa.gov/hudson/>

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the Hudson River in Schuylerville was conducted in 2001 and 1993. Multiplate sampling results indicated non-impacted conditions with numerous mayflies and caddisflies. Stoneflies were noted in some samples; these clean-water indicators were not previously collected at this site indicating improving water quality. In spite of the PCB contamination of the river and its impact on fish consumption, water quality in this reach is considered to be full supporting of aquatic life uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

#### Swimmable Hudson

In response to the improvement in Hudson River water quality since the 1970s, there has been a rise in recreational use and a public call for increased swimming opportunities. Currently swimming occurs in popular anchoring spots along the shore, including areas not designated for swimming. However, in spite of growing use publicly available swimming areas in the Hudson remain limited. To reach the goal of a swimmable Hudson River, the NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program: and Division of Water are focusing on four primary areas of water quality impact 1) the need for seasonal disinfection of municipal and other wastewater discharges, 2) the reduction of CSO impacts through appropriate control strategies, 3) implementation and compliance with Phase II Stormwater permit program, and 4) continued support of a vessel No Discharge Zone in the Hudson. While the impetus for the Swimmable Hudson initiative was largely focused on the estuary waters of the Lower Hudson, the effort extends into the Upper Hudson Basin as well and includes disinfection of municipal plant discharges impacting this segment. (DEC/HREP and DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2008)

This portion of the Hudson is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 3c of the List as a Water for which TMDL Development may be Deferred (because the impairment is being addressed through other restoration measures).

This segment includes the waters of the Hudson River from Lock 3 in Riverside, above Mechanicville, to the Batten Kill (-301) near Schuylerville.

# Upper Hudson, Main Stem ( 1101-0044)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/09/2008

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H (portion 4)	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	28.1 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	FORT MILLER (I-26-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	from Schuylerville Glens Falls		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
FISH CONSUMPTION	Precluded	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs)  
 Suspected: - - -  
 Possible: Pathogens

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	3 (Strategy Being Implemented)	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	EPA/DER	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> High
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	3c*,4b	

## Further Details

Fish consumption in this portion of the Upper Hudson River is impaired by health advisories recommending that no fish (any species) be eaten due to historic industrial discharges of PCBs to the river. The remediation of the river is the focus of a Federal Superfund dredging project. Other uses of the river are considered to be fully supported.

Fish consumption in the Upper Hudson River from Troy Dam to Route 9 bridge in South Glens Falls is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no fish (all species) because of elevated PCB levels. The sources of PCBs are attributed to historic industrial discharges. From approximately 1947 to 1977, the General Electric Company (GE) discharged as much as 1.3 million pounds of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from its capacitor manufacturing plants at the Hudson Falls and Fort Edward facilities into the Hudson River. In 1976, because of the concern over the bioaccumulation of PCBs in fish and other aquatic organisms and their subsequent consumption by people, the State of New York banned fishing in the Upper Hudson River and commercial fishing of striped bass, and several other species, in the Lower Hudson. In August 1995, the Upper Hudson was re-opened to fishing, but only on a catch and release basis. (2004-05 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, June 2004).

The approximately 200-mile stretch of the Hudson River from Hudson Falls to the Battery in New York City has since been declared a Federal Superfund site. The Upper Hudson River, an approximately 40 mile reach of the river from Hudson Falls to Troy, in Washington, Saratoga and Rensselaer Counties, is the major focus of the investigations, and

is the reach that is being targeted for remediation. Previous studies identified 40 hot spots in the Upper Hudson, defined as sediments contaminated with greater than 50 parts per million (ppm) of PCBs. Also included in the site are five remnant deposits, which are river sediments that were exposed when the level of the river was lowered due to the removal of the Fort Edward Dam, in 1973.

This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal and potential responsible party actions. EPA is the lead agency for cleanup of the Hudson River PCBs Superfund site. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is the support agency for this project. The United States Department of Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service) and the United States Department of Commerce (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) are also involved as federal trustees of natural resources. The February 2002 Record of Decision (ROD) calls for targeted environmental dredging and removal of approximately 2.65 million cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment from a 40-mile stretch of the Upper Hudson. In the ROD, EPA selected a plan that addresses the risks to people and the environment associated with PCBs in the sediments of the Upper Hudson River. More information regarding the remediation effort can be found on the EPA website at <http://www.epa.gov/hudson/>

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the Hudson River above Fort Edward and in Schuylerville was conducted most recently in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted conditions at the Fort Edward site in 2001, which was an improvement over non- to slightly impacted conditions in 1993. Multiplate sampling in Schuylerville was also assessed as non-impacted in 2001. Mayflies and caddisflies were numerous at both sites in the 2001 samples and stoneflies were noted in some samples. These clean-water indicators were not previously collected at the Schuylerville site, indicating improving water quality. In spite of the PCB contamination of the river and its impact on fish consumption, water quality in this reach is considered to be full supporting of aquatic life uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

#### Swimmable Hudson

In response to the improvement in Hudson River water quality since the 1970s, there has been a rise in recreational use and a public call for increased swimming opportunities. Currently swimming occurs in popular anchoring spots along the shore, including areas not designated for swimming. However, in spite of growing use publicly available swimming areas in the Hudson remain limited. To reach the goal of a swimmable Hudson River, the NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program: and Division of Water are focusing on four primary areas of water quality impact

- 1) the need for seasonal disinfection of municipal and other wastewater discharges, 2) the reduction of CSO impacts through appropriate control strategies, 3) implementation and compliance with Phase II Stormwater permit program, and 4) continued support of a vessel No Discharge Zone in the Hudson. While the impetus for the Swimmable Hudson initiative was largely focused on the estuary waters of the Lower Hudson, the effort extends into the Upper Hudson Basin as well and includes disinfection of municipal plant discharges impacting this segment. (DEC/HREP and DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2008)

This portion of the Hudson is proposed for inclusion on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters.

This segment includes the waters of the Hudson River from the Batten Kill (-301) near Schuylerville to a point 0.25 miles above the falls in Glens Falls.

# Upper Hudson, Main Stem ( 1101-0005)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/09/2008

**Water Index No:** H (portion 5)      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/      **Str Class:** B      Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Waterbody Size:** 12.6 Miles      **Quad Map:** GLENS FALLS (H-26-4)  
**Seg Description:** from Glens Falls to Sherman Isl Dam above Glens Falls

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Public Bathing	Stressed	Suspected
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs)  
Suspected: Pathogens  
Possible: - - -

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DEC/DER      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 3c\*,4b

## Further Details

Fish consumption in this portion of the Upper Hudson River is impaired by health advisories recommending that no fish (any species) be eaten due to historic industrial discharges of PCBs to the river.

Fish consumption in this reach of the Upper Hudson River is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of carp because of elevated PCB levels. This advisory is due to PCB contamination of the river sediment attributed to the nearby Niagara Mohawk hazardous waste site in the Town of Queensbury. Some remediation of this site has begun and additional cleanup efforts are being studied.

This segment is above the portion of the Hudson River affected by the historic discharge of PCBs from General Electric facilities in Hudson Falls and Fort Edward.

Previous assessment for this reach of the river cited impacts from the Sherman Island Hydroelectric project that resulted in the dewatering of a 0.8 mile portion of the natural channel. However an agreement was reached in 2000 as part of the FERC relicensing of the facility to provide a continuous base flow that is adequate to support aquatic life and other uses.

Swimmable Hudson

In response to the improvement in Hudson River water quality since the 1970s, there has been a rise in recreational use and a public call for increased swimming opportunities. Currently swimming occurs in popular anchoring spots along the shore, including areas not designated for swimming. However, in spite of growing use publicly available swimming areas in the Hudson remain limited. To reach the goal of a swimmable Hudson River, the NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program and Division of Water are focusing on four primary areas of water quality impact: 1) the need for seasonal disinfection of municipal and other wastewater discharges, 2) the reduction of CSO impacts through appropriate control strategies, 3) implementation and compliance with Phase II Stormwater permit program, and 4) continued support of a vessel No Discharge Zone in the Hudson. While the impetus for the Swimmable Hudson initiative was largely focused on the estuary waters of the Lower Hudson, the effort extends into the Upper Hudson Basin as well and includes disinfection of municipal plant discharges impacting this segment. (DEC/HREP and DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2008)

This portion of the Hudson is proposed for inclusion on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters.

This segment includes the waters of the Hudson River from a point 0.25 miles above the falls in Glens Falls to the Sherman Island Dam above Glens Falls.

# Upper Hudson, Main Stem ( 1101-0045)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/09/2008

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H (portion 6)	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/	<b>Str Class:</b>	A
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	3.7 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	GLENS FALLS (H-26-4)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	from Sherman Isl Dam abv Glens Falls to Spier Falls Dam		

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Public Bathing	Stressed	Suspected
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: METALS (mercury)  
 Suspected: Pathogens  
 Possible: ---

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

Known: ---  
 Suspected: ATMOSPHER. DEPOSITION, Municipal  
 Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	3 (Cause Identified, Source Unknown)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	DEC/FWMR	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Low
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	2b (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Fish Consumption)	

## Further Details

Fish consumption in this reach of the Upper Hudson River is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger (over 14 inch) smallmouth bass because of elevated mercury levels. The source of the mercury contamination is generally thought to be from atmospheric deposition. (2005-06 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, October 2005)

### Swimmable Hudson

In response to the improvement in Hudson River water quality since the 1970s, there has been a rise in recreational use and a public call for increased swimming opportunities. Currently swimming occurs in popular anchoring spots along the shore, including areas not designated for swimming. However, in spite of growing use publicly available swimming areas in the Hudson remain limited. To reach the goal of a swimmable Hudson River, the NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program: and Division of Water are focusing on four primary areas of water quality impact

1) the need for seasonal disinfection of municipal and other wastewater discharges, 2) the reduction of CSO impacts through appropriate control strategies, 3) implementation and compliance with Phase II Stormwater permit program, and 4) continued support of a vessel No Discharge Zone in the Hudson. While the impetus for the Swimmable Hudson initiative was largely focused on the estuary waters of the Lower Hudson, the effort extends into the Upper Hudson Basin as well and includes disinfection of municipal plant discharges impacting this segment. (DEC/HREP and DEC/DOW,

BWAM, May 2008)

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

This segment is above the portion of the Hudson River affected by the historic discharge of PCBs from General Electric facilities in Hudson Falls and Fort Edward.

This segment includes the waters of the Hudson River from the Sherman Island Dam above Glens Falls to the Spier Falls Dam below Corinth.

# Upper Hudson, Main Stem ( 1101-0046)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/09/2008

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H (portion 7)	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	5.3 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	CORINTH (I-25-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	from Spier Falls Dam to Corinth		

## 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

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Routine Network monitoring of the Upper Hudson River in Corinth is conducted annually at the River Street bridge. In addition when RIBS Intensive Network monitoring is conducted in a targeted basin every five years, additional sampling media are assessed to augment water chemistry findings and gain a broader overall assessment of water quality. During the most recent Intensive Network sampling in 2002, water chemistry, macroinvertebrate community assessment (sampled in 2001), invertebrate tissue chemistry, sediment analysis and toxicity testing were used to determine support of aquatic life uses. Biological sampling found mayflies and caddisflies to be well-represented in the 2001 sample. This represents an improvement from slightly impacted conditions in 1988 and slightly to non-impacted conditions in 1993 and 1994. Water column sampling revealed mercury and phenols to be present in concentrations above assessment criteria indicating a parameter of concern. No significant mortality or reproductive impairment was found in toxicity testing. Based on these biological endpoints, water quality in this reach is considered to support its aquatic life use. However mercury and total phenol levels in the water suggest possible impacts on fish consumption. A general advisory for limiting the consumption of sportfish from all waters of the state is in place due to the common occurrence of some chemicals (such as mercury and PCBs) in fish, the inability to test all waters and the possibility of other unidentified contaminants. Regarding mercury, there are additional advisories for women and children further restricting consumption of fish from waters of the Adirondacks and Catskills. This sampling site is locate just upstream of the segment and is considered to be representative of water quality. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, June 2005)

Macroinvertebrate tissue samples collected in 1993 and 1994 showed slightly elevated levels of titanium and detectable levels of methoxychlor; no other metals, organochlorine pesticides or PCBs were detected. In spite of these minor impacts, water quality in this reach is considered to be full supporting of aquatic life. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

#### Swimmable Hudson

In response to the improvement in Hudson River water quality since the 1970s, there has been a rise in recreational use and a public call for increased swimming opportunities. Currently swimming occurs in popular anchoring spots along the shore, including areas not designated for swimming. However, in spite of growing use publicly available swimming areas in the Hudson remain limited. To reach the goal of a swimmable Hudson River, the NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program and Division of Water are focusing on four primary areas of water quality impact

1) the need for seasonal disinfection of municipal and other wastewater discharges, 2) the reduction of CSO impacts through appropriate control strategies, 3) implementation and compliance with Phase II Stormwater permit program, and 4) continued support of a vessel No Discharge Zone in the Hudson. While the impetus for the Swimmable Hudson initiative was largely focused on the estuary waters of the Lower Hudson, the effort extends into the Upper Hudson Basin as well and includes disinfection of municipal plant discharges to this segment (Corinth). (DEC/HREP and DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2008)

This segment includes the waters of the Hudson River from the Spier Falls Dam below Corinth to the dam in Corinth.

# Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0047)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/10/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b> H (portion 8)	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 02020003/	<b>Str Class:</b> B
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 5.8 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> LAKE LUZERNE (H-25-3)
<b>Seg Description:</b> from Corinth to Hadley	

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> n/a ( )	

## Further Details

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Routine Network monitoring of the Upper Hudson River in Corinth is conducted annually at the River Street bridge. In addition when RIBS Intensive Network monitoring is conducted in a targeted basin every five years, additional sampling media are assessed to augment water chemistry findings and gain a broader overall assessment of water quality. During the most recent Intensive Network sampling in 2002, water chemistry, macroinvertebrate community assessment (sampled in 2001), invertebrate tissue chemistry, sediment analysis and toxicity testing were used to determine support of aquatic life uses. Biological sampling found mayflies and caddisflies to be well-represented in the 2001 sample. This represents an improvement from slightly impacted conditions in 1988 and slightly to non-impacted conditions in 1993 and 1994. Water column sampling revealed mercury and phenols to be present in concentrations above assessment criteria indicating a parameter of concern. No significant mortality or reproductive impairment was found in toxicity testing. Based on these biological endpoints, water quality in this reach is considered to support its aquatic life use. However mercury and total phenol levels in the water suggest possible impacts on fish consumption. A general advisory for limiting the consumption of sportfish from all waters of the state is in place due to the common occurrence of some chemicals (such as mercury and PCBs) in fish, the inability to test all waters and the possibility of other unidentified contaminants. Regarding mercury, there are additional advisories for women and children further restricting consumption of fish from waters of the Adirondacks and Catskills.

(DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, June 2005)

Macroinvertebrate tissue samples collected in 1993 and 1994 showed slightly elevated levels of titanium and detectable levels of methoxychlor; no other metals, organochlorine pesticides or PCBs were detected. In spite of these minor impacts, water quality in this reach is considered to be full supporting of aquatic life. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the waters of the Hudson River from the dam in Corinth to the Sacandaga River in Hadley.

# Deep Kill, Lower, and tribs (1101-0056)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/05/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-247	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/250	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	4/Rensselaer Co. (42)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	11.6 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	TROY NORTH (J-26-4)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	stream and tribs from mouth to Grant Hollow		

## 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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ( )	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Deep Kill in Grant Hollow (at Grant Hollow Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The stream showed evidence of nonpoint source nutrient enrichment, but faunal metrics were within the range of non-impact. No prior data were available for the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to the unnamed pond (P1073) just above Grant Hollow. The waters of the stream are Class C,C(T). Tribs to this reach are also Class C,C(T).

## Deep Kill, Upper, and tribs (1101-0057)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/05/2005

**Water Index No:** H-247  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/250      **Str Class:** A  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 15.8 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs above Grant Hollow

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 4/Rensselaer Co. (42)  
**Quad Map:** TOMHANNOCK (J-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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ( )

**Resolution Potential:**

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Deep Kill in Grant Hollow (at Grant Hollow Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The stream showed evidence of nonpoint source nutrient enrichment, but faunal metrics were within the range of non-impact. Though this sampling point is just below the described segment, it is considered representative of water quality in the upper reach. This segment is listed as being evaluated rather than monitored. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above the unnamed pond (P1073) just above Grant Hollow (P1073). The waters of the stream are Class A. Tribs to this reach are also Class A.

# Anthony Kill and minor tribs (1101-0025)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/06/2006

**Water Index No:** H-260  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/240      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 33.1 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and selected/smaller tribs

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Quad Map:** MECHANICVILLE (J-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: PATHOGENS  
Suspected: Aesthetics (floatables)  
Possible: ---

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

Known: COMB. SEWER OVERFLOW, URBAN RUNOFF  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 2 (Strategy Exists, Needs Funding/Resources)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/BWP  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ()

**Resolution Potential:** High

## Further Details

Recreational uses in the Anthony Kill experience minor impacts to water quality due to elevated levels of pathogens. Combined sewer overflows (CSOs) in Mechanicville are presumed to be the likely source.

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of the Anthony Kill in Mechanicville was conducted in 2001 and 2002. In 2001 biological screening, the macroinvertebrate community at two sites in Mechanicville was found to be well-balanced, and contain large numbers of clean-water mayflies. Screening for acute toxicity indicated slight sediment toxicity, but no porewater toxicity, to be present. In 2002 intensive sampling, water quality, as determined by macroinvertebrate community assessment, was again considered to be non-impacted. Of analyzed water column parameters, only iron was found in concentrations above assessment criteria, and this is not believed to affect designated uses for this waterbody. Elevated coliform results support the concern regarding area CSOs. Macroinvertebrates collected at this site and chemically analyzed for contaminants show no organochlorine pesticides, PAHs, or PCBs present in concentrations above established guidance values. Sediments contain some contaminants in concentrations that may be of concern, but based on sediment quality guidelines developed for freshwater ecosystems, overall sediment quality is not likely to cause chronic toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Chronic toxicity testing using water from this location shows no significant mortality or reproductive effects on the test organism. Based on the consensus of these

established assessment methods, overall water quality at this site shows minor impacts, but supports its aquatic life and recreation uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, June 2005).

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs, from the mouth to Round Lake. The waters of the stream are Class C,C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Lower Plum Brook (-2), are Class C,C(T). Upper Plum Brook (-2) and Dwaas Kill (-6) are listed separately.

# Dwaas Kill and tribs (1101-0007)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/06/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-260- 6	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/240	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	43.6 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	ROUND LAKE (J-25-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs		

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS (Phosphorus)  
 Suspected: SILT/SEDIMENT, Pathogens  
 Possible: ---

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

Known: ---  
 Suspected: CONSTRUCTION, URBAN RUNOFF, Failing On-Site Syst  
 Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	3 (Cause Identified, Source Unknown)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	DOW/Reg5	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	1 (Individual Waterbody Impairment Requiring a TMDL)	

## Further Details

Recreational uses and aquatic life support in the Dwaas Kill is impaired by nutrient enrichment and elevated levels of pathogens attributed to urban/stormwater runoff and possible failing/inadequate on-site wastewater treatment systems.

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of the Dwaas Kill in the town of Halfmoon hamlet of Ushers, was conducted in 2001 and 2002. In 2001 biological screening, the macroinvertebrate community was found to be moderately impacted, while in 2002, slight impact was indicated. In both years, filter-feeding caddisflies and algal-scraping riffle beetles were dominant, and nutrient enrichment was shown to be the primary factor affecting the fauna. Screening for acute toxicity indicated moderate sediment toxicity to be present. In 2002 intensive sampling, mercury was found in the water column in concentrations above the assessment criterion indicating a parameter of concern. Macroinvertebrates collected at this site and chemically analyzed for metals, organochlorine pesticides, PAHs, and PCBs, contained zinc in concentrations above established guidance values, but no sediments were found to contain contaminants that exceeded the threshold effects concentration, indicating a low likelihood of toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Chronic toxicity testing using water from this location shows no significant mortality or reproductive effects on the test organism. However, based on a moderately impacted macroinvertebrate community, and

the presence of moderate acute sediment toxicity, water quality at this location is not considered to support its aquatic life use. Mercury levels in the water also suggest possible impacts on fish consumption. A general advisory for limiting the consumption of sportfish from all waters of the state is in place due to the common occurrence of some chemicals (such as mercury and PCBs) in fish, the inability to test all waters and the possibility of other unidentified contaminants. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, June 2005).

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of an additional site on the Dwaas Kill in Clifton Park (at Vischer Ferry Road) was conducted in 2000. Water quality of the stream at this site was assessed as slightly impacted. Nonpoint source nutrient enrichment was the primary stressor. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

Water quality impacts on the fishery due to silt and sedimentation from construction activities have been noted in previous assessments of the stream and its tribs. The watershed is subject to considerable residential and commercial development pressures. The regional staff indicates that inadequate stormwater controls (predating the Phase II stormwater effort) result in sedimentation in the streams. Sewage discharges from commercial and residential areas have been noted in the past. Because of this past history, impacts from inadequate and/or failing on-site septic systems is listed as a possible source of pollutants.

Dwaas Kill and tribs is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. This river segment is 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 phosphorus and silt/sediment.

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C,C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Long Kill (-3) and Cooley Kill (-4), are Class C,C(T),C(TS).

# Round Lake (1101-0060)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2007

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-260-P1089	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/240	<b>Str Class:</b>	B
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	320.1 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	ROUND LAKE (J-25-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
Recreation	Stressed	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

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

## Further Details

Various potential sources of impacts to this waterbody have been identified in previous assessments. However, actual impacts to uses need to be verified/reverified. Previous assessments indicate that: Bathing, fish propagation and aesthetics are impaired by high water levels flooding public beach and spawning areas and dislodging vegetative debris/scum. Beaver dams have raised water level by approximately 2 1/2 feet. A proposed public beach improvement project is funded except for sewer connection. Investigation of a fish kill in spring of 1993 noted spawning areas of largemouth bass are under stress. Construction (Lakehill Estates) threatens bathing and aesthetics due to siltation and urban runoff. Lawn pesticides and fertilizers from same area threaten fish survival.

This segment includes the total length of selected/smaller tribs to Round Lake and Little Round Lake.

# Ballston Lake (1101-0036)

# Minor Impacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/04/2006

**Water Index No:** H-260-P1089-3-P1090  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/240      **Str Class:** A  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 277.7 Acres  
**Seg Description:** entire lake

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Quad Map:** ROUND LAKE (J-25-2)

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Known
Public Bathing	Stressed	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH, NUTRIENTS (phosphorus)  
Suspected: Silt/Sediment  
Possible: Water Level/Flow

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

Known: - - -  
Suspected: FAILING ON-SITE SYST, STREAMBANK EROSION  
Possible: Agriculture, Hydro Modification, Urban Runoff

## 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

Water supply, public bathing and some recreational uses (swimming, fishing, boating) in Ballston Lake are known experience minor impacts to water quality due to nutrient (phosphorus) enrichment in this eutrophic lake. The primary source of these impacts are nonpoint runoff of nutrients and sediment from the lake watershed. While assessments in recent years have suggested greater impacts, it is not clear whether these conditions represent a short-term (perhaps weather related) phenomenon or is indicative of a more permanent long-term trend. The current assessment is that uses continue to be fully supported in the lake, in spite of minor impacts.

Ballston Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) since 1991 through 2005. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2006. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as eutropic, or highly productive. Phosphorus levels in the lake regularly exceed the threshold for "stressed" recreational uses. However transparency measurements show lake clarity to exceed what is recommended for swimming beaches. Deep water nutrient levels are very high, but it does not appear that these nutrients mix with surface waters (or they are either dissipated or substantially reduced by the time the lake

turns over in the fall. Most other water quality measurements (color, conductivity, nitrate, ammonia, etc) do not appear to warrant significant concerns. However deep water ammonia levels are elevated and would be a threat to drinking waters use if a supply were to be drawn from deeper in the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment also show the lake to be generally supportive of recreational uses, with the lake being described as "excellent" to "slightly impacted" for most uses. Assessments have been somewhat less favorable in more recent years, primarily due to less than favorable weather conditions. Weed growth is not dense enough to have an impact of recreational uses or aesthetic quality of the lake. For many lake associations, this is the ideal situation: limited aquatic vegetation that does not hinder swimming or boating, but that is adequate to support a sports fishery. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

Copper sulfate, has been applied to the lake annually (in June) for at least the last 20 years in order to reduce algal blooms. While many feel this is an effective way to reduce algae, others are certain of the effectiveness of this practice or of the long-term effects on the aquatic community, including a previously excellent bass, walleye and pike fishery. There are also concerns regarding the threat of invasive species and residents routinely conduct hand-harvesting activities to address impacts from aquatic plant populations. (Saratoga County SWCD, 2006)

Another specific source of nutrients to the lake that is currently being addressed by NYSDEC through enforcement action is the wastewater discharge from a local restaurant (Carney's Restaurant). This facility continues to operate with a failed septic tank/sand filter system that discharges partially wastewater to a tributary of Ballston Lake. The restaurant has a long history (10-plus years) of non-compliance . (DEC/DOW, Reg 5, December 2006)

Previous assessments have indicated that the lake outlet is clogged by beaver dams, fallen trees, sediment and massive amounts of water willow and other weeds. As a result seasonally high water levels (6-8") cause flooding with shoreline erosion and inundation of private septic systems. BLIA members have been clearing the existing channel by hand, but once opened up it really needs to be dredged. Town of Ballston has agreed to match funds to rent Army Corps amphibious backhoe to dredge channel and dig ponds in wetland for improved storage of stormwater to more rapidly drain Lake after heavy rain and snowmelt. (Ballston Lake Improvement Association, 1996)

# Hoosic River, Lower, Main Stem (1102-0002)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/06/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b> H-264 (portion 1)	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Upper Hudson River	
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 02020003/230	<b>Str Class:</b> B	Upper Hudson-Hoosic
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 4/Rensselaer Co. (42)	
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 15.8 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> SCHAGHTICOKE (J-26-2)	
<b>Seg Description:</b> from mouth to Johnsonville Dam		

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs)  
Suspected: Nutrients, Silt/Sediment  
Possible: Water Level/Flow

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

Known: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT  
Suspected: Agriculture  
Possible: Hydro Modification

## Resolution/Management Information

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

## Further Details

Fish consumption in the Hoosic River is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger brown trout (over 14 inches) because of elevated PCB levels. Past/historical industrial discharges are considered to be the most likely source of the contamination. (2004-05 NYS DOH Health Advisories).

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments at various sites along the Hoosic River reveal generally slightly impacted water quality. Most recent sampling has focused on sites upstream of this reach. Sampling at Eagle Bridge, about 10 miles upstream of this reach, in 2001 found conditions to be slightly impacted by silt and nonpoint source nutrient enrichment. Similar conditions were noted in 1993. The most recent sampling within this reach occurred in the 1980s (in Johnsonville, Valley Falls and Schaghticoke) and also resulted in assessment of slightly impacted conditions. (DEC/DOW, SWMS/SBU, June 2005)

Discharges of raw sewage into the river from the unsewered village of Valley Falls has been a long-standing problem. However, a small municipal wastewater treatment facility has been constructed to serve the village. Homes in the center of the village have been connected to the facility; remaining residences are expected to be hook-up by the end of the

summer (DEC/DOW, Region 4, June 2005)

Hydrologic fluctuations in the river related to the operation of the Johnsonville Hydropower facility and impoundment in Johnsonville have in the past restricted largemouth bass spawning and recruitment (1986 Johnsonville Reservoir Fisheries Survey and Management Recommendation, McBride). However, more recently DEC Fisheries staff has indicated that there are no problems at the present time as draw downs will be limited to one foot or less. The James Thompson hydro project in Valley Falls is also located along this reach. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 4, 1996)

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

This segment includes the waters of the Hoosic River from the mouth at the Hudson to the Johnsonville Reservoir Dam in Johnsonville. This portion of the Hoosic River is Class B,B(T).

# Schaghticoke Reservoir (1102-0015)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/06/2006

**Water Index No:** H-264 (portion 1b)/P1115  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/230      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake(R)  
**Waterbody Size:** 147.3 Acres  
**Seg Description:** entire reservoir

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 4/Rensselaer Co. (42)  
**Quad Map:** SCHAGHTICOKE (J-26-2)

## 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)  
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:** DEC/FWMR      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 2b (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Fish Consumption))

## Further Details

Fish consumption in the Hoosic River, including the Schaghticoke Reservoir, is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger brown trout (over 14 inches) because of elevated PCB levels. Past/historical industrial discharges are considered to be the most likely source of the contamination. (2004-05 NYS DOH Health Advisories).

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

# Hoosic River, Middle, Main Stem (1102-0003)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/06/2006

**Water Index No:** H-264 (portion 2)      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/230      **Str Class:** B      Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 4/Rensselaer Co. (42)  
**Waterbody Size:** 13.1 Miles      **Quad Map:** EAGLE BRIDGE (J-27-1)  
**Seg Description:** from Johnsonville Dam to Walloomsac River

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs)  
Suspected: Nutrients, Silt/Sediment  
Possible: Water Level/Flow

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

Known: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT  
Suspected: Agriculture  
Possible: Hydro Modification

## Resolution/Management Information

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

## Further Details

Fish consumption in the entire Hoosic River, including this reach, is impaired by PCBs attributed to past/historic discharges and sediments. Aquatic life support is thought to experience minor impacts to water quality due to silt, sediment and nutrient enrichment from agricultural activity and other nonpoint sources within the watershed.

Fish consumption in the Hoosic River is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger brown trout (over 14 inches) because of elevated PCB levels. Past/historical industrial discharges are considered to be the most likely source of the contamination. (2004-05 NYS DOH Health Advisories).

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments at various sites along the Hoosic River reveal generally slightly impacted water quality. Sampling at Eagle Bridge in 2004 and 2001 found conditions to be slightly impacted by silt and nonpoint source nutrient enrichment. Similar conditions were noted in 1993. Sampling in Hoosick Junction and Hoosick Falls in 2001 also reveal similar conditions at these sites just upstream of the reach. In spite of these minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, SWMS/SBU, June 2005)

In 2001, a large spill of copper sulfate from the Oak Mitsui plant in Hoosick Falls was investigated to determine the extent of damage to aquatic invertebrate life. The damage to resident macroinvertebrate communities in the river appeared to be slight, but significant. Although all sites downstream of the spill maintained populations of stoneflies, caddisflies, hellgrammites, and crayfish, populations of mayflies were greatly depleted downstream of Hoosick Falls. Midge populations were also greatly reduced. The estimated recovery time for community impact was one year. Copper levels in invertebrate tissues increased an average of 85% downstream of the spill, and exceeded levels of concern. The site at Eagle Bridge was assessed as slightly impacted in the 2001 sampling. This site had been assessed as non-impacted in 1993 macroinvertebrate sampling, but was slightly impacted in samplings before then. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU and Region 4, June 2004)

Recent (2006) sampling by the Hoosick River Watershed Association pointed to impacts downstream of Hoosick Falls that were similar to those found following the 2001 spill of copper sulfate. Some improvement was found 2 miles downstream at Eagle Bridge. Subsequent investigation by DEC Regional Fisheries staff found no evidence of a fish kill or any other impacts to the fishery. Important indicator species including stoneflies, mayflies, caddisflies beetles, midges and true flies were present at each station sampled. DEC staff believe there was likely some temporary impacts due to an unknown source, however the river appears to have bounced back satisfactorily. Continued monitoring is recommended. (DEC/DFWMR, Reg 4 and DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, December 2006)

This waterbody is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. This reach of the river was included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water. This segment includes the waters of the Hoosic River from the Johnsonville Reservoir Dam in Johnsonville to the Walloomsac River (-23) in North Hoosic. This portion of the Hoosic River is Class B,B(T).

# Hoosic River, Middle, Main Stem (1102-0016)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/06/2006

**Water Index No:** H-264 (portion 3)      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/230      **Str Class:** C(T)      Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 4/Rensselaer Co. (42)  
**Waterbody Size:** 3.9 Miles      **Quad Map:** HOOSICK FALLS (J-27-2)  
**Seg Description:** from Walloomsac River to Hoosic Falls

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs)  
Suspected: Nutrients  
Possible: Water Level/Flow

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

Known: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT  
Suspected: Agriculture  
Possible: Hydro Modification

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DEC/FWMR      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 2b\* ( )

## Further Details

Fish consumption in the entire Hoosic River, including this reach, is impaired by PCBs attributed to past/historic discharges and sediments. Aquatic life support is thought to experience minor impacts to water quality due to silt, sediment and nutrient enrichment from agricultural activity and other nonpoint sources within the watershed.

Fish consumption in the Hoosic River is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger brown trout ( over 14 inches) because of elevated PCB levels. Past/historical industrial discharges are considered to be the most likely source of the contamination. (2004-05 NYS DOH Health Advisories).

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments at various sites along the Hoosic River reveal generally slightly impacted water quality. Sampling at Hoosick Junction and Hoosick Falls 2001 found conditions to be slightly impacted by silt and nonpoint source nutrient enrichment. Similar conditions were noted in 1993. Sampling in Eagle Bridge in 2001 also reveal similar conditions at this site just downstream of the reach. In spite of these minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. Elevated levels of PCBs have been detected in caddisflies and crayfish collected at in North Petersburg upstream of the reach in 1993-94; organochlorine pesticides were also detected.

(DEC/DOW, SWMS/SBU, June 2005)

The HydroPower hydroelectric facility in Hoosic Falls causes some water flow fluctuations through waters diversions and releases. Fish passage is also an issue.

In 2001, a large spill of copper sulfate from the Oak Mitsui plant in Hoosick Falls was investigated to determine the extent of damage to aquatic invertebrate life. The damage to resident macroinvertebrate communities in the river appeared to be slight, but significant. Although all sites downstream of the spill maintained populations of stoneflies, caddisflies, hellgrammites, and crayfish, populations of mayflies were greatly depleted downstream of Hoosick Falls. Midge populations were also greatly reduced. The estimated recovery time for community impact was one year. Copper levels in invertebrate tissues increased an average of 85% downstream of the spill, and exceeded levels of concern. The site at Eagle Bridge was assessed as slightly impacted in the 2001 sampling. This site had been assessed as non-impacted in 1993 macroinvertebrate sampling, but was slightly impacted in samplings before then. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU and Region 4, June 2004)

This waterbody is proposed for inclusion on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters due to impairment to fish consumption.

This segment includes the waters of the Hoosic River from the Walloomsac River (-23) in North Hoosic to the southern boundary of the Village of Hoosic Falls. This portion of the Hoosic River is Class C(T).

# Hoosic River, Upper, and tribs (1102-0017)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/06/2006

**Water Index No:** H-264 (portion 4)      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/230      **Str Class:** B(T)      Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 4/Rensselaer Co. (42)  
**Waterbody Size:** 3.9 Miles      **Quad Map:** HOOSICK FALLS (J-27-2)  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs from Hoosic Falls to Route 7

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs)  
Suspected: Nutrients  
Possible: - - -

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DEC/FWMR      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 2b\* ( )

## Further Details

Fish consumption in the entire Hoosic River, including this reach, is impaired by PCBs attributed to past/historic discharges and sediments. Aquatic life support is thought to experience minor impacts to water quality due to silt, sediment and nutrient enrichment from agricultural activity and other nonpoint sources within the watershed.

Fish consumption in the Hoosic River is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger brown trout (over 14 inches) because of elevated PCB levels. Past/historical industrial discharges are considered to be the most likely source of the contamination. (2004-05 NYS DOH Health Advisories).

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments at various sites along the Hoosic River reveal generally slightly impacted water quality. Sampling at Hoosick in 2001 found non-impacted conditions, however conditions returned to slightly impacted in 2004. The discrepancy between the sampling results for the 2 years could be the result of streamflow conditions rather than an improvement and subsequent decline in water quality. Sampling in Hoosick Falls (downstream) and North Petersburg (upstream) in 2001 reveal slightly impacted conditions attributed siltation and nonpoint nutrient sources. In spite of these minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. Elevated levels

of PCBs have been detected in caddisflies and crayfish collected at the North Petersburg site in 1993-94 upstream of the reach; organochlorine pesticides were also detected. (DEC/DOW, SWMS/SBU, June 2005)

This waterbody is proposed for inclusion on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters to due impairment to fish consumption.

This segment includes the portion of the Hoosic River and all tribs from the southern boundary of the Village of Hoosic Falls to Route 7. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class B(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Browns Creek (-32) and Pine Valley Brook (-34), are Class C,C(T).

# Hoosic River, Upper, and minor tribs (1102-0018)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2007

**Water Index No:** H-264 (portion 5)      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/230      **Str Class:** C(T)      Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 4/Rensselaer Co. (42)  
**Waterbody Size:** 46.7 Miles      **Quad Map:** NORTH POWNAL (J-27-3)  
**Seg Description:** stream and selected/smaller tribs, above Hoosic

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs)  
Suspected: Nutrients  
Possible: - - -

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DEC/FWMR      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 2b\* ( )

## Further Details

Fish consumption in the entire Hoosic River, including this reach, is impaired by PCBs attributed to past/historic discharges and sediments. Aquatic life support is thought to experience minor impacts to water quality due to silt, sediment and nutrient enrichment from agricultural activity and other nonpoint sources within the watershed. Elevated levels of priority organics (PCBs, pesticides) in macroinvertebrate tissue have also been noted.

Fish consumption in the Hoosic River is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger brown trout (over 14 inches) because of elevated PCB levels. Past/historical industrial discharges are considered to be the most likely source of the contamination. (2004-05 NYS DOH Health Advisories).

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of the Hoosic River in tPetersburg, Rensselaer County, (at County Route 95) was conducted in 2001 and 2002. Biological screening in 2001 was conducted at Route 346 and found the macroinvertebrate community to be slightly impacted. In 2002 intensive sampling water quality as determined by macroinvertebrate community composition, was again assessed as slightly impacted. Water column chemistry showed no analyzed water column constituents in concentrations above assessment criteria. Macroinvertebrates collected at this

site and chemically analyzed for organochlorine pesticides, PAHs, and PCBs, were found to contain elevated PCBs. While levels did not violate the level of concern established for invertebrate tissue, the presence of these compounds is consistent with the fish consumption advisory and impaired status of this segment. No sediment contaminant concentrations were measured at levels likely to be toxic to sediment-dwelling organisms. Chronic toxicity testing using water from this location showed no significant chronic effects on the test organism. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall water quality at this location indicates minor impacts, but supportive of aquatic life use. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, June 2005).

