



Black River/White Creek Watershed (0415010114)

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
Ont 19 (portion 1)	Black River, Lower, Main Stem (0801-0250)	MinorImpacts
Ont 19 (portion 2)	Black River, Lower, Main Stem (0801-0202)	MinorImpacts
Ont 19 (portion 3)	Black River, Middle, Main Stem (0801-0190)	MinorImpacts
Ont 19- 1 thru 5	Minor Tribs to Black River (0801-0196)	Threatened
Ont 19- 6	Kelsey Creek and tribs (0801-0191)	Impaired Seg
Ont 19- 7 thru 11	Minor Tribs to Black River (0801-0256)	MinorImpacts
Ont 19- 12	Felt Mills/Deerlick Creek and tribs (0801-0241)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 19- 13 thru 21	Minor Tribs to Black River (0801-0258)	UnAssessed
Ont 19- 22	Lake Creek and tribs (0801-0259)	NoKnownImpct

Black River, Lower, Main Stem (0801-0250)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/13/2007

Water Index No: Ont 19 (portion 1) **Drain Basin:** Black River
Hydro Unit Code: 04150101/190 **Str Class:** C Black River
Waterbody Type: River **Reg/County:** 6/Jefferson Co. (23)
Waterbody Size: 14.3 Miles **Quad Map:** WATERTOWN (F-17-1)
Seg Description: from mouth to Watertown

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Suspected

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT (upstream sediments), UNKNOWN SOURCE
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

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

Further Details

Fish consumption in this portion of the Black River may be affected by PCBs sources upstream of this reach in Carthage. The fish consumption advisory for Lake Ontario also extends into this reach to the first impassible barrier which is the falls at Mill Street in Watertown.

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Routine Network monitoring (water chemistry) of the Black River in Dexter is conducted annually at the Route 180 bridge. In addition, when RIBS Intensive Network monitoring is conducted in a targeted basin every five years, additional sampling methods are employed to gain an overall assessment of water quality. This Intensive Network sampling typically includes macroinvertebrate community analysis, sediment assessment, macroinvertebrate tissue analysis and toxicity testing, in addition to water chemistry. The most recent Intensive Network monitoring was conducted during 2002 (multiplates) and 2003. Biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling using multiplates revealed indicated slightly impacted water quality in 2002. These communities have shown substantial improvement in recent years, compared to collections done in 1986 and 1991, when high numbers of tolerant midges and worms in the samples clearly reflected organic inputs. In 1992 the Dexter (V) Sewage Treatment Plant completed a substantial upgrade, resulting in a much cleaner effluent. Biological sampling in 1997, 2002 and 2003 reflected the improvement resulting from the upgrade. Samples from this site in 2002 included few tolerant worms, and diverse populations of clean-water mayflies. Water column chemistry

indicates mercury, and aluminum are present in concentrations that constitute parameters of concern; results that are not unusual for a region of the state typically impacted by atmospheric deposition and acid rain but that should continue to be monitored. During the period from 1997 through 2003, in which samples were collected 6 times per year, mercury was present in 4 of 29 samples (14%). Aluminum was measured above the criteria for parameter of concern (100 g/l) in 5 of 29 samples (17%). Total phenolics were also detected in 12 of 29 samples (41%), but were never higher than the 5.0 g/l water quality standard for fish consumption or recreation. Toxicity testing using water from this location detected no significant mortality or reproductive effects on the test organism. No bottom sediments were collected from this site. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall water quality at this site has minor impacts, but is supportive of the water's aquatic life support and recreational use.

