

Oneida Creek, Lower, and tribs (0703-0032)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/28/2009

Water Index No: Ont 66-11-P26-25 **Drain Basin:** Oswego-Seneca-Oneida
Hydro Unit Code: 04140202/080 **Str Class:** C Oneida River
Waterbody Type: River **Reg/County:** 6/Oneida Co. (33)
Waterbody Size: 58.6 Miles **Quad Map:** SYLVAN BEACH (I-18-1)
Seg Description: stream and tribs, from mouth to Oneida

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

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), SILT/SEDIMENT
Suspected: Pathogens, Unknown Toxicity
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: AGRICULTURE, MUNICIPAL (Sherrill WWTP), STREAMBANK EROSION, URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, OTHER SANITARY DISCH, On-Site/Septic Syst
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/Reg6 **Resolution Potential:** Medium
TMDL/303d Status: n/a

Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses in Oneida Creek are known to experience minor impacts due to nutrient and silt/sediment loadings and other pollutants from municipal inputs and agricultural and other nonpoint sources. Failing and/or inadequate on-site wastewater systems also contribute to impacts in some of these waters.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Oneida Creek in Durhamville (at Foster Street) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Nonpoint source nutrient enrichment and possible toxicity were indicated by the sample. Although aquatic life is supported in the stream, nutrient biotic evaluation indicates the level of eutrophication is sufficient to stress aquatic life support. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

The sanitary sewer collection system in the City of Sherrill just above this reach experiences sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) during high flow events such as rain storms and snow melt. Violations of the city wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) discharge permit also occur during wet weather events. During severe weather excessive infiltration and inflow into the collection systems results in flows to the WWTP that are 3.5 times greater than the design flow of the plant. In

the spring of 2009, DEC Regional staff reported that about 1.1 million gallons of untreated SSO discharge entered the creek. (DEC/DOW, Region 6, September 2009)

Both urban runoff (from City of Oneida) and agricultural nonpoint sources from the surrounding lands contribute nutrients and silt/sediments to the stream. The Central New York RPDB has conducted monitoring and issued reports characterizing the sediment loads from the creek to Oneida Lake as excessive. The creek is a spawning trib for warmwater fishery of Oneida Lake.

Raw sewage discharges from homes in the Durhamsville area to the storm sewer system and the river have been observed and documented. Soil conditions for on-site septic systems are generally less than ideal and past surveys have found that only about one-third of systems operate properly. (DEC/DOW, Region 6, May 2007)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and tribs from the mouth to Sconondoa Creek (-6) in Oneida. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Brandy Brook (-4), are also Class C. Sconondoa Creek (-6) and Upper Oneida Creek are listed separately.

Oneida Creek, Upper, and tribs (0703-0090)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/28/2009

Water Index No: Ont 66-11-P26-25
Hydro Unit Code: 04140202/070 **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River
Waterbody Size: 153.9 Miles
Seg Description: stream and tribs, above Oneida

Drain Basin: Oswego-Seneca-Oneida
Oneida River
Reg/County: 7/Madison Co. (27)
Quad Map: VERNON (I-18-3)

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

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: AGRICULTURE, MUNICIPAL (Sherrill WWTP), STREAMBANK EROSION, OTHER
SANITARY DISCH
Suspected: Urban/Storm Runoff
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/Reg6 **Resolution Potential:** Medium
TMDL/303d Status: n/a

Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses in Oneida Creek are known to experience minor impacts due to nutrient and silt/sediment loadings and other pollutants from municipal inputs and agricultural and other nonpoint sources.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Oneida Creek in Durhamville (at Foster Street) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Nonpoint source nutrient enrichment and possible toxicity were indicated by the sample. Although aquatic life is supported in the stream, nutrient biotic evaluation indicates the level of eutrophication is sufficient to stress aquatic life support. This actual sampling point is just downstream of this segment, but the results of the sampling are considered to be representative of water quality and use support in this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

The sanitary sewer collection system in the City of Sherrill experiences sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) during high flow events such as rain storms and snow melt. Violations of the city wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) discharge permit also occur during wet weather events. During severe weather excessive infiltration and inflow into the collection

systems results in flows to the WWTP that are 3.5 times greater than the design flow of the plant. In the spring of 2009, DEC Regional staff reported that about 1.1 million gallons of untreated SSO discharge entered the creek. (DEC/DOW, Region 6, September 2009)

Both urban runoff (from City of Oneida) and agricultural nonpoint sources from the surrounding lands contribute nutrients and silt/sediments to the stream. The Central New York RPDB has conducted monitoring and issued reports characterizing the sediment loads from the creek to Oneida Lake as excessive. The creek is a spawning trib for warmwater fishery of Oneida Lake.

This segment includes the portion of the stream and tribs above Sconondoa Creek (-6) in Oneida. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C,C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Taylor Creek (-9), Mud Creek (-13) and Blue Creek (-28), are also Class C,C(T). Sconondoa Creek (-6) and Lower Oneida Creek are listed separately.