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments at various sites along the Hoosic River reveal generally slightly impacted water quality. Community types suggest most sites were affected by nonpoint source nutrient enrichment, although the sites also showed similarities to natural communities as well. The most recent study of the river in 2004 shows water quality improved when compared to results from 1986 study, though both studies found conditions to be in the range of slightly impacted. Sampling at Petersburg Junction in 2001 and in North Petersburg in 2002 found conditions to be slightly impacted by silt and nonpoint source nutrient enrichment. Similar conditions were noted in 1993. (DEC/DOW, SWMS/SBU, June 2005)

This waterbody is proposed for inclusion on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters due to impairment to fish consumption.

This segment includes the portion of the Hoosic River and selected/smaller tribs above Route 7 near Hoosic. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Shingle Hollow Creek (-35) and Breese Hollow Brook (-36), are Class C,C(T),C(TS). The Little Hoosic River (-38) and direct drainage tribs to Vermont are listed separately.

# Tomhannock Reservoir ( 1102-0006)

**Threat(Poss)**

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/20/2007

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-264- 4-P1095	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/230	<b>Str Class:</b>	A
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake(R)	<b>Reg/County:</b>	4/Rensselaer Co. (42)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	1721.5 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	TOMHANNOCK (J-26-3)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire reservoir		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
Water Supply	Threatened	Possible

### **Type of Pollutant(s)**

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: PATHOGENS, Nutrients, Silt/Sediment

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	3 (Strategy Being Implemented)	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	ext/muni	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> High
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ( )	

## Further Details

Drinking water use of Tomhannock Reservoir is considered to be potentially threatened due to the susceptibility of the water supply to possible contamination from activities and sources in the watershed. Class A surface waters of the state that serve as the source of potable water for significant populations are typically categorized as threatened.

The New York State Health Department Source Water Assessment for the Tomhannock Reservoir found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for protozoa and pesticides contamination. However, there is reason to believe that land cover data may over estimate the percentage of row crops in the assessment area. While there are some facilities present, permitted discharges do not likely represent an important threat to source water quality, based on their density in the assessment area. In addition, it appears that the total amount of wastewater discharged to surface water in this assessment area is not high enough to further raise the potential for contamination (particularly for protozoa). There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: mines and closed landfills. Finally, it should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs highly sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination. (NYSDOH, SWAP, 2006)

The Tomhannock Reservoir, a man made reservoir that serves approximately 50,000 residents of Troy, as well as the industrial and commercial customers within the City, through over 13,000 service connections. In addition, the City wholesales water to the City of Rensselaer, The Village of Menands, and portions of the Towns of East Greenbush, North Greenbush, Brunswick, and Schaghticoke. The Village of Waterford has an emergency connection to the City water system, which is used on an as needed basis. The daily average of water produced is 18 million gallons per day. The quality of the water from the Tomhannock Reservoir is good to excellent. During 2005, the City did not experience any restriction of our water source. (City of Troy, 2005 Drinking Water Report, May 2006)

# Babcock Lake (1102-0014)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2007

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-264- 4-P1095-3-6-P1109	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/230	<b>Str Class:</b>	A
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	4/Rensselaer Co. (42)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	44.7 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	GRAFTON (J-27-4)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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:**

## Further Details

Babcock Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1987 and continuing through the present. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2005. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as mesoligotrophic, or moderately unproductive. Nutrient levels reflect an unproductive lake, while water transparency and chlorophyll a suggest moderate productivity. Phosphorus levels in the lake rarely exceed the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses, and resulting transparency measurements meet what is recommended for swimming beaches at nearly all times. With the exception of nutrient-mediated algal blooms in 1995 and 2000, perhaps triggered by elevated deepwater nutrient levels, water quality conditions in Babcock Lake have been fairly stable and supportive of most forms of recreation. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, October 2005)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment also indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be very favorable since the lake was first evaluated and continuing through the most recent assessment. The lake is described most frequently as "excellent" for support of most uses. The lake is most often described as "not quite crystal clear," an assessment that is consistent with the perceived water quality conditions in the lake and its measured water quality characteristics. Assessments have noted that aquatic plants rarely grows to the lake

surface and has not been cited as impacting recreational uses and is consistent with the lack of seasonally induced invasive weed growth or algal blooms. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

This lake waterbody is designated class A, 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. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, November 2005)

Though water clarity in Babcock Lake is very good, the watershed consists of moderately steep slopes and unpaved roadways. Stormwater runoff occasionally represents source of a turbidity problem that can impact recreation and/or water supply uses. (Rensselaer County WQCC, 1998)

# Owl Kill and minor tribs (1102-0005)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/05/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-264-20	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/230	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Washington Co. (58)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	48.7 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	EAGLE BRIDGE (J-27-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and selected/smaller tribs		

## 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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ()	

## Further Details

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Owl Kill in White Creek at Owl Kill Road bridge was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was diverse, and indicated light nutrient enrichment. Similar conditions were noted in 1993. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

The waters of the stream are Class C,C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Center White Creek (-3), Mosley Brook (-6), Brownell Hollow Brook (-7), Lower White Creek (-8), Cambridge Creek (-10), Maynard Brook (-12) and McClellan Brook (-13), are Class C,C(T),C(TS). Upper White Creek (-8) is listed separately.

# Lake Lauderdale, Schoolhouse Lake (1102-0011)

**Need Verific**

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/05/2006

**Water Index No:** H-264-20-P1121,P1122  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/230      **Str Class:** B  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 89.6 Acres  
**Seg Description:** total area of both lakes

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** CAMBRIDGE (I-27-4)

## 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: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH  
Possible: NUTRIENTS, Pathogens, Silt/Sediment

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: CONSTRUCTION, Failing On-Site Syst, Urban Runoff

## Resolution/Management Information

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

**Resolution Potential:**

## Further Details

Recreational uses of the Lake Lauderdale may experience restrictions due to minor impacts/threats to water quality. These impacts/threats are a result of aquatic weed growth and periodic algal blooms.

Submergent weed growth is reported to be most significant in the southern end of the lake. Hypolimnetic anoxia during the summer months and algal blooms that occur during the summer season have also been reported. The lakeshore is heavily developed. Previously agricultural practices have been cited as sources of pollutants, but the last farms in the watershed have recently ceased operation. (Washington County WQCC/SWCD, 2006)

Specific data on the lake is limited and impacts, pollutants and sources need to be verified.

# Walloomsac River and minor tribs (1102-0001)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/05/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-264-23	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/220	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	4/Rensselaer Co. (42)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	12.7 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	HOOSICK FALLS (J-27-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and selected/smaller tribs		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Walloomsac River in North Hoosick (at Route 22) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. Although the fauna indicated some effects of nutrient enrichment and siltation, all metrics were within the range of non-impacted water quality. Previous sampling at the Cottrell Road site in Walloomsac yielded assessments of slightly impacted, based on the 1993 and 1994 kick sampling. Most indices were borderline non-impacted. Community types suggested silt was the primary influence on the fauna. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

Previous listing of impacts/impairment to the stream in 1996 were due in large part to problems at the Bennington, Vermont WWTP. However the plant has been upgraded and impacts due to the plant/discharge have been resolved. Acute/chronic toxicity testing results at Columbia Corporation had been an issue as well, but more recently the company has passed toxicity testing requirements of its permit.

The stream is stocked annually with more than 6,000 brown trout. anecdotal information suggests a quality smallmouth bass fishery is also supported. (DEC/FWMR, Region 4, May 2003)

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs, within NYS. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Lower Little White Creek (-1), are Class C,C(TS). Upper Little White Creek (-1) is listed separately.

# Little Hoosic River, Lower, and tribs (1102-0027)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/05/2005

**Water Index No:** H-264-38  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/180      **Str Class:** C(TS)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 35.1 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs from mouth to Petersburg

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Reg/County:** 4/Rensselaer Co. (42)  
**Quad Map:** NORTH POWNAL (J-27-3)

## 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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ()

**Resolution Potential:**

## Further Details

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of the Little Hoosic River in North Petersburg (at Route 346) was conducted in 2001 and 2002. Based on biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling, this site was assessed as having non-impacted water quality in 2002, although some nutrient enrichment was indicated. Although the site was assessed as slightly impacted during biological screening in 2001, in 1994 and all previous sampling, no impacts to water quality were noted. The impact measured in 2001 may be flow-related. Water column sampling in 2002 revealed no parameters exceeding assessment criteria. Macroinvertebrates analyzed for pesticides, PCBs, and PAHs showed total PCBs present, but not exceeding levels of concern. Based on sediment quality guidelines developed for freshwater ecosystems, overall sediment quality is not likely to cause chronic toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Chronic toxicity testing using water from this location showed no significant mortality or reproductive effects on the test organism. In spite of some minor effects on the fauna, aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the river, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts.

The Little Hoosic has a reputation as a quality trout water. Stocking of the stream was discontinued in 1981 when wild trout were determined to be abundant and self-sustaining. (DEC/FWMR, Region 4, May 2003)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to Clay Brook (-8) in Petersburg. The waters of the stream are Class C(TS). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Church Hollow Brook (-2), Prosser Hollow Brook (-4), Dill Creek (-5), Lewis Hollow Brook (-6), Hills Hollow Brook (-7) and Clay Brook (-8), are Class C,C(T),C(TS).

# Schuyler Creek and tribs (1101-0093)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/05/2006

**Water Index No:** H-265  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/100      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)  
**Waterbody Size:** 0.0 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Quad Map:** MECHANICVILLE (J-26-1)

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Suspected
RECREATION	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

Known: PRIVATE/COMM/INST (Hillside Colony Trail.Pk.)  
Suspected: Urban Runoff  
Possible: - - -

## 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\* ()

**Resolution Potential:** High

## Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses in Schuyler Creek are considered to be impaired by nutrients, pathogens and low dissolved oxygen attributed to untreated/partially treated sewage from an aging and inadequate WWTP serving a trailer park. Although the impact to aquatic life does not quite reach the level of impairment for this particular use, the discharge has a significant impact on aquatic life that is measureable and suggests highly stressed conditions.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) survey of Schuyler Creek at multiple sites in the vicinity of Stillwater was conducted in 2003. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions at all sites. Although there was no exceedence of the Biological Impairment Criteria, the data did show that there was an impact on the stream biota attributed to the Hillside Colony trailer park discharge. The fauna below the discharge was heavily dominated by aquatic worms while more sensitive stone flies and mayflies that were numerous at upstream sites were rare or absent below the discharge. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, August 2003)

Effluent from an aging 30 year old wastewater treatment plant serving the Hillside Trailer Park discharges untreated/partially treated wastewater into the creek periodically, primarily during wet weather. The collection systems

experiences significant infiltration and inflow, resulting in high flows that the plant is unable to handle. These overflows contribute to sludge deposits, discharge of solids and odors in the creek. The situation is the focus of a consent order. (DEC/DOW, Region 5, Dec 2006)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C from the mouth to unnamed trib (-2) and Class C(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C.

# Fish Creek, Lower, and tribs (1101-0065)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/05/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-299	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/090	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	51.8 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	QUAKER SPRINGS (I-26-4)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	stream and tribs, from mouth to Staffords Bridge		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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:**

## Further Details

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of Fish Creek in Victory Mills (at Bridge Street) was conducted in 2001 and 2002. Biological screening in 2001 revealed the macroinvertebrate community to be slightly impacted as a result of nutrient enrichment, assumed to be from nonpoint sources. Communities were dominated by mayflies, filter-feeding caddisflies, and algal-scraping riffle beetles. Community assessment conducted in 2002 again found the stream to be slightly impacted. In 2002 intensive sampling water column chemistry revealed mercury, lead and water temperatures that exceeded the assessment criteria indicating a parameter of concern. However, macroinvertebrate tissue samples collected at this site and chemically analyzed for metals, pesticides, PCBs, and PAHs showed none exceeding levels of concern. Sediments contain some contaminants in concentrations that may be of concern, but based on sediment quality guidelines developed for freshwater ecosystems, overall sediment quality is not likely to cause chronic toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Chronic toxicity testing using water from this location shows no significant mortality or reproductive effects on the test organism. In spite of some minor effects on the fauna, aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the river, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts. Mercury and lead levels in the water suggest possible impacts on fish consumption. A general advisory for limiting the consumption of sportfish from all waters of the state is in place due to the common occurrence of some chemicals (such as mercury and PCBs) in fish, the inability to test all waters and the possibility of other unidentified contaminants.

(DEC/DOW, BWAM/SWMS, June 2005).

This segment includes the portion of the stream from the mouth to Staffords Bridge and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Cold Brook (-9) and Sucker Brook (-12), are primarily Class C,C(T), with some tribs designated Class D.

# Saratoga Lake (1101-0012)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/06/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-299-P27	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/090	<b>Str Class:</b>	A
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	4031.9 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	QUAKER SPRINGS (I-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
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH, PROBLEM SPECIES (Eurasian milfoil)  
 Suspected: Nutrients (phosphorus)  
 Possible: - - -

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

Known: HABITAT MODIFICATION  
 Suspected: Urban Runoff  
 Possible: Agriculture

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	3 (Strategy Being Implemented)	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	ext/WQCC	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ( )	

## Further Details

Recreational uses (swimming, fishing, boating) in Saratoga Lake are known to experience minor impacts to water quality due to aquatic weed growth, including invasives (Eurasian milfoil). Slightly elevated nutrient (phosphorus) levels and algal readings have also be noted in this mesoeutrophic lake. The primary source of these impacts are habitat modification (related to the invasive species) and nonpoint runoff of nutrients and sediment from the lake watershed. The current assessment is that uses continue to be fully supported in the lake, in spite of minor impacts.

Saratoga Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1988 and has continued through 2005. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2006. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as meso-eutrophic, or moderately to highly productive. Phosphorus levels in the lake suggest a highly productive lake, while clarity and algae measurements indicate moderate productivity. Levels of total phosphorus in the shallow water zones of the lake have decreased ove the last 20 years, and internal recycling of phosphorus has become a more significant factor in the annual phosphorus cycle. More recent (and future) water transparency and algae levels be be influenced by zebra mussels, which have been documented in the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment also show the lake to be supportive of recreational uses, with the lake most often described as "could not be nicer" to "excellent" for most uses. Algae is cited more often than nuisance weed growth as having an impact on recreational uses, but this is likely due to an aggressive aquatic plant management program in the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, February 2006)

Higher aquatic plant populations in some areas of the lake are managed by mechanical harvesting. Experimental projects associated with the use of aquatic herbicides (Fluridone) and herbivorous aquatic insects have been conducted in recent years. A Long-Term Aquatic Vegetation Management Plan was prepared for the lake in 2004 by the Saratoga Lake Protection and Improvement District. The plan characterizes the scope of the impacts and proposes that a program integrating lake drawdown, mechanical harvesting of weeds and herbicide treatments is needed in order to achieve significant improvements in the management of nuisance weed growth in the lake. Winter drawdowns and harvesting are currently being conducted; a proposal to treat the entire lake with an herbicide is currently under consideration. (Saratoga Lake Long-Term Aquatic Vegetation Management Plan, Saratoga Lake Protection and Improvement District, 2004)

There is currently a proposal by the City of Saratoga Springs to use the lake as a public water supply. An initial Environmental Impact Statement was prepared. A number of issues were identified through the SEQR process and those are being addressed in the EIS. As of now, the permit application for this proposal is incomplete. (DEC/DOW, Reg 5, December 2006)

# Kayaderoseras Cr, Lower, and minor trib (1101-0014) NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/05/2005

**Water Index No:** H-299-P27-13  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/090      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 92.1 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and selected tribs from mouth to Milton Center

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Quad Map:** SARATOGA SPRINGS (I-25-3)

## 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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ( )

**Resolution Potential:**

## Further Details

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of Kayaderoseras Creek in Ballston Spa was conducted 2001 and 2002. Biological screening conducted in 2001 at County Route 45 found water quality to be non-impacted. Intensive sampling in 2002 at Route 63 a short distance upstream determined macroinvertebrate community to be slightly impacted. Filter-feeding caddisflies and algal-scraping riffle beetles were dominant, and the stream bottom contained heavy growths of diatoms and filamentous algae. In the water column, mercury was found in concentrations above the assessment criterion indicating a parameter of concern. However macroinvertebrate tissue samples collected at this site and chemically analyzed for metals, organochlorine pesticides, PAHs, and PCBs, were not found to contain compounds in concentrations above established guidance values. No sediments were found to contain contaminants that exceeded the threshold effects concentration, indicating a low likelihood of toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Chronic toxicity testing using water from this location shows no significant mortality or reproductive effects on the test organism. In spite of some minor effects on the fauna, aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the stream. Mercury levels in the water suggest possible impacts on fish consumption. A general advisory for limiting the consumption of sportfish from all waters of the state is in place due to the common occurrence of some chemicals (such as mercury and PCBs) in fish, the inability to test all waters and the possibility of other unidentified contaminants. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, June 2005).

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of Kayaderosseras Creek in Ballston Spa (above Grays Crossing Road/Route 45) and in Milton Center (below Middle Line Road) were conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. Sampling in 2002 at an alternate site in Ballston Spa (above Ralph Street) showed slight impact from nutrient enrichment. A 1997 sampling of 4 sites from Porter Corners to Ballston Spa found possible slight impacts near the headwaters and near the mouth. However the headwater location at Porter Corners was determined to be due to headwater effect, and the assessment was upgraded to non-impacted. All four sites (two within this segment, two above the reach) show some indications of nutrient enrichment, and the stream was described as being potentially vulnerable to additional nonpoint sources, as these would likely to result in substantial changes in the stream ecosystem. Despite these conditions, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

There are a number of areas along this reach of the stream and along tribs where local residents (Earth Team volunteers) have identified exposed, eroding banks that may be impacting fishery habitat. Agricultural practices in the Wheeler Creek watershed have also been cited by local residents as potentially causing impacts.

A local watershed protection group, Friends of the Kayaderosseras, works to conserve the creek. The group conducts stream walks/debris removal, cuts new trails and canoe access points, plants tree, and conducts water quality testing in partnership with Skidmore College students. Contact: [www.kayaderosseras.org](http://www.kayaderosseras.org).

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs from the mouth at Saratoga Lake to Glowegee Creek (-19) in Milton Center. The waters of the stream are Class C,C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Gordon Creek (-11), are also Class C,C(T). Lake Lonely (P30) and tribs, Geysers Brook (-5) and Mourning Kill (-9) are listed separately.

# Kayderosseras Cr, Upper, and tribs (1101-0013)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/09/2006

**Water Index No:** H-299-P27-13  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/090      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 150.6 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs above Milton Center

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Quad Map:** MIDDLE GROVE (I-25-4)

## 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: SILT/SEDIMENT, THERMAL CHANGES  
Possible: ---

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

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: Construction, Landfill/Land Disp. (Astro Bros Landfill)

## 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

Aquatic life support is thought to be threatened by silt/sediment and elevated temperatures. Temperatures in recent years have at time reached the upper limit for teh support of a trout fishery. Silt and sediment from eroding streambanks and other nonpoint sources may be affecting fish habitat and spawning areas. In spite of these threats, aquatic life is fully supported in the stream currently and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Kayderosseras Creek in Milton Center (below Middle Line Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. A 1997 sampling of 4 sites from Porter Corners to Ballston Spa found possible slight impacts near the headwaters and near the mouth. However the headwater location at Porter Corners was determined to be due to headwater effect, and the assessment was upgraded to non-impacted. All four sites (two within this segment, two below the reach) show some indications of nutrient enrichment, and the stream was described as being potentially vulnerable to additional nonpoint sources, as these would likely to result in substantial changes in the stream ecosystem. Despite these conditions, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

A trib to this reach, Clover Mill Brook had previously experienced impacts related to a bordering landfill operation (Astro Bros.) that has no closed. Although some leachate from the closed landfill DEC still occurs, water sampling has shown improvement in water quality and trout have been documented in the stream. On the same trib NYSDOT undertook a road realignment project. Significant stream siltation - including a significant rainstorm event that "blew out" a portion of the roadway that was under construction at the time - occurred during the roadway re-construction. The deposition of a significant amount of material in the stream likely had impact on aquatic/fish habitat but no assessments have been done to document the impacts. (DEC/DOW, Region 5, Dec 2006)

There are a number of areas along this reach of the Kayaderosseras and along tribs where local residents (Earth Team volunteers) have identified exposed, eroding banks that may be impacting fishery habitat. Silt/sedimentation from land development and streambank erosion in this rapidly developing area are a threat to fish habitat and spawning areas. Trout Unlimited concurs that sedimentation is affecting some trout spawning areas. Some of the sites have been addressed by either volunteers or by Saratoga County DPW. (Saratoga County WQCC/SWCD, June 2003)

A local watershed protection group, Friends of the Kayaderosseras, works to conserve the creek. The group conducts stream walks/debris removal, cuts new trails and canoe access points, plants trees, and conducts water quality testing in partnership with Skidmore College students. Contact: [www.kayaderosseras.org](http://www.kayaderosseras.org)

A trib to this reach, Clover Mill Brook had previously experienced impacts related to a bordering landfill operation (Astro Bros.) that has no closed. Although some leachate from the closed landfill DEC still occurs, water sampling has shown improvement in water quality and trout have been documented in the stream. On the same trib NYSDOT undertook a road realignment project. Significant stream siltation - including a significant rainstorm event that "blew out" a portion of the roadway that was under construction at the time - occurred during the roadway re-construction. The deposition of a significant amount of material in the stream likely had impact on aquatic/fish habitat but no assessments have been done to document the impacts. (DEC/DOW, Region 5, Dec 2006)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above Glowegee Creek (-19) in Milton Center. The waters of the stream are primarily Class C(T), with a portion designated Class B(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Crook Brook (-20), Star Brook (-21), Clover Mill Brook (-22), Frink Brook (-23), Gasher Brook (-27), Blue Brook (-32), Peacock Brook (-33), Vly Creek (-34), South Branch (-36) and Mud Creek (-40), are Class C,C(T),C(TS).

# Lake Lonely (1101-0034)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2007

**Water Index No:** H-299-P27-13- 1-P30  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/090      **Str Class:** B  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 115.1 Acres  
**Seg Description:** entire lake

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Quad Map:** QUAKER SPRINGS (I-26-4)

## 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
Aesthetics	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: NUTRIENTS (phosphorus)  
Possible: Aesthetics

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: URBAN RUNOFF, Storm Sewers

## 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:** 3a (Waterbody Requiring Verification of Impairment))

## Further Details

Various potential sources of impacts to this waterbody have been identified in previous assessments. However, actual impacts to uses need to be verified/reverified. Previous assessments indicate that: Excessive growth of algae and rooted aquatic plants stresses the aesthetics of the lake and stresses non-contact recreational uses. D.O. depletion in the hypolimnion may severely stresses fish propagation. More recently, stormwater impacts have been identified as contributing to impacts.

The lake is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 3a of the List as a Water Requiring Verification of Impairment.

## Tribs to Lake Lonely (1101-0001)

Impaired Seg

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

**Water Index No:** H-299-P27-13- 1-P30- (selected)      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/090      **Str Class:** C      Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Waterbody Size:** 21.1 Miles      **Quad Map:** QUAKER SPRINGS (I-26-4)  
**Seg Description:** total length of selected tribs to lake

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known
RECREATION	Impaired	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

#### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND, NUTRIENTS (Phosphorus)  
Suspected: PATHOGENS, Aesthetics, Ammonia  
Possible: Metals

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

Known: MUNICIPAL (Saratoga Springs)  
Suspected: STORM SEWERS, Urban Runoff  
Possible: Landfill/Land Disp.

### Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/Reg5      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 1 (Individual Waterbody Impairment Requiring a TMDL))

### Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses in Spring Run are impaired by conventional pollutants (nutrients, oxygen demanding substances) attributed to sewage discharges and possible industrial toxic discharges. Pathogens are suspected, as the primary source is thought to be sewage inputs. Urban runoff is also a likely source of pollutants.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) survey of Spring Run at multiple sites between Saratoga Springs and its mouth at Lake Lonely Smithville was conducted in 2001-02. Sampling results indicated water quality conditions that ranged from slightly to severely impacted. The most severe impacts were attributed to sewage inputs and occurred near the source of the stream. Sampling in 2002 revealed more severely impacted fauna and a much higher level of conductivity, supporting worsening conditions in 2002 than in 2001. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, October 2002)

Occasional sewage overflows in the City of Saratoga Springs are being addressed by the city. However, it is estimated that 25% of the stream flow is from storm water runoff. Low DO levels are found downstream of the Saratoga Springs (C) Landfill, which may also be contributing to the problem. (DEC/DOW, Region 5, June 2005)

The Tribs to Lake Lonely segment is included on the NYS 2006 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 attain water quality standards for phosphorus, dissolved oxygen/oxygen demand and pathogens.

This segment includes the total length of selected/smaller tribs to Lake Lonely. Tribs within this segment, including Spring Run (-2), and Lower Bog Meadow Brook (-3), are Class C,C(T). Upper Bog Meadow Brook (-3) is listed separately.

# Geyser Brook and tribs (1101-0071)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-299-P27-13- 5	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/090	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River		Upper Hudson-Hoosic
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	70.5 Miles	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and selected/smaller tribs		
		<b>Quad Map:</b>	SARATOGA SPRINGS (I-25-3)

## 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: NUTRIENTS, PATHOGENS

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

Known: ---  
 Suspected: ---  
 Possible: FAILING ON-SITE SYST, Urban Runoff

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	1 (Waterbody Nominated, Problem Not Verified)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	DOW/Reg5	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ()	

## Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses in Geyser Brook may be experiencing minor impacts due to conventional pollutants from failing and/or inadequate onsite septic systems or other sewage outputs. However this assessment is based on sampling in a smaller trib to the stream. Actual current conditions in the waters of this segment need to be verified.

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of Bell Creek, a trib to Geyser Brook, at sites in Saratoga Springs and Greenfield Center were conducted in 1997. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The fauna included some clean-water species and some species possibly indicating organic wastes. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C from the mouth to unnamed pond (P38), and Class C(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Rowland Hollow Creek (-2), Slade Creek (-3), Bell Brook (-4), Sessleman Brook (-8-P51-2), are primarily Class C,C(T),C(TS); small Ballston Spa reservoirs (-2-2-P44) is Class AA. (June 2001)

# Mourning Kill and tribs (1101-0073)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/02/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-299-P27-13- 9	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/090	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River		Upper Hudson-Hoosic
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	39.5 Miles	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs	<b>Quad Map:</b>	ROUND LAKE (J-25-2)

## 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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ( )	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) survey of Mourning Kill at multiple sites between its headwaters in Harmony Corners and its mouth in Ballston Spa was conducted in 2005. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions at all four sites sampled. Resident macroinvertebrate communities were dominated by caddisflies, mayflies and riffle beetles. All sites contained clean-water stoneflies, but overall species richness was poor. Sluggish wetland-like conditions in some reaches of the stream may have some influence on the communities. Despite these slight impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are not other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, September 2005)

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.

# Glowegee Creek and tribs (1101-0074)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-299-P27-13-19	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/090	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River		Upper Hudson-Hoosic
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	51.4 Miles	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs	<b>Quad Map:</b>	MIDDLE GROVE (I-25-4)

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ( )	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Glowegee Creek in Milton Center (above Lewis Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna exhibited some traits of nutrient enrichment, however impacts were within the range on non-impacted and aquatic life uses are fully support. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C,C(T),C(TS).

## Batten Kill, Lower, and minor tribs (1103-0010)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

**Water Index No:** H-301  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/080      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 40.7 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and selected tribs from mouth to Greenwich

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** SCHUYLERVILLE (I-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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ( )

**Resolution Potential:**

### Further Details

Biological (macroinvertebrate) surveys of the Batten Kill at multiple sites between the mouth and the Vermont state line (and beyond) were conducted in 1999 and 2001. Sampling results indicated water quality conditions that range between non-impacted and slightly impacted. Many sites are borderline between these two categories, depending on flow-year. Historically, water quality in the Batten Kill has been excellent, with typically non-impacted conditions throughout the reach. However, the 1999 survey found slightly impacted conditions at a number of sites upstream of this reach. In the 2001 follow-up macroinvertebrate sampling, some upstream sites returned to non-impacted conditions, while apparent slight declines in water quality compared to 1986 conditions were documented at Shushan, Battenville, Center Falls, and at the one site within this reach: Clarks Mills. Impacts appear assignable to nonpoint source nutrient enrichment. Slight increases in conductance in the river occurred since 1984 are likely related to residential and commercial development in the watershed. Further sampling is needed in the upper Batten Kill to examine the apparent trend. Despite these changes, aquatic life 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, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs from the mouth to the dam in Greenwich. The waters of the stream are Class C for the reach. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Hartshorn Brook (-4), are primarily

Class C,C(T),C(TS). Fly Creek (-6) and larger lakes in the watershed are listed separately.

# Batten Kill, Middle, and minor tribs (1103-0011)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/02/2006

**Water Index No:** H-301  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/080      **Str Class:** B(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 49.6 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and selected tribs, fr Greenwich to E.Greenwich

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** CAMBRIDGE (I-27-4)

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
HABITAT/HYDROLOGY	Impaired	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: OTHER POLLUTANTS (loss of cover, predation)  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ---  
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:** DEC/FWMR      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 4c (Impaired by Pollution, Not Pollutant(s), Not Listed))

## Further Details

Habitat/hydrology use of this reach of the Batten Kill is thought to be impaired as a result of the systematic removal of stream cover, combined with increased predation by birds. These conditions hinder the ability of the river to support a trout fishery. There is no evidence of water quality problem.

Historically, the Batten Kill supported a very strong wild brown trout fishery. However since the mid-1980s, the brown trout population has been in decline. The most recent explanation for the decline has focused on channel alterations and the systematic removal of trees, brush and limbs that hinder canoeists, kayakers and other recreationists in the river. But this habitat alteration removes the most effective refuge for fish from predators, flooding and high temperatures. This cover is especially important to support young trout. Though the loss of habitat as a cause of the decline of the fishery remains a theory, it is gaining considerable acceptance. To support the number of mergansers recorded on the river would require a considerable fish population. Furthermore, the size and class of trout that have declined is consistent with what mergansers would be expected to consume. Decrease abundances of other species would also be consistent with predation by mergansers. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 5, July 2005)

Biological (macroinvertebrate) surveys of the Batten Kill at multiple sites between the mouth and the Vermont state line

(and beyond) were conducted in 1999 and 2001. Sampling results indicated water quality conditions that range between non-impacted and slightly impacted. Many sites are borderline between these two categories, depending on flow-year. Historically, water quality in the Batten Kill has been excellent, with typically non-impacted conditions throughout the reach. However, the 1999 survey found slightly impacted conditions at a number of sites within and upstream of this reach. In the 2001 follow-up macroinvertebrate sampling, some upstream sites returned to non-impacted conditions, while apparent slight declines in water quality compared to 1986 conditions were documented upstream of this reach at Shushan, within the reach at Battenville, and Center Falls, and below this reach at Clarks Mills. Impacts appear assignable to nonpoint source nutrient enrichment. Slight increases in conductance in the river occurred since 1984 are likely related to residential and commercial development in the watershed. Further sampling is needed in the upper Batten Kill to examine the apparent trend. Despite these changes, aquatic life 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, June 2005)

Fish surveys conducted in 2000 also point to causes other than water quality. These surveys found high abundance of wild fingerling trout and more old, large trout than were present in the 1970s. But natural reproduction by trout is typically the first life stage to fail when water quality degrades. And the presence of older trout indicate that water quality over time is capable of supporting the fishery over a longer continuum. Neither of these indicators is definitive, as tribs, springs and other refuge can sustain the fish. But these indicators along with healthy macroinvertebrate community suggest impacts not the result of poor water quality. (DEC/DFWMR, Reg 5, July 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the dam in Greenwich to Black Creek (-20) near East Greenwich. The waters of the stream are Class B(T) from Greenwich to tribs -8a and Class C(TS) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Trout Brook (-11), Whittaker Brook (-17) and Livingston Brook (-18), are primarily Class C,C(T),C(TS); a few waters are Class D. Larger lakes in the watershed are listed separately.

# Batten Kill, Upper, and tribs (1103-0012)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/02/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b> H-301	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 02020003/080	<b>Str Class:</b> C*
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 5/Washington Co. (58)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 72.5 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> SHUSHAN (I-27-3)
<b>Seg Description:</b> stream and tribs, above E.Greenwich	

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Suspected
HABITAT/HYDROLOGY	Impaired	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
 Suspected: METALS (mercury), OTHER POLLUTANTS (loss of cover, predation)  
 Possible: ---

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

Known: ---  
 Suspected: ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION, HABITAT MODIFICATION  
 Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b> 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b> 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b> DEC/FWMR	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> 4c (Impaired by Pollution, Not Pollutant(s), Not Listed))	

## Further Details

Habitat/hydrology use of this reach of the Batten Kill is thought to be impaired as a result of the systematic removal of stream cover, combined with increased predation by birds. These conditions hinder the ability of the river to support a trout fishery. Fish consumption is listed as stressed due to slightly elevated levels of mercury found in a crayfish sample. Atmospheric deposition is the most likely source of this pollutant.

Historically, the Batten Kill supported a very strong wild brown trout fishery. However since the mid-1980s, the brown trout population has been in decline. The most recent explanation for the decline has focused on channel alterations and the systematic removal of trees, brush and limbs that hinder canoeists, kayakers and other recreationists in the river. But this habitat alteration removes the most effective refuge for fish from predators, flooding and high temperatures. This cover is especially important to support young trout. Though the loss of habitat as a cause of the decline of the fishery remains a theory, it is gaining considerable acceptance. To support the number of mergansers recorded on the river would require a considerable fish population. Furthermore, the size and class of trout that have declined is consistent with what mergansers would be expected to consume. Decrease abundances of other species would also be consistent with predation by mergansers. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 5, July 2005)

Biological (macroinvertebrate) surveys of the Batten Kill at multiple sites between the mouth and the Vermont state line (and beyond) were conducted in 1999 and 2001. Sampling results indicated water quality conditions that range between non-impacted and slightly impacted. Many sites are borderline between these two categories, depending on flow-year. Historically, water quality in the Batten Kill has been excellent, with typically non-impacted conditions throughout the reach. However, the 1999 survey found slightly impacted conditions at a number of sites within this reach. In the 2001 follow-up macroinvertebrate sampling, some upstream sites returned to non-impacted conditions, while apparent slight declines in water quality compared to 1986 conditions were documented within the reach at Shushan, and farther below this reach at Battenville, Center Falls, and Clarks Mills. Impacts appear assignable to nonpoint source nutrient enrichment. Slight increases in conductance in the river occurred since 1984 are likely related to residential and commercial development in the watershed. Further sampling is needed in the upper Batten Kill to examine the apparent trend. Crayfish collected in 1994 near the Vermont border showed endosulfan sulfate present above detection limits, and mercury present at 0.50 ug/g, exceeding the provisional level of concern of 0.20 ug/g for crayfish. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

Fish surveys conducted in 2000 also point to causes other than water quality. These surveys found high abundance of wild fingerling trout and more old, large trout than were present in the 1970s. But natural reproduction by trout is typically the first life stage to fail when water quality degrades. And the presence of older trout indicate that water quality over time is capable of supporting the fishery over a longer continuum. Neither of these indicators is definitive, as tribs, springs and other refuge can sustain the fish. But these indicators along with healthy macroinvertebrate community suggest impacts not the result of poor water quality. (DEC/DFWMR, Reg 5, July 2005)

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of two tribs to this portion of the Batten Kill, Camden Creek and Chunks Creek, were also conducted in 1999. This sampling indicated non-impacted water quality at both sites. The fauna contained many species of clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies.

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs within NYS from Black Creek (-20) near East Greenwich to the Vermont border. The waters of the stream are Class C(TS). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Flaxmill Brook (-21), Juniper Swamp Brook (-22), Steele Brook (-26), Murray Hollow Brook (-27), Camden Creek (-28) and Chunks Brook (-30), are primarily Class C,C(T),C(TS); small portions are Class B(T) and Class D. Larger lakes in the watershed are listed separately.

# Fly Creek and tribs (1103-0013)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

**Water Index No:** H-301- 6  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/080      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 27.2 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** CAMBRIDGE (I-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:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Fly Creek in Greenwich (above Route 372) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. Within the non-impacted category, the fauna exhibited some traits of nutrient enrichment. However the stream is considered to fully support aquatic life uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T),C(TS). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Robertson Brook (-6), are Class C,C(T),C(TS).

# Cossayuna Lake (1103-0002)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/06/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-301-17-P79	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/080	<b>Str Class:</b>	A
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Washington Co. (58)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	659.3 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	COSSAYUNA (I-27-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Possible
RECREATION	Impaired	Known
HABITAT/HYDROLOGY	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH, NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), PROBLEM SPECIES, Silt/Sediment  
Suspected: - - -  
Possible: Pathogens

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

Known: HABITAT MODIFICATION  
Suspected: FAILING ON-SITE SYST, Agriculture, Construction  
Possible: - - -

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	DOW/Reg5	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	3a->1 ( )	

## Further Details

Recreational uses (swimming, fishing, boating) in Cossayuna Lake are considered to be impaired due to nutrient (phosphorus) enrichment, and aquatic weed growth (including invasives) in this eutrophic lake. The primary source of these impacts are failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems serving lakeshore residences, nonpoint runoff of nutrients and sediment from the lake watershed and habitat modification (related to the invasive species).