One water quality issue along this section of the Black River concerns the effect on fish consumption of PCB contamination from an unknown source above this reach near Carthage. Sediment sampling of the river near Carthage was most recently conducted by NYSDEC in 2002. This sampling identified high levels of PCBs downstream of the Carthage WWTP. Some levels were found to be greater than ten times the Probable Effects Concentration (PEC). These more recent findings are consistent with previous bioaccumulation studies conducted on fish from the Black River by USEPA. In those studies, high levels of PCB have been found in non-game fish. No fish consumption advisories have been issued for game fish species. Previous monitoring by USEPA and NYSDEC has shown the Black River to be a significant source of PCBs to Lake Ontario. (DEC/DOW, SAMS, May 2006)

This segment includes the portion of the Black River from the mouth to the Watertown WTP intake in Watertown. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribes to this reach/segment, including Kelsey Creek (-6), are listed separately.

Black River, Lower, Main Stem (0801-0202)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/17/2007

Water Index No: Ont 19 (portion 2) **Drain Basin:** Black River
Hydro Unit Code: 04150101/180 **Str Class:** A Black River
Waterbody Type: River **Reg/County:** 6/Jefferson Co. (23)
Waterbody Size: 4.5 Miles **Quad Map:** RUTLAND CENTER (F-17-2)
Seg Description: from Watertown to Black River

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Stressed	Known
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Possible
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: SILT/SEDIMENT
Suspected: NUTRIENTS, PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs), Oil and Grease
Possible: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: COMB. SEWER OVERFLOW (Watertown), STREAMBANK EROSION (during high flow)
Suspected: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT (upstream sediments), Agriculture, Failing On-Site Syst, Urban Runoff
Possible: Unknown Source (PCBs)

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

Public water supply use in this portion of the Black River is impacted by high turbidity/suspended solids and during period of high flow (spring runoff/snowmelt). During these periods, the water treatment plants use additional treatment. Aquatic life support also experiences some minor impacts. The cause of these impacts is thought to be municipal discharges, CSOs and/or inadequate septic systems in areas not served by municipal sewers. Fish consumption in this reach may be affected by PCBs sources upstream of this reach in Carthage.

Although the turbidity/suspended solids during high flows is generally a natural characteristic of the river and the watershed, a number of other sources have been cited as contributing to the water quality impairments along this portion of the river. These include failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems, CSOs in the Watertown area, agricultural activity in the Towns of Rutland and Champion, hydrologic fluctuations in the river due to hydroelectric generation, runoff (including severe wind erosion) from the Fort Drum Military Reservation, and snow removal and dumping into the river. (DEC/DOW Region, April 1998)

Regional sewer service for previously unsewered areas along the Route 3, corridor which runs along the river, has been

completed for a number of areas. These areas include Great Bend (Town of Champion), Town of LeRay/Town of Pamela, and the northern section of the Village of Black River. Additional phases are under construction or slated for construction. It is now estimated that approximately 4 million gallons per month of previously untreated sewage is now receiving adequate treatment. However, 16 active CSOs in the Watertown area continue to discharge to the river during wet-weather conditions. (DEC/DOW, Region 6, June 2006)

Another issue along this section of the Black River concerns the effect on fish consumption of PCB contamination from an unknown source above this reach near Carthage. Sediment sampling of the river near Carthage was most recently conducted by NYSDEC in 2002. This sampling identified high levels of PCBs downstream of the Carthage WWTP. Some levels were found to be greater than ten times the Probable Effects Concentration (PEC). These more recent findings are consistent with previous bioaccumulation studies conducted on fish from the Black River by USEPA. In those studies, high levels of PCB have been found in non-game fish. No fish consumption advisories have been issued for game fish species. Previous monitoring by USEPA and NYSDEC has shown the Black River to be a significant source of PCBs to Lake Ontario. (Black River Sediment Assessment, DEC/DOW, SAMS, May 2004)

A few inactive hazardous waste sites located along the banks of the Black River in Watertown are also possible sources of PCBs. Nearby sites include Niagara Mohawk - Watertown MGP (6-23-011), Bomax Manufacturing (6-23-009) in Watertown and Carthage Machine Company (6-23-012) in Carthage. Another potential source of PCBs -- Abe Cooper Surplus Company (site no. 6-23-006) -- has been remediated and is no longer considered a possible PCB source. The Carthage Machine Company site (6-23-012) in Carthage has also been remediated. (Haz Waste Remed, Inactive HW Disp Sites, Vol 6, 4/98)

This segment includes the portion of the Black River from the Watertown WTP intake in Watertown to a point 2 miles above the eastern end of Huntington Island near Black River. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class A. Tribs to this reach/segment are listed separately.

