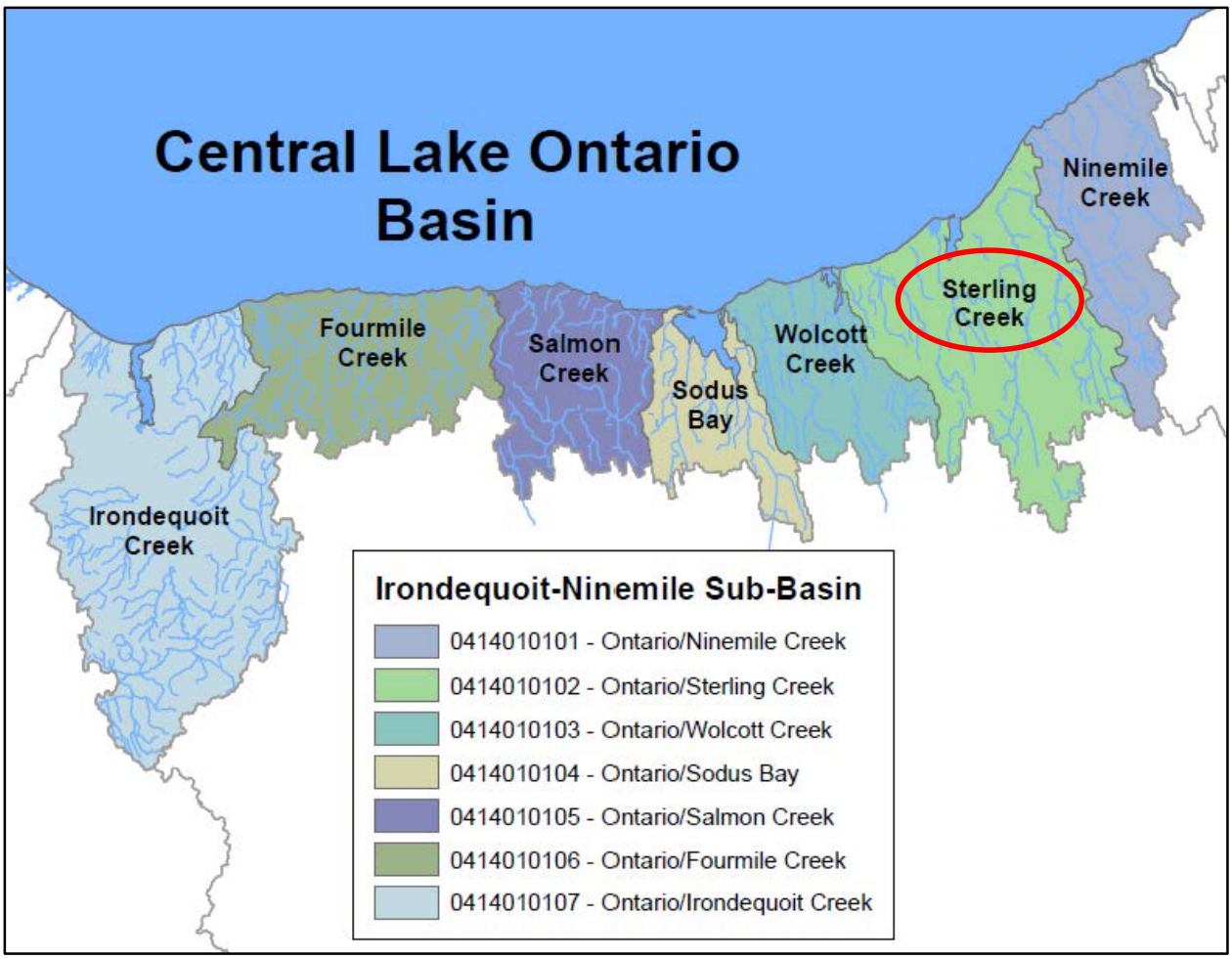

Lake Ontario/Sterling Creek Watershed
(0414010102)