Cossayuna Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1992 and continuing through 2005. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2006. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as eutrophic, or highly productive, although productivity has been somewhat lower over the most recent five years. Phosphorus levels in the lake regularly exceed the state guidance criteria for impacted recreational uses, resulting in transparency measurements that at times fail to meet what is recommended for swimming beaches. However water clarity readings have improved in the most recent years of sampling. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment also indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be mostly unfavorable since that lake was first evaluated and continuing through the most recent assessment. The lake is described most frequently as "slightly" to "substantially" impaired for most uses. Assessments have noted that aquatic plants regularly grow to the lake surface and are frequently quite dense. Aquatic plant communities appear to be dominated by a mix of native and non-native species. The lake association has been actively engaged in an aquatic plant control effort for many years. These efforts include use of aquatic herbicides in selective areas, targeted mechanical weed harvesting, and lake drawdown. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

A two-year water quality study was conducted in 2000-01 by the Washington County WQCC and Adirondack Community College. The study found elevated nutrient concentrations in tribs to the lake. Elevated levels of pathogens - perhaps related to waterfowl populations - were also noted. The lake is surrounded by camps with on-site septic systems as well as a trailer park. There are some agricultural activity along the tribs to the lake, but overall agriculture is declining. (Washington County WQCC/SWCD, 2005)

The lake is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 3a of the List as a a Water Requiring Verification of Impairment, however this updated assessment suggests that the suspected impairments are confirmed and the lake be moved to Part 1 of the List as Waterbody Requiring TMDL Development (or other strategy to attain water quality standards).

# Black Creek and minor tribs (1103-0017)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-301-20	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/080	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Washington Co. (58)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	98.5 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	COSSAYUNA (I-27-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and selected/smaller tribs		

## 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:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Black Creek in Fitch Point (at Cemetery Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Nonpoint source nutrient enrichment was identified as the primary stressor. This site was assessed as non-impacted in a 1999 sampling. Despite this decline, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment, including West Beaver Brook (-3) and West Branch Black Creek, are Class C,C(T),C(TS). White Creek (-1) and larger lakes in the watershed are listed separately.

# White Creek and tribs (1103-0004)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

**Water Index No:** H-301-20- 1  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/070      **Str Class:** C\*  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 45.8 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 5/Washington Co. (58)  
**Quad Map:** SALEM (I-27-2)

## 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:**

## Further Details

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of White Creek in Salem/Greenwich (Hanks Road) was conducted in 2001 and 2002. Biological screening in 2001 found water quality to be non-impacted, with fauna that contained many species of clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. Community assessment conducted as part of Intensive Network sampling in 2002 revealed water quality to be slightly impacted, with nutrient enrichment indicated as a primary stressor. The surrounding land is highly agricultural. Water column sampling revealed no parameters of concern. Macroinvertebrate tissue samples analyzed for pesticides, PCBs, and PAHs showed no contaminants to be above levels of concern. Based on sediment quality guidelines developed for freshwater ecosystems, overall sediment quality is not likely to cause chronic toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Chronic toxicity testing using water from this location showed no significant mortality or reproductive effects on the test organism. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the river despite minor effects on the fauna and there are no other apparent water quality impacts. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, January 2005)

A previous biological assessment of White Creek in Salem (at Hanks Road) was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna contained many species of clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. An intensive study of White Creek by Hudson Basin River Watch in 2001 found elevated levels of

nitrogen and fecal coliforms at most sites. These results are likely the result of agricultural activity in the watershed and are not known to be causing violations of water quality standards and/or impairment to uses in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Blind Buck Stream (-1), Beaver Brook (-2) and Buttermilk Falls Brook (-3), are primarily Class C,C(T),C(TS); portions of Blind Buck Stream (-1) are Class B,B(T).

## Moses Kill and tribs (1101-0077)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-314	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River	
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/030	<b>Str Class:</b>	C	Upper Hudson-Hoosic
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Washington Co. (58)	
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	128.7 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	FORT MILLER (I-26-2)	
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs			

### 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:**

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Moses Kill in Lick Springs (below Route 46) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was dominated by filter-feeding caddisflies, reflecting nutrient enrichment and impoundment effects. No prior data were available for the stream. Despite these conditions, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C,C(T) Tribs to this reach/segment, including Dead Creek (-2), Gillis Brook (-19) and Hook Brook (-21), are Class C,C(T).

## Snook Kill, Lower, and minor tribs (1101-0026)

## MinorImpacts

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/06/2006

**Water Index No:** H-318  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/020      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 59.2 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and selected tribs from mouth to Gansevoort

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Quad Map:** GANESVOORT (I-26-1)

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

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

#### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: AGRICULTURE, CONSTRUCTION, 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      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ()

### Further Details

Aquatic life support in this reach of the Snook Kill is thought to experience minor impacts/threats due to silt/sediment from streambank erosion and nonpoint runoff from agricultural and development activities in the watershed.

Incidents of heavy sedimentation and/or slope erosion occur periodically. Causes vary but include agricultural activities, construction activities, roadway work and channel deflection due to fallen trees. Trout Unlimited and the Saratoga County WQCC report that stream temperature readings approach the maximum for supporting trout. Sandy bottoms, rather than the preferred rock and gravel necessary for trout propagation, are common. (Saratoga County WQCC, 2004)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of a portion of Snook Kill above this reach in Dimmick Corners was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions, but reflected light effects of nonpoint source nutrient enrichment. The fauna included clean-water mayflies and stoneflies, but was dominated by filter-feeding caddisflies. In spite of some of these minor impacts, uses are considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

In Cole Brook, over a foot of sand and silt from a massive gully-landslide was deposited in a tributary in the spring

(1993) snowmelt, impacting fishery habitat. The area affected is Cole Brook 500' upstream from Lindsey Hill Road and unknown distance downstream. The tributary is located 300' from Cole Brook Road and Lindsey Hill Road intersection, and is affected for about 3000' upstream of confluence with Cole Brook.(Saratoga County WQCC/SWCD, 1996)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs from the mouth to unnamed trib (-4) near Gansevoort. The waters of the stream are Class C for this reach. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Cole Brook (-3), are primarily Class C,C(T),C(TS). North Branch (-1) is listed separately.

# Snook Kill, Upper, and tribs (1101-0079)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

**Water Index No:** H-318  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/020      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 94.1 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs above Gansvoort

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Quad Map:** GANESVOORT (I-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:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of this portion of Snook Kill in Dimmick Corners (at Dimmick Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions, but reflected light effects of nonpoint source nutrient enrichment. The fauna included clean-water mayflies and stoneflies, but was dominated by filter-feeding caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above unnamed trib (-4) near Gansvoort. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Delegan Brook (-10) and Little Snook Kill (-11), are primarily C,C(T).

# North Branch Snook Kill and tribs (1101-0080)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/06/2006

**Water Index No:** H-318-1  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/020      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 39.6 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Quad Map:** GANESVOORT (I-26-1)

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

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

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

Aquatic life support in North Branch may experience minor impacts/threats due to silt/sediment from streambank erosion and nonpoint runoff from agriculture and development activities in the watershed.

Incidents of heavy sedimentation and/or slope erosion occur periodically. Causes vary but include agricultural activities, construction activities, roadway work and channel deflection due to fallen trees. The meandering nature of the stream contributes to streambank erosion. (Saratoga County WQCC, June 2003)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are primarily Class C,C(T),C(TS).

# Moreau Lake (1101-0084)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2007

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-318-P100-2-P101	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/020	<b>Str Class:</b>	A(T) Upper Hudson-Hoosic
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	128.1 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	GANESVOORT (I-26-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ()	

## Further Details

[list uses IMPAIRED] in (this portion of) [waterbody] is/are impaired by [list pollutants] attributed to [list sources]. [list uses IMPACTED] in xxx creek (are known to/are thought to/may) experience minor impacts/threats due to [list pollutants] from [list sources].

Moreau Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1994 and continuing through the present. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2003. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as oligotrophic, or highly unproductive. Chlorophyll a has decreased over the sampling period, although none of the trophic indicators have varied in a manner that appears to be statistically significant. Phosphorus levels in the lake typically fall below the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements easily exceed what is minimally recommended for swimming beaches. Reading for pH fall within the state standards range of 6.5 to 8.5. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, August 2003)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be highly favorable. The recreational suitability of the lake is described most

frequently as "could not be nicer" and/or "excellent." The lake itself is most often described as "crystal clear" or "not quite crystal clear." These assessments are consistent with the measured water quality characteristics of the lake. Aquatic plant assessments have not been conducted in the lake, weed growth has not been cited as impacting recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, August 2003)

This lake waterbody is designated class A, 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.

## Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1101-0085)

Need Verific

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/06/2006

**Water Index No:** H-319 thru 343 (selected)      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020003/020      **Str Class:** C      Upper Hudson-Hoosic  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Waterbody Size:** 101.4 Miles      **Quad Map:** HUDSON FALLS (H-26-3)  
**Seg Description:** total length of sel. tribs, Hudson Falls to Glens Falls

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

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

#### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIAL, Urban Runoff

### Resolution/Management Information

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

### Further Details

Aquatic life support in Bond Creek may experience minor impacts/threats due to nutrient loadings and low dissolved oxygen from agricultural activities and other nonpoint source runoff in the watershed. This assessment applies to this one tributary; other tribs included in this segment listing are UnAssessed.

The stream originates near excavation and construction projects in Queensbury. The flow continues through the Floyd Bennet Air Field and Warren-Washington County Industrial Park. The lower reach of the stream traverses and meanders over several hundred acres of highly erodable agricultural lands. The stream then empties into the Champlain Canal in Hudson Falls and then the Upper Hudson in Fort Edward.

This segment includes the total length of all selected/smaller tribs to the Upper Hudson from Snook Kill (-318) below Fort Edward to/including Clendon Brook (-343) near West Glens Falls. Tribs within this segment, including Bond Creek (-319), Cold Brook (-327) and Clendon Brook (-343, are primarily Class C,C(T). Some portions designated as Class AA are listed separately.

## Bullhead Pond (1101-0033)

Impaired Seg

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/08/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-363-P119	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020003/010	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	6.4 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	CORINTH (I-25-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known

#### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ACID/BASE (PH)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	ext/EPA	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Low
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	2a (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Atmosph Dep))	

### Further Details

Aquatic life support in Bullhead Pond is known to be impaired by low pH, a result of atmospheric deposition (acid rain).

Historical surveys of the lake indicate that low pH due to acid deposition is limiting the fishery. The NYSDEC Lakes Database indicates that the pH of this lake is less than or equal to 6.0. Aquatic life is considered to be impaired. This waterbody is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake was included on Part 2a of the List as an Atmospheric Deposition (Acid Rain) Water. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, 2006)

Efforts are underway on a national level to address problems caused by acid rain by reducing pollutant emissions, as required by the Clean Air Act. New York State (and other northeastern states) have taken legal action against USEPA to accelerate implementation of controls. Monitoring of these waters will continue, in order to assess changes in water quality resulting from implementation of the Clean Air Act. However, these changes are expected to occur only slowly over time.

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# Waterbody Inventory for Sacandaga River Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Lower Sacandaga River/Great Sacandaga Reservoir</b>		
H-369	Lower Sacandaga River (1104-0025)	MinorImpacts
H-369-P126a	Stewarts Bridge Reservoir (1104-0026)	MinorImpacts
H-369-P126a- 2 thru 7	Tribs to Stewarts Bridge Reservoir (1104-0100)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127	Great Sacandaga Lake (1104-0024)	Impaired Seg
<b>Tribs to Great Sacandaga Reservoir, south and west shore</b>		
H-369-P127- 2	Daly Creek and tribs (1104-0101)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127- 2-1-P127a	Davignon Pond (1104-0102)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127- 2-1-P127b	Palmer Lake (1104-0103)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127- 2-2-1-P128	Black Pond (1104-0104)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127- 2..P129,P130,P131	Efner, Jenny and Hunt Lakes (1104-0105)	NoKnownImpct
H-369-P127- 3 thru 19	Minor Tribs to Great Sacandaga Lake (1104-0106)	NoKnownImpct
H-369-P127- 4-P131a thru P134	Miner Mill Vly, Johnnycake L, Fly,Shew P (1104-0107)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127- 8-4-P157	Grant Lake (1104-0108)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-21	Hans Creek, Lower, and tribs (1104-0109)	NoKnownImpct
H-369-P127-21	Hans Creek, Upper, and tribs (1104-0110)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-21- 3-P135	Steele Reservoir (1104-0111)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-21-11-P139a	Mulleyville Pond (1104-0112)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-21-P136	Cook Reservoir (1104-0113)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-21-P136a	Ireland Vly (1104-0114)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-21-P136a-6-P137	Round Lake (1104-0115)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-22 thru 45 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Great Sacandaga (1104-0116)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-23	Frenchman Creek and tribs (1104-0117)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-26	Kennyetto Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (1104-0040)	MinorImpacts
H-369-P127-26	Kennyetto Creek, Upper and minor tribs (1104-0039)	NoKnownImpct
H-369-P127-26-8	Cadman Creek and tribs (1104-0118)	NoKnownImpct
H-369-P127-26-8-P143a	Bill Pond/Lake Nancy (1104-0119)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-26-8-P144	Archer Vly (1104-0120)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-26..P147	Lake Desolation (1104-0121)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-32	Anthony Creek and tribs (1104-0122)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-33	Mayfield Creek and minor tribs (1104-0123)	NoKnownImpct
H-369-P127-33-1	Tribs to Mayfield Creek (1104-0124)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-33-1-P151/P152	Jackson Summit/Cameron Reservoirs (1104-0125)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-33-3-1	Trib to Mayfield Creek (1104-0126)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-33-3-1-P152d,152e	Rice, Port Reservoirs (1104-0127)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-38-P154a	Sacandaga Park Reservoir (1104-0128)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-44-P154b	Woodward Lake (1104-0129)	UnAssessed

# ...Sacandaga River Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>West Stony Creek Watershed</b>		
H-369-P127-46	West Stony Creek, Lower, and tribs (1104-0130)	NoKnownImpct
H-369-P127-46	West Stony Creek, Upper, and tribs (1104-0131)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-46- 3-P155	Mud Lake (1104-0132)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-46- 8	North Branch West Stony Creek and tribs (1104-0133)	NoKnownImpct
H-369-P127-46- 8-3-P156	Woods Lake (1104-0134)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-46- 9-P164,P165	Chase Lake, Mud Lake (1104-0135)	Impaired Seg
H-369-P127-46-10-1-P165a	Racker Vly (1104-0136)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-46-12-P168	Holmes Lake (1104-0006)	Impaired Seg
<b>Upper Sacandaga River/West Branch Watershed</b>		
H-369.. (portion 1)	Sacandaga River, Upper, Main Stem (1104-0062)	Need Verific
H-369.. 8 thru 19	Minor tribs to Upper Sacandaga River (1104-0154)	UnAssessed
H-369..13-P213,19-P215	Murphy Lake, Willis Lake (1104-0155)	UnAssessed
H-369..20	West Branch Sacandaga, Lower, and tribs (1104-0063)	NoKnownImpct
H-369..20	West Branch Sacandaga, Upper, and tribs (1104-0156)	NoKnownImpct
H-369..20- 9-P216,P218,19-P219	Mud Lake, Buck Pond, Chartreuse Lake (1104-0157)	UnAssessed
H-369..20-19-P220,P221	Hamilton Lake, Sand Lake (1104-0158)	UnAssessed
H-369..20-23	Piseco Lake Outlet and tribs (1104-0159)	UnAssessed
H-369..20-23-4-P225	Sand Lake (1104-0015)	Impaired Seg
H-369..20-23-6-P232	Spy Lake (1104-0160)	Impaired Seg
H-369..20-23-P234	Piseco Lake (1104-0047)	NoKnownImpct
H-369..20-23-P234-	Tribs to Piseco Lake (1104-0314)	NoKnownImpct
H-369..20-23-P234-11-5-P247	Fawn Lake (1104-0161)	UnAssessed
H-369..20-23-P234-12-P252	Oxbow Lake (1104-0049)	UnAssessed
H-369..20-32-1-P258	Kennels Pond (1104-0162)	UnAssessed
H-369..20-43-P270	Silver Lake (1104-0016)	Impaired Seg
H-369..20-P222 thru P276	Minor Lks in UppW.Br Sacandaga Wshed (1104-0013)	Impaired Seg
<b>Upper Sacandaga River/East Branch Watershed River</b>		
H-369.. (portion 2)	Sacandaga River, Upper, Main Stem (1104-0152)	UnAssessed
H-369.. (portion 3)	Sacandaga River, Upper, and minor tribs (1104-0153)	UnAssessed
H-369..21 thru 28	Minor Tribs to Upper Sacandaga River (1104-0164)	UnAssessed
H-369..28-9-P280	Charley Lake (1104-0165)	UnAssessed
H-369..28-P279	Dunning Lake (1104-0166)	UnAssessed
H-369..28-P281	Gilman Lake (1104-0167)	UnAssessed
H-369..29	East Branch Sacandaga River and tribs (1104-0057)	NoKnownImpct
H-369..29-25-2-P296	Round Pond (1104-0073)	UnAssessed
H-369..29-25-P298	Second Pond (1104-0168)	UnAssessed
H-369..29-P282 thru P300	Minor Lakes in East Br Sacandaga Watersd (1104-0169)	UnAssessed
H-369..40	Kunjamuk River and tribs (1104-0170)	NoKnownImpct
H-369..40-11-1-P308	Owl Pond (1104-0171)	UnAssessed

# ...Sacandaga River Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Upper Sacandaga River/East Branch Watershed River (con't)</b>		
H-369..40-P304	Elm Lake (1104-0172)	UnAssessed
H-369..P276a	Lake Algonquin (1104-0173)	UnAssessed
H-369..P302 thru P316	Minor Lks in Upp Sacandaga R Watershed (1104-0174)	UnAssessed
H-369..P313	Lake Pleasant (1104-0051)	UnAssessed
H-369..P313-	Tribs to Lake Pleasant (1104-0175)	UnAssessed
H-369..P313-4-P314	Sacandaga Lake (1104-0050)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H-369..P313-4-P315-5-P317	Echo Lake (1104-0176)	UnAssessed
<b>East Stony Creek Watershed</b>		
H-369-P127-48	East Stony Creek (1104-0038)	<b>NoKnownImpct</b>
H-369-P127-48- 4-P182,P184	Bennett/Middle Lakes (1104-0137)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-48-11-P186	Tenant Lake (1104-0138)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-48-13-P188,P187	Wilcox, New Lakes (1104-0139)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-48-18-P189	Harrisburg Lake (1104-0140)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-48-18-P190,P192	Bullhead Pond, St. Johns Lake (1104-0141)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-48-P197	Lixard Pond (1104-0142)	UnAssessed
<b>Tribs to Great Sacandaga Reservoir, north shore</b>		
H-369-P127-50 thru 75	Minor Tribs to Great Sacandaga Lake (1104-0143)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-50-P197a	Northville Lake (1104-0144)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-58	Beecher Creek and tribs (1104-0145)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-58-P204,64-P207	Old Pond, Rice Pond (1104-0146)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-64	Sand Creek and tribs (1104-0147)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-64-P210	Sand Lake (1104-0148)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-69	Paul Creek and tribs (1104-0149)	<b>NoKnownImpct</b>
H-369-P127-69-P211a,P212	Middle Flow, Livingston Lake (1104-0150)	UnAssessed
H-369-P127-74-P212a	Bell Brook Pond (1104-0151)	UnAssessed

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# Lower Sacandaga River (1104-0025)

# Minor Impacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

**Water Index No:** H-369  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/080      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 11.5 Miles  
**Seg Description:** from mouth to Stewarts Bridge Reservoir

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Sacandaga River  
**Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Quad Map:** LAKE LUZERNE (H-25-3)

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

Known: HYDRO MODIFICATION, Habitat Modification  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 4 (Not Resolvable, tech/economic limitation)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/      **Resolution Potential:** Low  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ( )

## Further Details

Aquatic life support and hydrologic/habitat uses are considered to be stressed in the Lower Sacandaga River. This threat is a result of fluctuation of river flows due to reservoir releases upstream.

Fluctuations in the river include daily peaking flows from hydroelectric operations, as well as seasonal manipulations for flood control/low flow augmentation. The flood control/low flow augmentation aspects are inherent in the purposes for creating Great Sacandaga Lake and are necessary for the protection of life and property downstream. Peaking operations cause dramatic daily changes in flow, which make large areas of the riverbed uninhabitable to aquatic organisms that have low mobility. As a result of the hydroelectric relicensing process, a base flow will be provided from the upstream dams, which will improve conditions for aquatic life in the river. (DEC/DFWMR, Reg 5, Decmenber 2006)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Lower Sacandaga River in Hadley (at Old Corinth Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. This assessment reflects impoundment effects and the impact of variable reservoir releases. The previous assessment of the site in 1994 found moderately

impacted conditions. Since then some of the flow issues have been addressed in the FERC re-licensing of the Stewarts Bridge Hydroelectric Facility. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

The primary purpose of the flow regulation structures in the Sacandaga River watershed is for flood control. Consequently the operation of those facilities and the impact on other uses varies from year to year depending upon rainfall and other conditions. For example, during drought years in the mid- to late-90's water had to be released in order to keep the salt front on the Hudson River below the Poughkeepsie water intake. During wetter years, higher water levels and flows become the issue. Seasonal and weekly releases at the facilities are directed by the Hudson River/Black River Regulating District. Daily, peaking releases are determined by the FERC hydroelectric licensee. It is likely that conflicting uses between recreational uses, aquatic life support and flood protection will continue to be an issue in these waters. (DEC/DOW, Reg 5, December 2006)

This segment includes the portion of the stream from the mouth to the Stewarts Bridge Reservoir at Conklingville Dam.

# Stewarts Bridge Reservoir (1104-0026)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b> H-369-P126a	<b>Str Class:</b> C	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 02020002/080		Sacandaga River
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> Lake(R)		<b>Reg/County:</b> 5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 460.8 Acres		<b>Quad Map:</b> CONKLINGVILLE (H-25-4)
<b>Seg Description:</b> entire reservoir		

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

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

Known: HYDRO MODIFICATION, Habitat Modification  
 Suspected: ---  
 Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b> 4 (Not Resolvable, tech/economic limitation)	
<b>Verification Status:</b> (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b> ext/	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Low
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> n/a ( )	

## Further Details

Aquatic life support and hydrologic/habitat uses are thought to be stressed in the Stewarts Bridge Reservoir. This threat is a result of periodic fluctuation of reservoir levels due to reservoir releases that reduce macrophyte cover and invertebrate (forage) production.

The Stewarts Bridge impoundment is operated for hydroelectric generation; daily, peaking releases are determined by the FERC hydroelectric licensee. While other flow regulating facilities in the watershed are used for flood control or for low flow augmentation, this impoundment is not used for this purpose due to its relatively small size. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 5, December 2006)

# Great Sacandaga Lake (1104-0024)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-369-P127	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020002/080	<b>Str Class:</b>	B
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	26804.2 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	NORTHVILLE (I-24-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: WATER LEVEL/FLOW, METALS (mercury)  
 Suspected: ---  
 Possible: ---

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

Known: Habitat Modification, Hydro Modification  
 Suspected: ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION, Streambank Erosion  
 Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	ext/EPA	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Low
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	2b* ( )	

## Further Details

Fish consumption is considered to be impaired and aquatic life support and hydrologic/habitat uses are considered to be stressed in the Great Sacandaga Lake. The fish consumption impairment is a result of mercury levels that result in a consumption advisory. The aquatic life support and hydrologic/habitat threats are a result of periodic fluctuation of reservoir levels due to reservoir releases that reduce macrophyte cover and invertebrate (forage) production. However, these releases are necessary for purposes of flood control/flow augmentation and the protection of life and property downstream.

Fish consumption in Great Sacandaga Lake is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of smallmouth bass and walleye because of elevated mercury levels. The source of mercury is considered to be atmospheric deposition, as there are not other apparent sources in the lake watershed. The advisory for this lake was first issued in 2006-07. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/FWMR, Habitat,

December 2006).

The primary purpose of the flow regulation structures in the Sacandaga River watershed is for flood control and flow augmentation. Consequently the operation of those facilities and the impact on other uses varies from year to year depending upon rainfall and other conditions. For example, during drought years in the mid- to late-90's water had to be released in order to keep the salt front on the Hudson River below the Poughkeepsie water intake. During wetter years, higher water levels and flows become the issue. Releases at the facilities are for the most part directed by the Hudson River/Black River Regulating District. It is likely that conflicting uses between recreational uses, aquatic life support and flood protection will continue to be an issue in these waters. (DEC/DOW, Reg 5, December 2006)

# Efner, Jenny and Hunt Lakes (1104-0105)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

**Water Index No:** H-369-P127- 2..P129,P130,P131  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/080      **Str Class:** B  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 313.8 Acres  
**Seg Description:** total area of all three lake

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Sacandaga River  
**Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Quad Map:** CONKLINGVILLE (H-25-4)

## 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:**

## Further Details

Jenny and Hunt Lakes have been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1994 and continuing through 2005. Interpretive Summary reports of the findings of this sampling were published in 2006. These data indicate that the lakes continue to be best characterized as mesooligotrophic, or moderately unproductive. Phosphorus levels in both lakes are well below criteria that would indicate impacted recreational uses and transparency measurements easily satisfy what is recommended for swimming beaches. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

Public perception and uses of the lakes are also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessments indicate recreational suitability of the lakes to be highly favorable since the lakes were first evaluated and continuing through the most recent assessments. Recreational conditions in the lake have been most often described as "could not be nicer" to "excellent" for most uses. The lake is regularly described as "crystal clear" or "not quite crystal clear." Mostly native aquatic plants are present and grow to the surface in the lakes, but they are not dense. However the presence of fanwort in both lakes has been confirmed and warrant continued monitoring. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

# Minor Tribs to Great Sacandaga Lake (1104-0106)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

**Water Index No:** H-369-P127- 3 thru 19  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/080      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 43.7 Miles  
**Seg Description:** total length of tribs, eastern shore

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Sacandaga River  
**Reg/County:** 5/Saratoga Co. (46)  
**Quad Map:** EDINBURG (I-24-2)

## 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:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Batcheller Creek in Batcheller (at County Route 7) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted (excellent) water quality conditions. Clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies dominated the diverse fauna. No prior data were available for the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the total length of selected/smaller tribs to Great Sacandaga Lake along its eastern shore from Daly Creek (-2) to Hans Creek (-21) in Benedict. Tribs within this segment, including Gordons Creek (-9), Batcheller Creek (-11) and Fayville Creek (-19), are Class C,C(T),C(TS).

# Hans Creek, Lower, and tribs (1104-0109)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

**Water Index No:** H-369-P127-21      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/080      **Str Class:** C(T)      Sacandaga River  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Fulton Co. (18)  
**Waterbody Size:** 9.1 Miles      **Quad Map:** EDINBURG (I-24-2)  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs from mouth to Amsterdam water supply

## 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:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Hans Creek in Benedict (at Route 110) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions, with all metrics were within the range of non-impacted conditions. The macroinvertebrate fauna contained many species of clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to the Amsterdam water supply below Steele Creek (-3) near Glenwild. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C(T). Upper Hans Creek is listed separately.

# Kennyetto Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (1104-0040) MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-369-P127-26	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020002/080	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Fulton Co. (18)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	24.4 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	BROADALBIN (I-24-4)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	stream and tribs from mouth to Hagedorns Mills		

## 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: ---  
Suspected: NUTRIENTS, PATHOGENS  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: FAILING ON-SITE SYST (Broadalbin area), Urban Runoff  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	DOW/Reg5	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ()	

## Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses are thought to experience minor impacts to water quality due to nutrients, pathogens from inadequate treatment of wastewater from individual residence in Broadalbin.

The more significant impacts to Kennyetto Creek that were reported in previous water quality assessments have been largely addressed. A DEC/NYS-Attorney General Office action in the early 1990's, compelled the Village of Broadalbin to construct a collection and treatment system. The new SPDES permitted facility went on line in the late 1990's and is now capturing and treating much of the previously untreated raw discharges. Some smaller problems remain, but the situation is greatly improved. (DEC/DOW, Reg 5, December 2006)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Kennyetto Creek in Vail Mills (at Route 30) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Impact Source Determination showed greatest affinity to natural communities and secondary affinities to nonpoint source nutrient enrichment. Low-flow conditions in 2001 may be primarily responsible for the slight impact. Previous assessments in 1993 and 1994 showed non-impacted water quality. Sampling upstream at Hagedorns Mills in 2001 indicated non-impacted water quality.

(DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to Cadman Creek (-8) in Hagedorns Mills. The waters of the stream are Class C,C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C,C(T),C(TS). Cadman Creek (-8) and Upper Kenyetto/Alder Creek are listed separately.

# Kennyetto Creek, Upper and minor tribs (1104-0039) NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

**Water Index No:** H-369-P127-26      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/080      **Str Class:** C      Sacandaga River  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Fulton Co. (18)  
**Waterbody Size:** 25.9 Miles      **Quad Map:** GALWAY (I-24-3)  
**Seg Description:** stream and selected tribs above Hagedorns Mills

## 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:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Kennyetto Creek in Hagedorns Mills (at Route 14) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs above Cadman Creek (-8) in Hagedorns Mills. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C,C(T),C(TS). (This portion of the stream is also known as Alder Creek). Cadman Creek (-8) is listed separately.

# Cadman Creek and tribs (1104-0118)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

**Water Index No:** H-369-P127-26-8  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/080      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 24.3 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Sacandaga River  
**Reg/County:** 5/Fulton Co. (18)  
**Quad Map:** GALWAY (I-24-3)

## 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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ( )

**Resolution Potential:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Cadman Creek in Skinner Corners (at Route 13) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The site and fauna showed minor effects of nutrient enrichment, including diatoms on stream rocks and many filter-feeding caddisflies in the sample. No prior data were available for the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C,C(T),C(TS).

# Mayfield Creek and minor tribs (1104-0123)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

**Water Index No:** H-369-P127-33  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/080      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 21.8 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and selected/smaller tribs

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Sacandaga River  
**Reg/County:** 5/Fulton Co. (18)  
**Quad Map:** GLOVERSVILLE (I-23-3)

## 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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ( )

**Resolution Potential:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Mayfield Creek in Riceville (at Knott Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was dominated by clean-water mayflies and caddisflies, and all metrics were within the range of very good water quality. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T),C(TS). Tribs to this reach/segment are primarily Class C,C(T),C(TS). Class A tribs to the creek are listed separately.

## West Stony Creek, Lower, and tribs (1104-0130)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

**Water Index No:** H-369-P127-46  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/070      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 45.1 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs from mouth to Pinnacle

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Sacandaga River  
**Reg/County:** 5/Hamilton Co. (21)  
**Quad Map:** JACKSON SUMMIT (I-23-2)

### 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:**

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of West Stony Creek near Benson (at West Stony Creek Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. There was an abundance of clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to North Branch (-8) near Pinnacle. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Hatch Brook (-1), are primarily Class C,C(T). North Brach and Upper West Stony Creek are listed separately.

# North Branch West Stony Creek and tribs (1104-0133) NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

**Water Index No:** H-369-P127-46- 8  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/070      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 54.9 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Sacandaga River  
**Reg/County:** 5/Hamilton Co. (21)  
**Quad Map:** JACKSON SUMMIT (I-23-2)

## 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:**  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ( )

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of North Branch West Stony Creek at Upper Benson (at County Route 6) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. There was an abundance of clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

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

# Chase Lake, Mud Lake (1104-0135)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b> H-369-P127-46- 9-P164,P165	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 02020002/070 <b>Str Class:</b> C	Sacandaga River
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b> 5/Fulton Co. (18)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 64.1 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b> JACKSON SUMMIT (I-23-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b> total area of both lakes	

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known

**Type of Pollutant(s)**  
 Known: METALS (mercury)  
 Suspected: ---  
 Possible: ---

**Source(s) of Pollutant(s)**  
 Known: ---  
 Suspected: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
 Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

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

## Further Details

Fish consumption in Chase Lake is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger yellow perch (over 9 inches) because of elevated mercury levels. The source of mercury is considered to be atmospheric deposition, as there are not other apparent sources in the lake watershed. The advisory for this lake was first issued in 2005-06. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/FWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

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

Chase Lake (P164) is 64.0 acres; Mud Lake (P165) is 6.4 acres.

# Holmes Lake (1104-0006)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/08/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-369-P127-46-12-P168	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020002/070	<b>Str Class:</b>	N
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Fulton Co. (18)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	19.3 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	CAROGA LAKE (I-23-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ACID/BASE (PH)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	ext/EPA	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Low
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	2a (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Atmosph Dep))	

## Further Details

Aquatic life support in Holmes Lake is known to be impaired by low pH, a result of atmospheric deposition (acid rain).

Historical surveys of the lake indicate that low pH due to acid deposition is limiting the fishery. Monitoring by DFW (1979) revealed a pH <5.0. Aquatic life is considered to be impaired. This waterbody is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake was included on Part 2a of the List as an Atmospheric Deposition (Acid Rain) Water. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, 2006)

Efforts are underway on a national level to address problems caused by acid rain by reducing pollutant emissions, as required by the Clean Air Act. New York State (and other northeastern states) have taken legal action against USEPA to accelerate implementation of controls. Monitoring of these waters will continue, in order to assess changes in water quality resulting from implementation of the Clean Air Act. However, these changes are expected to occur only slowly over time.

In 2006, NYSDEC established and USEPA approved a TMDL to address acid rain impairment to 143 Adirondack lakes that are located in NYS Forest Preserve lands, including Holmes Lake. Recognizing that the available pH data for many

of these lakes is 20-30 years old, the TMDL outlines a phased/adaptive management approach, that initially relies heavily on monitoring and assessment to determine current conditions, modeling refinements to estimate future conditions, and the implementation of statewide, regional and national efforts to reduce atmospheric loadings causing the impairment. (Impaired Water Restoration Plan/TMDL for Acid Rain Lakes (NYS Forest Preserve, DEC/DOW, BWAM, August 2006)

# Sacandaga River, Upper, Main Stem (1104-0062)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/13/2006

**Water Index No:** H-369.. (portion 1)      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/050      **Str Class:** B      Sacandaga River  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Hamilton Co. (21)  
**Waterbody Size:** 14.7 Miles      **Quad Map:** LAKE PLEASANT (H-23-0)  
**Seg Description:** from Great Sacandaga Lake to West Branch

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

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

## 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

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of Sacandaga River in Wells (at Route 8) was conducted in 2002. Biological community assessment conducted at this time revealed water quality to be non-impacted. The macroinvertebrate community was a diverse array of clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, caddisflies. Water column sampling revealed mercury and lead to be present in concentrations above assessment criteria indicating a parameter of concern. However, macroinvertebrate tissue samples analyzed for metals showed no contaminants to be above levels of concern. Based on sediment quality guidelines developed for freshwater ecosystems, overall sediment quality is not likely to cause chronic toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Chronic toxicity testing using water from this location showed no significant mortality or reproductive effects on the test organism. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the river. However mercury and lead levels in the water suggest possible impacts on fish consumption. A general advisory for limiting the consumption of sportfish from all waters of the state is in place due to the common occurrence of some chemicals (such as mercury and PCBs) in fish, the inability to test all waters and the possibility of other unidentified contaminants. Regarding mercury, there are additional advisories for women and children further restricting consumption of fish from waters of the Adirondacks and Catskills. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, January 2005)

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of the Sacandaga River near Hope were conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Species richness was low and aquatic worms dominated the sample, indicating possible organic waste. This site was previously assessed as non-impacted in 1993. Further sampling is recommended to determine if the 2001 assessment was anomolous. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream from the mouth at Great Sacandaga Lake to West Branch Sacandaga River (-20). Tribs to this reach/segment are listed separately.

# West Branch Sacandaga, Lower, and tribs (1104-0063) NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

**Water Index No:** H-369..20  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/040      **Str Class:** C(T)\*  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Hamilton Co. (21)  
**Waterbody Size:** 158.3 Miles      **Quad Map:** LAKE PLEASANT (H-23-0)  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs from mouth to Piseco Lake Outlet

## 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:**

## Further Details

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of West Branch of the Sacandaga River near the mouth at Blackbridge and well above this reach in Arietta were conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. Both sites contained many clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth near Blackbridge to Piseco Lake Outlet below Shaker Place. The waters of this reach of the stream not in the forest preserve are primarily Class C(T); with a small reach between Dugway Creek (-10) and tribs -18 near Whitehouse designated Class AA(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Vly Creek (-1), Devorse Creek (-2), Jimmy Creek (-5), Ninemile Creek (-9), Dugway Creek (-10), Hamilton Lake Stream (-19) and Cold Brook (-20), are primarily Class C,C(T), with other portions in the forest preserve.

# West Branch Sacandaga, Upper, and tribs (1104-0156) NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

**Water Index No:** H-369..20  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/030      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 126.8 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs above Piseco Lake Outlet

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Sacandaga River  
**Reg/County:** 5/Hamilton Co. (21)  
**Quad Map:** PISECO LAKE (H-22-0)

## 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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ( )

**Resolution Potential:**

## Further Details

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of West Branch of the Sacandaga River in Arietta and below this reach near the mouth at Blackbridge were conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The Arietta sample appeared to be limited by headwater conditions. Applying the correction factor resulted in an assessment of non-impacted water quality. Both sites contained many clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above Piseco Lake Outlet near Shaker Place. The waters of this portion of the stream not in the forest preserve are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Moose Creek (-24), Cow Creek (-26), Teeter Creek (-28), Jockeybush Outlet (-32), North Branch (-40), Silver Lake Outlet (-43) and Whitman Flow (-45) are primarily Class C,(C(T), with other portions in the forest preserve.

# Sand Lake (1104-0015)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/08/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-369..20-23-4-P225	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020002/030	<b>Str Class:</b>	N
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Hamilton Co. (21)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	115.1 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	PISECO LAKE (H-22-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: METALS (mercury), ACID/BASE (PH)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	ext/EPA	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Low
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	2a,2b (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Atmosph Dep, more))	

## Further Details

Fish consumption and aquatic life support in Sand Lake is impaired due to an advisory limiting the consumption of certain fish species due to mercury contamination. This lake is also listed as an acid rain impaired water .

