Lake George – La Chute
(0415040802)

C-101

Ticonderoga Creek (1006-0017)  
Minor Impacts

C-101- 1  
Trot Brook and tributaries (1006-0018)  
No Known Impact

C-101-1-P354a  
Haymeadow Pond (1006-0019)  
No Known Impact

C-101-P367  
Lake George (1006-0016)  
No Known Impact

C-101-P367-1 thru 26  
Tributaries to Lake George, East Shore (1006-0020)  
Impaired Segment

C-101-P367-1-P369,10-P371  
Mud Lake, Sheltered Lake, more (1006-0025)  
No Known Impact

C-101-P367-27 thru 31  
Tributaries to Lake George, Southeast Shore (1006-0021)  
Unassessed

C-101-P367-32 thru 40  
Tributaries to Lake George, Village of Lake George (1006-0008)  
Impaired Segment

C-101-P367-38-P377  
Hidden Lake (1006-0026)  
No Known Impact

C-101-P367-41  
English Brook and tributaries (1006-0032)  
No Known Impact

C-101-P367-42 thru 48  
Tributaries to Lake George, Town of Lake George (1006-0004)  
No Known Impact

C-101-P367-49 thru 73 (selected)  
Tributaries to Lake George, Town of Bolton (1006-0022)  
Impaired Segment

C-101-P367-53,56  
Huddle/Finkle Brooks and tributaries (1006-0003)  
No Known Impact

C-101-P367-53-P379  
Trout Lake (1006-0027)  
No Known Impact

C-101-P367-56-P381  
Edgecomb Pond (1006-0028)  
Impaired Segment

C-101-P367-59  
Indian Brook and tributaries (1006-0002)  
No Known Impact

C-101-P367-59..P382 thru P393 (selected)  
Minor Lakes in Lake George (NW) Wshed (1006-0029)  
No Known Impact

C-101-P367-65  
Northwest Bay Brook and tributaries (1006-0023)  
No Known Impact

C-101-P367-74 thru 89 (selected)  
Tributaries to Lake George, Town of Hague (1006-0024)  
No Known Impact

C-101-P367-83-P394  
Jabe Pond (1006-0030)  
Impaired Segment

C-101-P367-86  
Hague Brook and tributaries (1006-0006)  
No Known Impact

C-101-P367..P395a,P395  
Wintergreen Lake, North Lake (1006-0031)  
No Known Impact
Ticonderoga Creek (1006-0017)  

**Minor Impacts**

### Waterbody Location Information

- **Water Index No:** C-101  
- **Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/200  
- **Str Class:** D  
- **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain  
- **Reg/County:** 5/Essex Co. (16)  
- **Quad Map:** TICONDEROGA (F-27-4)

### Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

**Use(s) Impacted**  
- Recreation: Stressed  
- Aesthetics: Stressed

**Severity**

**Problem Documentation**

- Recreation: Suspected  
- Aesthetics: Known

**Type of Pollutant(s)**

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

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

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

### Resolution/Management Information

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

### Further Details

**Overview**

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

**Water Quality Sampling**

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Ticonderoga Creek in Ticonderoga, Essex County, (at Elk Drive) was conducted in 2003 and 2004. Intensive Network sampling typically includes macroinvertebrate community analysis, water column chemistry, sediment and invertebrate tissues analysis and toxicity evaluation. Biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling results reveal slightly to non-impacted conditions, indicating good water quality. Water column sampling found no contaminants to be parameter(s) of concern. Macroinvertebrates collected at this site and chemically analyzed for selected metals and PAHs found no contaminants to be present at concentrations above the established guidance values. Sediment screening for acute toxicity indicated possible toxicity to be present. Analysis of sediments found elevated concentrations of PAHs that exceed probable effects levels and other metals that exceed the threshold effects concentration. Toxicity testing of the water column also showed no significant mortality or reproductive impacts. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall water quality at this site shows that in spite of some concerns regarding contaminants in the sediments that should continue to be monitored, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality issues.
impacts to recreational uses. These findings are consistent with results of RIBS sampling conducted at this site in 1993-94 and 1997-98. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, May 2009).