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
Ont (portion 12)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Central (0302 0042)	Impaired Seg
Ont 71a thru 79 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Lake Ontario, Central (0302 0052)	UnAssessed
Ont 73	Sterling Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0302 0018)	MinorImpacts
Ont 73	Sterling Creek, Middle, and tribs (0302 0053)	MinorImpacts
Ont 73	Sterling Creek, Upper, and tribs (0302 0054)	UnAssessed
Ont 73 3	Sterling Valley Creek, Lower, and tribs (0302 0055)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 73 3	Sterling Valley Creek, Upper, and tribs (0302 0056)	UnAssessed
Ont 73 13 P74	Mud Pond (0302 0057)	UnAssessed
Ont 73/P69	The Pond (0302 0058)	Need Verific
Ont 74/P76	Little Sodus Bay (0302 0017)	Impaired Seg
Ont 75/P77	Blind Sodus Bay (0302 0021)	Impaired Seg
Ont 75/P77 ..	Blind Sodus Creek and tribs (0302 0059)	UnAssessed
Ont 78	Red Creek and tribs (0302 0014)	Need Verific

Lake Ontario Shoreline, Central (0302-0042) Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/16/2007

Water Index No: Ont (portion 12)
Hydro Unit Code: 04140101/070 **Str Class:** A
Waterbody Type: G.Lakes
Waterbody Size: 17.1 ShrMi
Seg Description: shoreline from West Ninemile Point to Port Bay

Drain Basin: Lake Ontario
Irondequoit/Ninemile
Reg/County: 7/Cayuga Co. (6)
Quad Map: 4WEST NINEMILE POINT (H-14-1)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Resolution/Management Information

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

Further Details

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sterling Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0302-0018) MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/04/2007

Water Index No: Ont 73
Hydro Unit Code: 04140101/070 **Str Class:** B
Waterbody Type: River
Waterbody Size: 7.3 Miles
Seg Description: stream and tribs, from mouth to Sterling

Drain Basin: Lake Ontario
Irondequoit/Ninemile
Reg/County: 7/Cayuga Co. (6)
Quad Map: FAIR HAVEN (H-14-4)

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 (18), SILT/SEDIMENT
Suspected: - - -
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Resolution/Management Information

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

Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses in Sterling Creek are known to experience minor impacts due to nutrient enrichment and silt/sedimentation from agricultural activity and other nonpoint sources in the watershed. Aquatic weed growth is also impacting recreational uses.

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Sterling Creek in Grays Corners, Cayuga County, (at Sutterby Road) just above this reach of the stream was conducted in 2002. Intensive Network sampling typically includes macroinvertebrate community analysis, water column chemistry, sediment and invertebrate tissues analysis and toxicity evaluation. During this sampling the biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Impact Source Determination indicated nonpoint source nutrient enrichment and siltation were the likely sources of impacts. Heavy growths of diatoms were noted on the substrate. Water column sampling revealed mercury to be a parameter of concern, exceeding the assessment criterion in 3 of 10 samples collected. Macroinvertebrate tissue samples revealed elevated levels of pesticides (DDD and DDE). Bottom sediment sampling results revealed no contaminants to be exceeding levels of concern, however the analytical detection levels make these results somewhat inconclusive. Toxicity testing of the water column showed no significant mortality

or reproductive impacts. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, September 2005)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Sterling Creek in Grays Corners (at Sutterby Road) was also conducted in 2001 during the Biological Screening effort in the basin. Sampling results also indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions, with evidence of nutrient enrichment and siltation. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, September 2005)

Sterling and Sterling Valley Creeks are important spawning areas for Lake Ontario warmwater species. Excess nutrients from nonpoint source agricultural activity in the watershed are impacting slow-moving sections and small ponds along creeks by causing eutrophic conditions. Transparency and dissolved oxygen are reduced, stressing the fishery. Rooted aquatics are also increasing. The Cayuga County SWCD has conducted a weed harvesting program at the mouth of the creek to manage Eurasian milfoil and ellgrass in Fair Haven Park. (DEC/DOW, Region 7 and Cayuga County WQCC, 2003)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to Sterling Valley Creek (-3) near Sterling. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C, with a portion designated Class B. Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C. Sterling Valley Creek (-3) and Middle/Upper Sterling Creek are listed separately.

Sterling Creek, Middle, and tribs (0302-0053) MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/04/2007

Water Index No: Ont 73
Hydro Unit Code: 04140101/070 **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River
Waterbody Size: 15.3 Miles
Seg Description: stream and tribs, from Sterling to Martville

Drain Basin: Lake Ontario
Irondequoit/Ninemile
Reg/County: 7/Cayuga Co. (6)
Quad Map: FAIR HAVEN (H-14-4)

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: NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), SILT/SEDIMENT
Suspected: D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Resolution/Management Information

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

Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses in Sterling Creek are known to experience minor impacts due to nutrient enrichment and silt/sedimentation from agricultural activity and other nonpoint sources in the watershed.