Fish consumption in Sand Lake is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of chain pickerel because of elevated mercury levels. The source of the mercury contamination is generally thought to be from atmospheric deposition. This waterbody is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake was included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water. (2005-06 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/FWMR, Habitat, December 2006)

Historical surveys of the lake indicate that low pH due to acid deposition is limiting the fishery. Monitoring conducted by DFW in 1979 revealed a pH <5.0. Aquatic life use is considered to be impaired. This waterbody is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake was included on Part 2a of the List as an Atmospheric Deposition (Acid Rain) Water as well as on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, 2006)

Efforts are underway on a national level to address problems caused by acid rain by reducing pollutant emissions, as required by the Clean Air Act. New York State (and other northeastern states) have taken legal action against USEPA to accelerate implementation of controls. Monitoring of these waters will continue, in order to assess changes in water quality resulting from implementation of the Clean Air Act. However, these changes are expected to occur only slowly over time.

In 2006, NYSDEC established and USEPA approved a TMDL to address acid rain impairment to 143 Adirondack lakes that are located in NYS Forest Preserve lands, including Sand Lake. Recognizing that the available pH data for many of these lakes is 20-30 years old, the TMDL outlines a phased/adaptive management approach, that initially relies heavily on monitoring and assessment to determine current conditions, modeling refinements to estimate future conditions, and the implementation of statewide, regional and national efforts to reduce atmospheric loadings causing the impairment. (Impaired Water Restoration Plan/TMDL for Acid Rain Lakes (NYS Forest Preserve), DEC/DOW, BWAM, August 2006)

# Spy Lake (1104-0160)

**Impaired Seg**

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-369..20-23-6-P232	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020002/030	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Hamilton Co. (21)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	358.3 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	PISECO LAKE (H-22-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

## 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: METALS (mercury)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

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

## Further Details

Fish consumption in Spy Lake is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger smallmouth bass (over 15 inches) because of elevated mercury levels. The source of mercury is considered to be atmospheric deposition, as there are not other apparent sources in the lake watershed. The advisory for this lake was first issued in 2006-07. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/FWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

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

# Piseco Lake (1104-0047)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2007

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-369..20-23-P234	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020002/030	<b>Str Class:</b>	A(TS)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Hamilton Co. (21)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	2848.1 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	PISECO LAKE (H-22-0)
<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

**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:**

## Further Details

Piseco Lake 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 mesoligotrophic, or moderately unproductive. Water quality conditions in 2003 were about as productive (lower water clarity and algae levels, and similar phosphorus concentrations) as those measured in the typical CSLAP sampling season, and although water transparency readings have decreased slightly in recent years, these small changes were probably within the normal variability for this lake. Phosphorus levels in the lake fall well below the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements significantly exceed what is recommended for swimming beaches. Readings for pH consistently fall within the NYS water quality standard range (6.5 to 8.5). (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, July 2004)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be highly 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 "could not be nicer" and "excellent." The lake itself is most often described as "crystal clear." Assessments have noted that aquatic plants

typically grow to the lake surface but not densely. Aquatic plants are dominated by native species and have not been cited as impacting recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, July 2004)

This lake waterbody is designated class A(TS), 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.

# Tribs to Piseco Lake (1104-0314)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-369..20-23-P234-	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>		<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Hamilton Co. (21)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	0.0 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	()
<b>Seg Description:</b>	total length of all tribs to the lake		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ()	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Mill Stream in Piseco (at hiking trail) was conducted in 2001. A very sparse fauna was found, dominated by clean-water stoneflies. The original metrics placed the assessment as slightly impacted. When these were corrected for headwater conditions, the final assessment was non-impacted. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the total length of all tribs to Piseco Lakes. Tribs within this segment, including Sheriff Lake Outlet (-3), Big Marsk/Panther Mountain Stream (-4), Warner Brook (-7), Mill Stream (-9), Cold Stream (-10), Fall Stream (-11) and Oxbow Lake Outlet (-12), are primarily Class C, C(T), with some portions located in the forest preserve.

# Silver Lake (1104-0016)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/08/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b> H-369..20-43-P270	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 02020002/030	<b>Str Class:</b> N
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b> 5/Hamilton Co. (21)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 64.1 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b> LAKE PLEASANT (H-23-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b> entire lake	

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b> AQUATIC LIFE UnAssessed Water	<b>Severity</b> Impaired	<b>Problem Documentation</b> Known
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**Type of Pollutant(s)**  
 Known: ACID/BASE (PH)  
 Suspected: ---  
 Possible: ---

**Source(s) of Pollutant(s)**  
 Known: ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION  
 Suspected: ---  
 Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b> 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b> 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b> ext/EPA	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Low
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> 2a (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Atmosph Dep))	

## Further Details

Aquatic life support in Silver Lake is known to be impaired by low pH, a result of atmospheric deposition (acid rain).

Historical surveys of the lake indicate that low pH due to acid deposition is limiting the fishery. Monitoring by DFW (1978) revealed a pH <5.0 and no fish in the lake. Aquatic life is considered to be impaired. This segment is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The segment was included on Part 2a of the List as an Atmospheric Deposition (Acid Rain) Water. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, 2006)

Efforts are underway on a national level to address problems caused by acid rain by reducing pollutant emissions, as required by the Clean Air Act. New York State (and other northeastern states) have taken legal action against USEPA to accelerate implementation of controls. Monitoring of these waters will continue, in order to assess changes in water quality resulting from implementation of the Clean Air Act. However, these changes are expected to occur only slowly over time.

In 2006, NYSDEC established and USEPA approved a TMDL to address acid rain impairment to 143 Adirondack lakes

that are located in NYS Forest Preserve lands, including Holmes Lake. Recognizing that the available pH data for many of these lakes is 20-30 years old, the TMDL outlines a phased/adaptive management approach, that initially relies heavily on monitoring and assessment to determine current conditions, modeling refinements to estimate future conditions, and the implementation of statewide, regional and national efforts to reduce atmospheric loadings causing the impairment. (Impaired Water Restoration Plan/TMDL for Acid Rain Lakes (NYS Forest Preserve, DEC/DOW, BWAM, August 2006)

# Minor Lakes in UppWestBr Sacandaga Wshed (1104-0013) Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/08/2006

**Water Index No:** H-369..20-P222 thru P276  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/030      **Str Class:** N  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 589.5 Acres  
**Seg Description:** total area of selected lakes in watershed

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Sacandaga River  
**Reg/County:** 5/Hamilton Co. (21)  
**Quad Map:** LAKE PLEASANT (H-23-0)

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ACID/BASE (PH)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 2a (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Atmosph Dep))

**Resolution Potential:** Low

## Further Details

Aquatic life support in a number of smaller lakes in this watershed is known to be impaired by low pH, a result of atmospheric deposition (acid rain).

Historical surveys of the lake indicate that low pH due to acid deposition is limiting the fishery. Monitoring by DFW (1975-79) revealed pH to be <5.0 and many lakes to have no fish present. Aquatic life is considered to be impaired in these lakes, which include Clockmill Pond (P228), Rock Lake (P229), Lower Loomis Pond (P256), Middle Loomis Pond (P257), Trout Lake (P260), Chub Lake (P264), Rock Lake (P275) and Meco Lake (P276). These lakes are located in the forest preserve. This segment is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The segment was included on Part 2a of the List as an Atmospheric Deposition (Acid Rain) Water. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, 2006)

Efforts are underway on a national level to address problems caused by acid rain by reducing pollutant emissions, as required by the Clean Air Act. New York State (and other northeastern states) have taken legal action against USEPA to accelerate implementation of controls. Monitoring of these waters will continue, in order to assess changes in water quality resulting from implementation of the Clean Air Act. However, these changes are expected to occur only slowly over time.

In 2006, NYSDEC established and USEPA approved a TMDL to address acid rain impairment to 143 Adirondack lakes that are located in NYS Forest Preserve lands, including Holmes Lake. Recognizing that the available pH data for many of these lakes is 20-30 years old, the TMDL outlines a phased/adaptive management approach, that initially relies heavily on monitoring and assessment to determine current conditions, modeling refinements to estimate future conditions, and the implementation of statewide, regional and national efforts to reduce atmospheric loadings causing the impairment. (Impaired Water Restoration Plan/TMDL for Acid Rain Lakes (NYS Forest Preserve, DEC/DOW, BWAM, August 2006)

Lakes in this segment include Owl Pond (P222), Mud Pond (P226), Clockmill Pond (P228), Rock Lake (P229), Mud Lake (P231), Sheriff Lake (P235), Meco Lake (P236), Scotch Lake (P241), Fall Lake (P243), Vly Lake (P244), Mud Pond (P245), Buckhorn Lake (P251), Airowood Lake (P254), Loomis Pond (Upper) (P255), Lower Loomis Pond (P256), Middle Loomis Pond (P257), Jockeybush Lake (P259), Trout Lake (P260), Little Trout Lake (P261), Chub Lake (P264), Good Luck Lake (P265), Canary Pond (P267), Brown Lake (P268), White Lake (P271), Eastman Lake (P272), Duck Lake (P273), County Line Lake (P274), Rock Lake (P275), Meco Lake (P276). Most of these lakes are located in the forest preserve. Sand Lake (P225), Spy Lake (P232), Piseco Lake (P234), Fawn Lake (P247), Oxbow Lake (P252), Kennels Pond (P258) and Silver Lake (P270) are listed separately.

# East Branch Sacandaga River and tribs (1104-0057)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

**Water Index No:** H-369..29  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/020      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 214.6 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Sacandaga River  
**Reg/County:** 5/Hamilton Co. (21)  
**Quad Map:** THIRTEENTH LAKE (G-24-0)

## 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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ()

**Resolution Potential:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of East Branch of the Sacandaga River in Griffin was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna included many clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Jimmy Creek (-1), Towers Brook (-2), Extract Brook (-3), County Line Brook (-9), Stewart Creek (-10), Shanty Brook (-32), Shanty Brook (-11), Kibby Brook (-13), Cooks Brook (-14), Diamond Brook (-17), Cross Brook (-23), Second Pond Brook (-25), are also Class C(T), with portions in the forest preserve.

## Kunjamuk River and tribs (1104-0170)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

**Water Index No:** H-369..40  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020002/010      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 63.3 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Sacandaga River  
**Reg/County:** 5/Hamilton Co. (21)  
**Quad Map:** INDIAN LAKE (G-23-0)

### 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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ( )

**Resolution Potential:**

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Kunjamuk River in Long Level was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The metrics denoted slightly impacted water, although this likely reflects wetland effects in a headwater situation, and the assessment is upgraded to non-impacted. The fauna was sparse, but contained clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream primarily are Class C,C(T), with some other portions in the forest preserve. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Silver Brook (-8), Shingle Brook (-9), Cisco Brook (-11) and East Brook (15), are primarily Class C,C(T), with portions in the forest preserve.

# Sacandaga Lake (1104-0050)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/09/2007

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-369..P313-4-P314	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020002/010	<b>Str Class:</b>	AA
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Hamilton Co. (21)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	620.7 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	LAKE PLEASANT (H-23-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Possible
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: METALS (mercury)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: Other Pollutants

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
Possible: Other Source

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	ext/EPA	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Low
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	2b* ( )	

## Further Details

Fish consumption in Sacandaga Lake is impaired by health advisories that recommend restricting the consumption of fish from the lake. Mercury contamination from atmospheric deposition is the source of the impairment. In addition, water supply uses in the lake may experience minor threats due to various activities in the watershed. The designation of water supply use as threatened is reflective of a need to protect its particular resource value, rather than specifically identified threats.

Fish consumption in Sacandaga Lake is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of smallmouth bass because of elevated mercury levels. The source of mercury is considered to be atmospheric deposition, as there are not other apparent sources in the lake watershed. The advisory for this lake was first issued in 2006-07. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/FWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

Sacandaga Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1987 thru 1991 and from 1997 to the 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 mesoligotrophic, or

moderately unproductive. Phosphorus levels in the lake are well below the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements easily meet what is minimally recommended for swimming beaches. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, January 2000)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessments indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be very favorable. The recreational suitability of the lake is described most frequently as "could not be nicer" and/or "excellent." (Occasional assessments of "substantially impacted" are mostly reflective weather and not water quality conditions.) The lake itself is most often described as "crystal clear" or "not quite crystal clear," an assessment that is consistent with the perceived water quality conditions in the lake and its measured water quality characteristics. Assessments have noted that aquatic plants rarely grows to the lake surface. Aquatic plant surveys of the lake were not conducted as part of this sampling effort, but non-native invasive species have not been cited as impacting recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, January 2000)

This lake waterbody is designated class AA, 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.

Concerns regarding the management of onsite waste water treatment systems at the NYSDEC campsite at Moffits Beach have been raised in the past. Discharges of raw sewage into Sacandaga Lake have been reported in the past. It is not certain whether this problem still exists, but oversight of the campsite and beach should continue.

In addition to the use threats outlined above, the segment is considered a highly valued water resource due to its drinking water supply classification. The inclusion of this waterbody on the DEC/DOW Priority Waterbodies List as having threatened uses is a reflection of the particular resource value reflected in this designation and the need to provide additional protection, rather than any specifically identified threats.

This waterbody is proposed for inclusion on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters due to impairment to fish consumption.

## East Stony Creek (1104-0038)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-369-P127-48	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020002/060	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Hamilton Co. (21)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	154.9 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	HARRISBURG (H-24-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs		

### 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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ( )	

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Black Creek in Hope Falls (at Creek Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. There was an abundance of clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. Similar results were found at this site in 1993. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C,C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Bear Creek (-5), Tenant Creek (-11), Wilcox Lake Outlet (-13), Dayton Creek (-18), Hill Creek (-23) and Madison Creek (-26), are Class C,C(T),C(TS), with some waters also located in the forest preserve.

# Paul Creek and tribs (1104-0149)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-369-P127-69	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020002/080	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River		Sacandaga River
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	30.7 Miles	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs	<b>Quad Map:</b>	HARRISBURG (H-24-0)

## 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

<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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ( )	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Paul Creek in Day Center (at North Shore Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna included clean-water mayflies and stoneflies, but was dominated by filter-feeding caddisflies. ISD indicated that nonpoint source nutrient enrichment was a factor. No prior data were available for the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream not in the forest preserve are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are primarily Class C,C(T). with other portions in the forest preserve.

# Waterbody Inventory for Upper Hudson River Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Upper Hudson River, Hadley to Headwaters</b>		
H (portion 9)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1104-0052)	UnAssessed
H (portion 10)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1104-0053)	NoKnownImpct
H (portion 11)	Upper Hudson, Upper, and minor tribs (1104-0054)	NoKnownImpct
H (portion 12)	Upper Hudson, Upper, and minor tribs (1104-0055)	UnAssessed
H (portion 13)	Upper Hudson, Upper, and tribs (1104-0056)	UnAssessed
<b>Tribs to Upper Hudson River, Hadley to Warrensburg</b>		
H-370	Towns Brook and tribs (1104-0177)	NoKnownImpct
H-370-P317a	Stones Pond (1104-0178)	UnAssessed
H-370-P318	Lake Luzerne (1104-0075)	Need Verific
H-370-P320	Bullhead Pond (1104-0179)	UnAssessed
H-370-P322	Second Lake (1104-0180)	UnAssessed
H-370-P324 thru P331 (selected)	Minor Lakes trib to Lake Luzerne (1104-0181)	UnAssessed
H-370-P325	Fourth Lake (1104-0182)	UnAssessed
H-370-P325- 1	Stewart Brook and tribs (1104-0183)	UnAssessed
H-370-P328	Lake Forest (1104-0184)	UnAssessed
H-370-P329a	Lake Vanare (1104-0185)	UnAssessed
H-371 thru 390 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1104-0186)	UnAssessed
H-383	Stony Creek and tribs (1104-0036)	UnAssessed
H-383-4-P332	Lens Lake (1104-0187)	UnAssessed
H-383-P333,P334,P335,P336	Little, Wolf, Coon and Number Nine Ponds (1104-0188)	UnAssessed
<b>Schroon River Watershed</b>		
H-391 (portion 1)	Schroon River, Lower, and minor tribs (1104-0023)	NoKnownImpct
H-391 (portion 2)	Schroon River, Lower, and minor tribs (1104-0189)	NoKnownImpct
H-391 (portion 3)/P374	Schroon Lake (1104-0002)	Impaired Seg
H-391 (portion 4)	Schroon River, Upper, and tribs (1104-0190)	NoKnownImpct
H-391 (portion 5)	Schroon River, Upper, and tribs (1104-0191)	UnAssessed
H-391- 3	Big Brook, Upper, and tribs (1104-0192)	UnAssessed
H-391-14-1-P340	Forest Lake (1104-0193)	NoKnownImpct
H-391-27-P341	Sherman Pond (1104-0194)	UnAssessed
H-391-29-P342,P343	Burnt Pond, Crystal Lake (1104-0195)	UnAssessed
H-391-29-P342-3-P344	Streeter Pond (1104-0196)	UnAssessed
H-391-31	Brant Lake Outlet and tribs (1104-0197)	NoKnownImpct
H-391-31-P347	Brant Lake (1104-0037)	Threat(Poss)

# ...Upper Hudson River Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Schroon River Watershed (con't)</b>		
H-391-31-P347-	Minor Tribs to Brant Lake (1104-0198)	UnAssessed
H-391-31-P347- 7	Spuytenduivel Brook and tribs (1104-0199)	UnAssessed
H-391-31-P348 thru P355,P414	Minor Lake Tribs to Brant Lake Watershed (1104-0200)	UnAssessed
H-391-33	Chester Creek and tribs (1104-0201)	NoKnownImpct
H-391-33-5	Bolster Creek and tribs (1104-0202)	UnAssessed
H-391-33-5..P358	Tripp Pond (1104-0203)	UnAssessed
H-391-33-7-P360a	Alligator Pond (1104-0204)	UnAssessed
H-391-33-8-P365	Friends Lake (1104-0205)	NoKnownImpct
H-391-33-P360	Faxonx Pond (1104-0206)	UnAssessed
H-391-33-P367	Loon Lake (1104-0031)	UnAssessed
H-391-33..P366,P368,P369	Sullivan, Palmer Ponds, Mt Spring Lake (1104-0207)	UnAssessed
H-391-35-P370	Valentine Pond (1104-0208)	UnAssessed
H-391-36-P371,P372	Smith, Densmore Ponds (1104-0209)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374- 1	Trout Brook, Lower, and tribs (1104-0210)	NoKnownImpct
H-391-P374- 1	Trout Brook, Upper, and tribs (1104-0211)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374- 1- 1-P375	Warner Pond (1104-0212)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374- 1- 2-P376	Andrew Pond (1104-0213)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374- 1- 6	Minerva Stream (1104-0214)	NoKnownImpct
H-391-P374- 1- 6- 6-P381b	Minerva Lake (1104-0043)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374- 1- 6-13-P385	Oliver Pond (1104-0215)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374- 1- 6-16-P388	Hewitt Pond (1104-0216)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374- 1-16-P394,P395	Muller, Bigsby Ponds (1104-0217)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374- 5-P402	Thurman Pond (1104-0218)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374- 7-P403	Horseshoe Pond (1104-0219)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374- 8-3-P404	Bullet Pond (1104-0220)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374- 8-P405	North Pond (1104-0221)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374- 8-P406	Big Pond (1104-0222)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374-11	Mill Brook and tribs (1104-0223)	NoKnownImpct
H-391-P374-11..P411	Whortleberry Pond (1104-0224)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374-11..P412	Pharaoh Lake (1104-0225)	UnAssessed
H-391-P374-P377 thru P410 (sel)	Minor Lake Tribs to Schroon Lake (1104-0020)	Need Verific
H-391..37	Alder Creek and tribs (1104-0226)	UnAssessed
H-391..37-4-P419	Goose Pond (1104-0227)	UnAssessed
H-391..37-P418 thru P430 (sel)	Minor Lake Tribs to Alder Cr Watershed (1104-0228)	UnAssessed
H-391..37-P420,P421	Alder, Crane Ponds (1104-0229)	Impaired Seg
H-391..37-P421-1-P424	Rock Pond (1104-0230)	UnAssessed
H-391..39	Paradox Creek (1104-0231)	NoKnownImpct
H-391..39-P432	Paradox Lake (1104-0232)	NoKnownImpct
H-391..39-P432-2-P434	Johnson Pond (1104-0233)	UnAssessed
H-391..39-P432..P437	Pyramid Lake (1104-0234)	UnAssessed

# ...Upper Hudson River Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Schroon River Watershed (con't)</b>		
H-391..39-P432..P438	Eagle Lake (1104-0235)	Need Verific
H-391..39-P432..P442	Gooseneck Pond (1104-0236)	UnAssessed
H-391..39-P433 thru P452	Minor Lake Tribs to Paradox Cr Watershed (1104-0237)	UnAssessed
H-391..47	The Branch (1104-0045)	NoKnownImpct
H-391..47-14-P458	Clear Pond (1104-0238)	UnAssessed
H-391..47-P457	Sand Pond (1104-0239)	UnAssessed
H-391..47-P460	Elk Lake (1104-0240)	UnAssessed
H-391..53-3-2-P467	Moose Mt Pond (1104-0241)	UnAssessed
H-391..53-P468	Hammond Pond (1104-0242)	UnAssessed
H-391..53-P468-1-2-P470	Pine Pond (1104-0243)	UnAssessed
H-391..P453 thru P507	Minor Lake Tribs to Upper Schroon Wshed (1104-0244)	UnAssessed
H-391..P494	Deadwater Pond (1104-0245)	UnAssessed
H-391..P494-1-1-4-P498,P499	Moss Ponds (1104-0246)	UnAssessed
H-391..P494-1-1-P500	Makomis Pond (1104-0247)	UnAssessed
H-391..P494-1-1-P501	New Pond (1104-0248)	UnAssessed
H-391..P494-1..P506	Hatching Pond (1104-0249)	UnAssessed
<b>Tribes to Upper Hudson River, Warrensburg to Indian River</b>		
H-392	Patterson Creek and tribs (1104-0250)	NoKnownImpct
H-392 thru 418 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson River (1104-0251)	UnAssessed
H-392 thru 418..P508 thru P524	Minor Lake Tribs to Upper Hudson River (1104-0252)	NoKnownImpct
H-398- 2-P512a	Pack Forest Lake (1104-0253)	UnAssessed
H-403	Glen Creek and tribs (1104-0254)	NoKnownImpct
H-409	Mill Creek and tribs (1104-0032)	NoKnownImpct
H-409-18-P520	Garnet Lake (1104-0255)	NoKnownImpct
H-419	North Creek, Lower, and tribs (1104-0256)	NoKnownImpct
H-419	North Creek, Upper, and tribs (1104-0257)	NoKnownImpct
H-419..P529a,P529	Chatiemac Lake, Ross/Windover Lake (1104-0258)	NoKnownImpct
H-429	Thirteenth Brook and tribs (1104-0030)	NoKnownImpct
H-429-P540	Thirteenth Lake (1104-0260)	UnAssessed
H-438	Boreas River and tribs (1104-0261)	NoKnownImpct
H-438-20- 1-P555	Balfour Lake (1104-0262)	UnAssessed
H-438-20- 2a-P557	Stony Pond (1104-0018)	Impaired Seg
H-438-30-P561	Wolf Pond (1104-0263)	UnAssessed
H-438-P560	Cheney Pond (1104-0264)	UnAssessed
H-438-P564c	Middle Boreas Pond (1104-0265)	UnAssessed
H-452-P574	Huntley Pond (1104-0266)	UnAssessed
H-453-P576	Mink Pond (1104-0267)	UnAssessed

# ...Upper Hudson River Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Indian River/Lake Watershed</b>		
H-461	Indian River and minor tribs (1104-0022)	MinorImpacts
H-461- 9-P583	Lake Francis (1104-0268)	UnAssessed
H-461- 9..P585	Big Bad Luck Pond (1104-0269)	UnAssessed
H-461-15-P587a	Lake Adirondack (1104-0074)	Need Verific
H-461-17	Big Brook and tribs (1104-0270)	UnAssessed
H-461-17- 1-P588a	Kings Flow (1104-0271)	Impaired Seg
H-461-17- 1-P588a- 5-P590	Round Pond (1104-0315)	Impaired Seg
H-461-P582a	Abanakee Lake (1104-0027)	UnAssessed
H-461-P597	Indian Lake (1104-0021)	Need Verific
H-461-P597-	Minor Tribs to Indian Lake (1104-0060)	UnAssessed
H-461-P597- 6-P598	Crotched Pond (1104-0272)	UnAssessed
H-461-P597-16	Jessup River and tribs (1104-0273)	NoKnownImpct
H-461-P597-16- 3-P603	Whitaker Lake (1104-0274)	UnAssessed
H-461-P597-26- 9-P613	Mason Lake (1104-0275)	UnAssessed
H-461-P597-P597a	Lewey Lake (1104-0061)	UnAssessed
H-461..P582 thru P612	Minor Lake Tribs to Indian River/Lake (1104-0008)	Impaired Seg
<b>Tribes to Upper Hudson River, above Indian River</b>		
H-463 thru 503..P616 thru P692	Minor Lake Tribs to Upper Hudson River (1104-0276)	UnAssessed
H-466- 4-P618	Split Rock Pond (1104-0277)	UnAssessed
H-469	Cedar River, Lower, and tribs (1104-0064)	NoKnownImpct
H-469	Cedar River, Upper, and tribs (1104-0278)	NoKnownImpct
H-469- 9- 2-P625	First Lake (Essex Ch) (1104-0279)	UnAssessed
H-469- 9- 2..P626a	Third Lake (Essex Ch) (1104-0280)	UnAssessed
H-469- 9- 2..P626c	Fifth Lake (Essex Ch) (1104-0281)	UnAssessed
H-469- 9-15-P641	Tirrell Pond (1104-0282)	UnAssessed
H-469- 9-16-P643	Stephens Pond (1104-0283)	UnAssessed
H-469- 9-P637	Rock Lake (1104-0284)	UnAssessed
H-469- 9-P641a	Lake Durant (1104-0059)	Impaired Seg
H-469- 9-P645	Rock Pond (1104-0285)	Impaired Seg
H-469-10-P655	Pine Lake (1104-0286)	UnAssessed
H-469-36-P662	Sprague Pond (1104-0287)	UnAssessed
H-469-P667	Cedar River Flow (1104-0288)	UnAssessed
H-469-P670	Cedar Lake (1104-0289)	UnAssessed
H-469-P671	Beaver Pond (1104-0290)	UnAssessed
H-469..P624 thru P669	Minor Lake Tribs to Cedar River (1104-0003)	Impaired Seg
H-484- 4-P673	Zack Pond (1104-0291)	UnAssessed
H-484- 8-P676	Goodnow Pond (1104-0292)	UnAssessed
H-484-P672a	Goodnow Flowage (1104-0293)	NoKnownImpct

# ...Upper Hudson River Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Tribs to Upper Hudson River, above Indian River (con't)</b>		
H-503-P680	Harris Lake (1104-0294)	UnAssessed
H-503-P680- 2-P681	Woodruff Pond (1104-0295)	UnAssessed
H-503-P680- 5-P582	Rich Lake (1104-0296)	UnAssessed
H-503-P680- 5..P684	Arbutus Lake (1104-0297)	UnAssessed
H-503-P680- 5..P685	Catlin Lake, Long Lake, Caitlin Lake (1104-0298)	UnAssessed
H-503-P680- 5..P686	Corner Pond (1104-0299)	UnAssessed
H-503-P680- 5..P687	Round Pond (1104-0300)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H-503-P680- 5..P688	Wolf Pond (1104-0301)	UnAssessed
H-503-P680- 5..P689	Deer Pond (1104-0302)	UnAssessed
H-503-P680- 5..P691	Pickwacket Pond (1104-0303)	UnAssessed
H-503-P680- 5..P692	Countyline Flow (1104-0304)	UnAssessed
H-503-P680/P582-	Tribs to Harris/Rich Lakes (1104-0313)	<b>NoKnownImpct</b>
H-508 thru 546..P695 thru P719	Minor Lake Tribs to Upper Hudson River (1104-0007)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
H-508-P694	Newcomb Lake (1104-0305)	UnAssessed
H-509-P699a	Beaver Flow (1104-0306)	UnAssessed
H-532- 4-P703	Trout Pond (1104-0307)	UnAssessed
H-532-P702	Perch Pond (1104-0308)	UnAssessed
H-534	Opalescent River and tribs (1104-0309)	UnAssessed
H-543-P704	Flowed Land Pond (1104-0310)	UnAssessed
H-P710	Sanford Lake (1104-0311)	UnAssessed
H-P715	Henderson Lake (1104-0312)	UnAssessed

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## Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1104-0053)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/10/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H (portion 10)	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Washington Co. (58)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	23.8 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	THE GLEN (G-25-3)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	from Warrensburg to North Creek		

### 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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ( )	

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the Hudson River in Riparius, Warren County, (at Route 8) was conducted in 2002 as well as 1993-1994. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. Indices were very similar for all years and revealed highly favorable water quality. Similar results were found at a site in North Creek (at Route 28) in 2001. The Riparius site has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring in previous years, most recently in 1993-94. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the waters of the Hudson River from the Schroon River near Warrensburg to North Creek (-419) in North Creek. This segment was previously identified as 1101-0049.

# Upper Hudson, Upper, and minor tribs ( 1104-0054)      NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/09/2008

**Water Index No:** H (portion 11)      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/      **Str Class:** C(T)      Upper Hudson  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Waterbody Size:** 224.3 Miles      **Quad Map:** NEWCOMB (F-24-0)  
**Seg Description:** stream and select tribs, from North Creek to Newcomb

## 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

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments at multiple sites between North Creek and Newcomb were conducted in 2001 and 2002. Sampling results from 2002 indicated non-impacted conditions above the Hudson confluence with Indian River and slightly impacted conditions immediately below the confluence. This impact may be a result of mid-summer rafting releases from Lake Abanakee (see Indian River assessment). It was not determined how far below the confluence the impacts extended. However sampling in North River in 2001 clearly indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Deer Creek near Minerva (at County Route 37) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna contained many species of clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. No prior data were available for the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

### Swimmable Hudson

In response to the improvement in Hudson River water quality since the 1970s, there has been a rise in recreational use and a public call for increased swimming opportunities. Currently swimming occurs in popular anchoring spots along the shore, including areas not designated for swimming. However, in spite of growing use publicly available swimming areas in the Hudson remain limited. To reach the goal of a swimmable Hudson River, the NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program: and Division of Water are focusing on four primary areas of water quality impact

1) the need for seasonal disinfection of municipal and other wastewater discharges, 2) the reduction of CSO impacts through appropriate control strategies, 3) implementation and compliance with Phase II Stormwater permit program, and 4) continued support of a vessel No Discharge Zone in the Hudson. While the impetus for the Swimmable Hudson initiative was largely focused on the estuary waters of the Lower Hudson, the effort extends into the Upper Hudson Basin as well and includes disinfection of municipal plant discharges to this this segment (Newcomb WWTP). (DEC/HREP and DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2008)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs from North Creek (-419) in North Creek to Harris Lake Outlet in Newcomb. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Deer Creek (-428), Aldous Brook (-430), Raquette Brook (-432) and Griffin Brook (-435), Clear Pond Outlet (463), Beaver Brook (-466), Goodnow River (-484), Wolf Creek (-489) and Harris Lake Outlet (-503), are primarily Class C,C(T),C(TS), with portions in the forest preserve. Thirteenth Brook (-429), Boreas River (-438), Indian River (-461) and Cedar River (-469) are listed separately. This segment was previously identified as 1101-0050.

# Towns Brook and tribs (1104-0177)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-370	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/140	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River		Upper Hudson
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	8.2 Miles	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs	<b>Quad Map:</b>	LAKE LUZERNE (H-25-3)

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ( )	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Towns Brook in Lake Luzerne (at Main Street) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The site was a short distance downstream of the outlet of Lake Luzerne, and impoundment effect was the primary faunal determinant. Filter-feeding caddisflies dominated the fauna, although clean-water mayflies and stoneflies were also present. An impoundment correction factor was applied to the initial assessment of slight impact, resulting in a final assessment of non-impacted. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs from the mouth to Fourth Lake (P325). The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are primarily Class C,C(T).

# Lake Luzerne (1104-0075)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2007

<b>Water Index No:</b> H-370-P318	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 02020001/140	<b>Str Class:</b> B
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b> 5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 96.1 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b> LAKE LUZERNE (H-25-3)
<b>Seg Description:</b> entire lake	

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b> Recreation	<b>Severity</b> Threatened	<b>Problem Documentation</b> Suspected
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### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PROBLEM SPECIES (Eurasian milfoil)  
Suspected: - - -  
Possible: Silt/Sediment

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

Known: - - -  
Suspected: HABITAT MODIFICATION  
Possible: Failing On-Site Syst

## Resolution/Management Information

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

**Resolution Potential:**

## Further Details

Recreational uses in Lake Luzerne are thought to experience minor threats due to aquatic weed growth of non-native species.

Lake Luzerne has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1999 and continuing through the present. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2005. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as mesoligotrophic, or moderately unproductive, and has been consistent over recent sampling years. Phosphorus levels in the lake typically fall below the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements easily exceed what is recommended for swimming beaches. The lake is moderately colored by dissolved organic matter that is largely natural and reflective of the characteristics of the watershed. Color readings were higher in Lake Luzerne and most NYS lakes in 2004, perhaps explaining a drop in water clarity results for that year. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, September 2005)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be mostly favorable, with the recreational suitability of the lake described most often

as "excellent" but ranging to "slightly impacted." The lake itself is most often described as "not quite crystal clear," an assessment that is consistent with measured water quality characteristics of the lake. The recreational assessment is somewhat lower than expected based on water quality conditions, but is consistent of lakes in which aquatic plant coverage or densities are increasing or impacting lake use below the lake surface. Aquatic plants include non-native species (Eurasian watermilfoil) and have been cited as impacting recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, September 2005)

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 public bathing use is generally the responsibility of state and/or local health departments.

The lake has experienced an infestation of Eurasian milfoil, which got severe enough that a small control program of pulling plants was considered and may have been done. There is also a potential for defective or malfunctioning septic systems. (Warren County WQCC, 1998)

# Schroon River, Lower, and minor tribs (1104-0023)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

**Water Index No:** H-391 (portion 1)      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/110      **Str Class:** C(T)      Upper Hudson  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Waterbody Size:** 21.9 Miles      **Quad Map:** WARRENSBURG (H-25-2)  
**Seg Description:** stream and select tribs, from mouth to abv Warrensburg

## 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:**

## Further Details

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of the Schroon River in Warrensburg (at Route 9) was conducted in 2001 and 2002. Biological (macroinvertebrate) community assessment conducted in both years revealed water quality to be slightly impacted. Although the fauna contained many clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies, species richness was low, possibly due to the substrate of boulders embedded in sand. In 2002 the community was heavily dominated by black fly larvae, and faunal diversity was limited. Intensive Network sampling was conducted in 2002 at this site. Water column sampling revealed mercury to be present in concentrations above the assessment criteria indicating a parameter of concern. Occasional elevated water temperatures above assessment criteria were also noted. Macroinvertebrate tissue samples analyzed for pesticides, PCBs, and PAHs showed no contaminants to be above levels of concern. Based on sediment quality guidelines developed for freshwater ecosystems, overall sediment quality is not likely to cause chronic toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Chronic toxicity testing using water from this location showed no significant mortality or reproductive effects on the test organism. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the river despite minor effects on the fauna. However mercury levels in the water suggest possible impacts on fish consumption. A general advisory for limiting the consumption of sportfish from all waters of the state is in place due to the common occurrence of some chemicals (such as mercury and PCBs) in fish, the inability to test all waters and the

possibility of other unidentified contaminants. Regarding mercury, there are additional advisories for women and children further restricting consumption of fish from waters of the Adirondacks and Catskills. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, January 2005)

Previous biological assessments of Schroon River in Warrensburg at this site were assessed as non-impacted in 1994 and slightly impacted in 1993. An alternative site (at Route 418) found non-impacted conditions in 1987 and 1988. Further sampling of these sites is recommended to determine if the decline is genuine. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and select/smaller tribs from the mouth to unnamed trib (-11) near Warrensburg. The waters of this reach of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Lower Big Brook (-3), are primarily Class C,C(T),C(TS). Upper Big Brook (-3) is listed separately.

# Schroon River, Lower, and minor tribs (1104-0189)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-391 (portion 2)	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/110	<b>Str Class:</b>	A
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	100.9 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	THE GLEN (G-25-3)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	stream and tribs, from abv Warrensburg to Schroon Lake		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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:**

## Further Details

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of Schroon River in Warrensburg (at Route 9) at the downstream end of this reach were conducted in 2001 and 2002. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Although the fauna contained many clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies, species richness was low, possibly due to the substrate of boulders embedded in sand. The Warrensburg site was assessed as non-impacted in 1994 and slightly impacted in 1993. An alternative site (at Route 418) found non-impacted conditions in 1987 and 1988. Further sampling of these sites is recommended to determine if the decline is genuine. Despite these conditions, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and select/smaller tribs from unnamed trib (-11) near Warrensburg to Schroon Lake (P374). The waters of this reach of the stream are Class A,A(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including , are primarily Class C,C(T),C(TS). Brant Lake Outlet (-31), Chester Creek (-33) and other portions of Schroon River are listed separately.