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

Segment Description
This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs from the mouth to Lake George. The waters of the stream are Class D. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class D. Trout Brook (-1) is listed separately.
# Trout Brook and tribs (1006-0018)

## Waterbody Location Information

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Index No:</th>
<th>C-101-1</th>
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<th>Lake Champlain</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Waterbody Type:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterbody Size:</td>
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<td>Quad Map:</td>
<td>TICONDEROGA (F-27-4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seg Description:</td>
<td>entire stream and tribs</td>
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## Waterbody Type:
River

## Reg/County:
5/Essex Co. (16)

## Waterbody Size:
45.3 Miles

## Quad Map:
TICONDEROGA (F-27-4)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use(s) Impacted</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Problem Documentation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO USE IMPAIRMNT</td>
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### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue Resolvability:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verification Status:</td>
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<td>Lead Agency/Office:</td>
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<tr>
<td>TMDL/303d Status:</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution Potential:</td>
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## Further Details

**Water Quality Sampling**

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

**Segment Description**

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Chilson Brook (-1), are also Class C(T).
Haymeadow Pond  (1006-0019)  NoKnownImpct

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<thead>
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<th>Drain Basin:</th>
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<table>
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<th>Waterbody Size:</th>
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<tr>
<td>16.0 Acres</td>
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<tr>
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**Water Quality Problem/Issue Information**

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<td>Suspected:</td>
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<th>Source(s) of Pollutant(s)</th>
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**Resolution/Management Information**

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<tr>
<td>TMDL/303d Status:</td>
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**Resolution Potential: n/a**

**Further Details**

Water Quality Sampling

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

**Segment Description**

This segment includes the total area of Haymeadow Pond (P354a).
September, 2017; DEC/DOW, BWAM, April 2018).

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

Primary and secondary contact recreation may be threatened due to bacterial contamination in some locations (NYSDEC Preliminary Pollution Source Investigation, April 2017), and recreation is impaired due to silt and sediment loading resulting in deltas at the mouth of several tributaries. Secondary contact recreation use (boating, fishing) may be affected by the presence of invasive plant growth (Eurasian watermilfoil, curly leafed pondweed). Fishing use is believed to be fully supported based investigations by NYSDEC Region 5 fisheries staff. Several invasive animals are found in the lake, including Asian clam, spiny water flea, virile crayfish, and zebra mussels. These organisms may threatened aquatic life (DEC/DOW, BWAM, April 2018).

Fish Consumption use is considered to be unassessed. There are no health advisories limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). However due to the uncertainty as to whether the lack of a waterbody-specific health advisory is based on actual sampling, fish consumption use is noted as unassessed. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, April 2018)

Water Quality Information
Lake George has been sampled (at multiple locations) as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 2004 and continuing through 2014, and again in 2017. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in each year of CSLAP sampling, including 2017. 2017 sampling was conducted near Diamond Island, Basin Bay, and Gull Bay; while previous CSLAP sampling in the last few years also included sites near Crown Island, Harris Bay, and Huletts Landing. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as oligotrophic, or unproductive. Lake productivity appears to increase from south to north. Phosphorus levels in the lake are typically below the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements easily exceed the recommended minimum for swimming beaches. Measurements of pH typically fall within the state water quality range of 6.5 to 8.5. The lake water is slightly colored, but color does not limit water transparency. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, April 2007)

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

While the lake fishery is considered to be fully supported, fishery habitat in the lake is affected by sediment as well. Sand applied to roads during the winter and sediment from erosion runs off into tributary streams (and eventually the lake) during spring snowmelt and other high flow events. Once in the streams and lake, sand and silt fills in gravel spawning beds, decreasing salmonid spawning success, limiting macroinvertebrate production and increasing winter mortality of fish and invertebrates due to loss of escape cover from the effects of anchor ice. Percent embeddedness has been determined to show a reliable correlation to restriction of trout/salmon spawning habitat. Additionally, fish migration and spawning is known to be restricted by the sediment deltas at the mouths of numerous lake tribu. The DEC Region 5 Fisheries Unit plans continued field investigations of the lake and tribs to monitor the extent of propagation impairment. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 5, April 2000)
Overview
Lake George is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to secondary contact recreation uses that are impaired due to silt/sediment from erosion and urban stormwater runoff.

Use Assessment
Lake George is a Class AA–special waterbody required to support and protect the best usage as a water supply source for drinking, culinary, or food processing purposes, primary and secondary contact recreation, and fishing. The Class AA–special designation also means there shall be no discharge or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into these waters. As a result of this designation, the lake is considered a highly valued resource and is subject to special protections.