Black River, Middle, Main Stem (0801-0190)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/17/2007

Water Index No: Ont 19 (portion 3) **Drain Basin:** Black River
Hydro Unit Code: 04150101/180 **Str Class:** C Black River
Waterbody Type: River **Reg/County:** 6/Jefferson Co. (23)
Waterbody Size: 24.3 Miles **Quad Map:** BLACK RIVER (E-17-3)
Seg Description: from Black River to Carthage

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs), Pathogens
Suspected: NUTRIENTS, Oil and Grease
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, Failing On-Site Syst, Urban Runoff
Possible: UNKNOWN SOURCE (Carthage WWTP), Municipal (Carthage/W.Carthage WWTP)

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: n/a

Further Details

Fish consumption in this portion of the Black River is thought to experience minor impacts due to priority organics (PCB) contamination below Carthage. Though a number of possible sources have been identified, the actual source of the contamination has not been determined. Aquatic life support also experiences some minor impacts. The cause of these impacts is thought to be municipal discharges or inadequate septic systems in areas not served by municipal sewers.

The primary concern in the Class C waters of this segment is the effect on fish consumption of PCB contamination from an unknown source near Carthage. Sediment sampling of the river near Carthage was most recently conducted by NYSDEC in 2002. This sampling identified high levels of PCBs downstream of the Carthage WWTP. Some levels were found to be greater than ten times the Probable Effects Concentration (PEC). (Black River Sediment Assessment, DEC/DOW, SAMS, May 2004)

These more recent findings are consistent with previous bioaccumulation studies conducted on fish from the Black River by USEPA. In those studies, high levels of PCB have been found in non-game fish. No fish consumption advisories for game fish have been issued for these waters. Oil and petroleum have also been noted.

Previous monitoring by USEPA and NYSDEC has shown the Black River to be a significant source of PCBs to Lake Ontario. While some smaller contributors have been identified, they do not account for the total load that appears to be coming from the river. PISCES sampling in 1989 indicated a PCB source in the Carthage area (Litten, et al, 1993). In 1996, sampling of wastewater for low levels of PCBs using a Trace Organics Platform Sampling (TOPS) unit was conducted at the Carthage WWTP. While high suspended solids concentrations made precise quantification difficult, the TOPS results support previous sampling data suggesting a PCB source. Two area paper mills that discharge wastewater to the Carthage WWTP remain the most likely originating source of the PCBs. (DEC/DOW BWAM, 1997)

More recently the Carthage WWTP has undergone a major upgrade that was completed in 2002. This upgrade along with the reduced activity at one of two area paper mills is believed to have significantly reduced the continuing source of PCBs. A special PCB sampling effort has been discussed among NYSDEC, researchers from Heidelberg College who would conduct the sampling, and USGS who would also participate in the study.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the Black River below Carthage (above Herring Dam) was conducted in 1997. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions, but the assessment approached that of a moderately impacted water. Samples were dominated by midges and worms, indicating organic inputs to the river. This likely reflects discharges of remaining unsewered areas along the reach and the discharge of the Carthage/West Carthage WWTP. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

In August 2005, a large volume (estimated to be 7-10 million gallons) of liquid manure was released into the Black River as a result of a collapsed dike at a manure storage lagoon at the Marks Farm in East Martinsburg. This caused lethal levels of ammonia and very low dissolved oxygen in a 24 mile reach of the river. The resulting fish kill was estimated to be 200,000 to 250,000 mortalities over the four days that it took for the slug of toxic water to move downstream. Subsequent sampling by NYSDEC found that a month or so after the spill water quality in the river had recovered sufficiently to support the fishery. In addition, much of the macroinvertebrate community which support the fishery survived the spill. While the conditions have largely returned to those prior to the spill, it will take considerable time to re-establish a population of larger and older fishes. (DEC/DFWMR and DOW/SBU, January 2007)