# Schroon Lake (1104-0002)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-391 (portion 3)/P374	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/090	<b>Str Class:</b>	A
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	4128.1 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	SCHROON LAKE (F-25-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: METALS (mercury), PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

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

## Further Details

Fish consumption in Schroon Lake is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger lake trout (over 27 inches), larger yellow perch (over 13 inches) and smallmouth bass; the advisories are the result of elevated PCB and mercury levels. The most recent laboratory results from lake trout and yellow perch collected in 1989 (DFW) suggest that PCB and other organochlorine concentrations in fish have declined, but mercury concentrations in lake trout were still relatively high. The source of mercury is considered to be atmospheric deposition, as there are not other apparent sources in the lake watershed. The advisory for this lake related to PCBs was issued prior to 1998-99; the mercury advisory was added in 2000-01. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/FWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

Water column, soil and bottom sediment samples taken by the regional staff (1990) and central office (1991, DEC/DOW BMA report June 1992) showed only very low concentrations of PCBs and mercury. Macroinvertebrate sampling (1991) found no significant levels of PCBs in invertebrates, but mercury was found above levels of concern in crayfish in Schroon River above the inlet. Based on the various data gathered it was determined jointly by DFW and BMA staff that although PCB and other organochlorine contamination of Schroon Lake lake trout is no longer as serious, monitoring of the Fisheries resource should be continued, since sensitive species of fish-eating wildlife are at risk. No additional

biological sampling of the Schroon River inlet or its tributaries was recommended, as DFW data suggested mercury concentrations, though elevated, were typical of other waters affected by atmospheric deposition of mercury in this region of NYS. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, BWAM and Habitat, 2000)

Schroon Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1987 and continuing through 2005. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2006. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as mesoligotrophic, or moderately unproductive. Phosphorus levels in the lake are consistently below criteria that would indicate impacted recreational uses and transparency measurements satisfy what is recommended for swimming beaches. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

Public perception of the Schroon Lake and its uses are also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment also indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be mostly favorable since the lake was first evaluated and continuing through the most recent assessment. Recreational conditions in the lake have been most often described as "could not be nicer" to "excellent" for most uses. The lake is regularly described as "not quite crystal clear." Aquatic plant are not typically visible from the lake surface. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

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

# Schroon River, Upper, and tribs (1104-0190)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

**Water Index No:** H-391 (portion 4)      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/090      **Str Class:** C      Upper Hudson  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Waterbody Size:** 50.9 Miles      **Quad Map:** SCHROON LAKE (F-25-0)  
**Seg Description:** stream and minor tribs, from Schroon Lake to N.Hudson

## 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:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Schroon River in Schroon Falls (at Route 9) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Although the fauna contained many clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies, species richness was low, possibly due to the substrate of boulders embedded in sand. Previous sampling assessed the Schroon Falls site as non-impacted in 1994. Further sampling of these sites is recommended to determine if the decline is genuine. Despite these conditions, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs from Schroon Lake (P374) to The Branch (-47) near North Hudson. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Platt Brook (-38), are primarily Class C,C(T), with portions in the forest preserve. Alder Creek (-37) and Paradox Creek (-39) are listed separately.

## Forest Lake (1104-0193)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-391-14-1-P340	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/110	<b>Str Class:</b>	A
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	25.7 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	THE GLEN (G-25-3)
<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

**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:**

### Further Details

Forest Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 2001 and continuing through 2005. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2006. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as mesotrophic, or moderately productive. Phosphorus levels in the lake regularly fall below criteria that would indicate impacted recreational uses and transparency measurements consistently satisfy what is recommended for swimming beaches, despite the shallow depth of the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

Public perception of the Forest Lake and its uses are also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment also indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be highly favorable since the lake was first evaluated and continuing through the most recent assessment. Recreational conditions in the lake have been most often described as "could not be nicer" to "excellent" for most uses. The lake is usually described as "crystal clear." Although aquatic plant surveys have not been conducted through CSLAP, higher weed densities have been reported in the most recent years. Weed growth in the lake should continued to be monitored. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

# Brant Lake Outlet and tribs (1104-0197)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-391-31	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/110	<b>Str Class:</b>	AAspcl Upper Hudson
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	1.4 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	CHESTERTOWN (G-25-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs		

## 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:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Brant Lake Outlet in Brant Lake (at County Route 4) about one mile below the lake was conducted in 2001. Sampling results initially indicated moderately impacted water quality conditions, but clearly reflected impoundment effects from Brant Lake, being heavily dominated by filter-feeding caddisflies. A final corrected water quality assessment of slightly impacted is assigned to this stream, with a secondary stressor of nutrient enrichment. Despite these conditions, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs from the mouth to Brant Lake. The waters of the stream are Class AA-Special. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class AA-Special.

# Brant Lake (1104-0037)

**Threat(Poss)**

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2007

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-391-31-P347	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/110	<b>Str Class:</b>	AAspcl Upper Hudson
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	1376.1 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	BRANT LAKE (G-26-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	3 (Strategy Being Implemented)	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	ext/WQCC	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> High
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ()	

## Further Details

Water supply uses in Brant Lake may experience minor threats due to various activities in the watershed. The designation of this waterbody as a threatened water is reflective of a need to protect its particular resource value, rather than specifically identified threats.

Brant Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1987 thru 1991 and from 1999 thru 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 oligotrophic, or unproductive, and assessment that has been consistent over all sampling years. Phosphorus levels in the lake fall well below the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements significantly exceed the recommended minimum for swimming beaches. Reading of pH fall within the state standards range of 6.5 to 8.5. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, August 2004)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be highly favorable. The recreational suitability of the lake is described most frequently as "could not be nicer." The lake itself is most often described as "crystal clear," an assessment that is

consistent with the perceived water quality conditions in the lake and its measured water quality characteristics. Assessments have noted that aquatic plants rarely grow to the lake surface. Aquatic plants are dominated by native species though non-native species (Eurasian watermilfoil) are present. However excessive aquatic weed growth has not been cited as impacting recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, August 2004)

This lake waterbody is designated class AA-Special, 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.

Although there are no known water quality impacts in Brant Lake, the waterbody is considered a highly valued water resource due to its AA-Special drinking water supply classification. The inclusion of this waterbody on the DEC/DOW Priority Waterbodies List as a Threatened water is a reflection of the particular resource value reflected in this designation and the need to provide additional protection, rather than any specifically identified threats.

The Warren County Soil and Water Conservation District, The Brant Lake Association and other local agencies/parties have been active in the development and implementation of lake and watershed management plans. These efforts focus on management of nuisance/invasive aquatic weeds, onsite wastewater treatment (septic) system maintenance programs, streambank erosion and roadway maintenance. (Warren County WQCC, 2004)

# Chester Creek and tribs (1104-0201)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-391-33	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/110	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	28.9 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	CHESTERTOWN (G-25-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and selected/smaller tribs		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ( )	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Chester Creek in Starbuckville (at Schroon River Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Nonpoint nutrient enrichment was noted. No prior data was available for this creek. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Thomas Brook (-4), are primarily Class C,C(T),C(TS), with portions in the forest preserve. Bolster Creek (-5) is listed separately.

## Friends Lake (1104-0205)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-391-33-8-P365	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/110	<b>Str Class:</b>	AAspcl Upper Hudson
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	454.4 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	CHESTERTOWN (G-25-2)
<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

**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:**

### Further Details

Friends Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1991 and continuing through 2005. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2006. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as mesooligotrophic, or moderately unproductive. Phosphorus levels in the lake are generally below criteria that would indicate impacted recreational uses (somewhat elevated levels of phosphorus were noted in 2003 and 2004) and transparency measurements satisfy what is recommended for swimming beaches. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment also indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be highly favorable since the lake was first evaluated and continuing through the most recent assessment. Recreational conditions in the lake have been most often described as "could not be nicer" for most uses. The lake is regularly described as "crystal clear." Native aquatic plants are present in the lake, but none of the major exotic plants often found in other New York lakes were present. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

# Trout Brook, Lower, and tribs (1104-0210)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

**Water Index No:** H-391-P374- 1  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/100      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 32.2 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs from mouth to Olmstedville

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson  
**Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Quad Map:** CHESTERTOWN (G-25-2)

## 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:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Trout Creek in Pottersville (at route 9/87 bridge) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results clearly indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was dominated by clean-water mayflies, with many species of stoneflies and caddisflies. No prior data were available for the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to Minerva Stream (-6) near Olmstedville. The waters of the stream are Class C(T), with portions in the forest preserve. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Marshall Brook (-3), Ford Brook (-4) and Alder Brook (-5), are primarily Class C,C(T), with portions in the forest preserve. Minerva Stream (-6) and Upper Trout Brook are listed separately.

# Minerva Stream (1104-0214)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

**Water Index No:** H-391-P374- 1- 6  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/100      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 77.3 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson  
**Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Quad Map:** SCHROON LAKE (F-25-0)

## 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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ()

**Resolution Potential:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Minerva Stream in Olmstedville (at Trout Brook Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna included many clean-water mayflies and stoneflies, but was dominated by filter-feeding caddisflies. No prior data were available for the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T), with portions in the Forest Preserve. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Kelso Brook (-5), Jones Brook (-6) and Falls Brook (-9), are primarily Class C,C(T),C(TS) and N. (June 2001)

## Mill Brook and tribs (1104-0223)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-391-P374-11	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/090	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Essex Co. (16)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	33.8 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	PHARAOH MOUNTAIN (F-26-4)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs		

### 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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ()	

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Mill Brook in Adirondack (near Redwing Road/County Route 15) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. Two metrics were within the range of slight impact, and the headwater correction factor was applied to these. The stream habitat of boulders was not conducive to a diverse fauna. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T), with portions in the forest preserve. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Desolate Brook (-5), Pharaoh Brook (-6), are also Class C(T), with portions in the forest preserve.

## Minor Lake Tribs to Schroon Lake (1104-0020)

Need Verific

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/08/2006

**Water Index No:** H-391-P374-P377 thru P410 (select.)    **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/090    **Str Class:** C    Upper Hudson  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake    **Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Waterbody Size:** 196.9 Acres    **Quad Map:** SCHROON LAKE (F-25-0)  
**Seg Description:** total area of all selected lakes

### 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: ACID/BASE (PH)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

### Resolution/Management Information

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

**Resolution Potential:**

### Further Details

Aquatic life support in some lakes of this watershed could be considered threatened by low pH, a result of atmospheric deposition (acid rain).

Historical surveys indicate that a small lake (Marion Pond, P398) in this watershed experienced low pH due to acid deposition is limiting the fishery. Monitoring by DFW (1978) revealed pH to be <5.0. Because the data is more than 25 year old and this specific lake represents only about 3% of the total lake area for the segment, aquatic life use is assessed as suspected of being Threatened. However, Marion Pond is included on the 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters, as a Small Lake Impaired by Acid Rain (Appendix A). (DEC/DOW, BWAR, 2006)

Efforts are underway on a national level to address problems caused by acid rain by reducing pollutant emissions, as required by the Clean Air Act. New York State (and other northeastern states) have taken legal action against USEPA to accelerate implementation of controls. Monitoring of these waters will continue, in order to assess changes in water quality resulting from implementation of the Clean Air Act. However, these changes are expected to occur only slowly over time.

In 2006, NYSDEC established and USEPA approved a TMDL to address acid rain impairment to 143 Adirondack lakes that are located in NYS Forest Preserve lands, including Marion Pond. Recognizing that the available pH data for many of these lakes is 20-30 years old, the TMDL outlines a phased/adaptive management approach, that initially relies heavily on monitoring and assessment to determine current conditions, modeling refinements to estimate future conditions, and the implementation of statewide, regional and national efforts to reduce atmospheric loadings causing the impairment. (Impaired Water Restoration Plan/TMDL for Acid Rain Lakes (NYS Forest Preserve, DEC/DOW, BWAM, August 2006)

This segment includes Elk Pond (P377), Pat Pond (P378), Moxham Pond (P381), Calahan Pond (P382), Big Sherman Pond (P383), Little Sherman Pond (P383a), Barnes Pond (P386), Duck Pond (P387), Big Marsh (P396), Warrens Pond (P396a), Bailey Pond (P397), Marion Pond (P398), Marsh Pond (P399), Harrison Marsh Pond (P407), Spectacle Pond (P408) and Crab Pond (P410). Most of these waters are Class C, C(T), C(TS), with a few located in the forest preserve.

## Alder, Crane Ponds (1104-0229)

Impaired Seg

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b> H-391..37-P420,P421	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Upper Hudson River	
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 02020001/090	<b>Str Class:</b> N	Upper Hudson
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b> 5/Essex Co. (16)	
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 211.1 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b> PHARAOH MOUNTAIN (F-26-4)	
<b>Seg Description:</b> total area of both lakes		

### 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: METALS (mercury)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION  
Possible: ---

### Resolution/Management Information

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

### Further Details

Fish consumption in Crane Pond is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger smallmouth bass (over 15 inches) because of elevated mercury levels. The source of mercury is considered to be atmospheric deposition, as there are not other apparent sources in the lake watershed. The advisory for this lake was first issued in 2005-06. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/FWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

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

# Paradox Creek (1104-0231)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

**Water Index No:** H-391..39  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/090      **Str Class:**  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 51.1 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Quad Map:** ()

## 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:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Paradox Creek in Paradox (at Letsonville Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results initially indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions, although this likely reflected headwater condition and less-than-ideal habitat. The stream was very shallow, with large rocks. Overall water quality is corrected to non-impacted. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C,C(T),C(TS). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Johnson Pond Brook (P432-2), Paragon Brook (-1), Burnt Mill Brook (-3) and Knob Brook (-9) are also Class C,C(T),C(TS), with portions in the forest preserve.

# Paradox Lake (1104-0232)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b> H-391..39-P432	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 02020001/090	<b>Str Class:</b> AA(T) Upper Hudson
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b> 5/Essex Co. (16)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 844.8 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b> PARADOX LAKE (F-26-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b> entire lake	

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> n/a ( )	

## Further Details

Paradox Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 2003 and continuing through 2005. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2006. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as mesoligotrophic, or moderately unproductive. Phosphorus levels in the lake are consistently below criteria that would indicate impacted recreational uses and transparency measurements consistently satisfy what is recommended for swimming beaches. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment also indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be fully supported, with recreational conditions in the lake being most often described as "could not be nicer" for most uses. The lake is regularly described as "crystal clear." Native aquatic plants are present in the lake, but none of the major exotic plants often found in other New York lakes were present. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

# Eagle Lake (1104-0235)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/09/2007

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-391..39-P432..P438	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/090	<b>Str Class:</b>	B
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Essex Co. (16)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	422.3 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	GRAPHITE (F-26-3)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
Recreation	Stressed	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH, PROBLEM SPECIES (Eurasian milfoil)  
Possible: ---

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

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

## Further Details

Recreational uses in Eagle Lake may be threatened by non-native invasive aquatic plant growth. Other water chemistry indicators suggest good water quality.

Eagle Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 2000 and continuing through 2005. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2006. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as oligotrophic, or highly unproductive. Phosphorus levels in the lake are well below criteria that would indicate impacted recreational uses and transparency measurements easily satisfy what is recommended for swimming beaches. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be somewhat impacted, primarily due to aquatic weed growth. Recreational conditions in the lake have been most often described as "slightly impacted" for most uses. The lake is regularly described as "not quite crystal clear." Such an assessment is atypical of lakes with similar water chemistry, but indicative of lakes with plant densities that grow to the lake surface. No aquatic plant surveys have been conducted through the CSLAP program, but Eurasian milfoil has been identified by other sources. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, May 2006)

# The Branch (1104-0045)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-391..47	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/080	<b>Str Class:</b>	Upper Hudson
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Essex Co. (16)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	116.8 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	()
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ()	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of The Branch in North Hudson (at Blue Ridge Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions, with all metrics within the range of the non-impacted category. Clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies dominated the fauna. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Niagara Brook (-4), Aber Brook (-5), Sand Pond Brook (-10), Nellie Brook (-18) and East/West Inlets to Elk Lake, are Class C,C(T),CT(S), with portions in the forest preserve.

## Patterson Creek and tribs (1104-0250)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-392	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/120	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	30.6 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	THE GLEN (G-25-3)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs		

### 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:**

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Patterson Creek in Warrensburg (at River Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was dominated by clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. No prior data were available for the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Daggett Creek (-3), are Class C,C(T), with portions in the forest preserve.

# Minor Lake Tribs to Upper Hudson River (1104-0252) NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/04/2007

**Water Index No:** H-392 thru 418..P508 thru P524      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/120      **Str Class:** C\*      Upper Hudson  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake      **Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Waterbody Size:** 237.5 Acres      **Quad Map:** ()  
**Seg Description:** total area of select lakes, from Schroon to North Creek

## 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

Kellum Pond has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1997 and continued through 2001. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2002. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as mesoligotrophic, or moderately unproductive. This assessment is consistent over the sampling period. Phosphorus levels in the lake do not exceed the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements consistently exceed the minimum recommended for swimming beaches. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, October 2002)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be highly favorable, consistent with previous assessments. The recreational suitability of the lake is described most frequently as "could not be nicer" and/or "excellent." The lake itself is most often described as "crystal clear" or "not quite crystal clear," an assessment that is consistent with the perceived water quality conditions in the lake and its measured water quality characteristics. Assessments have noted that aquatic plants do not typically grow to the lake surface. Aquatic plants are dominated by primarily native species and have not been cited as impacting recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, October 2002)

This lake waterbody is designated class A, 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.

The assessment for this multiple lake segment is based on the assessment of Kellum Pond which represents a little over 10% of the lake area of the segment, but which is likely reflective of the other nearby lake waters included in this waterbody. Because the assessment relies on this assumption, the waterbody is considered to be "evaluated" rather than "monitored."

This segment includes Daggett Pond (P508), Bear Pond (P510), Echo Lake (P511), Kellum Pond (P512), Mud Pond (P513), Dippikill Pond (P514), Antler Lake (P515a), Austin Pond (P516), Oven Mt Pond (P517), Crane Mt Pond (P519), Mud Pond (P522), Bird Pond (P523), Fuller Pond (P524). These lakes are primarily Class C,C(T), with portion in the forest preserve. Echo Lake (P511) and Atler Lake (P515a) are Class B. Pack Forest Lake (P512a) and Garnet Lake (P520) are listed separately.

# Glen Creek and tribs (1104-0254)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-403	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/120	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	0.0 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	()
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs		

## 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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ()	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Glen Creek in The Glen (at Glen Creek Road) ) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results clearly indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The macroinvertebrate fauna contained many species of clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Crystal Brook (-7), are Class C,C(T),C(TS), with portions in the forest preserve.

## Mill Creek and tribs (1104-0032)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-409	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/070	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	117.6 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	JOHNSBURG (G-25-4)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs		

### 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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ( )	

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Mill Creek in Wevertown (at Route 8) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was dominated by clean-water caddisflies and mayflies, and all metrics were within the range of very good water quality. No prior data were available for the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Vly Brook (-1), Johnson Brook (-2), Kibby Creek (-9) and Pine Ridge Brook (-18), are Class C,C(T),C(TS), with portions in the forest preserve.

# Garnet Lake (1104-0255)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2007

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-409-18-P520	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/070	<b>Str Class:</b>	A
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake		Upper Hudson
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	313.6 Acres	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake	<b>Quad Map:</b>	THIRTEENTH LAKE (G-24-0)

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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:**

## Further Details

Garnet Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1989 thru 1993 and in 2000-2001. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2002. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as mesoligotrophic, or moderately unproductive. This assessment is consistent over a number of sampling seasons. Phosphorus levels in the lake do not exceed the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements consistently exceed the minimum recommended for swimming beaches. Water quality conditions, as measured by water clarity, algal densities, and phosphorus levels, were improved in recent years. While these data do not necessarily represent longer-term trends, they do suggest that water quality conditions are at least stable in the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, October 2002)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be highly favorable, consistent with previous assessments. The recreational suitability of the lake is described most frequently as "could not be nicer" and/or "excellent." The lake itself is most often described as "not quite crystal clear," an assessment that is consistent with the perceived water quality conditions in the lake and its measured water quality characteristics. Assessments have noted that aquatic plants occasionally grow to the

lake surface. Aquatic plants are dominated by primarily native species and have not been cited as impacting recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, October 2002)

This lake waterbody is designated class A, 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.

# North Creek, Lower, and tribs (1104-0256)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-419	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/070	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	5.8 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	NORTH CREEK (G-25-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	stream and tribs from mouth to Holcombville		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ()	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of North Creek in North Creek (at Route 28) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was dominated by mayflies and caddisflies, and all metrics were within the range of non-impacted water quality. No prior data were available for the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to/including unnamed trib (-2) in Holcombville. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C(T), with portions in the forest preserve. Upper North Creek is listed separately.

# North Creek, Upper, and tribs (1104-0257)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b> H-419	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 02020001/070	<b>Str Class:</b> A(T) Upper Hudson
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 31.5 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> THIRTEENTH LAKE (G-24-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b> stream and tribs above Holcombville	

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of North Creek in North Creek (at Route 28) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was dominated by mayflies and caddisflies, and all metrics were within the range of non-impacted water quality. Though this sampling point is just below the described segment, it is considered representative of water quality in the upper reach. This segment is listed as being evaluated rather than monitored. No prior data were available for the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above unnamed trib (-2) in Holcombville. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class A(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Straight Brook (-3), Chatiemac Brook (-5) and Bakers Brook (-6), are Class A,A(T), with portions in the forest preserve. Lower North Creek is listed separately.

# Chatiemac Lake, Ross/Windover Lake (1104-0258)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/04/2007

**Water Index No:** H-419..P529a,P529  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/070      **Str Class:** A(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 124.8 Acres  
**Seg Description:** total area of both lakes

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson  
**Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)  
**Quad Map:** ()

## 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

Ross/Windover Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1999 and was continued 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 productive. This assessment is consistent over a number of sampling seasons. Phosphorus levels in the lake do not typically exceed the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements frequently exceed the minimum recommended for swimming beaches. Small improvements in water quality conditions, as measured by water clarity, algal densities, and phosphorus levels, in recent years are thought to be within the normal range of variability for this lake. While these data do not necessarily represent longer-term trends, they do suggest that water quality conditions are at least stable in the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, August 2004)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be highly favorable, consistent with previous assessments. The recreational suitability of the lake is described most frequently as "excellent." The assessment of the lake itself varies from "not quite crystal clear" to "(having) a definite algae greenness, yellowness or brownness." This assessment is consistent with the water quality characteristics in the lake and is likely attributable in large part to the natural color of the lake. Assessments

have noted that aquatic plants grow to the lake surface. Aquatic plants are dominated by primarily native species and although they have been reported to be dense at time, weed growth has not been cited as impacting recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, August 2004)

This lake waterbody is designated class A(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.

# Thirteenth Brook and tribs (1104-0030)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b> H-429	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 02020001/060	<b>Str Class:</b> C(T) Upper Hudson
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 5/Warren Co. (57)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 38.4 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> THIRTEENTH LAKE (G-24-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b> entire stream and tribs	

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> n/a ( )	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Thirteenth Brook in North River (near Route 28) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results clearly indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was dominated by clean-water mayflies. No prior data were available for the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

Elevated sediment loadings attributed to mining operations in the watershed have been noted in the past. More recently, Mineral Resources and Regional Fisheries staff reports no problems in the past several years. Regional Water staff indicated concerns in 1997, but problems have subsided since. (Mineral Resources, May 2000)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including tribs to Thirteenth Lake, are Class C,C(T),C(TS), with portions in the forest preserve.

## Boreas River and tribs (1104-0261)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-438	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/050	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T) Upper Hudson
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Essex Co. (16)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	151.4 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	NEWCOMB (F-24-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs		

### 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:**

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Boreas River in Minerva (at Northwoods Club Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results clearly indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. Mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies were very numerous in the samples. VanderWhacker Brook, a small tributary of the Boreas River was also sampled in 2001. The macroinvertebrate sample was field-assessed as non-impacted, and was not retained. The fauna contained a diversity of clean-water species of mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T), with portion in the forest preserve. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Vanderwacker Creek (-19), Little Vanderwacker Brook (-19-3), Stony Pond Brook (-20), Durgin Brook (-29) and Wolf Pond Brook (-30), are primarily Class C,C(T), with portions in the forest preserve.

# Stony Pond (1104-0018)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/08/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-438-20- 2a-P557	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/050	<b>Str Class:</b>	N
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Essex Co. (16)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	64.1 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	SCHROON LAKE (F-25-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ACID/BASE (PH)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	ext/EPA	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Low
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	2a (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Atmosph Dep))	

## Further Details

Aquatic life support in Stony Pond is known to be impaired by low pH, a result of atmospheric deposition (acid rain).

Historical surveys of the lake indicate that low pH due to acid deposition is limiting the fishery. Monitoring by DFW (1977) revealed a pH < 5.0. Aquatic life is considered to be impaired. This segment is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The waterbody was included on Part 2a of the List as an Atmospheric Deposition (Acid Rain) Water. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, 2006)

Efforts are underway on a national level to address problems caused by acid rain by reducing pollutant emissions, as required by the Clean Air Act. New York State (and other northeastern states) have taken legal action against USEPA to accelerate implementation of controls. Monitoring of these waters will continue, in order to assess changes in water quality resulting from implementation of the Clean Air Act. However, these changes are expected to occur only slowly over time.

In 2006, NYSDEC established and USEPA approved a TMDL to address acid rain impairment to 143 Adirondack lakes that are located in NYS Forest Preserve lands, including Stony Pond. Recognizing that the available pH data for many

of these lakes is 20-30 years old, the TMDL outlines a phased/adaptive management approach, that initially relies heavily on monitoring and assessment to determine current conditions, modeling refinements to estimate future conditions, and the implementation of statewide, regional and national efforts to reduce atmospheric loadings causing the impairment. (Impaired Water Restoration Plan/TMDL for Acid Rain Lakes (NYS Forest Preserve, DEC/DOW, BWAM, August 2006)

Note there is some uncertainty as to whether this pond is located in the Upper Hudson or the St. Lawrence Drainage Basin.

## Indian River and minor tribs (1104-0022)

## MinorImpacts

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

**Water Index No:** H-461  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/010      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 14.6 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and select tribs

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson  
**Reg/County:** 5/Hamilton Co. (21)  
**Quad Map:** ()

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

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

#### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: HYDRO MODIFICATION, Habitat Modification  
Possible: ---

### Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/Reg5  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ()

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

### Further Details

Aquatic life support and hydrologic/habitat modification are known to experience minor impacts/threats. The cause of these impacts are thought to be a result of hydrologic modification to the river. Mid-summer rafting releases from Lake Abanakee, which began in 1997, are being investigated as a possible cause of the decline. Despite these conditions, aquatic life support, though impacted, is considered to be fully supported in the stream.

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of Indian River in Indian Lake (at Chain Lakes Road) were conducted in 2001 and 2002. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. This represents a decline in water quality compared to 1993, when it was assessed as non-impacted. Species richness and EPT richness reflect this decline. Present macroinvertebrate communities are sparse, with high numbers of fingernail clams. A more detailed assessment report of these results was issued in 2003. This report also evaluated impacts on the Hudson River downstream of its confluence with the Indian River. The report also found that two similar rivers in the area - the Boreas and Cedar Rivers - had faunas in 2001 that were assessed as similar to non-impacted conditions found in all three rivers in 1993, suggesting that the change in the change in the Indian River during this time period is likely due to factors other than natural processes. (Indian River Biological Assessment, DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, September 2003)

This segment includes the entire stream and select/smaller all tribs from the mouth to Indian Lake. The waters of the stream are Class C(T), with portions in the forest preserve. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Bullhead Pond Outlet (-6) and tribs to Lake Abanakee, are Class C,C(T), with portions in the forest preserve. Big Brook (-17) is listed separately.

# Lake Adirondack (1104-0074)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2007

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-461-15-P587a	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/010	<b>Str Class:</b>	B
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Hamilton Co. (21)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	217.7 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	BLUE MOUNTAIN (F-23-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
Recreation	Stressed	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

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

## Further Details

Various potential sources of impacts to this waterbody have been identified in previous assessments. However, actual impacts to uses need to be verified/reverified. Previous assessments indicate that: Excessive growth of rooted aquatic plants impacts the aesthetics of the lake and impairs bathing, boating, and fishing uses. Lake Adirondack produces a dense growth of aquatic weeds and algae which 1) seriously impairs swimming, boating and fishing and 2) creates an ugly appearance and 3) reduces available oxygen. The algae growth results from an excess of nutrients associated with low rate of water throughput and the proliferation of private septic systems. Floating bogs are also present, creating hazards to recreational users.

## Kings Flow (1104-0271)

## Impaired Seg

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-461-17- 1-P588a	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/010	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Hamilton Co. (21)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	185.6 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	THIRTEENTH LAKE (G-24-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

### 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: METALS (mercury)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION  
Possible: ---

### Resolution/Management Information

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

### Further Details

Fish consumption in Kings Flow is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger smallmouth bass (over 15 inches) because of elevated mercury levels. The source of mercury is considered to be atmospheric deposition, as there are not other apparent sources in the lake watershed. The advisory for this lake was first issued in 2005-06. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/FWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

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



# Indian Lake (1104-0021)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2007

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-461-P597	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/010	<b>Str Class:</b>	AA
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Hamilton Co. (21)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	4364.8 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	BLUE MOUNTAIN (F-23-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: WATER LEVEL/FLOW, Silt/Sediment

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: HYDRO MODIFICATION, Deicing (stor/appl)

## Resolution/Management Information

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

## Further Details

Various potential sources of impacts to this waterbody have been identified in previous assessments. However, actual impacts to uses need to be verified/reverified. Previous assessments indicate that: Water levels fluctuations expose fish eggs to desiccation and/or freezing, eliminate macrophytes (macrophytes provide cover for young fish and are a source of primary production), and greatly reduce forage (invertebrate) productivity in shallow areas. Anglers complain that the fluctuations make access difficult and report damage to boats and motors. Flow at the outlet dam is controlled by the Hudson River-Black River Regulatory Board which regulates water levels for the benefit of downstream users.

## Jessup River and tribs (1104-0273)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

**Water Index No:** H-461-P597-16  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/010      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 76.2 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson  
**Reg/County:** 5/Hamilton Co. (21)  
**Quad Map:** ()

### 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:**

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Jessup River neat Perkins Clearing (at Route 30) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions, although this may mostly represent effects of upstream wetlands. The fauna was dominated by filter-feeding caddisflies, but also contained mayflies and stoneflies. No prior data were available for the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T), with portions in the forest preserve. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Whitaker Lake Outlet (-3), Pole Brook (-4), Mossy Vly Brook (-8), Bradys Brook (-10) and Big Brook (-11), are primarily Class C,C(T), with portions in the forest preserve.

## Minor Lake Tribs to Indian River/Lake (1104-0008)

Impaired Seg

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/08/2006

**Water Index No:** H-461..P582 thru P612  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/010      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 288.4 Acres  
**Seg Description:** total area of selected lakes in the watershed

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson  
**Reg/County:** 5/Hamilton Co. (21)  
**Quad Map:** ()

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Suspected

#### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ACID/BASE (PH)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 2a (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Atmosph Dep))

**Resolution Potential:** Low

### Further Details

Aquatic life support in one lake in this watershed is known to be impaired by low pH, a result of atmospheric deposition (acid rain).

Historical surveys indicate that Little Moose Pond (P607) in this watershed experienced low pH due to acid deposition is limiting the fishery. Monitoring by DFW (1977) revealed pH to be 5.0. Because the data is more than 25 year old and this specific lake represents less than 10% of the total lake area for the segment, some consideration was given to assessing aquatic life use in this segment as suspected of being Threatened. However, consistent with its inclusion on the 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters, the entire segment is listed as being Impaired. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, 2006)

Efforts are underway on a national level to address problems caused by acid rain by reducing pollutant emissions, as required by the Clean Air Act. New York State (and other northeastern states) have taken legal action against USEPA to accelerate implementation of controls. Monitoring of these waters will continue, in order to assess changes in water quality resulting from implementation of the Clean Air Act. However, these changes are expected to occur only slowly over time.

This segment is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The segment was included on Part 2a of the List as an Atmospheric Deposition (Acid Rain) Water.

This segment includes Bullhead Pond (P582), Cranberry Pond (P584), Rock Pond (P586), Stonystep Pond (P587), Jerry Pond (P588), Puffer Pond (P589), Round Lake (P590), Center Pond (P593), Clear Pond (P594), John Pond (P596), Middle Dug Mt. Pond (P601), Upper Dug Mt. Pond (P602), Little Moose Pond (P607), Otter Lake (P608), Panther Mountain Pond (P612). These lakes are Class C,C(T), or located in the forest preserve. Abanakee Lake (P582a), Lake Francis (P583), Big Bad Luck Pond (P585), Lake Adirondack (P587a), Kings Flow (P588a), Indian Lake (P597), Lewey Lake (P597a), Crotched Pond (P598), Whitaker Lake (P603) and Mason Lake (P613) are listed separately.

# Cedar River, Lower, and tribs (1104-0064)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-469	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/020	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Essex Co. (16)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	113.8 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	()
<b>Seg Description:</b>	stream and tribs, from mouth to Indian 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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ()	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Cedar River in Indian Lake (at Cedar River Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results clearly indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. Clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies were numerous. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to/including unnamed trib (-23) in Indian Lake. The waters of the stream are Class C(T), with portions in the forest preserve. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Rock River (-9) and its tribs, are Class C,C(T), with portions in the forest preserve. Upper Cedar River is listed separately.

# Cedar River, Upper, and tribs (1104-0278)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

**Water Index No:** H-469  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/020      **Str Class:** AA(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 169.6 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs, above Indian Lake

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson  
**Reg/County:** 5/Hamilton Co. (21)  
**Quad Map:** ()

## 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:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Cedar River in Indian Lake (at Cedar River Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results clearly indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. Clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies were numerous. An unnamed Lake Durant tributary within this segment was also sampled at the Lake Durant Campground near Blue Mountain Lake. The macroinvertebrate sampled was dominated by clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. The site was field-assessed as non-impacted, and the sample was not retained. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above unnamed trib (-23) in Indian Lake. The waters of the stream are Class B(T) from unnamed trib (-23) to Bear Trap Brook (-26), Class AA(T) to unnamed trib (-38), and Class C(T) for the remainder of the reach, with portions in the forest preserve. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Nicholas Brook (-24), Bear Trap Brook (-26), Sprague Brook (-35), Browns Brook (-41), Little Squaw Brook (-54), and Grassy Brook (-62), are Class C,C(T), with portions in the forest preserve. Lower Cedar River is listed separately.

# Lake Durant (1104-0059)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-469- 9-P641a	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/020	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Hamilton Co. (21)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	320.1 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	BLUE MOUNTAIN (F-23-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: METALS (mercury)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

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

## Further Details

Fish consumption in Lake Durant (and Rock Lake) is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger largemouth bass (over 15 inches) because of elevated mercury levels. The source of mercury is considered to be atmospheric deposition, as there are not other apparent sources in the lake watershed. The advisory for this lake was first issued in 2004-05. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/FWMMR, Habitat, December 2006).

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

# Rock Pond (1104-0285)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/11/2006

**Water Index No:** H-469- 9-P645  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/020      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 64.1 Acres  
**Seg Description:** entire lake  
**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson  
**Reg/County:** 5/Hamilton Co. (21)  
**Quad Map:** BLUE MOUNTAIN (F-23-0)

## 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: METALS (mercury)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

**Source(s) of Pollutant(s)**  
Known: ---  
Suspected: ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

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

## Further Details

Fish consumption in Rock Lake (and Lake Durant) is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger largemouth bass (over 15 inches) because of elevated mercury levels. The source of mercury is considered to be atmospheric deposition, as there are not other apparent sources in the lake watershed. The advisory for this lake was first issued in 2004-05. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/FWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

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

## Minor Lake Tribs to Cedar River (1104-0003)

Impaired Seg

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/08/2006

**Water Index No:** H-469..P624 thru P669  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/020      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 435.6 Acres  
**Seg Description:** total area of selected lakes in the watershed

**Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
Upper Hudson  
**Reg/County:** 5/Hamilton Co. (21)  
**Quad Map:** ()

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known

#### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ACID/BASE (PH)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 2a (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Atmosph Dep))

**Resolution Potential:** Low

### Further Details

Aquatic life support in some lakes in this watershed is known to be impaired by low pH, a result of atmospheric deposition (acid rain).

Historical surveys of the lake indicate that low pH due to acid deposition is limiting the fishery. Monitoring by DFW (1977) revealed pH to be <5.0. Aquatic life is considered to be impaired in these lakes, which include Carry Pond (P669) and South Pine Pond (P??). More recent data for Carry Pond, which is stocked annually with brown trout, shows mean pH of 5.0 (ALSC, 1997-2004). This segment is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The segment was included on Part 2a of the List as an Atmospheric Deposition (Acid Rain) Water. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, 2006)

Efforts are underway on a national level to address problems caused by acid rain by reducing pollutant emissions, as required by the Clean Air Act. New York State (and other northeastern states) have taken legal action against USEPA to accelerate implementation of controls. Monitoring of these waters will continue, in order to assess changes in water quality resulting from implementation of the Clean Air Act. However, these changes are expected to occur only slowly over time.

This segment includes Mud Pond (P624), Second Lake/Essex Chain (P626), Fourth Lake/Essex Chain (P626b), Grassy Pond (P627), Little Grassy Pond (P628), Mud Pond (P630), Sixth Lake (P631), Seventh Lake (P631a), Eighth Lake (P633), Jackson Pond (P634), Barker Pond (P636), Wolf Pond (P640), Cascade Pond (P644), Grassy Pond (P650), Wilson Pond (P653), Crystal Lake (P654), Corner Pond (P659), Dishrag Pond (P665), Wakely Pond (P666), Carry Pond (P669). These lakes are Class C,C(T), with some located in the forest preserve. First Lake (Essex Ch) (P625), Third Lake (Essex Ch) (P626a), Fifth Lake (Essex Ch) (P626c), Rock Lake (P637), Tirrell Pond (P641), Stephens Pond (P643), Rock Pond (P645), Lake Durant (P645a), Pine Lake (P655), Sprague Pond (P662), Cedar River Flow (P667), Cedar Lake (P670) and Beaver Pond (P671) are listed separately.

# Goodnow Flowage (1104-0293)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/09/2007

<b>Water Index No:</b> H-484-P672a	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 02020001/040	<b>Str Class:</b> C(T) Upper Hudson
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b> 5/Essex Co. (16)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 339.3 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b> NEWCOMB (F-24-0)
<b>Seg Description:</b> entire lake	

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> n/a ( )	

## Further Details

Goodnow Flowage has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1986 thru 1990 and from 1997 to the 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 below the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements also meet what is minimally recommended for swimming beaches. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, January 2000)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be very favorable. The recreational suitability of the lake is described most frequently as "excellent." The lake itself is most often described as having "definite algal greenness," however this does not appear to impact the perceived water quality in the lake so is likely attributable to normal/background conditions. Assessments have noted that aquatic plants are visible under the surface or occasionally grow to the lake surface. Aquatic plants in the lake are dominated by native species and have not been cited as impacting recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, January 2000)

## Round Pond (1104-0300)

Impaired Seg

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/27/2006

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-503-P680- 5..P687	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Upper Hudson River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020001/040	<b>Str Class:</b>	N
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake		Upper Hudson
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	224.1 Acres	<b>Reg/County:</b>	5/Hamilton Co. (21)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake	<b>Quad Map:</b>	KEMPSHALL MTN. (E-23-B)

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Suspected

#### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ACID/BASE (PH)  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
Possible: ---

### Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	ext/EPA	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Low
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	2a (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Atmosph Dep))	

### Further Details

Aquatic life support in Round Pond is thought to be impaired by low pH, a result of atmospheric deposition (acid rain).