The evaluation of water supply source focuses on the lake water prior to treatment, and does not necessarily reflect the quality distributed for use after treatment. Monitoring of water quality at the tap is conducted by local water suppliers and public health agencies. Water supply use in Lake George is considered to be threatened as a protective measure, although some land use changes in the lake watershed may ultimately threaten this use as noted below (NYSDOH,
In other parts of the lake inadequate and/or failing on-site septic systems serving homes along the lake shore are thought to be contributing nutrient and pathogen contamination to the lake. Numerous summer cottages as well as year-round residences coupled with poor site conditions (small lots, inadequate soils) and poorly designed systems are problematic.

Management Actions
This waterbody is considered a highly-valued water resource due to its drinking water supply classification and as a multi-use waterbody. On December 21, 2017, New York State Governor Andrew Cuomo announced a $65 million initiative to combat harmful algal blooms in Upstate New York. Lake George was identified for inclusion in this initiative as it is vulnerable to HABs and is a drinking water source.

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

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

A number of water quality studies have been conducted on Lake George; many of which have focused on urban runoff. These include an extensive USEPA National Urban Runoff Program (Lake George Urban Runoff Study, Sutherland et al, 1983 NYS Park Management and Research Institute and NYSDEC (Feasibility of Reducing the Impacts of Runoff in Developed Areas of Lake George Park, Hyatt et al, 1995), various RPI Freshwater Institute studies, Darrin Freshwater Institute studies and investigations sponsored by the Warren County Office of Lake George Affairs.

Section 303(d) Listing
Lake George is included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 1 of the List as a waterbody segment requiring the development of a TMDL or other strategy to address impairments due to silt/sediment. This lake is also an IR Category 4c waterbody for problem species. This waterbody was first listed on the 2002 Section 303(d) List.

Segment Description
This segment includes the total area of Lake George (P367).
Tribs to L. George, East Shore  (1006-0020)  

Waterbody Location Information  

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<tr>
<th>Water Index No:</th>
<th>C-101-P367-1 thru 26</th>
<th>Drain Basin:</th>
<th>Lake Champlain</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hydro Unit Code:</td>
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<td>Str Class:</td>
<td>AAspcl</td>
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<td>Waterbody Type:</td>
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Water Quality Problem/Issue Information  

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<th>Severity</th>
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<tr>
<td>Water Supply</td>
<td>Threatened</td>
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<td>Recreation</td>
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<tr>
<td>HABITAT/HYDROLGY</td>
<td>Impaired</td>
<td>Known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of Pollutant(s)  

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)  

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

Resolution/Management Information  

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

Further Details  

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

Habitat/Hydrology Impacts  
Fast-flowing, high gradient streams carry considerable bed load during snowmelt and other high flow events. The sediment is deposited at stream mouths creating large deltas that restrict fish migration and spawning. Additionally, the large delta areas diminish recreation (swimming, fishing, boating) in the lake (see also Lake George segment). The restricted flow at the trib mouths can also impact stream hydrology, and contribute to flooding concerns. Various recreational uses (swimming, fishing) in the streams may also be affected. Sources of additional sediment in the tribs includes streambank and roadbank erosion, winter road sanding practices, and construction activities (primarily residential) in the watershed. Because of the inter-relationship between the sediment loads from the tributaries and the impact of the resulting lake deltas on recreation/fish habitat in the lake itself as well as the tribs, a lake watershed approach would be the most effective means to address the silt/sedimentation issues in the tribs. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 5, June 2000)
Special Protection
The waters of this segment (like all tribs to Lake George) have been designated a Class AA-special water, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. The Class AA-special designation also means there shall be no discharge or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into these waters. As a result of this designation, the lake is considered a highly valued resource and is subject to special protections which may result in an assessment of threatened (possible) for drinking water use. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, December 2008)

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

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

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

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

Segment Description
This segment includes the total length of all tribs to Lake George along its eastern shore in Washington County. Tribs within this segment, including Sunset Brook (-10) and Foster Brook (-11), are Class AA-special.
Tribs to L. George, Southeast Shore  (1006-0021)  NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Water Index No: C-101-P367-27 thru 31  Drain Basin: Lake Champlain
Hydro Unit Code: 02010001/190  Str Class: AAspcl  Champlain-Lk.George
Waterbody Type: River  Reg/County: 5/Warren Co. (57)
Waterbody Size: 32.6 Miles  Quad Map: LAKE GEORGE (H-26-1)
Seg Description: total length of selected tribs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

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

Type of Pollutant(s)
Known: - - -
Suspected: - - -
Possible: OTHER POLLUTANTS (various)

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)
Known: - - -
Suspected: - - -
Possible: OTHER SOURCE (various)