Other sources have been cited as possibly contributing to the water quality impacts along this portion of the river. These include: CSOs in the Watertown area, failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems, agricultural activity in the Towns of Rutland and Champion, hydrologic fluctuations in the river due to hydroelectric generation, runoff (including severe wind erosion) from the Fort Drum Military Reservation, and snow removal and dumping into the river. (DEC/DOW, Region 6, April 1998)

Regional sewer service for previously unsewered areas along the Route 3 corridor, which runs along the river, has been completed for a number of areas. These areas include Great Bend (Town of Champion), Town of LeRay/Town of Pamela, and the northern section of the Village of Black River. Additional phases are under construction or slated for construction. It is now estimated that approximately 4 million gallons per month of untreated sewage is now receiving adequate treatment. (DEC/DOW, Region 6, June 2004)

The new FERC licensing has been completed and has resulted in less fluctuation in flows and has improved water quality conditions. The FERC licensing process has a significant impact and as a result, the County SWCD considers this area a priority watershed. (DEC/DOW, Region 6, June 2004)

This segment includes the portion of the Black River from a point 2 miles above the eastern end of Huntington Island near Black River to the Jefferson-Lewis County line in Carthage. The waters of (this portion of) the stream are Class C. Tribes to this reach/segment, including Felt Mills/Deerlick Creek (-12) and Lake Creek (-22), are listed separately. A portion of the lower Black River is classified as a Class A water, suitable for drinking water supply. Because of the higher classified uses, this four-mile section of the Black is included/discussed as a separate segment.

See Black River, Lower, Main Stem (segment ID 0801-0202).

Minor Tribs to Black River (0801-0196)

Threatened

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/17/2007

Water Index No: Ont 19- 1 thru 5 **Drain Basin:** Black River
Hydro Unit Code: 04150101/190 **Str Class:** C Black River
Waterbody Type: River **Reg/County:** 6/Jefferson Co. (23)
Waterbody Size: 53.1 Miles **Quad Map:** WATERTOWN (F-17-1)
Seg Description: total length of select tribs, mouth to Watertown

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: CONSTRUCTION (Fort Drum expansion), PRIVATE/COMM/INST
Possible: FAILING ON-SITE SYST, Other Source (golf course runoff)

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

Recreational use and aquatic life support of Philomel Creek and tributaries are threatened due to the severe development pressures and the continuing discharge of septic tank effluent from commercial establishments. This had been a more significant issue prior to the establishing of a sewer district for the area in 2002. Some businesses, a trailer park, and possible other sources were not included in the original SD, but most of the problematic discharges have been addressed.

The ongoing expansion of the Fort Drum military base has resulted in development pressure that threatened water quality impacts on these streams, particularly Philomel Creek. Approximately 700 additional units have already been approved. Proposals for an addition 200-300 units are under consideration. In addition to the impacts from construction of these units, future increases in wastewater and stormwater discharges will need to be addressed. (DEC/DOW, Region 6, March 2007)

NYSDEC Region 6 and the Town of Pamela established a wastewater district in 2002 that serves the area, including all the discharges considered to have had the most significant impact on water quality. The system collects wastewater and pumps it to the Development Authority of the North Country (DANC) pump station with treatment at

the Watertown City WWTP. (DEC\DOW Region 6, December 2006)

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of Black Creek at two sites in Pamela Center (at Route 12 and Route 37) were conducted in 2002. Sampling results indicated moderately impacted water quality conditions based on sampling metrics. However results at both sites may have been influenced by poor habitat; the upstream site having silt substrate and the downstream site having bedrock substrate. The stream at both site appeared to be influenced by organic wastes. This sampling was conducted at the same time that individual discharges were being hooked-up to the new sewer district collection system. Resampling is planned to assess the water quality after all connections to the sewer system have been made. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