Historical surveys of the lake indicate that low pH due to acid deposition is limiting the fishery. Aquatic life is considered to be impaired. This waterbody is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake was included on Part 2a of the List as an Atmospheric Deposition (Acid Rain) Water. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, 2006)

Efforts are underway on a national level to address problems caused by acid rain by reducing pollutant emissions, as required by the Clean Air Act. New York State (and other northeastern states) have taken legal action against USEPA to accelerate implementation of controls. Monitoring of these waters will continue, in order to assess changes in water quality resulting from implementation of the Clean Air Act. However, these changes are expected to occur only slowly over time.

In 2006, NYSDEC established and USEPA approved a TMDL to address acid rain impairment to 143 Adirondack lakes that are located in NYS Forest Preserve lands. Recognizing that the available pH data for many of these lakes is 20-30 years old, the TMDL outlines a phased/adaptive management approach, that initially relies heavily on monitoring and

assessment to determine current conditions, modeling refinements to estimate future conditions, and the implementation of statewide, regional and national efforts to reduce atmospheric loadings causing the impairment. Note: It appears that the TMDL mis-identified Round Pond, specifying a similarly named waterbody in the Black River Basin that is designated Class C(T). (Impaired Water Restoration Plan/TMDL for Acid Rain Lakes (NYS Forest Preserve), DEC/DOW, BWAM, August 2006)

## Tribs to Harris/Rich Lakes (1104-0313)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/08/2005

**Water Index No:** H-503-P680/P582-                      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:**    **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River                                      **Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Waterbody Size:** 0.0 Miles                                **Quad Map:** ()  
**Seg Description:** total length of tribs to the two 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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ( )

**Resolution Potential:**

### Further Details

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of Fishing Brook near Long Lake (at Route 28N) and Wolf Pond Outlet were conducted in 2001. Although the fauna in Fishing Brook was heavily dominated by filter-feeding caddisflies, this reflected effects of a wetland immediately upstream. The fauna included many clean-water stoneflies and mayflies. The metrics were adjusted for impoundment effects, yielding an assessment of non-impacted. Similarly the fauna in Wolf Lake Outlet exhibited some impoundment effects; metrics placed the final assessment as non-impacted. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the total length of all tribs to Harris/Rich Lakes. Tribs within this segment, including Woodruff Pond Outlet (-2), Flat Brook (-5), Fishing Brook (-6), Wolf Pond Outlet (-6-4-P685-11-1), Big Sucker Brook (-10) and Little Sucker Brook (-11), are primarily Class C, C(T), C(TS) with some portions located in the forest preserve.

# Minor Lake Tribs to Upper Hudson River (1104-0007)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/08/2006

**Water Index No:** H-508 thru 546..P695 thru P719      **Drain Basin:** Upper Hudson River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020001/030      **Str Class:** C(T)      Upper Hudson  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake      **Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
**Waterbody Size:** 205.1 Acres      **Quad Map:** ()  
**Seg Description:** total area of select lakes, above Newcomb

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ACID/BASE (PH)  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION  
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:** Low  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 2a (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Atmosph Dep))

## Further Details

Aquatic life support in some lakes in this watershed is known to be impaired by low pH, a result of atmospheric deposition (acid rain).

Historical surveys indicate that some lakes (Lake Colden, Lower and Upper Wallface Pond) in this watershed experienced low pH due to acid deposition is limiting the fishery. Monitoring by DFW (1975-83) revealed pH to be less than 5.0 and found no presence of fish in the lakes. More recent data for Lake Colden shows mean pH of 5.5 (ALSC, 1997-2004). Aquatic life is considered to be impaired in these lakes. This segment is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The segment was included on Part 2a of the List as an Atmospheric Deposition (Acid Rain) Water. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, 2006)

Efforts are underway on a national level to address problems caused by acid rain by reducing pollutant emissions, as required by the Clean Air Act. New York State (and other northeastern states) have taken legal action against USEPA to accelerate implementation of controls. Monitoring of these waters will continue, in order to assess changes in water quality resulting from implementation of the Clean Air Act. However, these changes are expected to occur only slowly over time.

This segment includes Ward Pond (P695), Lake Andrew (P698), Beaver Pond (P699b), Hyslop Pond (P701), Lake Colden (P706), Avalanche Lake (P707), Cheney Pond (P711), Lake Sally (P712), Lake Jimmy (P713), Calamity Pond (P714), Harkness Lake (P716), Bradley Pond (P717), Wallface Pond (Lower) (P718), Wallface Pond (Upper) (P719). These lakes are Class C,C(T), with portions in the forest preserve. Newcomb Lake (P694), Beaver Flow (P699a), Perch Pond (P702), Trout Pond (P703), Flowed Land Pond (P704), Sanford Lake (P710) and Henderson Lake (P715) are listed separately. Note that Upper Wallface Pond (formerly 1004-0005) was previously listed incorrectly as being in the Lake Champlain Basin.

# **Summary Listing of Priority Waters**

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# Upper Hudson River Basin

# Priority Waterbodies List

# Table 1

Water Index Number	Waterbody/Segment Name (ID) Use Impairment(s)	County	Seg Size	Type	Class	W.B.Category
H (portion 1) <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0002) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be PRECLUDED Water Supply SUSPECT of being THREATEN	Saratoga	10.5 Mile	River	A	Impaired Seg
H (portion 2) <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0042) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be PRECLUDED	Saratoga	8.3 Mile	River	C	Impaired Seg
H (portion 3) <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0043) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be PRECLUDED	Saratoga	19.4 Mile	River	B	Impaired Seg
H (portion 4) <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0044) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be PRECLUDED	Saratoga	28.1 Mile	River	C	Impaired Seg
H (portion 5) <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0005) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Saratoga	12.6 Mile	River	B	Impaired Seg
H (portion 6) <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0045) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Saratoga	3.7 Mile	River	A	Impaired Seg
H-260	Anthony Kill and minor tribs (1101-0025) Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED	Saratoga	33.1 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts

Note: Section 303(d) Listed Waters are noted. An asterisk(\*) indicates the waterbody is anticipated to be listed in the 2008 List.

# Upper Hudson River Basin

# Priority Waterbodies List

# Table 1

Water Index Number	Waterbody/Segment Name (ID) Use Impairment(s)	County	Seg Size	Type	Class	W.B.Category
H-260- 6 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Dwaas Kill and tribs (1101-0007) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED	Saratoga	43.6 Mile	River	C(T)	Impaired Seg
H-260-P1089-3-P1090	Ballston Lake (1101-0036) Public Bathing KNOWN to be STRESSED Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED Water Supply KNOWN to be THREATENED	Saratoga	277.7 Acre	Lake	A	MinorImpacts
H-264 (portion 1) <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Hoosic River, Lower, Main Stem (1102-0002) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Aquatic Life SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Rensselaer	15.8 Mile	River	B	Impaired Seg
H-264 (portion 1b)/P1115 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Schaghticoke Reservoir (1102-0015) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Rensselaer	147.3 Acre	Lake(R)	C	Impaired Seg
H-264 (portion 2) <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Hoosic River, Middle, Main Stem (1102-0003) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Aquatic Life SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Rensselaer	13.1 Mile	River	B	Impaired Seg
H-264 (portion 3) <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Hoosic River, Middle, Main Stem (1102-0016) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Aquatic Life SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Rensselaer	3.9 Mile	River	C(T)	Impaired Seg
H-264 (portion 4) <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Hoosic River, Upper, and tribs (1102-0017) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Aquatic Life SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Rensselaer	3.9 Mile	River	B(T)	Impaired Seg

# Upper Hudson River Basin

# Priority Waterbodies List

# Table 1

Water Index Number	Waterbody/Segment Name (ID) Use Impairment(s)	County	Seg Size	Type	Class	W.B.Category
H-264 (portion 5) <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Hoosic River, Upper, and minor tribs (1102-0018) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Aquatic Life SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Rensselaer	46.7 Mile	River	C(T)	Impaired Seg
H-264- 4-P1095	Tomhannock Reservoir (1102-0006) Water Supply POSSIBLY THREATENED	Rensselaer	1721.5 Acre	Lake(R)	A	Threat(Poss)
H-265	Schuyler Creek and tribs (1101-0093) Aquatic Life SUSPECTED of being IMPAIRED Recreation KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Saratoga	0.0 Mile	River	C(T)	Impaired Seg
H-299-P27	Saratoga Lake (1101-0012) Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED Habitat/Hydrology KNOWN to be STRESSED	Saratoga	4031.9 Acre	Lake	A	MinorImpacts
H-299-P27-13- 1-P30- (selected) <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Tribs to Lake Lonely (1101-0001) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Recreation KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Aesthetics KNOWN to be STRESSED	Saratoga	21.1 Mile	River	C	Impaired Seg
H-301	Batten Kill, Middle, and minor tribs (1103-0011) Habitat/Hydro SUSPECT of being IMPAIRED	Washington	49.6 Mile	River	B(T)	Impaired Seg
H-301	Batten Kill, Upper, and tribs (1103-0012) Habitat/Hydro SUSPECT of being IMPAIRED Fish Consump SUSPECT of being STRESSED	Washington	72.5 Mile	River	C*	Impaired Seg

# Upper Hudson River Basin

# Priority Waterbodies List

# Table 1

Water Index Number	Waterbody/Segment Name (ID) Use Impairment(s)	County	Seg Size	Type	Class	W.B.Category
H-301-17-P79 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Cossayuna Lake (1103-0002) Recreation KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Habitat/Hydrology KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Aquatic Life POSSIBLY STRESSED	Washington	659.3 Acre	Lake	A	Impaired Seg
H-318	Snook Kill, Lower, and minor tribs (1101-0026) Aquatic Life SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Saratoga	59.2 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts
H-363-P119 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Bullhead Pond (1101-0033) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Saratoga	6.4 Acre	Lake	C	Impaired Seg
H-369	Lower Sacandaga River (1104-0025) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED Habitat/Hydrology KNOWN to be STRESSED	Saratoga	11.5 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts
H-369-P126a	Stewarts Bridge Reservoir (1104-0026) Aquatic Life SUSPECTED of being STRESSED Habitat/Hydro SUSPECT of being STRESSED	Saratoga	460.8 Acre	Lake(R)	C	MinorImpacts
H-369-P127 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water *</b>	Great Sacandaga Lake (1104-0024) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED Habitat/Hydrology KNOWN to be STRESSED Aquatic Life SUSPECTED of being STRESSED Aesthetics SUSPECTED of being THREATENED	Saratoga	26804.2 Acre	Lake	B	Impaired Seg

# Upper Hudson River Basin

# Priority Waterbodies List

# Table 1

Water Index Number	Waterbody/Segment Name (ID) Use Impairment(s)	County	Seg Size	Type	Class	W.B.Category
H-369-P127-26	Kennyetto Creek, Low, and mnr tribs (1104-0040) Aquatic Life SUSPECTED of being STRESSED Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Fulton	24.4 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts
H-369-P127-46- 9-P164,P165 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Chase Lake, Mud Lake (1104-0135) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Fulton	64.1 Acre	Lake	C	Impaired Seg
H-369-P127-46-12-P168 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Holmes Lake (1104-0006) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Fulton	19.3 Acre	Lake	N	Impaired Seg
H-369..20-23-4-P225 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Sand Lake (1104-0015) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Hamilton	115.1 Acre	Lake	N	Impaired Seg
H-369..20-23-6-P232 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Spy Lake (1104-0160) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Hamilton	358.3 Acre	Lake	C	Impaired Seg
H-369..20-43-P270 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Silver Lake (1104-0016) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED UnAssessed Water	Hamilton	64.1 Acre	Lake	N	Impaired Seg
H-369..20-P222 thru P276 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Mnr Lks Up.W.Br Sacandaga Wshed (1104-0013) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Hamilton	589.5 Acre	Lake	N	Impaired Seg
H-369..P313-4-P314 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water *</b>	Sacandaga Lake (1104-0050) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Water Supply POSSIBLY THREATENED	Hamilton	620.7 Acre	Lake	AA	Impaired Seg

# Upper Hudson River Basin

# Priority Waterbodies List

# Table 1

Water Index Number	Waterbody/Segment Name (ID) Use Impairment(s)	County	Seg Size	Type	Class	W.B.Category
H-391 (portion 3)/P374 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Schroon Lake (1104-0002) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Warren	4128.1 Acre	Lake	A	Impaired Seg
						Causes: Metals, Priority Organics Sources: Tox/Contam. Sediment, Unknown Source
H-391-31-P347	Brant Lake (1104-0037) Water Supply POSSIBLY THREATENED	Warren	1376.1 Acre	Lake	AAspcl	Threat(Poss)
						Causes: Other Pollutants Sources: Other Source
H-391..37-P420,P421 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Alder, Crane Ponds (1104-0229) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Essex	211.1 Acre	Lake	N	Impaired Seg
						Causes: Metals Sources: Atmosph. Deposition
H-438-20- 2a-P557 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Stony Pond (1104-0018) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Essex	64.1 Acre	Lake	N	Impaired Seg
						Causes: Acid/Base (pH) Sources: Atmosph. Deposition
H-461	Indian River and minor tribs (1104-0022) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED Habitat/Hydro SUSPECT of being STRESSED	Hamilton	14.6 Mile	River	C(T)	MinorImpacts
						Causes: Water Level/Flow Sources: Hydro Modification
H-461-17- 1-P588a <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Kings Flow (1104-0271) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Hamilton	185.6 Acre	Lake	C(T)	Impaired Seg
						Causes: Metals Sources: Atmosph. Deposition
H-461-17- 1-P588a- 5-P590 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Round Pond (1104-0315) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Hamilton	19.3 Acre	Lake	N	Impaired Seg
						Causes: Metals Sources: Atmosph. Deposition
H-461..P582 thru P612 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Minor Lake Tribs to Indian R/Lake (1104-0008) Aquatic Life SUSPECTED of being IMPAIRED	Hamilton	288.4 Acre	Lake	C	Impaired Seg
						Causes: Acid/Base (pH) Sources: Atmosph. Deposition

# Upper Hudson River Basin

# Priority Waterbodies List

# Table 1

Water Index Number	Waterbody/Segment Name (ID) Use Impairment(s)	County	Seg Size	Type	Class	W.B.Category
H-469- 9-P641a <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Lake Durant (1104-0059) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Aquatic Life SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Hamilton	320.1 Acre	Lake	C	Impaired Seg
H-469- 9-P645 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Rock Pond (1104-0285) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Hamilton	64.1 Acre	Lake	C	Impaired Seg
H-469..P624 thru P669 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Minor Lake Tribs to Cedar River (1104-0003) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Hamilton	435.6 Acre	Lake	C	Impaired Seg
H-503-P680- 5..P687 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Round Pond (1104-0300) Aquatic Life SUSPECTED of being IMPAIRED	Hamilton	224.1 Acre	Lake	N	Impaired Seg
H-508 thru 546..P695 thru P719 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Minor Lake Tribs to Upp Hudson R (1104-0007) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Essex	205.1 Acre	Lake	C(T)	Impaired Seg

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# The Waterbody Inventory Priority Waterbodies List Assessment Methodology

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Assessment methodology refers to what monitoring approaches are used and how results are interpreted to determine use support and arrive at an assessment of water quality. The various aspects of assessment methodology include the type of monitoring data and water quality information used in the assessments, the source of the data/information, and the level of confidence in the data/information and the resulting assessment. What follows is an outline of specific criteria relating water quality monitoring data and information to the degree of use support. Such criteria are critical to providing a balanced and consistent assessment of the quality of waters throughout New York State.

## WI/PWL Water Uses

Water Supply  
Shellfishing  
Public Bathing  
Fish Consumption  
Aquatic Life  
Recreation  
Aesthetics

## Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List

NYS DEC maintains use support/impairment information for the waters of the state through its Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List (WI/PWL) database. The assessment of New York State water resources contained in the WI/PWL is based on the ability of waters to support a range of specific designated uses (see box). The particular uses that a specific waterbody are expected to support is dependent upon the classification of that waterbody. For example, only specifically designated waterbodies are considered to have best uses of water supply, shellfishing and public bathing.

## WI/PWL Severity of Use Impairment

### PRECLUDED

*Frequent/persistent* water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or associated habitat degradation *prevents all aspects* of the waterbody use.

### IMPAIRED

*Occasional* water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or habitat characteristics *periodically prevent* the use of the waterbody, or;  
Waterbody uses are not precluded, but some aspects of the use are *limited or restricted*, or;  
Waterbody uses are not precluded, but *frequent/persistent* water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or associated habitat degradation *discourage* the use of the waterbody, or;  
Support of the waterbody use *requires additional/advanced* measures or treatment.

### STRESSED

Waterbody uses are not significantly limited or restricted, but *occasional* water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or associated habitat degradation *periodically discourage* the use of the waterbody.

### THREATENED

Water quality currently supports waterbody uses and the ecosystem exhibits no obvious signs of stress, however *existing or changing land use patterns* may result in restricted use or ecosystem disruption, or;  
Monitoring *data reveals a decrease in water quality* or the presence of toxics below the level of concern, or;  
Waterbody uses are not restricted and no water quality problems exists, but the support of a specific and distinctive use makes the waterbody more susceptible to water quality threats.

The use support/impairment information in the WI/PWL database is generated from a variety of available sources including statewide ambient network monitoring data, monitoring of toxic substances in fish and wildlife, special intensive surveys, fisheries resource surveys, water quality complaints, beach closure reports, shellfish area closures, etc. Given the growing involvement of local agency and citizen volunteers in water quality monitoring, the WI/PWL updating process also includes a significant public participation and outreach component. This effort relies on a statewide network of local Water Quality Coordinating Committees and county Soil and Water Conservation Districts working in conjunction with the DEC Division of Water to capture additional available water quality information.

After available water quality information is collected, judgements and evaluations are made regarding:

- whether an impairment to a specific use is actually occurring,
- the severity of the impairment to the use, and
- the level of documentation indicating a use impairment.

The focus of a water quality assessment is based on a specific use being restricted. If this is the case, then the severity of use impairment is evaluated as either *precluded*, *impaired*, *stressed* or *threatened*. Based on the level of documentation, the impairment is also determined to be *known*, *suspected* or *possible*. The national use support categories used by USEPA to assess waters differ somewhat from those tracked in the NYS DEC Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List system. The general relationship between the USEPA Designated Use Support

categories (fully supporting, partially supporting, not supporting) and the WI/PWL severity and documentation categories is shown in Table 1. More detailed relationships between specific monitoring and assessment results and various uses supported are outlined and discussed on the following pages.

### **WI/PWL Level of Documentation**

**Known** - Water quality monitoring data and/or studies have been completed and conclude that the use of the waterbody is restricted to the degree indicated by the listed severity.

**Suspected** - Anecdotal evidence, public perception and/or specific citizen complaints suggest that the use of the waterbody may be restricted. However, water quality data/studies that establish an impairment have not been completed or there is conflicting information.

**Possible** - Land use or other activities in the watershed are such that the use of the waterbody could be affected. However, there is currently very little, if any, documentation of an actual water quality problem.

### **Documentation of Waters with No Known Impairment**

Historically, limited resources forced the NYS DEC monitoring effort to focus on waterbodies with known or suspected water quality problems and issues. Correspondingly, there was not much emphasis on the monitoring and documentation of waters with good (*fully supporting*) water quality. However, modifications to the NYS DEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Sampling Program to correct this bias were piloted in 1996 and began in earnest in 1998. The new RIBS strategy employs a tiered approach where rapid biological screening methods are applied at a large number of sites during the first year of a two-year study. This enables the program to document water quality in a greater percentage of all waters, not just those with known or potential problems. More intensive chemical monitoring is used in the second year to follow-up problems and issues identified by the biological screening effort. While resources are not currently available for a full-blown *probabilistic* monitoring network in the state, the wide coverage of the biological screening allows the RIBS Program to incorporate some of the main ideas behind the probabilistic approach and document good, as well as poor, water quality. However, until the biological screening is employed in a larger percentage of the state, waterbodies with no known use impairments will continue to be characterized as *nonimpacted/unassessed*.

<b>Table 1 Relationships Between USEPA Designated Use Assessments and WI/PWL Severity/Documentation Categories</b>			
<b>Severity of Problem</b>	<b>Level of Problem Documentation</b>		
	<b>Known Problem</b>	<b>Suspected Problem</b>	<b>Possible Problem</b>
Precluded	Not Supporting	N/A	N/A
Impaired	Partially Supporting	Partially Supporting	N/A
Stressed	Supporting, but Threatened	Supporting, but Threatened	Fully Supporting (needs verification)
Threatened	Supporting, but Threatened	Fully Supporting (needs verification)	Fully Supporting ( <i>Special Protection</i> )
No Known Impairment	Fully Supporting		

### ***Aquatic Life Use***

The primary focus of the NYS DEC river and stream monitoring effort involves determining the degree to which waters support aquatic life. There are a number of reasons for this emphasis:

- Aquatic life is the most significant use of the large majority of the states rivers,
- Aquatic life use support can be assessed easily and economically using biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling techniques,
- Aquatic life use support is one of the most sensitive of the national use support categories.

The evaluation of Aquatic Life support represents a recent change to the WI/PWL. Prior to 1999, the WI/PWL tracked waterbody support of *Fish Propagation* and *Fish Survival* rather than *Aquatic Life*. This was a reflection of the designated uses outlined in New York State standards. However, the change to the broader category of *Aquatic Life* better represents the results of the monitoring tools (primarily macroinvertebrate sampling) used to assess water quality. The change from *Fish Propagation/Survival* to *Aquatic Life* also provides greater flexibility in reporting water quality and allows tracking of aquatic impacts that are not sufficiently severe as to be apparent in the fishery. The revised category also corresponds more closely to other New England State's and the USEPA national use support category.

The relationship between biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling data and the impairment to *Aquatic Life* support is shown in Table 2.

### **Atmospheric Deposition (Acid Rain) Impacts on *Aquatic Life***

In addition to the biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment criteria outlined in Table 2, separate criteria to determine aquatic life support is applied to waterbodies, particularly lakes and ponds, that are subject to atmospheric deposition, or acid rain. Acid rain has long been a significant problem in New York State. Because of the extent and significance of this issue, extensive chemical sampling efforts to monitor the pH of lakes and ponds in the state have long been in place. The separate aquatic life use support/acid rain criteria takes advantage of the considerable amount of available chemical (pH) data. The relationship between chemical (pH) monitoring data and the impairment to aquatic life is shown in Table 3.

<b>Table 2 Aquatic Life Use Assessment Criteria</b>				
<b>Biological (Macroinvertebrate) Assessment</b>		<b>WI/PWL Use Impairment</b>		<b>EPA Designated Use Support</b>
		<b>Severity</b>	<b>Documentation</b>	
Non-Impacted (Very Good)		No Known Impairment	Assessment Level: <i>Monitored</i>	Fully Supporting
Slightly Impacted* (Good)	No other indications of impairment	No Known Impairment	Assessment Level: <i>Evaluated</i>	Fully Supporting
	Other indications of impairment present	Stressed	Suspected or Known	Fully Supporting, but Threatened
Moderately Impacted (Poor)		Impaired	Known	Partially Supporting
Severely Impacted (Very Poor)		Precluded	Known	Not Supporting

\* *Slightly Impacted* represents a broad category ranging from generally good water quality to minor impairment of use. Other water quality information and conditions are generally necessary to determine an appropriate level of *Documentation* and corresponding *USEPA Designated Use Support*.

<b>Table 3 Acid Rain/Aquatic Life Assessment Criteria</b>				
<b>Lake pH/Fishery Assessment</b>		<b>WI/PWL Use Impairment</b>		<b>EPA Designated Use Support</b>
		<b>Severity</b>	<b>Documentation</b>	
pH less than 5.0		Precluded	Known	Not Supporting
pH between 5.0; and 6.0		Impaired	Known	Partially Supporting
pH greater than 6.0, but fishery surveys indicate no fish, and lake characteristics suggest acid rain as cause		Impaired*	Suspected*	Partially Supporting
other indications of acid rain**		Stressed	Suspected	Fully Supporting, but Threatened
No indications of acid rain effects		No Known Impairment	Assessment: <i>Evaluated</i>	Fully Supporting

\* Actual use impairment and relationship to acid rain as a cause should be verified with additional monitoring.  
\*\* Lake characteristics may indicate possible acid rain effects, but no pH/fish data exists to support an impairment.

Note about Episodic Acidification  
Episodic Acidification refers to short-term decreases in acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) that may occur during high streamflow events (i.e., spring runoff, snowmelt). Although these events are periodic, bioassays and other fish studies show that the impact on the fishery can be significant and longer lasting. The severity of the impact may result in precluded—rather than merely *impaired*—aquatic life, even though episodic acidification occurs over a short time period. This situation represents an exception to the strict application of the Priority Waterbodies List (PWL) definitions for a precluded use (frequent/persistent water quality condition) and an impaired use (occasional water quality conditions).

## Drinking Water Use

Drinking water use support is based on New York State Department of Health or local health department closures or advisories for drinking water supplies, the need for any additional treatment beyond “reasonable” levels, and monitoring data for contaminants that exceed criteria for the protection of human health. Only those waters specifically designated for drinking water use (i.e., Class A, AA, A/AA-Special waters) are evaluated for their support of this use. Furthermore, waterbodies designated for and used as sources of drinking water are considered highly valued resources deemed worthy of *Special Protection*. Even if such waters have no known impairment or imminent threat, these waters are included on the NYS DEC Priority Waterbodies List as *Special Protection* waters. The relationship between public water supply advisories and other monitoring information and the level of drinking water use support is outlined in Table 4.

<b>Table 4 Drinking Water Use Assessment Criteria</b>			
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>WI/PWL Use Impairment</b>		<b>EPA Designated Use Support</b>
	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Documentation</b>	
<b>Frequent/Persistent Conditions Prevent Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One or more NYS DOH Drinking water supply closures resulting in closure of the supply for more than 30 days.</li> </ul>	Precluded	Known	Not Supporting
<b>Occasional Conditions Prevent Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One or more NYS DOH drinking water supply closures resulting in closure of the supply for less than 30 days, or</li> </ul>	Impaired	Known	Partially Supporting
<b>Frequent/Persistent Conditions Discourage Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problems that do not require closure or advisories but adversely affect treatment costs and/or the quality of the finished water (e.g., taste/odors, color, excessive turbidity/dissolved solids, need for activated charcoal filters, etc.).</li> <li>Monitoring data exceeds contaminant criteria* more than 25% of time.</li> </ul>	Impaired	Known or Suspected	Partially Supporting
<b>Occasional Conditions Discourage Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring data exceeds contaminant criteria* more than 10% of time.</li> </ul>	Stressed	Suspected	Full Support (Threatened)
<b>Conditions Support Uses, Threats Noted</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contaminants are present, but at levels sufficiently low that routine treatment results in acceptable drinking water.</li> </ul>	Threatened	Known or Suspected	Full Support or Full Support, (Threatened)
<b>No Known Impairments or Imminent Threats</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drinking water restrictions, and</li> <li>No additional treatment required, and</li> <li>No known contaminants present.</li> </ul>	<i>Special Protection Waters*</i>		Full Support

\* Waterbodies designated as drinking water sources (Class A and higher) are considered highly valued resources deemed worthy of *Special Protection*. Regardless of impairment, these waters are included on the NYS DEC Priority Waterbodies List.

## ***Fish Consumption Use***

The assessment of fish consumption use is based on NYS DOH advisories regarding the catching and eating of sportfish, and contaminant monitoring in fish tissue, other biological tissue and surficial bottom sediments. The advisories reflect federal government standards for chemicals in food that is sold commercially, including fish. The NYS DEC Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources routinely monitors contaminant levels in fish and game. Based on this monitoring data, NYS DOH issues advisories for specific waterbodies and species when contaminant levels in sportfish exceed the federal standards. These advisories are updated and published annually.

Because the general advisory for eating sportfish is precautionary and is not based on any actual contaminant monitoring data, it does not represent any documented impairment of fish consumption use. Consequently, the general statewide advisory is not reflected in this assessment of fish consumption use.

In addition to the waterbody-specific advisories, a general advisory recommends eating no more than one meal (one-half pound) per week of fish taken from New York State freshwaters and some marine water at the mouth of the Hudson River. This general advisory is to protect against eating large amounts of fish

<b>Table 5 Fish Consumption Use Assessment Criteria</b>			
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>WI/PWL Use Impairment</b>		<b>EPA Designated Use Support</b>
	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Documentation</b>	
<b>Frequent/Persistent Conditions Prevent Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NYS DOH advisory recommends eating no fish (or none of sub-species) from specific waterbody.</li> </ul>	Precluded	Known	Not Supporting
<b>Periodic/Occasional Conditions Prevent Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NYS DOH advisory recommends limiting consumption of fish from a specific waterbody.</li> <li>• Monitoring of fish tissue show contaminant levels that exceed levels of concern, but NYS DOH advisory has not been issued.</li> </ul>	Impaired	Known or Suspected	Partially Supporting
<b>Occasional (Other) Conditions Discourage Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of macroinvertebrate tissue or surficial bottom sediment show contaminant levels that exceed levels of concern.</li> </ul>	Stressed	Suspected	Fully Supporting (Threatened)
<b>Conditions Support Use, Threats Noted</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of fish (known), macroinvertebrate tissue/bottom sediment (suspected) show contaminant levels present but not exceeding levels of concern.</li> </ul>	Threatened	Known or Suspected	Full Support or Full Support (Threatened)
<b>No Known Impairment or Imminent Threats</b> No fish consumption advisory beyond the NYS DOH <i>General Advisory for Eating Gamefish</i> , and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring data revealing no contaminants in fish, macroinvertebrate tissue or surficial bottom sediment above background levels.</li> </ul>	No Known Impairment	Assessment Level: <i>Monitored</i>	Full Support

that have not been tested or that may contain unidentified contaminants. It does not apply to most marine waters. Because the general statewide advisory is precautionary and is not based on any actual contaminant monitoring data, it does not represent any documented impairment of fish consumption use. Consequently, the general statewide advisory is not reflected in the assessment of fish consumption use.

The relationship between the waterbody-specific fish consumption advisories and the severity and documentation of an impairment to fish consumption use is reflected in Table 5.

**Shellfishing Use**

Marine Resources staff from the NYS DEC Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources (DFWMR) assess the quality of nearly 1,200,000 acres of marine waters for shellfishing purposes. DFWMR certification of shellfishing areas is based on bacteriological water quality and evaluation of potential pollution sources by shoreline surveys. Only those waters specifically classified for shellfishing use (i.e., Class SA waters) are evaluated for their support of this use.

Restrictions on shellfishing are based on either water quality (bacteriological) monitoring results and/or on the proximity to and expected impact of known discharges and potential sources of contamination.

The relationship between the shellfishing certification and the severity and documentation of an impairment to shellfishing use is reflected in Table 6.

<b>Table 6 Shellfishing Use Assessment Criteria</b>			
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>WI/PWL Use Impairment</b>		<b>EPA Designated Use Support</b>
	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Documentation</b>	
<b>Frequent/Persistent Conditions Prevent Use</b> • NYS DEC Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources (DFWMR) has issued a year-round shellfishing closure for the water.	Precluded	Known	Not Supporting
<b>Periodic/Occasional Conditions Prevent Use</b> • DFWMR has issued a seasonal or partial shellfishing closure for the water.	Impaired	Known	Partially Supporting
<b>Occasional (Other) Conditions Discourage Use</b> • ???	Stressed	Known or Suspected	Full Support, Threatened
<b>Conditions Support Use, but Threats Noted</b> • Shellfish Land Certification monitoring reveals contaminant above background, but not sufficient to warrant shellfish bed closure.	Threatened	Known	Full Support (Threatened)
<b>No Known Impairment or Threat to Use</b> • DFWMR has certified (opened) the water for direct market harvesting of shellfish, and • Shellfish Land Certification monitoring (DFWMR) reveals no contaminants above background levels.	No Known Impairment	Assessment Level: <i>Monitored</i>	Full Support

## Public Bathing and Recreation Uses

Swimming and public recreation are important and popular uses for the waters of the state. The assessment of these wide range of activities involves two separate use categories: *Public Bathing* and *Recreation*.

<b>Table 7 Public Bathing/Recreation Use Assessment Criteria</b>																			
Criteria	WI/PWL Use Impairment		EPA Designated Use Support																
	Severity	Documentation																	
<b>Frequent/Persistent Conditions Prevent Uses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State/local/county health department has closed beach/water to swimming for the entire season.</li> </ul>	Precluded	Known	Not Supporting																
<b>Periodic/Occasional Conditions Prevent Uses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State/local/county health department has issued temporary beach closure for the waterbody.</li> <li>Sufficient stream flow/water level necessary to support recreational uses are artificially restricted.</li> </ul>	Impaired	Known	Partially Supporting																
<b>Frequent/Persistent Conditions Discourage Uses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreational Uses of water require additional measures (e.g., weed harvesting/control).</li> <li>Monitoring data exceeds <i>Impaired</i> criteria* more than 10% (suspected) or 25% (known) of time.</li> <li>Observational criteria* for restricted use noted more than 75% of the time.</li> </ul>	Impaired	Known or Suspected																	
<b>Occasional (Other) Conditions Discourage Uses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring data exceeds <i>Stressed</i> criteria* more than 10% (suspected) or 25% (known) of time.</li> <li>Observational criteria* for restricted use noted more than 25% of the time.</li> </ul>	Stressed	Known or Suspected	Full Support (Threatened)																
<b>Conditions Support Uses, but Threats Noted</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data exceeds <i>Threatened</i> criteria* more than 10% (suspected) or 25% (known) of time.</li> <li>Observational criteria* for restricted use noted more than 10% of the time.</li> </ul>	Threatened	Known or Suspected	Full Support or Full Support, (Threatened)																
<b>No Known Impairments or Threats to Uses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring data does not exceed use restriction criteria more than 10% of time.</li> <li>Observational criteria* for restricted use noted less than 10% of the time.</li> </ul>	No Known Impairment	Assessment Level: <i>Monitored</i>	Full Support																
<b>* Monitoring Data Criteria</b> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>Impaired</i></th> <th><i>Stressed</i></th> <th><i>Threatened</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Phosphorus</td> <td>40 µg/l</td> <td>30 µg/l</td> <td>20 µg/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chlorophyll a</td> <td>15 µg/l</td> <td>12 µg/l</td> <td>8 µg/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clarity (Secchi Disc)</td> <td>1.2 m</td> <td>1.5 m</td> <td>2.0 m</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>Impaired</i>	<i>Stressed</i>	<i>Threatened</i>	Total Phosphorus	40 µg/l	30 µg/l	20 µg/l	Chlorophyll a	15 µg/l	12 µg/l	8 µg/l	Clarity (Secchi Disc)	1.2 m	1.5 m	2.0 m			
	<i>Impaired</i>	<i>Stressed</i>	<i>Threatened</i>																
Total Phosphorus	40 µg/l	30 µg/l	20 µg/l																
Chlorophyll a	15 µg/l	12 µg/l	8 µg/l																
Clarity (Secchi Disc)	1.2 m	1.5 m	2.0 m																
<b>* Observational Data Criteria</b> <p>Swimming/recreation are slightly (or more seriously) restricted by specifically identified causes (algae, clarity, odors, etc).</p>			(C=3,4 or 5) and (A=3,4,5 & D=1,2 >50%)																
Observational Criteria refers to responses to specific questions on <i>CSLAP Field Observation Forms</i> .																			

Evaluation of *Public Bathing* use is limited to only those waters classified by New York State for primary contact recreation (i.e., Class B, SB, or higher waters). This classification applies to waters specifically designated as public beaches and bathing areas, which have a higher level of swimming use and are more regularly monitored by public health agencies.

The broader *Recreation* use category tracks impairments to a more expansive list of recreational uses, such as fishing, boating, water skiing, and other primary/secondary contact activities, including swimming. The *Recreation* category addresses the federal Clean Water Act goal that all waters be “swimmable.” \* However, while all waters of the state are to be “swimmable,” as a practical matter not all waters of the state are regularly monitored to assess swimming use support to the same degree that designated public bathing areas are. As a result of the varying levels of monitoring, *Public Bathing* waters are evaluated separately from other waters for *Recreation* uses.

As a practical matter, not all waters of the state are regularly monitored to assess swimming use support to the degree that designated public bathing areas are. Therefore, general precautions should be taken regarding recreation in these other waters.

The assessment of *Public Bathing* and *Recreation* uses rely on various water quality indicators. For waters used as public bathing areas state and local/county health departments conduct regular bacteriological sampling programs and perform sanitary surveys. Based on the findings of these surveys, bathing use may be restricted either permanently or periodically. Localized closings may also occur due to contamination by spills, waterfowl, or stormwater runoff.

In addition to swimming restrictions due to bacteriological contamination, the swimming/recreation uses of some waters are discouraged by other water quality conditions. Excessive weed growth, silty/muddy lake bottoms, and poor water clarity all represent lesser impairment of waters for public bathing use.

The relationship between water quality monitoring and other indicators and the severity and documentation of an impairment to swimming/bathing use is reflected in Table 7.

### ***Natural Resources Habitat/Hydrologic Use Support***

In an effort to better incorporate wetlands and other natural resources concerns into the water quality assessment, the additional water use category of *Natural Resources Habitat/Hydrology* was recently added to the list of uses to be assessed. This broad category captures waterbodies where water quality may be satisfactory, but various activities result in degradation of natural resources (e.g., fish and wildlife populations, habitats) and/or impacts to wetland uses such as flood protection, erosion control, nutrient recycling and surface and groundwater recharge. This category may also be used to capture impacts to various water quantity and flooding/flood plain issues including excessively low flows, increased peak flows, alterations to the frequency, duration and timing of floods and loss of flood storage.