Resolution/Management Information

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

Further Details

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

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Segment Description
This segment includes the total length of all tribs to Lake George along its southeastern shore in Warren County, between the Warren-Washington County line and the Village of Lake George. Tribs within this segment are Class AA-special.
Tribs to L. George, Village of L. George (1006-0008)  Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Water Index No:</th>
<th>C-101-P367-32 thru 40</th>
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Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

Uses Evaluated

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Conditions Evaluated

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<td>Aesthetics</td>
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Type of Pollutant(s)

- Known: SILT/SEDIMENT
- Suspected: Restricted Passage
- Unconfirmed: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

- Known: STREAMBANK EROSION, URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
- Suspected: Deicing (stor/appl), Roadbank Erosion, Municipal (Village of Lake George WWTP)
- Unconfirmed: Private/Comm/Inst Discharges

Management Information

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Further Details

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

Habitat/Hydrology Impacts:
Fast--flowing, high gradient streams carry considerable bed load during snowmelt and other high flow events. The sediment is deposited at stream mouths creating large deltas that restrict fish migration and spawning. The most significant trib deltas include those at the mouths of English, West and East Brooks. (Bathymetric Mapping of Selected Delta Areas of Lake George, Eichler etal, Darrin Freshwater Institute, 1999). Additionally, the large delta areas diminish recreation (swimming, fishing, boating) in the lake (see also Lake George segment). The restricted flow at the trib mouths can also impact stream hydrology, and contribute to flooding concerns. Various recreational uses (swimming, fishing) in the streams may also be affected. Sources of additional sediment in the tribs includes streambank and roadbank erosion, winter road sanding practices, and construction activities (primarily residential) in the watershed. Because of the inter–relationship between the sediment loads from the tributaries and the impact of the resulting lake deltas on recreation/fish habitat in the lake itself as well as the tribs, a lake watershed approach would be the most effective means
to address the silt/sedimentation issues in the tribs. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 5, June 2000)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Segment Description:
This segment includes the total length of all tribs to Lake George along its southern shore in Lake George Village. Tribs within this segment, including East Brook (–37), West Brook (–38), Prospect Mountain Brook (–39) and Marine Village (–40), are Class AA–special.
Hidden Lake  (1006-0026)  

**Waterbody Location Information**

- **Water Index No:** C-101-P367-38-P377
- **Hydro Unit Code:** 02010001/190
- **Waterbody Type:** Lake (Oligotrophic)
- **Waterbody Size:** 20.0 Acres
- **Seg Description:** entire lake
- **Drain Basin:** Lake Champlain
- **Str Class:** AAspcl
- **Reg/County:** 5/Warren Co. (57)
- **Quad Map:** LAKE GEORGE (H-26-1)
- **Revised:** 10/05/2000

**Water Quality Problem/Issue Information**

- **Use(s) Impacted:** NO USE IMPAIRMENT
- **Severity:**
- **Problem Documentation:**

**Type of Pollutant(s)**

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

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

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

**Resolution/Management Information**

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

**Further Details**

**Water Quality Sampling**

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

**Segment Description**

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

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

Drain Basin: Lake Champlain
Str Class: AAascl
Reg/County: 5/Warren Co. (57)
Quad Map: LAKE GEORGE (H-26-1)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

Use(s) Impacted
- Water Supply: Threatened
- Recreation: Stressed
- HABITAT/HYDROLOGY: Impaired

Type of Pollutant(s)
- Known: SILT/SEDIMENT
- Suspected: Restricted Passage
- Possible: Pathogens

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

Resolution/Management Information

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

Further Details

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

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

(DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 5, June 2000)
Water Quality Sampling
Aquatic life support in some tributaries is considered to be stressed by nonpoint runoff contributions and nutrient enrichment. Biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling conducted on English Brook in 1998 in Lake George Village (at Route 9) found slightly impacted water quality. Impact Source Determination indicated nonpoint source nutrient enrichment. Mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies were numerous at this site, and the enrichment was considered minor. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 1999)

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

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

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

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

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

Source (Drinking) Water Assessment
The source water intake for the Village of Lake George is located in Lake George not far from this tributary at a depth of 35 feet. A source water assessment of Lake George found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. This level of susceptibility is typical of many water supplies that experience no impacts to water supply use and reflects the need to protect the resource. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)
Section 303d Listing
Tribs to Lake George, including English Brook, are included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The tribs are included on Part 1 of the List as a waterbody segment requiring the development of a TMDL or other strategy to attain water quality standards for silt/sediment. A draft TMDL for similarly impacted tribs to Lake George identified the need to dredge sediment deltas in order to fully restore recreational uses. However this non-traditional approach was not considered by EPA to meet the requirements of a TMDL. This waterbody was first listed on the 2002 Section 303(d) List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2009)