The DEC Regional office has also received complaints regarding pesticide use and application at a golf course draining into the creek. A 30 lot subdivision in the watershed has also been proposed and construction is expected to begin soon. (DEC/DOW Region 6, December 2006)

This segment includes the total length of selected/smaller tribs to the Black River from its mouth to Watertown. Tribs within this segment, including Game Farm Brook (-2) and Philomel Creek (-3), are primarily Class C,C(TS). Kelsey Creek (-6) is listed separately.

Kelsey Creek and tribs (0801-0191)

Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/05/2007

Water Index No: Ont 19- 6
Hydro Unit Code: 04150101/190 **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River
Waterbody Size: 13.4 Miles
Seg Description: entire stream and tribs

Drain Basin: Black River
Reg/County: 6/Jefferson Co. (23)
Quad Map: WATERTOWN (F-17-1)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Suspected
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs)
Suspected: ---
Possible: Metals (mercury, lead)

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: INDUSTRIAL (NY AirBrake/GeneralSignal), 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/DER
TMDL/303d Status: 3a->3c

Resolution Potential: Medium

Further Details

Aquatic life support in Kelsey Creek is known to be impaired primarily by priority organics (PCBs) contamination. The source of the contamination is past/historic discharges and improper waste disposal by New York Air Brake.

New York Airbrake (NYAB) operated landfills on property adjacent to the creek since the early 1900s. The landfills (Site No: 6-23-003) received construction & demolition (C&D) debris, solid waste from plating operations containing cadmium at concentrations high enough to be considered hazardous waste and other solid and hazardous waste including liquids containing spent solvents and plating wastes. High concentrations of PCBs were found in drums excavated from this landfill. Prior to 1991, when all landfills on the property were closed, liquid waste from electroplating operations, waste oils, spent solvents, and leachate were historically discharged into on-site storm sewers which subsequently impacted Kelsey and Oily Creeks located off site. Dredged creek sediments contaminated with cadmium were removed from the creek banks in October of 1995. After conducting a preliminary field investigation, NYAB, and NYSDEC entered into a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Consent Order on February 8, 1990. The RI/FS was completed, and a Record of Decision (ROD) was signed by the Department in 1994 for remediation of the site. The remedial activities which were called for in the ROD consisted of excavation, consolidation and capping of the contaminated soils and creek sediments. This work which included removal of 2,300

cubic yards of contaminated sediment from both Kelsey Creek and a tributary (Oily Creek), was completed in October of 1999. As of October 1998, NYAB/General Signal began end-of-pipe treatment for the stormwater discharge and is redirecting the discharge to the Black River. Long term monitoring of the groundwater and surface water discharges, as required by the ROD, is on-going. Operation and maintenance (O & M) activities include continual collection and on-site treatment of groundwater, surface water and leachate. (DEC/DER, Region 6, June 2006)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) survey of Kelsey Creek in Watertown at multiple sites on the creek and a tributary (Oily Creek) was conducted in 2002. Sampling results indicated moderately impacted conditions at all locations. However some improvements since 2000 were noted within the range of moderate impact. Substantial improvements were apparent when compared with 1991 sampling results; at that time 2 of the 3 sites were assessed as severely impacted. Water quality in Oily Creek was assessed as moderately to severely impacted; a slight worsening of conditions since 2000. Similarly the results of macroinvertebrate tissue analyses documented continuing elevated levels of PCBs and PAHs in crayfish, although the revealing a trend of decreasing contamination. Levels of metals have also decreased. The findings of this survey indicate that remediation efforts in the creek have resulted in water quality improvements, but that problems still persist. Additional PCBs sources in Oily Creek and upstream of this segment of Kelsey Creek are also indicated. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