For many impacts to habitat/hydrologic use support, situation are more clearly defined by the cause or source of the problem, than by the use affected. Such causes/sources include dredging, draining, excavation/filling of wetlands, stream channels, lakes/ponds; stream widening; stream downcutting; sediment embeddedness; other losses of wetlands; habitat fragmentation; loss of riparian vegetation or upland buffer zones.

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\* In order to meet the federal Clean Water Act goal that all waters be “swimmable,” water quality of New York State waters Class C, SC (and above) “shall be suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation.” However, other factors (such as flow/depth, access, conflicting use) may limit this use. (See NYS Classifications for Surface Waters, Part 701.1 thru 701.14.)

Specific criteria for *Natural Resources Habitat/Hydrology* use support have not yet been developed.

### ***Aesthetic Use***

An assessment of waterbody support of *aesthetics* is much more subjective than those for the other assessed uses. Consequently, there is no table of specific assessment criteria to determine support of aesthetics. Instead, the assessment of aesthetics use support will rely on the PWL definitions for the severity of impairment, level of documentation, and the relationship between severity/documentation and USEPA use support categories as outlined in Table 1.

# Waterbody Inventory Data Sheet

## Background Information

### Waterbody Location Information

Water Index Number (WIN): The stream identification number used in the Stream Classification Regulations (Title 6 - Conservation, Vols. B-F of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations for the State of New York).

Hydrologic (Watershed) Unit Code: Eleven digit code found on USDA-SCS (NRCS) *Hydrologic Watershed Unit Map - 1980 State of New York*.

Waterbody Type: River, Canal, Lake, Lake(Reservoir), Bay, Great Lake Shoreline, Estuary, or Ocean Coastline. NOTE: Bays refer to freshwater bays, saltwater bays and tidal waters should be designated as *Estuary*.

Affected Length/Area: The estimated length of segment with the noted impairment in miles (rivers, canals), Shore/coastal miles (great lakes, ocean) or acres (lakes, bays, reservoirs, estuaries).

Describe Waterbody Segment: Narrative description locating the beginning and endpoint (from downstream to upstream) of the segment.

Waterbody Classification: Current classification of the waterbody as specified in the Stream Classification Regulations (Title 6 - Conservation, Vols. B-F of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations for the State of New York).

Flow Category: Minimum Average Seven Consecutive Day Flow-10 year recurrence (MA7CD/10) flow range, from table.

<u>Category</u>	<u>MA7CD/10 Range</u>
H (for high)	Streams/Rivers over 150 cfs
M (for medium)	Stream/Rivers between 20-150 cfs
L (for Low)	Streams/Rivers under 20 cfs
0	Not Applicable (lake, estuary, shore/coastline, etc.)

Drainage Basin and Sub-Basin: One of 17 major hydrologic basins in New York and the associated sub-basin.

Region: NYSDEC Region in which the waterbody is located.

County: Primary county (and county ID number) of waterbody location. NOTE: Waterbody segments which form the border between or cross two or more counties are listed only once. This is done to avoid double counting the number of segments and/or the length/affected area of the segment. PWL segments that are located in more than one county are indicated by “...” after the *primary* county name. (Listings of PWL segments within each county are included as Appendix C.)

Quad Map: The name of the primary topographic quadrangle map on which the segment appears. NOTE: PWL segments that are located in more than one quadrangle are indicated by “...” after the *primary* quad map name.

## Water Quality Problem Information

### Use Impacts/Impairments:

All specific uses that are restricted by water quality impacts/impairments are listed.

Problem Severity: For each waterbody use impairment, the degree of severity of water quality problem/diminished use (i.e., use precluded, impaired, stressed, or threatened) is listed. The severity is determined using the following criteria.

#### PRECLUDED (P):

Frequent/persistent water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or associated habitat degradation prevents all aspects of the waterbody use (e.g., the Health Department does not allow swimming at the Onondaga Lake Outlet public park beach - *bathing precluded*; consumption advisory recommends eating no fish from Upper Hudson due to PCB contamination - *fish consumption precluded*; Sacandaga River below the dam is periodically dry and devoid of benthic organisms due to flow extremes from power dam releases - *fish propagation precluded*)

#### IMPAIRED (I):

Occasional water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or habitat characteristics periodically prevent the use of the waterbody (e.g., beaches in marine waters are closed after storm events due to high coliform levels from CSOs's and stormwater runoff - *bathing impaired*) or;

Waterbody uses are not precluded, but some aspects of the use are limited or restricted (e.g., a fish consumption advisory for lake trout from Canandaigua Lake recommends eating no more than one meal per month - *fish consumption impaired*) or;

Waterbody uses are not precluded, but frequent/persistent water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or associated habitat degradation discourage the use of the waterbody (algal blooms and heavy rooted aquatic vegetation deter swimming in Oneida Lake - *bathing/swimming impaired*) or;

Support of the waterbody use requires additional/advanced measures or treatment (e.g., the City of Rochester is to build a filtration plant due to high turbidity in the Hemlock Lake water supply - *water supply impaired*, aquatic vegetation control--mechanical harvesting, herbicides--are required in Upper Cassadaga Lake to allow swimming and boating - *bathing/ swimming and boating impaired*).

#### STRESSED (S):

Waterbody uses are not significantly limited or restricted, but occasional water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or associated habitat degradation periodically discourage the use of the waterbody (e.g., high turbidity that occurs after rains reduce clarity and deter swimmers in Babcock Lake - *bathing/swimming stressed*, ambient water column analyses indicate occasional aquatic standard violations but impaired use not evident - *fish survival/ propagation stressed*; localized areas of debris along the shore - *aesthetic stressed*)

#### THREATENED (T):

Water quality currently supports waterbody uses and the ecosystem exhibits no obvious signs of stress, however existing or changing land use patterns may result in restricted use or ecosystem disruption (e.g., numerous proposals for residential development in the Schoharie Creek headwaters create a concern - *fish propagation, aesthetics threatened*) or,

Water quality currently supports waterbody uses and the ecosystem exhibits no obvious signs of stress, however monitoring data reveals a declining trend in water quality which, if it continues, would result in a use impairment, or

Waterbody uses are not restricted and no water quality problems exists, but the support of a specific and distinctive use or uses make the waterbody more susceptible to water quality threats. Note: Such situations are the only instances where a threatened use can have a documentation level of *possible*, other threatened waterbodies (i.e., those related to changing land use activities) must correspond to *known* or *suspected* (planned) land use changes.

**Problem Documentation:** Each diminished/impacted use is listed according to the level of documentation for the problem/impairment. The level of problem documentation is determined using the following criteria.

**Known (K):** Water quality monitoring data and/or studies (biologic macro-invertebrate surveys, fishery studies, water column chemistry, beach closures, fish consumption advisories, shellfishing restrictions) have been completed and conclude that the use of the waterbody is restricted to the degree indicated by the listed *severity*.

**Suspected (S):** Anecdotal evidence, public perception and/or specific citizen complaints indicate that the use of the waterbody may be restricted. However, water quality data/studies that establish an impairment have not been completed or there is conflicting information.

**Possible (P):** Land use or other activities in the watershed are such that the use of the waterbody could be affected. However, there is currently very little, if any, documentation of an actual water quality problem.

**Type of Pollutant:** Each pollutant contributing to the water quality problem is listed according to the level of documentation for the pollutant. The criteria for *known*, *suspected*, or *possible* pollutants the same as outlined above. Those pollutants that contribute to the most significant impact/impairment are “major” pollutants and are listed in CAPITAL LETTERS.

**Source(s) of Pollutant:** Each source of pollution contributing to the water quality problem is listed according to the level of documentation for the source. The criteria for *known*, *suspected*, or *possible* pollutants the same as outlined above. Those sources that contribute to the most significant impact/impairment are “major” sources and are listed in CAPITAL LETTERS.

**Waterbody Problem Description/Documentation/History/Notes:** This narrative description contains more detailed information about the waterbody segment and its water quality problem/impairment. This section may include:

- 1) a detailed description of the waterbody and surrounding area,
- 2) specific examples/instances of water use impairments, e.g., what water supply is affected? how often are beaches closed? what species of fish are restricted for consumption?
- 3) details regarding the specific pollutant and source of the impairment, and
- 4) references for specific reports, studies, monitoring data and/or other documentation that supports the impairment, pollutant and source information.

For some segments, an expected date of completion for a sampling effort, report, facility or other activity that will affect the segment or provide additional segment information may be noted in the **Next Update** field. The **Next Update** information will help ensure the segment information is kept up-to-date.

## Resolution/Management Information

(to be completed by NYSDEC staff)

18. Resolvability: Note with an “X” the one most appropriate *resolvability* class for the segment from the list below.
1. Needs Verification/Study (see Status): The confirmation of a use impairment, the evaluation of possible solutions and/or the development of management action (tailored specifically to the segment) need to be completed. See also *Status of Problem Verification/Study.*)
  2. Strategy Exists, Funding/Resources Needed: Study of the problem is complete, but funding or other resources are needed to implement the management strategy.
  3. Strategy Being Implemented: The recommended strategy for the remediation of the segment is currently underway.
  4. Problem Not Resolvable (technical/economic limitations): Technical, legal, social, political concerns preclude resolution of the impairment for the foreseeable future (e.g., low pH in lakes due to acid rain).
  5. Problem Not Resolvable (natural condition): Limitations to use of a waterbody is attributed to naturally occurring characteristics of the water/watershed (e.g., high sediment load in the Genesee River).
  6. Problem Thought to be Abated, Needs Verification: The prime cause of the use impairment to the waterbody has been brought under control but the expected improvement to the waterbody needs to be confirmed.
  7. Problem Abated, Waterbody Deleted: The waterbody use has been restored and the segment has been marked as *deleted*. Although deleted and not included in the list, the segment and information will remain in the Waterbody Inventory.
19. Status of Problem Verification/Study: Note with an “X” the one most appropriate *status* class for the segment from the list below.
1. Waterbody Nominated, but Problem Not Verified: It has been suggested that a waterbody use impairment exists for the segment, however there is insufficient (or no) available information to confirm that the use is being affected to the degree indicated.
  2. Problem Verified/Documented, Cause Unknown: The waterbody use impairment (and severity) is sufficiently documented, however identification of the cause (pollutant) requires more study.
  3. Cause of Problem Identified, Source Unknown: The specific pollutant(s) causing the use impairment have been sufficiently documented, however the source of the pollutant requires more study.
  4. Source of Problem Identified, Management Strategy Needed: Most details about the problem (use impairment, cause, source) are known/sufficiently documented. A management strategy to address the situation and restore the designated use of the waterbody needs to be developed.
  5. Management Strategy has been Developed: Necessary study of the situation is complete.

20. Lead Agency/Office: Indicate the primary party, either within DEC (division and bureau or office) or outside/external to DEC, responsible for the next steps in the study/strategy implementation concerning the segment. (e.g., DOW/BWAR, DOW/Reg6, DEC/F&W, DOH/PWS, ext/WQCC, ext/SWCD, etc)

21. Resolution Potential: Indicate as *High*, *Medium*, or *Low*, using the following criteria.

High: The waterbody or water quality issue has been deemed to be worthy of the expenditure of available resources (time and dollar) because of the level of public interest and the expectation that the commitment of these resources will result in either a measurable improvement in the situation or additional information necessary for the management of the water resource.

Medium: The resources necessary to address the problem are beyond what are *currently* available. With additional resources, these segments could become High *resolution potential* segments.

Low: Segments with water quality problems so persistent/intractable that improvements are expected to require an unrealistically high commitment of resources, not likely to become available (e.g., acid rain lakes).

NOTE: This field may be left blank if further verification/study of the impairment, pollutant and/or source is necessary to determine the *Resolution Potential* of the segment.

22. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)/303d Status: Note with an “X” the most appropriate *TMDL* note (or notes) for the segment from the list below.

Impaired Water, TMDL Development Needed

Part 1 - High Priority for TMDL

Part 2 - Multiple Segment/Categorical TMDL Waters

o Acid Rain Waters

o Fish Consumption Waters

o Restricted Shellfishing Waters

Part 3 - Water Requiring Re-Evaluation

Impaired Water, TMDL Development NOT Needed

Part 4a - TMDL Complete, being Implemented

Part 4b - *Pollution* Impairment, Not *Pollutants*

Part 4c - Other Controls More Suitable.

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## Waterbody Inventory Data Sheets By County, Segment Name

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>Essex County</b>		
Alder Creek and tribs (1104-0226)	H-391..37	UnAssessed
Alder, Crane Ponds (1104-0229)	H-391..37-P420,P421	Impaired Seg
Arbutus Lake (1104-0297)	H-503-P680- 5..P684	UnAssessed
Balfour Lake (1104-0262)	H-438-20- 1-P555	UnAssessed
Beaver Flow (1104-0306)	H-509-P699a	UnAssessed
Big Pond (1104-0222)	H-391-P374- 8-P406	UnAssessed
Boreas River and tribs (1104-0261)	H-438	NoKnownImpct
Bullet Pond (1104-0220)	H-391-P374- 8-3-P404	UnAssessed
Cedar River, Lower, and tribs (1104-0064)	H-469	NoKnownImpct
Cheney Pond (1104-0264)	H-438-P560	UnAssessed
Clear Pond (1104-0238)	H-391..47-14-P458	UnAssessed
Deadwater Pond (1104-0245)	H-391..P494	UnAssessed
Deer Pond (1104-0302)	H-503-P680- 5..P689	UnAssessed
Eagle Lake (1104-0235)	H-391..39-P432..P438	Need Verific
Elk Lake (1104-0240)	H-391..47-P460	UnAssessed
Fifth Lake (Essex Ch) (1104-0281)	H-469- 9- 2..P626c	UnAssessed
First Lake (Essex Ch) (1104-0279)	H-469- 9- 2-P625	UnAssessed
Flowed Land Pond (1104-0310)	H-543-P704	UnAssessed
Goodnow Flowage (1104-0293)	H-484-P672a	NoKnownImpct
Goodnow Pond (1104-0292)	H-484- 8-P676	UnAssessed
Goose Pond (1104-0227)	H-391..37-4-P419	UnAssessed
Gooseneck Pond (1104-0236)	H-391..39-P432..P442	UnAssessed
Hammond Pond (1104-0242)	H-391..53-P468	UnAssessed
Harris Lake (1104-0294)	H-503-P680	UnAssessed
Hatching Pond (1104-0249)	H-391..P494-1..P506	UnAssessed
Henderson Lake (1104-0312)	H-P715	UnAssessed
Hewitt Pond (1104-0216)	H-391-P374- 1- 6-16-P388	UnAssessed
Horseshoe Pond (1104-0219)	H-391-P374- 7-P403	UnAssessed
Huntley Pond (1104-0266)	H-452-P574	UnAssessed
Johnson Pond (1104-0233)	H-391..39-P432-2-P434	UnAssessed
Makomis Pond (1104-0247)	H-391..P494-1-1-P500	UnAssessed
Middle Boreas Pond (1104-0265)	H-438-P564c	UnAssessed
Mill Brook and tribs (1104-0223)	H-391-P374-11	NoKnownImpct
Minerva Lake (1104-0043)	H-391-P374- 1- 6- 6-P381b	UnAssessed
Minerva Stream (1104-0214)	H-391-P374- 1- 6	NoKnownImpct
Mink Pond (1104-0267)	H-453-P576	UnAssessed
Minor Lake Tribs to Alder Cr Watershed (1104-0228)	H-391..37-P418 thru P430 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Lake Tribs to Paradox Cr Wshed (1104-0237)	H-391..39-P433 thru P452	UnAssessed
Minor Lake Tribs to Schroon Lake (1104-0020)	H-391-P374-P377 thru P410 (select.)	Need Verific
Minor Lake Tribs to Upper Hudson River (1104-0007)	H-508 thru 546..P695 thru P719	Impaired Seg
Minor Lake Tribs to Upper Hudson River (1104-0276)	H-463 thru 503..P616 thru P692	UnAssessed
Minor Lake Tribs to Upp.Schroon Wshed (1104-0244)	H-391..P453 thru P507	UnAssessed
Moose Mt Pond (1104-0241)	H-391..53-3-2-P467	UnAssessed
Moss Ponds (1104-0246)	H-391..P494-1-1-4-P498,P499	UnAssessed

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>Essex County (con't)</b>		
Muller, Bigsby Ponds (1104-0217)	H-391-P374- 1-16-P394,P395	UnAssessed
New Pond (1104-0248)	H-391..P494-1-1-P501	UnAssessed
Newcomb Lake (1104-0305)	H-508-P694	UnAssessed
North Pond (1104-0221)	H-391-P374- 8-P405	UnAssessed
Oliver Pond (1104-0215)	H-391-P374- 1- 6-13-P385	UnAssessed
Opalescent River and tribs (1104-0309)	H-534	UnAssessed
Paradox Creek (1104-0231)	H-391..39	NoKnownImpct
Paradox Lake (1104-0232)	H-391..39-P432	NoKnownImpct
Perch Pond (1104-0308)	H-532-P702	UnAssessed
Pharaoh Lake (1104-0225)	H-391-P374-11..P412	UnAssessed
Pine Pond (1104-0243)	H-391..53-P468-1-2-P470	UnAssessed
Pyramid Lake (1104-0234)	H-391..39-P432..P437	UnAssessed
Rich Lake (1104-0296)	H-503-P680- 5-P582	UnAssessed
Rock Pond (1104-0230)	H-391..37-P421-1-P424	UnAssessed
Sand Pond (1104-0239)	H-391..47-P457	UnAssessed
Sanford Lake (1104-0311)	H-P710	UnAssessed
Schroon River, Upper, and tribs (1104-0190)	H-391 (portion 4)	NoKnownImpct
Schroon River, Upper, and tribs (1104-0191)	H-391 (portion 5)	UnAssessed
Split Rock Pond (1104-0277)	H-466- 4-P618	UnAssessed
Stony Pond (1104-0018)	H-438-20- 2a-P557	Impaired Seg
The Branch (1104-0045)	H-391..47	NoKnownImpct
Third Lake (Essex Ch) (1104-0280)	H-469- 9- 2..P626a	UnAssessed
Thurman Pond (1104-0218)	H-391-P374- 5-P402	UnAssessed
Tribs to Harris/Rich Lakes (1104-0313)	H-503-P680/P582-	NoKnownImpct
Trout Brook, Upper, and tribs (1104-0211)	H-391-P374- 1	UnAssessed
Trout Pond (1104-0307)	H-532- 4-P703	UnAssessed
Upper Hudson, Upper, and minor tribs (1104-0054)	H (portion 11)	NoKnownImpct
Upper Hudson, Upper, and minor tribs (1104-0055)	H (portion 12)	UnAssessed
Upper Hudson, Upper, and tribs (1104-0056)	H (portion 13)	UnAssessed
Whortleberry Pond (1104-0224)	H-391-P374-11..P411	UnAssessed
Wolf Pond (1104-0263)	H-438-30-P561	UnAssessed
Wolf Pond (1104-0301)	H-503-P680- 5..P688	UnAssessed
Woodruff Pond (1104-0295)	H-503-P680- 2-P681	UnAssessed
Zack Pond (1104-0291)	H-484- 4-P673	UnAssessed
<b>Fulton County</b>		
Anthony Creek and tribs (1104-0122)	H-369-P127-32	UnAssessed
Archer Vly (1104-0120)	H-369-P127-26-8-P144	UnAssessed
Bill Pond/Lake Nancy (1104-0119)	H-369-P127-26-8-P143a	UnAssessed
Cadman Creek and tribs (1104-0118)	H-369-P127-26-8	NoKnownImpct
Chase Lake, Mud Lake (1104-0135)	H-369-P127-46- 9-P164,P165	Impaired Seg
Frenchman Creek and tribs (1104-0117)	H-369-P127-23	UnAssessed
Hans Creek, Lower, and tribs (1104-0109)	H-369-P127-21	NoKnownImpct
Holmes Lake (1104-0006)	H-369-P127-46-12-P168	Impaired Seg
Jackson Summit/Cameron Reservoirs (1104-0125)	H-369-P127-33-1-P151/P152	UnAssessed
Kennyetto Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (1104-0040)	H-369-P127-26	MinorImpacts
Kennyetto Creek, Upper and minor tribs (1104-0039)	H-369-P127-26	NoKnownImpct
Lake Desolation (1104-0121)	H-369-P127-26..P147	UnAssessed
Mayfield Creek and minor tribs (1104-0123)	H-369-P127-33	NoKnownImpct
Minor Tribs to Great Sacandaga (1104-0116)	H-369-P127-22 thru 45 (selected)	UnAssessed

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>Fulton County (con't)</b>		
Racker Vly (1104-0136)	H-369-P127-46-10-1-P165a	UnAssessed
Rice, Port Reservoirs (1104-0127)	H-369-P127-33-3-1-P152d,152e	UnAssessed
Sacandaga Park Reservoir (1104-0128)	H-369-P127-38-P154a	UnAssessed
Trib to Mayfield Creek (1104-0126)	H-369-P127-33-3-1	UnAssessed
Tribs to Mayfield Creek (1104-0124)	H-369-P127-33-1	UnAssessed
West Stony Creek, Upper, and tribs (1104-0131)	H-369-P127-46	UnAssessed
Woodward Lake (1104-0129)	H-369-P127-44-P154b	UnAssessed
<b>Hamilton County</b>		
Abanakee Lake (1104-0027)	H-461-P582a	UnAssessed
Beaver Pond (1104-0290)	H-469-P671	UnAssessed
Bennett/Middle Lakes (1104-0137)	H-369-P127-48- 4-P182,P184	UnAssessed
Big Bad Luck Pond (1104-0269)	H-461- 9..P585	UnAssessed
Big Brook and tribs (1104-0270)	H-461-17	UnAssessed
Catlin Lake, Long Lake, Caitlin Lake (1104-0298)	H-503-P680- 5..P685	UnAssessed
Cedar Lake (1104-0289)	H-469-P670	UnAssessed
Cedar River Flow (1104-0288)	H-469-P667	UnAssessed
Cedar River, Upper, and tribs (1104-0278)	H-469	NoKnownImpct
Charley Lake (1104-0165)	H-369..28-9-P280	UnAssessed
Corner Pond (1104-0299)	H-503-P680- 5..P686	UnAssessed
Countyline Flow (1104-0304)	H-503-P680- 5..P692	UnAssessed
Crotched Pond (1104-0272)	H-461-P597- 6-P598	UnAssessed
Dunning Lake (1104-0166)	H-369..28-P279	UnAssessed
East Branch Sacandaga River and tribs (1104-0057)	H-369..29	NoKnownImpct
East Stony Creek (1104-0038)	H-369-P127-48	NoKnownImpct
Echo Lake (1104-0176)	H-369..P313-4-P315-5-P317	UnAssessed
Elm Lake (1104-0172)	H-369..40-P304	UnAssessed
Fawn Lake (1104-0161)	H-369..20-23-P234-11-5-P247	UnAssessed
Gilman Lake (1104-0167)	H-369..28-P281	UnAssessed
Hamilton Lake, Sand Lake (1104-0158)	H-369..20-19-P220,P221	UnAssessed
Indian Lake (1104-0021)	H-461-P597	Need Verific
Indian River and minor tribs (1104-0022)	H-461	MinorImpacts
Jessup River and tribs (1104-0273)	H-461-P597-16	NoKnownImpct
Kennels Pond (1104-0162)	H-369..20-32-1-P258	UnAssessed
Kings Flow (1104-0271)	H-461-17- 1-P588a	Impaired Seg
Kunjamuk River and tribs (1104-0170)	H-369..40	NoKnownImpct
Lake Adirondack (1104-0074)	H-461-15-P587a	Need Verific
Lake Algonquin (1104-0173)	H-369..P276a	UnAssessed
Lake Durant (1104-0059)	H-469- 9-P641a	Impaired Seg
Lake Francis (1104-0268)	H-461- 9-P583	UnAssessed
Lake Pleasant (1104-0051)	H-369..P313	UnAssessed
Lewey Lake (1104-0061)	H-461-P597-P597a	UnAssessed
Mason Lake (1104-0275)	H-461-P597-26- 9-P613	UnAssessed
Minor Lake Tribs to Cedar River (1104-0003)	H-469..P624 thru P669	Impaired Seg
Minor Lake Tribs to Indian River/Lake (1104-0008)	H-461..P582 thru P612	Impaired Seg
Minor Lakes in E.Br Sacandaga Watersd (1104-0169)	H-369..29-P282 thru P300	UnAssessed
Minor Lakes in Up.Sacandaga R Wshed (1104-0174)	H-369..P302 thru P316	UnAssessed
Minor Lks in Up.W.Br Sacandaga Wshed (1104-0013)	H-369..20-P222 thru P276	Impaired Seg
Minor Tribs to Indian Lake (1104-0060)	H-461-P597-	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Upper Sacandaga River (1104-0164)	H-369..21 thru 28	UnAssessed

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>Hamilton County (con't)</b>		
Minor tribs to Upper Sacandaga River (1104-0154)	H-369.. 8 thru 19	UnAssessed
Mud Lake (1104-0132)	H-369-P127-46- 3-P155	UnAssessed
Mud Lake, Buck Pond, Chartreuse Lake (1104-0157)	H-369..20- 9-P216,13-P218,19-P219	UnAssessed
Murphy Lake, Willis Lake (1104-0155)	H-369..13-P213,19-P215	UnAssessed
North Branch West Stony Creek and tribs (1104-0133)	H-369-P127-46- 8	NoKnownImpct
Owl Pond (1104-0171)	H-369..40-11-1-P308	UnAssessed
Oxbow Lake (1104-0049)	H-369..20-23-P234-12-P252	UnAssessed
Pickwacket Pond (1104-0303)	H-503-P680- 5..P691	UnAssessed
Pine Lake (1104-0286)	H-469-10-P655	UnAssessed
Piseco Lake (1104-0047)	H-369..20-23-P234	NoKnownImpct
Piseco Lake Outlet and tribs (1104-0159)	H-369..20-23	UnAssessed
Rock Lake (1104-0284)	H-469- 9-P637	UnAssessed
Rock Pond (1104-0285)	H-469- 9-P645	Impaired Seg
Round Pond (1104-0073)	H-369..29-25-2-P296	UnAssessed
Round Pond (1104-0315)	H-461-17- 1-P588a- 5-P590	Impaired Seg
Round Pond (1104-0300)	H-503-P680- 5..P687	Impaired Seg
Sacandaga Lake (1104-0050)	H-369..P313-4-P314	Impaired Seg
Sacandaga River, Upper, Main Stem (1104-0062)	H-369.. (portion 1)	Need Verific
Sacandaga River, Upper, Main Stem (1104-0152)	H-369.. (portion 2)	UnAssessed
Sacandaga River, Upper, and minor tribs (1104-0153)	H-369.. (portion 3)	UnAssessed
Sand Lake (1104-0015)	H-369..20-23-4-P225	Impaired Seg
Second Pond (1104-0168)	H-369..29-25-P298	UnAssessed
Silver Lake (1104-0016)	H-369..20-43-P270	Impaired Seg
Sprague Pond (1104-0287)	H-469-36-P662	UnAssessed
Spy Lake (1104-0160)	H-369..20-23-6-P232	Impaired Seg
Stephens Pond (1104-0283)	H-469- 9-16-P643	UnAssessed
Tirrell Pond (1104-0282)	H-469- 9-15-P641	UnAssessed
Tribs to Lake Pleasant (1104-0175)	H-369..P313-	UnAssessed
Tribs to Piseco Lake (1104-0314)	H-369..20-23-P234-	NoKnownImpct
West Branch Sacandaga, Lower, and tribs (1104-0063)	H-369..20	NoKnownImpct
West Branch Sacandaga, Upper, and tribs (1104-0156)	H-369..20	NoKnownImpct
West Stony Creek, Lower, and tribs (1104-0130)	H-369-P127-46	NoKnownImpct
Whitaker Lake (1104-0274)	H-461-P597-16- 3-P603	UnAssessed
Woods Lake (1104-0134)	H-369-P127-46- 8-3-P156	UnAssessed
<b>Rensselaer County</b>		
Babcock Lake (1102-0014)	H-264- 4-P1095-3-6-P1109	NoKnownImpct
Deep Kill, Lower, and tribs (1101-0056)	H-247	NoKnownImpct
Deep Kill, Upper, and tribs (1101-0057)	H-247	NoKnownImpct
Hoosic River, Lower, Main Stem (1102-0002)	H-264 (portion 1)	Impaired Seg
Hoosic River, Middle, Main Stem (1102-0003)	H-264 (portion 2)	Impaired Seg
Hoosic River, Middle, Main Stem (1102-0016)	H-264 (portion 3)	Impaired Seg
Hoosic River, Upper, and minor tribs (1102-0018)	H-264 (portion 5)	Impaired Seg
Hoosic River, Upper, and tribs (1102-0017)	H-264 (portion 4)	Impaired Seg
Kendall Pond (1102-0030)	H-264-38-20-P1130	UnAssessed
Lansingburgh Reservoir (1101-0054)	H-241-1-P1072	UnAssessed
Little Hoosic River, Lower, and tribs (1102-0027)	H-264-38	NoKnownImpct
Little Hoosic River, Upper, and tribs (1102-0028)	H-264-38	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to East of Upper Hudson (1101-0053)	H-241 thru 261 (EOH)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Hoosic (Vermont drainage) (1102-0032)	H-264-41 thru 60 (selected)	UnAssessed

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>Rensselaer County (con't)</b>		
Minor Tribs to Lower Hoosic River (1102-0019)	H-264- 1 thru 9 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Middle Hoosic River (1102-0004)	H-264-10 thru 28 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Tomhannock Reservoir (1102-0021)	H-264- 4-P1095- (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1101-0064)	H-266 thru 300 (selected)	UnAssessed
Newcomb Pond (1102-0023)	H-264- 4-P1095-1-6-P1103	UnAssessed
Otter Creek and tribs (1102-0022)	H-264- 4-P1095-1	UnAssessed
Peckham Pond (1102-0031)	H-264-38- 5-P1127	UnAssessed
Powampokong/Fly Creek and tribs (1102-0025)	H-264- 8	UnAssessed
Schaghticoke Reservoir (1102-0015)	H-264 (portion 1b)/P1115	Impaired Seg
Sunkauissia Creek and tribs (1102-0024)	H-264- 4-P1095-3	UnAssessed
Taconic (Crandall) Pond (1102-0029)	H-264-38-12-P1129	UnAssessed
Tomhannock Creek, Lower, and tribs (1102-0020)	H-264- 4	UnAssessed
Tomhannock Reservoir (1102-0006)	H-264- 4-P1095	Threat(Poss)
Walloomsac River and minor tribs (1102-0001)	H-264-23	NoKnownImpct
<b>Saratoga County</b>		
Anthony Kill and minor tribs (1101-0025)	H-260	MinorImpacts
Ballston Creek and tribs (1101-0061)	H-260-P1089-3	UnAssessed
Ballston Lake (1101-0036)	H-260-P1089-3-P1090	MinorImpacts
Beecher Creek and tribs (1104-0145)	H-369-P127-58	UnAssessed
Bell Brook Pond (1104-0151)	H-369-P127-74-P212a	UnAssessed
Black Pond (1104-0104)	H-369-P127- 2-2-1-P128	UnAssessed
Bog Meadow Brook, Upper, and tribs (1101-0070)	H-299-P27-13- 1-P30-3	UnAssessed
Bullhead Pond (1101-0033)	H-363-P119	Impaired Seg
Camp Saratoga Pond (1101-0082)	H-318-10-P102a	UnAssessed
Carp Pond (1101-0075)	H-299-P27-13-40-P71	UnAssessed
Cook Reservoir (1104-0113)	H-369-P127-21-P136	UnAssessed
Daly Creek and tribs (1104-0101)	H-369-P127- 2	UnAssessed
Davignon Pond (1104-0102)	H-369-P127- 2-1-P127a	UnAssessed
Dwaas Kill and tribs (1101-0007)	H-260- 6	Impaired Seg
Efner, Jenny and Hunt Lakes (1104-0105)	H-369-P127- 2..P129,P130,P131	NoKnownImpct
Fish Creek, Lower, and tribs (1101-0065)	H-299	NoKnownImpct
Fish Creek, Upper, and tribs (1101-0066)	H-299	UnAssessed
Geysers Brook and tribs (1101-0071)	H-299-P27-13- 5	Need Verific
Glowegee Creek and tribs (1101-0074)	H-299-P27-13-19	NoKnownImpct
Granite Pond (1101-0072)	H-299-P27-13- 5-8-P51	UnAssessed
Grant Lake (1104-0108)	H-369-P127- 8-4-P157	UnAssessed
Great Sacandaga Lake (1104-0024)	H-369-P127	Impaired Seg
Hans Creek, Upper, and tribs (1104-0110)	H-369-P127-21	UnAssessed
Ireland Vly (1104-0114)	H-369-P127-21-P136a	UnAssessed
John Mack Pond (1101-0081)	H-318-1-3-P99	UnAssessed
Kayaderosseras Cr, Lower, and minor trib (1101-0014)	H-299-P27-13	NoKnownImpct
Kayaderosseras Cr, Upper, and tribs (1101-0013)	H-299-P27-13	Need Verific
Lake Bonita (1101-0091)	H-354-a-P115	UnAssessed
Lake Elizabeth (1101-0083)	H-318-19-P107a	UnAssessed
Lake Lonely (1101-0034)	H-299-P27-13- 1-P30	Need Verific
Little Round Lake (1101-0063)	H-260-P1089-5-P1094	UnAssessed
Loughberry Lake (1101-0068)	H-299-P27-13- 1-P30-2-P35	UnAssessed
Lower Sacandaga River (1104-0025)	H-369	MinorImpacts
Mechanicville Reservoir (1101-0059)	H-260- 2-P1083	UnAssessed

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>Saratoga County (con't)</b>		
Middle Flow, Livingston Lake (1104-0150)	H-369-P127-69-P211a,P212	UnAssessed
Minor Mill Vly, Johnnycake L,Fly,Shew P (1104-0107)	H-369-P127- 4-P131a,P132,P133a,P134	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Great Sacandaga Lake (1104-0106)	H-369-P127- 3 thru 19	NoKnownImpct
Minor Tribs to Great Sacandaga Lake (1104-0143)	H-369-P127-50 thru 75	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Round Lakes (1101-0037)	H-260-P1089-	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Saratoga Lake (1101-0067)	H-299-P27- (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1101-0085)	H-319 thru 343 (selected)	Need Verific
Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1101-0090)	H-344 thru 367 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to West of Upper Hudson (1101-0055)	H-244 thru 263 (WOH)	UnAssessed
Moreau Lake (1101-0084)	H-318-P100-2-P101	NoKnownImpct
Mourning Kill and tribs (1101-0073)	H-299-P27-13- 9	NoKnownImpct
Mulleyville Pond (1104-0112)	H-369-P127-21-11-P139a	UnAssessed
North Branch Snook Kill and tribs (1101-0080)	H-318-1	Need Verific
Northville Lake (1104-0144)	H-369-P127-50-P197a	UnAssessed
Old Pond, Rice Pond (1104-0146)	H-369-P127-58-P204,64-P207	UnAssessed
Palmer Lake (1104-0103)	H-369-P127- 2-1-P127b	UnAssessed
Paul Creek and tribs (1104-0149)	H-369-P127-69	NoKnownImpct
Plum Brook, Upper, and tribs (1101-0058)	H-260- 2	UnAssessed
Round Lake (1101-0060)	H-260-P1089	Need Verific
Round Lake (1104-0115)	H-369-P127-21-P136a-6-P137	UnAssessed
Sand Creek and tribs (1104-0147)	H-369-P127-64	UnAssessed
Sand Lake (1104-0148)	H-369-P127-64-P210	UnAssessed
Saratoga Lake (1101-0012)	H-299-P27	MinorImpacts
Schuyler Creek and tribs (1101-0093)	H-265	Impaired Seg
Snook Kill, Lower, and minor tribs (1101-0026)	H-318	MinorImpacts
Snook Kill, Upper, and tribs (1101-0079)	H-318	NoKnownImpct
Steele Reservoir (1104-0111)	H-369-P127-21- 3-P135	UnAssessed
Stewarts Bridge Reservoir (1104-0026)	H-369-P126a	MinorImpacts
Sturdevant Creek, Upper, and tribs (1101-0019)	H-363	UnAssessed
Tenant Lake (1104-0138)	H-369-P127-48-11-P186	UnAssessed
Tribs to Ballston Lake (1101-0062)	H-260-P1089-3-P1090-	UnAssessed
Tribs to Lake Lonely (1101-0001)	H-299-P27-13- 1-P30- (selected)	Impaired Seg
Tribs to Loughberry Lake (1101-0069)	H-299-P27-13- 1-P30-2-P35-	UnAssessed
Tribs to S.Glens Falls water supply (1101-0088)	H-333-1	UnAssessed
Tribs to Stewarts Bridge Reservoir (1104-0100)	H-369-P126a- 2 thru 7	UnAssessed
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0042)	H (portion 2)	Impaired Seg
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0043)	H (portion 3)	Impaired Seg
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0044)	H (portion 4)	Impaired Seg
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0045)	H (portion 6)	Impaired Seg
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0005)	H (portion 5)	Impaired Seg
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0046)	H (portion 7)	NoKnownImpct
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0047)	H (portion 8)	NoKnownImpct
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0002)	H (portion 1)	Impaired Seg
Woodland Lake (1101-0092)	H-363-1-P120a	UnAssessed
<b>Warren County</b>		
Alligator Pond (1104-0204)	H-391-33-7-P360a	UnAssessed
Andrew Pond (1104-0213)	H-391-P374- 1- 2-P376	UnAssessed
Big Brook, Upper, and tribs (1104-0192)	H-391- 3	UnAssessed
Bolster Creek and tribs (1104-0202)	H-391-33-5	UnAssessed