Segment Description
This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class AA-special. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class AA-special.
Tribs to L. George, Town of Lake George  (1006-0004)  No Known Impact

**Waterbody Location Information**

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

**Water Quality Problem/Issue Information**

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

- **Type of Pollutant(s)**
  - **Known:** - - -
  - **Suspected:** - - -
  - **Possible:** OTHER POLLUTANTS (various)

- **Source(s) of Pollutant(s)**
  - **Known:** - - -
  - **Suspected:** - - -
  - **Possible:** OTHER SOURCE (various)

**Resolution/Management Information**

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

**Resolution Potential:** High

**Further Details**

**Water Quality Sampling**

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

**Special Protection**

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

**Watershed Management**

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

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

Segment Description
This segment includes the total length of all tribs to Lake George along its western shore in the Town of Lake George. Tribs within this segment, including Smith Brook (-47), are Class AA-special.
Tribs to L.George, Town of Bolton  ( 1006-0022)  NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

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

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

Use(s) Impacted
- Water Supply

Severity
- Threatened
- Possible

Type of Pollutant(s)
- Known: - - -
- Suspected: - - -
- Possible: OTHER POLLUTANTS (various)

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)
- Known: - - -
- Suspected: - - -
- Possible: OTHER SOURCE (various)

Resolution/Management Information

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

Resolution Potential: Medium

Further Details

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

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

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

**Previous Assessment**

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

**Segment Description**

This segment includes the total length of all tribs to Lake George along its western shore in the Town of Bolton. Tribs within this segment, including Edmunds Brook (-49) and Stewart Brook (-55), are Class AA-special. Huddle Brook (-53) and Finkle Brook (-56) are listed separately.
Huddle/Finkle Brooks and tribs  (1006-0003)  

Waterbody Location Information  

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<td>Str Class:</td>
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Water Quality Problem/Issue Information  

Use(s) Impacted | Severity | Problem Documentation |
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Type of Pollutant(s)  

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)  

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

Resolution/Management Information  

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

Further Details  

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Segment Description
This segment includes the total length of both Huddle (-53) and Finkle (-56) Brooks and their tribs. The waters of these streams are Class AA-Special. Tribs within this segment are also Class AA-Special.
Trout Lake (1006-0027)  NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

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<tr>
<th>Water Index No:</th>
<th>C-101-P367-53-P379</th>
<th>Drain Basin:</th>
<th>Lake Champlain</th>
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<td>Str Class:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterbody Type:</td>
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<td>Reg/County:</td>
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<td>Waterbody Size:</td>
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<td>BOLTON LANDING (G-26-4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seg Description:</td>
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Water Index No: C-101-P367-53-P379 | Drain Basin: Lake Champlain
Hydro Unit Code: 02010001/190 | Str Class: AAspcl Champlain-Lk.George
Waterbody Type: Lake (Unknown Trophic) | Reg/County: 5/Warren Co. (57)
Waterbody Size: 257.6 Acres | Quad Map: BOLTON LANDING (G-26-4)
Seg Description: entire lake

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use(s) Impacted</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Problem Documentation</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>NO USE IMPAIRMENT</td>
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Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Resolution/Management Information

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<td>Resolution Potential:</td>
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Further Details

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

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

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

Segment Description
This segment includes the total area of Trout Lake (P379).
**Edgecomb Pond (1006-0028)**

**NoKnownImpct**

### Waterbody Location Information

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<td>Lake (Mesotrophic)</td>
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<td>BOLTON LANDING (G-26-4)</td>
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### Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

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<th>Problem Documentation</th>
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#### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

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

### Resolution/Management Information

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### Further Details

**Water Quality Sampling**

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

**Source (Drinking) Water Assessment**

A source water assessment of Edgecomb Pond found this drinking water source does not have an elevated susceptibility to contamination. There are no regulated facilities within this watershed and the corresponding land cover does not pose any substantial risks to the source water quality. This assessment was conducted through the NYSDOH Source Waters Assessment Program (SWAP) which compiles, organizes, and evaluates information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. The information contained in SWAP assessment reports assists in the oversight and protection of public water systems. It is important to note that SWAP reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination and do not address the quality of treated finished potable tap water. This water supply source provides water to the Bolton Water District. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)
Segment Description
This segment includes the total area of Edgecomb Pond (P381).
Indian Brook and tribs  (1006-0002)  