Previous (1992) streambank and bottom sediment sampling revealed high levels of PCBs, lead, cadmium, arsenic and oil and grease. Macroinvertebrate (crayfish) tissue analysis indicated elevated concentrations of PCBs, lead, cadmium, titanium, aluminum and mercury. Recent (1996) RIBS biological sampling determined the creek to be moderately impacted, consistent with toxic discharges from municipal/industrial sources. (DEC/DOW BWAM, April 1998)

Kelsey Creek 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, however this updated assessment suggests that while the water has not been restored and impairments remain, it is more appropriate to include this waterbody in Part 3c of the list as a water for which TMDL Development is Deferred because the impairment is Being Addressed Through Other Restoration Measures.

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

Minor Tribs to Black River (0801-0256)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/05/2007

Water Index No: Ont 19- 7 thru 11 **Drain Basin:** Black River
Hydro Unit Code: 04150101/190 **Str Class:** C Black River
Waterbody Type: River **Reg/County:** 6/Jefferson Co. (23)
Waterbody Size: 18.2 Miles **Quad Map:** RUTLAND CENTER (F-17-2)
Seg Description: total length of select tribs, Watertown to Black River

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND, NUTRIENTS (Phosphorus)
Suspected: Pathogens
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: FAILING ON-SITE SYST
Possible: - - -

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 3 (Cause Identified, Source Unknown)
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/Reg6 **Resolution Potential:** Medium
TMDL/303d Status: n/a

Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational use in Cold Creek are thought to experience minor impacts due to organic pollution. Failing and/or inadequate on-site wastewater treatment systems are thought to be the likely source.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Cold Creek in East Watertown (at Ridge Road) was conducted in 2002. Sampling results indicated moderately impacted water quality conditions. However, the sampling habitat was poor, consisting of gravel, sand and silt. Sandy stream criteria were used to evaluate the data. The fauna was dominated by sewage-tolerant sowbugs. The primary stressor in the stream was identified as organic wastes. The daytime dissolved oxygen level was only 3.0 mg/l and gray water was observed. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

Sand and gravel mining operations in the watershed may also contribute silt and sediment to Cold Creek. However any such impacts have not been verified. (DEC/DMR, March 2007)

This segment includes the total length of selected/smaller tribs to the Black River from Watertown to Black River. Tribs within this segment, including Cold Creek, are Class C,C(T).

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the Black River in Port Leyden (at Davis Road) was conducted in 2002. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions, nonpoint sources indicated. In spite of these conditions, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream and there are not other apparent water quality impacts. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the Black River from to Moose River (-81) in Lyons Falls to Kayuta Lake (P984a) in Forestport. The waters of this portion of the river are Class C(T). Tribes to this reach/segment, including Moose River (-81), Black River Canal (-82), Fall Brook (-88), Mile Brook (-90), Sugar River (-91), Mill Creek (-92), North Branch (-94), Kents Creek (-98), Crystal Creek (-99), Alder Creek (-103), Big Woodhull Creek (-104) and Kayuta Lake, are listed separately.

Lake Creek and tribs (0801-0259)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/05/2007

Water Index No: Ont 19- 22
Hydro Unit Code: 04150101/180 **Str Class:** B
Waterbody Type: River
Waterbody Size: 8.8 Miles
Seg Description: entire stream and tribs

Drain Basin: Black River
Reg/County: 6/Jefferson Co. (23)
Quad Map: COPENHAGEN (F-18-1)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Resolution/Management Information

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

Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Lake Creek in West Carthage (at Lumburg Forks Road) was conducted in 2002. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was dominated by a midge species that sometimes indicates intermittent stream flow. A specific cause of impact was not determined. In spite of these conditions, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream and there are not other apparent water quality impacts. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs from the mouth to Pleasant Lake (P395). The waters of the stream are Class C from the mouth to Route 26 in West Carthage and Class B for the remainder of the reach to Pleasant Lake. Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C. Pleasant Lake and tribs to the lake are listed separately.