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>Warren County (con't)</b>		
Brant Lake (1104-0037)	H-391-31-P347	Threat(Poss)
Brant Lake Outlet and tribs (1104-0197)	H-391-31	NoKnownImpct
Bullhead Pond (1104-0179)	H-370-P320	UnAssessed
Bullhead Pond, St. Johns Lake (1104-0141)	H-369-P127-48-18-P190,-23-P192	UnAssessed
Burnt Pond, Crystal Lake (1104-0195)	H-391-29-P342,P343	UnAssessed
Chatiemac Lake, Ross/Windover Lake (1104-0258)	H-419..P529a,P529	UnAssessed
Chester Creek and tribs (1104-0201)	H-391-33	NoKnownImpct
Faxonx Pond (1104-0206)	H-391-33-P360	UnAssessed
Forest Lake (1104-0193)	H-391-14-1-P340	NoKnownImpct
Fourth Lake (1104-0182)	H-370-P325	UnAssessed
Friends Lake (1104-0205)	H-391-33-8-P365	NoKnownImpct
Garnet Lake (1104-0255)	H-409-18-P520	NoKnownImpct
Glen Creek and tribs (1104-0254)	H-403	NoKnownImpct
Harrisburg Lake (1104-0140)	H-369-P127-48-18-P189	UnAssessed
Lake Forest (1104-0184)	H-370-P328	UnAssessed
Lake Luzerne (1104-0075)	H-370-P318	Need Verific
Lake Vanare (1104-0185)	H-370-P329a	UnAssessed
Lens Lake (1104-0187)	H-383-4-P332	UnAssessed
Little, Wolf, Coon and Number Nine Pds (1104-0188)	H-383-P333,P334,-389-P335,P336	UnAssessed
Lixard Pond (1104-0142)	H-369-P127-48-P197	UnAssessed
Loon Lake (1104-0031)	H-391-33-P367	UnAssessed
Mill Creek and tribs (1104-0032)	H-409	NoKnownImpct
Minor Lake Tribs to Brant Lk Watershed (1104-0200)	H-391-31-P348 thru P355,P414	UnAssessed
Minor Lake Tribs to Upper Hudson River (1104-0252)	H-392 thru 418..P508 thru P524	UnAssessed
Minor Lakes trib to Lake Luzerne (1104-0181)	H-370-P324 thru P331 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Brant Lake (1104-0198)	H-391-31-P347-	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1104-0186)	H-371 thru 390 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson River (1104-0251)	H-392 thru 418 (selected)	UnAssessed
North Creek, Lower, and tribs (1104-0256)	H-419	NoKnownImpct
North Creek, Upper, and tribs (1104-0257)	H-419	NoKnownImpct
Pack Forest Lake (1104-0253)	H-398- 2-P512a	UnAssessed
Patterson Creek and tribs (1104-0250)	H-392	NoKnownImpct
Schroon Lake (1104-0002)	H-391 (portion 3)/P374	Impaired Seg
Schroon River, Lower, and minor tribs (1104-0023)	H-391 (portion 1)	NoKnownImpct
Schroon River, Lower, and minor tribs (1104-0189)	H-391 (portion 2)	NoKnownImpct
Second Lake (1104-0180)	H-370-P322	UnAssessed
Sherman Pond (1104-0194)	H-391-27-P341	UnAssessed
Smith, Densmore Ponds (1104-0209)	H-391-36-P371,P372	UnAssessed
Spuytenduivel Brook and tribs (1104-0199)	H-391-31-P347- 7	UnAssessed
Stewart Brook and tribs (1104-0183)	H-370-P325- 1	UnAssessed
Stones Pond (1104-0178)	H-370-P317a	UnAssessed
Stony Creek and tribs (1104-0036)	H-383	UnAssessed
Streeter Pond (1104-0196)	H-391-29-P342-3-P344	UnAssessed
Sullivan, Palmer Ponds, Mt Spring Lake (1104-0207)	H-391-33..P366,P368,P369	UnAssessed
Thirteenth Brook and tribs (1104-0030)	H-429	NoKnownImpct
Thirteenth Lake (1104-0260)	H-429-P540	UnAssessed
Towns Brook and tribs (1104-0177)	H-370	NoKnownImpct
Tripp Pond (1104-0203)	H-391-33-5..P358	UnAssessed
Trout Brook, Lower, and tribs (1104-0210)	H-391-P374- 1	NoKnownImpct
Valentine Pond (1104-0208)	H-391-35-P370	UnAssessed
Warner Pond (1104-0212)	H-391-P374- 1- 1-P375	UnAssessed
Wilcox, New Lakes (1104-0139)	H-369-P127-48-13-P188,P187	UnAssessed

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>Washington County</b>		
Barkley Pond (1103-0018)	H-301-20- 7-1-P85	UnAssessed
Batten Kill, Lower, and minor tribs (1103-0010)	H-301	NoKnownImpct
Batten Kill, Middle, and minor tribs (1103-0011)	H-301	Impaired Seg
Batten Kill, Upper, and tribs (1103-0012)	H-301	Impaired Seg
Black Creek and minor tribs (1103-0017)	H-301-20	NoKnownImpct
Carter Pond (1103-0014)	H-301-17-P75	UnAssessed
Chamberlin Mills Pond (1103-0022)	H-301-20-P87a	UnAssessed
Champlain Canal (1101-0086)	H-319a	UnAssessed
Cossayuna Lake (1103-0002)	H-301-17-P79	Impaired Seg
Fly Creek and tribs (1103-0013)	H-301- 6	NoKnownImpct
Halls Pond (1103-0019)	H-301-20- 7-6-1-1a-P85a	UnAssessed
Hedges Lake, Clark Pond (1103-0023)	H-301-21-P88,P89	UnAssessed
Keenan Reservoir (1101-0089)	H-343-P114	UnAssessed
Lake Lauderdale, Schoolhouse Lake (1102-0011)	H-264-20-P1121,P1122	Need Verific
Little White Creek, Upper, and tribs (1102-0007)	H-264-23-1	UnAssessed
McDougall Lake (1103-0016)	H-301-18-P82	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1101-0076)	H-302 thru 317 (selected)	UnAssessed
Moses Kill and tribs (1101-0077)	H-314	NoKnownImpct
Mud Pond (1101-0078)	H-314-20-P97b	UnAssessed
Owl Kill and minor tribs (1102-0005)	H-264-20	NoKnownImpct
Scott Lake (1103-0020)	H-301-20- 8-P86	UnAssessed
Smith Pond (1103-0021)	H-301-20-11-P87	UnAssessed
Summit Lake (1103-0015)	H-301-17-P79-1-P80	UnAssessed
Tribs to Hudson Falls water supply res (1101-0087)	H-327-P109a-	UnAssessed
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1104-0052)	H (portion 9)	UnAssessed
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1104-0053)	H (portion 10)	NoKnownImpct
White Creek and tribs (1103-0004)	H-301-20- 1	NoKnownImpct
White Creek, Upper, and tribs (1102-0026)	H-264-20-8	UnAssessed

## Waterbody Inventory Data Sheets By Segment Name

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
Anthony Kill and minor tribs (1101-0025)	H-260	MinorImpacts
Ballston Creek and tribs (1101-0061)	H-260-P1089-3	UnAssessed
Ballston Lake (1101-0036)	H-260-P1089-3-P1090	MinorImpacts
Bog Meadow Brook, Upper, and tribs (1101-0070)	H-299-P27-13- 1-P30-3	UnAssessed
Bullhead Pond (1101-0033)	H-363-P119	Impaired Seg
Camp Saratoga Pond (1101-0082)	H-318-10-P102a	UnAssessed
Carp Pond (1101-0075)	H-299-P27-13-40-P71	UnAssessed
Champlain Canal (1101-0086)	H-319a	UnAssessed
Deep Kill, Lower, and tribs (1101-0056)	H-247	NoKnownImpct
Deep Kill, Upper, and tribs (1101-0057)	H-247	NoKnownImpct
Dwaas Kill and tribs (1101-0007)	H-260- 6	Impaired Seg
Fish Creek, Lower, and tribs (1101-0065)	H-299	NoKnownImpct
Fish Creek, Upper, and tribs (1101-0066)	H-299	UnAssessed
Geyser Brook and tribs (1101-0071)	H-299-P27-13- 5	Need Verific
Glowegee Creek and tribs (1101-0074)	H-299-P27-13-19	NoKnownImpct
Granite Pond (1101-0072)	H-299-P27-13- 5-8-P51	UnAssessed
John Mack Pond (1101-0081)	H-318-1-3-P99	UnAssessed
Kayaderosseras Cr, Lower, and minor trib (1101-0014)	H-299-P27-13	NoKnownImpct
Kayaderosseras Cr, Upper, and tribs (1101-0013)	H-299-P27-13	Need Verific
Keenan Reservoir (1101-0089)	H-343-P114	UnAssessed
Lake Bonita (1101-0091)	H-354-a-P115	UnAssessed
Lake Elizabeth (1101-0083)	H-318-19-P107a	UnAssessed
Lake Lonely (1101-0034)	H-299-P27-13- 1-P30	Need Verific
Lansingburgh Reservoir (1101-0054)	H-241-1-P1072	UnAssessed
Little Round Lake (1101-0063)	H-260-P1089-5-P1094	UnAssessed
Loughberry Lake (1101-0068)	H-299-P27-13- 1-P30-2-P35	UnAssessed
Mechanicville Reservoir (1101-0059)	H-260- 2-P1083	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to East of Upper Hudson (1101-0053)	H-241 thru 261 (EOH)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Round Lakes (1101-0037)	H-260-P1089-	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Saratoga Lake (1101-0067)	H-299-P27- (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1101-0064)	H-266 thru 300 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1101-0076)	H-302 thru 317 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1101-0085)	H-319 thru 343 (selected)	Need Verific
Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1101-0090)	H-344 thru 367 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to West of Upper Hudson (1101-0055)	H-244 thru 263 (WOH)	UnAssessed
Moreau Lake (1101-0084)	H-318-P100-2-P101	NoKnownImpct
Moses Kill and tribs (1101-0077)	H-314	NoKnownImpct
Mourning Kill and tribs (1101-0073)	H-299-P27-13- 9	NoKnownImpct
Mud Pond (1101-0078)	H-314-20-P97b	UnAssessed
North Branch Snook Kill and tribs (1101-0080)	H-318-1	Need Verific
Plum Brook, Upper, and tribs (1101-0058)	H-260- 2	UnAssessed
Round Lake (1101-0060)	H-260-P1089	Need Verific
Saratoga Lake (1101-0012)	H-299-P27	MinorImpacts
Schuyler Creek and tribs (1101-0093)	H-265	Impaired Seg
Snook Kill, Lower, and minor tribs (1101-0026)	H-318	MinorImpacts
Snook Kill, Upper, and tribs (1101-0079)	H-318	NoKnownImpct

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
Sturdevant Creek, Upper, and tribs (1101-0019)	H-363	UnAssessed
Tribes to Ballston Lake (1101-0062)	H-260-P1089-3-P1090-	UnAssessed
Tribes to Hudson Falls water supply res (1101-0087)	H-327-P109a-	UnAssessed
Tribes to Lake Lonely (1101-0001)	H-299-P27-13- 1-P30- (selected)	Impaired Seg
Tribes to Loughberry Lake (1101-0069)	H-299-P27-13- 1-P30-2-P35-	UnAssessed
Tribes to S.Glens Falls water supply (1101-0088)	H-333-1	UnAssessed
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0002)	H (portion 1)	Impaired Seg
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0042)	H (portion 2)	Impaired Seg
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0043)	H (portion 3)	Impaired Seg
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0044)	H (portion 4)	Impaired Seg
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0005)	H (portion 5)	Impaired Seg
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0045)	H (portion 6)	Impaired Seg
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0046)	H (portion 7)	NoKnownImpct
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0047)	H (portion 8)	NoKnownImpct
Woodland Lake (1101-0092)	H-363-1-P120a	UnAssessed
Babcock Lake (1102-0014)	H-264- 4-P1095-3-6-P1109	NoKnownImpct
Hoosic River, Lower, Main Stem (1102-0002)	H-264 (portion 1)	Impaired Seg
Hoosic River, Middle, Main Stem (1102-0003)	H-264 (portion 2)	Impaired Seg
Hoosic River, Middle, Main Stem (1102-0016)	H-264 (portion 3)	Impaired Seg
Hoosic River, Upper, and minor tribs (1102-0018)	H-264 (portion 5)	Impaired Seg
Hoosic River, Upper, and tribs (1102-0017)	H-264 (portion 4)	Impaired Seg
Kendall Pond (1102-0030)	H-264-38-20-P1130	UnAssessed
Lake Lauderdale, Schoolhouse Lake (1102-0011)	H-264-20-P1121,P1122	Need Verific
Little Hoosic River, Lower, and tribs (1102-0027)	H-264-38	NoKnownImpct
Little Hoosic River, Upper, and tribs (1102-0028)	H-264-38	UnAssessed
Little White Creek, Upper, and tribs (1102-0007)	H-264-23-1	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Hoosic (Vermont drainage) (1102-0032)	H-264-41 thru 60 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Lower Hoosic River (1102-0019)	H-264- 1 thru 9 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Middle Hoosic River (1102-0004)	H-264-10 thru 28 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Tomhannock Reservoir (1102-0021)	H-264- 4-P1095- (selected)	UnAssessed
Newcomb Pond (1102-0023)	H-264- 4-P1095-1-6-P1103	UnAssessed
Otter Creek and tribs (1102-0022)	H-264- 4-P1095-1	UnAssessed
Owl Kill and minor tribs (1102-0005)	H-264-20	NoKnownImpct
Peckham Pond (1102-0031)	H-264-38- 5-P1127	UnAssessed
Powampokok/Fly Creek and tribs (1102-0025)	H-264- 8	UnAssessed
Schaghticoke Reservoir (1102-0015)	H-264 (portion 1b)/P1115	Impaired Seg
Sunkauissia Creek and tribs (1102-0024)	H-264- 4-P1095-3	UnAssessed
Taconic (Crandall) Pond (1102-0029)	H-264-38-12-P1129	UnAssessed
Tomhannock Creek, Lower, and tribs (1102-0020)	H-264- 4	UnAssessed
Tomhannock Reservoir (1102-0006)	H-264- 4-P1095	Threat(Poss)
Walloomsac River and minor tribs (1102-0001)	H-264-23	NoKnownImpct
White Creek, Upper, and tribs (1102-0026)	H-264-20-8	UnAssessed
Barkley Pond (1103-0018)	H-301-20- 7-1-P85	UnAssessed
Batten Kill, Lower, and minor tribs (1103-0010)	H-301	NoKnownImpct
Batten Kill, Middle, and minor tribs (1103-0011)	H-301	Impaired Seg
Batten Kill, Upper, and tribs (1103-0012)	H-301	Impaired Seg
Black Creek and minor tribs (1103-0017)	H-301-20	NoKnownImpct
Carter Pond (1103-0014)	H-301-17-P75	UnAssessed
Chamberlin Mills Pond (1103-0022)	H-301-20-P87a	UnAssessed
Cossayuna Lake (1103-0002)	H-301-17-P79	Impaired Seg
Fly Creek and tribs (1103-0013)	H-301- 6	NoKnownImpct
Halls Pond (1103-0019)	H-301-20- 7-6-1-1a-P85a	UnAssessed

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Hedges Lake, Clark Pond (1103-0023)	H-301-21-P88,P89	UnAssessed
McDougall Lake (1103-0016)	H-301-18-P82	UnAssessed
Scott Lake (1103-0020)	H-301-20- 8-P86	UnAssessed
Smith Pond (1103-0021)	H-301-20-11-P87	UnAssessed
Summit Lake (1103-0015)	H-301-17-P79-1-P80	UnAssessed
White Creek and tribs (1103-0004)	H-301-20- 1	NoKnownImpct
Abanakee Lake (1104-0027)	H-461-P582a	UnAssessed
Alder Creek and tribs (1104-0226)	H-391..37	UnAssessed
Alder, Crane Ponds (1104-0229)	H-391..37-P420,P421	Impaired Seg
Alligator Pond (1104-0204)	H-391-33-7-P360a	UnAssessed
Andrew Pond (1104-0213)	H-391-P374- 1- 2-P376	UnAssessed
Anthony Creek and tribs (1104-0122)	H-369-P127-32	UnAssessed
Arbutus Lake (1104-0297)	H-503-P680- 5..P684	UnAssessed
Archer Vly (1104-0120)	H-369-P127-26-8-P144	UnAssessed
Balfour Lake (1104-0262)	H-438-20- 1-P555	UnAssessed
Beaver Flow (1104-0306)	H-509-P699a	UnAssessed
Beaver Pond (1104-0290)	H-469-P671	UnAssessed
Beecher Creek and tribs (1104-0145)	H-369-P127-58	UnAssessed
Bell Brook Pond (1104-0151)	H-369-P127-74-P212a	UnAssessed
Bennett/Middle Lakes (1104-0137)	H-369-P127-48- 4-P182,P184	UnAssessed
Big Bad Luck Pond (1104-0269)	H-461- 9..P585	UnAssessed
Big Brook and tribs (1104-0270)	H-461-17	UnAssessed
Big Brook, Upper, and tribs (1104-0192)	H-391- 3	UnAssessed
Big Pond (1104-0222)	H-391-P374- 8-P406	UnAssessed
Bill Pond/Lake Nancy (1104-0119)	H-369-P127-26-8-P143a	UnAssessed
Black Pond (1104-0104)	H-369-P127- 2-2-1-P128	UnAssessed
Bolster Creek and tribs (1104-0202)	H-391-33-5	UnAssessed
Boreas River and tribs (1104-0261)	H-438	NoKnownImpct
Brant Lake (1104-0037)	H-391-31-P347	Threat(Poss)
Brant Lake Outlet and tribs (1104-0197)	H-391-31	NoKnownImpct
Bullet Pond (1104-0220)	H-391-P374- 8-3-P404	UnAssessed
Bullhead Pond (1104-0179)	H-370-P320	UnAssessed
Bullhead Pond, St. Johns Lake (1104-0141)	H-369-P127-48-18-P190,-23-P192	UnAssessed
Burnt Pond, Crystal Lake (1104-0195)	H-391-29-P342,P343	UnAssessed
Cadman Creek and tribs (1104-0118)	H-369-P127-26-8	NoKnownImpct
Catlin Lake, Long Lake, Caitlin Lake (1104-0298)	H-503-P680- 5..P685	UnAssessed
Cedar Lake (1104-0289)	H-469-P670	UnAssessed
Cedar River Flow (1104-0288)	H-469-P667	UnAssessed
Cedar River, Lower, and tribs (1104-0064)	H-469	NoKnownImpct
Cedar River, Upper, and tribs (1104-0278)	H-469	NoKnownImpct
Charley Lake (1104-0165)	H-369..28-9-P280	UnAssessed
Chase Lake, Mud Lake (1104-0135)	H-369-P127-46- 9-P164,P165	Impaired Seg
Chatiemac Lake, Ross/Windover Lake (1104-0258)	H-419..P529a,P529	UnAssessed
Cheney Pond (1104-0264)	H-438-P560	UnAssessed
Chester Creek and tribs (1104-0201)	H-391-33	NoKnownImpct
Clear Pond (1104-0238)	H-391..47-14-P458	UnAssessed
Cook Reservoir (1104-0113)	H-369-P127-21-P136	UnAssessed
Corner Pond (1104-0299)	H-503-P680- 5..P686	UnAssessed
Countyline Flow (1104-0304)	H-503-P680- 5..P692	UnAssessed
Crotched Pond (1104-0272)	H-461-P597- 6-P598	UnAssessed
Daly Creek and tribs (1104-0101)	H-369-P127- 2	UnAssessed
Davignon Pond (1104-0102)	H-369-P127- 2-1-P127a	UnAssessed

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Deadwater Pond (1104-0245)	H-391..P494	UnAssessed
Deer Pond (1104-0302)	H-503-P680- 5..P689	UnAssessed
Dunning Lake (1104-0166)	H-369..28-P279	UnAssessed
Eagle Lake (1104-0235)	H-391..39-P432..P438	Need Verific
East Branch Sacandaga River and tribs (1104-0057)	H-369..29	NoKnownImpct
East Stony Creek (1104-0038)	H-369-P127-48	NoKnownImpct
Echo Lake (1104-0176)	H-369..P313-4-P315-5-P317	UnAssessed
Efner, Jenny and Hunt Lakes (1104-0105)	H-369-P127- 2..P129,P130,P131	NoKnownImpct
Elk Lake (1104-0240)	H-391..47-P460	UnAssessed
Elm Lake (1104-0172)	H-369..40-P304	UnAssessed
Fawn Lake (1104-0161)	H-369..20-23-P234-11-5-P247	UnAssessed
Faxonx Pond (1104-0206)	H-391-33-P360	UnAssessed
Fifth Lake (Essex Ch) (1104-0281)	H-469- 9- 2..P626c	UnAssessed
First Lake (Essex Ch) (1104-0279)	H-469- 9- 2-P625	UnAssessed
Flowed Land Pond (1104-0310)	H-543-P704	UnAssessed
Forest Lake (1104-0193)	H-391-14-1-P340	NoKnownImpct
Fourth Lake (1104-0182)	H-370-P325	UnAssessed
Frenchman Creek and tribs (1104-0117)	H-369-P127-23	UnAssessed
Friends Lake (1104-0205)	H-391-33-8-P365	NoKnownImpct
Garnet Lake (1104-0255)	H-409-18-P520	NoKnownImpct
Gilman Lake (1104-0167)	H-369..28-P281	UnAssessed
Glen Creek and tribs (1104-0254)	H-403	NoKnownImpct
Goodnow Flowage (1104-0293)	H-484-P672a	NoKnownImpct
Goodnow Pond (1104-0292)	H-484- 8-P676	UnAssessed
Goose Pond (1104-0227)	H-391..37-4-P419	UnAssessed
Gooseneck Pond (1104-0236)	H-391..39-P432..P442	UnAssessed
Grant Lake (1104-0108)	H-369-P127- 8-4-P157	UnAssessed
Great Sacandaga Lake (1104-0024)	H-369-P127	Impaired Seg
Hamilton Lake, Sand Lake (1104-0158)	H-369..20-19-P220,P221	UnAssessed
Hammond Pond (1104-0242)	H-391..53-P468	UnAssessed
Hans Creek, Lower, and tribs (1104-0109)	H-369-P127-21	NoKnownImpct
Hans Creek, Upper, and tribs (1104-0110)	H-369-P127-21	UnAssessed
Harris Lake (1104-0294)	H-503-P680	UnAssessed
Harrisburg Lake (1104-0140)	H-369-P127-48-18-P189	UnAssessed
Hatching Pond (1104-0249)	H-391..P494-1..P506	UnAssessed
Henderson Lake (1104-0312)	H-P715	UnAssessed
Hewitt Pond (1104-0216)	H-391-P374- 1- 6-16-P388	UnAssessed
Holmes Lake (1104-0006)	H-369-P127-46-12-P168	Impaired Seg
Horseshoe Pond (1104-0219)	H-391-P374- 7-P403	UnAssessed
Huntley Pond (1104-0266)	H-452-P574	UnAssessed
Indian Lake (1104-0021)	H-461-P597	Need Verific
Indian River and minor tribs (1104-0022)	H-461	MinorImpacts
Ireland Vly (1104-0114)	H-369-P127-21-P136a	UnAssessed
Jackson Summit/Cameron Reservoirs (1104-0125)	H-369-P127-33-1-P151/P152	UnAssessed
Jessup River and tribs (1104-0273)	H-461-P597-16	NoKnownImpct
Johnson Pond (1104-0233)	H-391..39-P432-2-P434	UnAssessed
Kennels Pond (1104-0162)	H-369..20-32-1-P258	UnAssessed
Kennyetto Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (1104-0040)	H-369-P127-26	MinorImpacts
Kennyetto Creek, Upper and minor tribs (1104-0039)	H-369-P127-26	NoKnownImpct
Kings Flow (1104-0271)	H-461-17- 1-P588a	Impaired Seg
Kunjamuk River and tribs (1104-0170)	H-369..40	NoKnownImpct
Lake Adirondack (1104-0074)	H-461-15-P587a	Need Verific

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Lake Algonquin (1104-0173)	H-369..P276a	UnAssessed
Lake Desolation (1104-0121)	H-369-P127-26..P147	UnAssessed
Lake Durant (1104-0059)	H-469- 9-P641a	Impaired Seg
Lake Forest (1104-0184)	H-370-P328	UnAssessed
Lake Francis (1104-0268)	H-461- 9-P583	UnAssessed
Lake Luzerne (1104-0075)	H-370-P318	Need Verific
Lake Pleasant (1104-0051)	H-369..P313	UnAssessed
Lake Vanare (1104-0185)	H-370-P329a	UnAssessed
Lens Lake (1104-0187)	H-383-4-P332	UnAssessed
Lewey Lake (1104-0061)	H-461-P597-P597a	UnAssessed
Little, Wolf, Coon and Number Nine Pds (1104-0188)	H-383-P333,P334,-389-P335,P336	UnAssessed
Lixard Pond (1104-0142)	H-369-P127-48-P197	UnAssessed
Loon Lake (1104-0031)	H-391-33-P367	UnAssessed
Lower Sacandaga River (1104-0025)	H-369	MinorImpacts
Makomis Pond (1104-0247)	H-391..P494-1-1-P500	UnAssessed
Mason Lake (1104-0275)	H-461-P597-26- 9-P613	UnAssessed
Mayfield Creek and minor tribs (1104-0123)	H-369-P127-33	NoKnownImpct
Middle Boreas Pond (1104-0265)	H-438-P564c	UnAssessed
Middle Flow, Livingston Lake (1104-0150)	H-369-P127-69-P211a,P212	UnAssessed
Mill Brook and tribs (1104-0223)	H-391-P374-11	NoKnownImpct
Mill Creek and tribs (1104-0032)	H-409	NoKnownImpct
Miner Mill Vly,Johnnycake L,Fly,Shew P (1104-0107)	H-369-P127- 4-P131a,P132,P133a,P134	UnAssessed
Minerva Lake (1104-0043)	H-391-P374- 1- 6- 6-P381b	UnAssessed
Minerva Stream (1104-0214)	H-391-P374- 1- 6	NoKnownImpct
Mink Pond (1104-0267)	H-453-P576	UnAssessed
Minor Lake Tribs to Alder Cr Watershed (1104-0228)	H-391..37-P418 thru P430 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Lake Tribs to Brant Lk Watershed (1104-0200)	H-391-31-P348 thru P355,P414	UnAssessed
Minor Lake Tribs to Cedar River (1104-0003)	H-469..P624 thru P669	Impaired Seg
Minor Lake Tribs to Indian River/Lake (1104-0008)	H-461..P582 thru P612	Impaired Seg
Minor Lake Tribs to Paradox Cr Wrshed (1104-0237)	H-391..39-P433 thru P452	UnAssessed
Minor Lake Tribs to Schroon Lake (1104-0020)	H-391-P374-P377 thru P410 (select.)	Need Verific
Minor Lake Tribs to Upper Hudson River (1104-0252)	H-392 thru 418..P508 thru P524	UnAssessed
Minor Lake Tribs to Upper Hudson River (1104-0276)	H-463 thru 503..P616 thru P692	UnAssessed
Minor Lake Tribs to Upper Hudson River (1104-0007)	H-508 thru 546..P695 thru P719	Impaired Seg
Minor Lake Tribs to Upp Schroon Wshed (1104-0244)	H-391..P453 thru P507	UnAssessed
Minor Lakes in E. Br Sacandaga Watersd (1104-0169)	H-369..29-P282 thru P300	UnAssessed
Minor Lakes in Up.Sacandaga Watershed (1104-0174)	H-369..P302 thru P316	UnAssessed
Minor Lks in Up.W.Br Sacandaga Wshed (1104-0013)	H-369..20-P222 thru P276	Impaired Seg
Minor Lakes trib to Lake Luzerne (1104-0181)	H-370-P324 thru P331 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Brant Lake (1104-0198)	H-391-31-P347-	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Great Sacandaga (1104-0116)	H-369-P127-22 thru 45 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Great Sacandaga Lake (1104-0106)	H-369-P127- 3 thru 19	NoKnownImpct
Minor Tribs to Great Sacandaga Lake (1104-0143)	H-369-P127-50 thru 75	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Indian Lake (1104-0060)	H-461-P597-	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1104-0186)	H-371 thru 390 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson River (1104-0251)	H-392 thru 418 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Upper Sacandaga River (1104-0164)	H-369..21 thru 28	UnAssessed
Minor tribs to Upper Sacandaga River (1104-0154)	H-369.. 8 thru 19	UnAssessed
Moose Mt Pond (1104-0241)	H-391..53-3-2-P467	UnAssessed
Moss Ponds (1104-0246)	H-391..P494-1-1-4-P498,P499	UnAssessed
Mud Lake (1104-0132)	H-369-P127-46- 3-P155	UnAssessed

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Mud Lake, Buck Pond, Chartreuse Lake (1104-0157)	H-369..20- 9-P216,13-P218,19-P219	UnAssessed
Muller, Bigsby Ponds (1104-0217)	H-391-P374- 1-16-P394,P395	UnAssessed
Mulleyville Pond (1104-0112)	H-369-P127-21-11-P139a	UnAssessed
Murphy Lake, Willis Lake (1104-0155)	H-369..13-P213,19-P215	UnAssessed
New Pond (1104-0248)	H-391..P494-1-1-P501	UnAssessed
Newcomb Lake (1104-0305)	H-508-P694	UnAssessed
North Branch West Stony Creek and tribs (1104-0133)	H-369-P127-46- 8	NoKnownImpct
North Creek, Lower, and tribs (1104-0256)	H-419	NoKnownImpct
North Creek, Upper, and tribs (1104-0257)	H-419	NoKnownImpct
North Pond (1104-0221)	H-391-P374- 8-P405	UnAssessed
Northville Lake (1104-0144)	H-369-P127-50-P197a	UnAssessed
Old Pond, Rice Pond (1104-0146)	H-369-P127-58-P204,64-P207	UnAssessed
Oliver Pond (1104-0215)	H-391-P374- 1- 6-13-P385	UnAssessed
Opalescent River and tribs (1104-0309)	H-534	UnAssessed
Owl Pond (1104-0171)	H-369..40-11-1-P308	UnAssessed
Oxbow Lake (1104-0049)	H-369..20-23-P234-12-P252	UnAssessed
Pack Forest Lake (1104-0253)	H-398- 2-P512a	UnAssessed
Palmer Lake (1104-0103)	H-369-P127- 2-1-P127b	UnAssessed
Paradox Creek (1104-0231)	H-391..39	NoKnownImpct
Paradox Lake (1104-0232)	H-391..39-P432	NoKnownImpct
Patterson Creek and tribs (1104-0250)	H-392	NoKnownImpct
Paul Creek and tribs (1104-0149)	H-369-P127-69	NoKnownImpct
Perch Pond (1104-0308)	H-532-P702	UnAssessed
Pharaoh Lake (1104-0225)	H-391-P374-11..P412	UnAssessed
Pickwacket Pond (1104-0303)	H-503-P680- 5..P691	UnAssessed
Pine Lake (1104-0286)	H-469-10-P655	UnAssessed
Pine Pond (1104-0243)	H-391..53-P468-1-2-P470	UnAssessed
Piseco Lake (1104-0047)	H-369..20-23-P234	NoKnownImpct
Piseco Lake Outlet and tribs (1104-0159)	H-369..20-23	UnAssessed
Pyramid Lake (1104-0234)	H-391..39-P432..P437	UnAssessed
Racker Vly (1104-0136)	H-369-P127-46-10-1-P165a	UnAssessed
Rice, Port Reservoirs (1104-0127)	H-369-P127-33-3-1-P152d,152e	UnAssessed
Rich Lake (1104-0296)	H-503-P680- 5-P582	UnAssessed
Rock Lake (1104-0284)	H-469- 9-P637	UnAssessed
Rock Pond (1104-0230)	H-391..37-P421-1-P424	UnAssessed
Rock Pond (1104-0285)	H-469- 9-P645	Impaired Seg
Round Lake (1104-0115)	H-369-P127-21-P136a-6-P137	UnAssessed
Round Pond (1104-0073)	H-369..29-25-2-P296	UnAssessed
Round Pond (1104-0300)	H-503-P680- 5..P687	Impaired Seg
Round Pond (1104-0315)	H-461-17- 1-P588a- 5-P590	Impaired Seg
Sacandaga Lake (1104-0050)	H-369..P313-4-P314	Impaired Seg
Sacandaga Park Reservoir (1104-0128)	H-369-P127-38-P154a	UnAssessed
Sacandaga River, Upper, Main Stem (1104-0062)	H-369.. (portion 1)	Need Verific
Sacandaga River, Upper, Main Stem (1104-0152)	H-369.. (portion 2)	UnAssessed
Sacandaga River, Upper, and minor tribs (1104-0153)	H-369.. (portion 3)	UnAssessed
Sand Creek and tribs (1104-0147)	H-369-P127-64	UnAssessed
Sand Lake (1104-0148)	H-369-P127-64-P210	UnAssessed
Sand Lake (1104-0015)	H-369..20-23-4-P225	Impaired Seg
Sand Pond (1104-0239)	H-391..47-P457	UnAssessed
Sanford Lake (1104-0311)	H-P710	UnAssessed
Schroon Lake (1104-0002)	H-391 (portion 3)/P374	Impaired Seg
Schroon River, Lower, and minor tribs (1104-0023)	H-391 (portion 1)	NoKnownImpct
Schroon River, Lower, and minor tribs (1104-0189)	H-391 (portion 2)	NoKnownImpct

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Schroon River, Upper, and tribs (1104-0190)	H-391 (portion 4)	NoKnownImpct
Schroon River, Upper, and tribs (1104-0191)	H-391 (portion 5)	UnAssessed
Second Lake (1104-0180)	H-370-P322	UnAssessed
Second Pond (1104-0168)	H-369..29-25-P298	UnAssessed
Sherman Pond (1104-0194)	H-391-27-P341	UnAssessed
Silver Lake (1104-0016)	H-369..20-43-P270	Impaired Seg
Smith, Densmore Ponds (1104-0209)	H-391-36-P371,P372	UnAssessed
Split Rock Pond (1104-0277)	H-466- 4-P618	UnAssessed
Sprague Pond (1104-0287)	H-469-36-P662	UnAssessed
Spuytenduivel Brook and tribs (1104-0199)	H-391-31-P347- 7	UnAssessed
Spy Lake (1104-0160)	H-369..20-23-6-P232	Impaired Seg
Steele Reservoir (1104-0111)	H-369-P127-21- 3-P135	UnAssessed
Stephens Pond (1104-0283)	H-469- 9-16-P643	UnAssessed
Stewart Brook and tribs (1104-0183)	H-370-P325- 1	UnAssessed
Stewarts Bridge Reservoir (1104-0026)	H-369-P126a	MinorImpacts
Stones Pond (1104-0178)	H-370-P317a	UnAssessed
Stony Creek and tribs (1104-0036)	H-383	UnAssessed
Stony Pond (1104-0018)	H-438-20- 2a-P557	Impaired Seg
Streeter Pond (1104-0196)	H-391-29-P342-3-P344	UnAssessed
Sullivan, Palmer Ponds, Mt Spring Lake (1104-0207)	H-391-33..P366,P368,P369	UnAssessed
Tenant Lake (1104-0138)	H-369-P127-48-11-P186	UnAssessed
The Branch (1104-0045)	H-391..47	NoKnownImpct
Third Lake (Essex Ch) (1104-0280)	H-469- 9- 2..P626a	UnAssessed
Thirteenth Brook and tribs (1104-0030)	H-429	NoKnownImpct
Thirteenth Lake (1104-0260)	H-429-P540	UnAssessed
Thurman Pond (1104-0218)	H-391-P374- 5-P402	UnAssessed
Tirrell Pond (1104-0282)	H-469- 9-15-P641	UnAssessed
Towns Brook and tribs (1104-0177)	H-370	NoKnownImpct
Trib to Mayfield Creek (1104-0126)	H-369-P127-33-3-1	UnAssessed
Trib to Harris/Rich Lakes (1104-0313)	H-503-P680/P582-	NoKnownImpct
Trib to Lake Pleasant (1104-0175)	H-369..P313-	UnAssessed
Trib to Mayfield Creek (1104-0124)	H-369-P127-33-1	UnAssessed
Trib to Piseco Lake (1104-0314)	H-369..20-23-P234-	NoKnownImpct
Trib to Stewarts Bridge Reservoir (1104-0100)	H-369-P126a- 2 thru 7	UnAssessed
Tripp Pond (1104-0203)	H-391-33-5..P358	UnAssessed
Trout Brook, Lower, and tribs (1104-0210)	H-391-P374- 1	NoKnownImpct
Trout Brook, Upper, and tribs (1104-0211)	H-391-P374- 1	UnAssessed
Trout Pond (1104-0307)	H-532- 4-P703	UnAssessed
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1104-0052)	H (portion 9)	UnAssessed
Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1104-0053)	H (portion 10)	NoKnownImpct
Upper Hudson, Upper, and minor tribs (1104-0054)	H (portion 11)	NoKnownImpct
Upper Hudson, Upper, and minor tribs (1104-0055)	H (portion 12)	UnAssessed
Upper Hudson, Upper, and tribs (1104-0056)	H (portion 13)	UnAssessed
Valentine Pond (1104-0208)	H-391-35-P370	UnAssessed
Warner Pond (1104-0212)	H-391-P374- 1- 1-P375	UnAssessed
West Branch Sacandaga, Lower, and tribs (1104-0063)	H-369..20	NoKnownImpct
West Branch Sacandaga, Upper, and tribs (1104-0156)	H-369..20	NoKnownImpct
West Stony Creek, Lower, and tribs (1104-0130)	H-369-P127-46	NoKnownImpct
West Stony Creek, Upper, and tribs (1104-0131)	H-369-P127-46	UnAssessed
Whitaker Lake (1104-0274)	H-461-P597-16- 3-P603	UnAssessed
Whortleberry Pond (1104-0224)	H-391-P374-11..P411	UnAssessed
Wilcox, New Lakes (1104-0139)	H-369-P127-48-13-P188,P187	UnAssessed

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
Wolf Pond (1104-0263)	H-438-30-P561	UnAssessed
Wolf Pond (1104-0301)	H-503-P680- 5..P688	UnAssessed
Woodruff Pond (1104-0295)	H-503-P680- 2-P681	UnAssessed
Woods Lake (1104-0134)	H-369-P127-46- 8-3-P156	UnAssessed
Woodward Lake (1104-0129)	H-369-P127-44-P154b	UnAssessed
Zack Pond (1104-0291)	H-484- 4-P673	UnAssessed