**Water Location Information**

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

**Water Quality Problem/Issue Information**

### Use(s) Impacted
- **Water Supply:** Threatened
- **Recreation:** Stressed
- **HABITAT/HYDROLOGY:** Impaired

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)
- **Known:** SILT/SEDIMENT
- **Suspected:** Restricted Passage
- **Possible:** Other Pollutants (various)

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

**Resolution/Management Information**

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

**Further Details**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Segment Description
This segment includes the entire stream and all trib's. The waters of the stream are Class AA-special. Trib's to this reach/segment are also Class AA-special.
## Minor Lakes in L.George (NW) Wshed  (1006-0029)  NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

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

### Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

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<tr>
<th>Use(s) Impacted</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Problem Documentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO USE IMPAIRMNT</td>
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#### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

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

### Resolution/Management Information

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<tr>
<td>Resolution Potential:</td>
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### Further Details

**Water Quality Sampling**

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

**Segment Description**

This segment includes the total area of all selected/smaller lakes/ponds within the Upper Putnam Creek watershed. Lakes within this segment, including Wing Pond (P382), Pole Hill Pond (P383), Indian Pond (P384), Long Pond (P385), Island Pond (P386), Pine Lake (P388), Round Pond (P390) and Duck Pond (P391) as well as Brown Pond (P383a), Spectacle Pond (P393) and unnamed ponds (P387, P389a), are Class AA-Special.
Northwest Bay Brook and tribs  (1006-0023)  NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

| Water Index No:          | C-101-P367-65          | Drain Basin:   | Lake Champlain |
| Hydro Unit Code:         | 02010001/190           | Str Class:     | Aspcl          |
| Waterbody Type:          | River                  | Reg/County:    | 5/Warren Co. (57) |
| Waterbody Size:          | 70.7 Miles             | Quad Map:      | SILVER BAY (G-26-2) ... |
| Seg Description:         | entire stream and tribs|              |                |

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

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<th>Problem Documentation</th>
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<td>Water Supply</td>
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Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Resolution/Management Information

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

Resolution Potential: High

Further Details

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

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

Watershed Management
The Lake George Park Commission is currently undertaking the formulation of new regulations on stream corridor management and watershed protection to better protect the water quality of Lake George. More than 25 stakeholder organizations participated through representatives in a public planning effort and series of four workshop meetings. The process produced a literature review, conceptual framework and significant public comment. A Final Generic EIS as well as Draft Stream Corridor Management Regulations are currently available for public review and comment. (Lake George...
Segment Description
This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class AA-special. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class AA-special.
Tribs to L. George, Town of Hague (1006-0024)  NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

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

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

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

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Resolution/Management Information

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

Further Details

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

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

Segment Description
This segment includes the total length of selected smaller tribs to Lake George along its western shore within the Town of Hague. Tribs within this segment, including Jabe Pond Brook (-83) are Class AA-special. Hague Brook (-86) is listed...
separately.
Jabe Pond  ( 1006-0030)  NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information  
Revised: 10/05/2000

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<td>Waterbody Size:</td>
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<td>Seg Description:</td>
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Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

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Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Resolution/Management Information

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

Resolution Potential: n/a

Further Details

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

Segment Description
This segment includes the total area of Jabe Pond (P394) as well as smaller Little Jabe Pond (P394a).
Overview
Fishery habitat and recreational uses in Hague Brook are restricted by excessive sediment loads. Various nonpoint sources, as well as natural sediment runoff from steep gradient streams, are the source of the sediment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 303d Listing
Hague Brook is included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The tribs are included on Part 1 of the
List as a waterbody segment requiring the development of a TMDL or other strategy to attain water quality standards for
silt/sediment. A 2005 draft TMDL for similarly impacted tribs to Lake George identified the need to dredge sediment
deltas in order to fully restore recreational uses. However this non-traditional approach was not considered by EPA to meet
the requirements of a TMDL. This waterbody was first listed on the 2002 Section 303(d) List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM,
May 2009)
Segment Description
This segment includes the entire stream and all trib. The waters of the stream are Class AA-special. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class AA-special.
Wintergreen Lake, North Lake  (1006-0031)  NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

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<th>Water Index No:</th>
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Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use(s) Impacted</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Problem Documentation</th>
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Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Resolution/Management Information

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| Lead Agency/Office:  | n/a                             |
| TMDL/303d Status:    | n/a                             |

Resolution Potential: n/a

Further Details

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

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