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Sterling Creek in Grays Corners, Cayuga County, (at Sutterby Road) was conducted in 2002. Intensive Network sampling typically includes macroinvertebrate community analysis, water column chemistry, sediment and invertebrate tissues analysis and toxicity evaluation. During this sampling the biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Impact Source Determination indicated nonpoint source nutrient enrichment and siltation were the likely sources of impacts. Heavy growths of diatoms were noted on the substrate. Water column sampling revealed mercury to be a parameter of concern, exceeding the assessment criterion in 3 of 10 samples collected. Macroinvertebrate tissue samples revealed elevated levels of pesticides (DDD and DDE). Bottom sediment sampling results revealed no contaminants to be exceeding levels of concern, however the analytical detection levels make these results somewhat inconclusive. Toxicity testing of the water column showed no significant mortality or reproductive impacts. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, September 2005)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Sterling Creek in Grays Corners (at Sutterby Road) was also conducted in 2001 during the Biological Screening effort in the basin. Sampling results also indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions, with evidence of nutrient enrichment and siltation. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, September 2005)

Sterling and Sterling Valley Creeks are important spawning areas for Lake Ontario warmwater species. Excess nutrients from nonpoint source agricultural activity in the watershed are impacting slow-moving sections and small ponds along creeks by causing eutrophic conditions. Transparency and dissolved oxygen are reduced, stressing the fishery. Rooted aquatics are also increasing. (DEC/DOW, Region 7, 1996)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from Sterling Valley Creek (-3) near Sterling to/including unnamed trib (-11) in Martville. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C. Sterling Valley Creek (-3) and Lower/Upper Sterling Creek are listed separately.

Sterling Valley Creek, Lower, and tribs (0302-0055) NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/04/2007

Water Index No: Ont 73- 3
Hydro Unit Code: 04140101/070 **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River
Waterbody Size: 15.8 Miles
Seg Description: stream and tribs, from mouth to Caines Corners

Drain Basin: Lake Ontario
Irondequoit/Ninemile
Reg/County: 7/Cayuga Co. (6)
Quad Map: FAIR HAVEN (H-14-4)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Resolution/Management Information

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

Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Sterling Valley Creek (East Branch Sterling Creek) near Sterling Valley (at Route 122) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was dominated by mayflies and caddisflies and nonpoint nutrient enrichment was indicated to be the most likely source of impacts. However, nutrient biotic evaluation determined these effects on the fauna to be minor. 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, September 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to/including unnamed trib (-7) in Caines Corners. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C. Upper Sterling Valley Creek is listed separately.

The Pond (0302-0058) Need Verific

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/16/2007

Water Index No: Ont 73/P69
Hydro Unit Code: 04140101/070 **Str Class:** B
Waterbody Type: Lake
Waterbody Size: 83.3 Acres
Seg Description: entire pond

Drain Basin: Lake Ontario
Irondequoit/Ninemile
Reg/County: 7/Cayuga Co. (6)
Quad Map: FAIR HAVEN (H-14-4)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrolgy	Stressed	Possible

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH, PROBLEM SPECIES
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: HABITAT MODIFICATION
Possible: - - -

Resolution/Management Information

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

Further Details

Recreational uses of The Pond may experience minor impacts from invasive and other aquatic weed growth.

The Cayuga County SWCD has conducted a weed harvesting program at the mouth of the creek to manage Eurasian milfoil and ellgrass in Fair Haven Park. (DEC/DOW, Region 7 and Cayuga County WQCC, 2003)

Little Sodus Bay (0302-0017) Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2007

Water Index No: Ont 74/P76
Hydro Unit Code: 04140101/070 **Str Class:** B
Waterbody Type: Lake
Waterbody Size: 800.0 Acres
Seg Description: entire bay

Drain Basin: Lake Ontario
Irondequoit/Ninemile
Reg/County: 7/Cayuga Co. (6)
Quad Map: FAIR HAVEN (H-14-4)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
PUBLIC BATHING	Impaired	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Known
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Possible
RECREATION	Impaired	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH, NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), Priority Organics (PCBs, dioxin), Pesticides (mirex)
Suspected: PATHOGENS, D.O./Oxygen Demand
Possible: Silt/Sediment

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: ON-SITE/SEPTIC SYST, OTHER SANITARY DISCH, URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, Agriculture, Other Source (migratory fish species), Tox/Contam. Sediment
Possible: - - -

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: 3a->1

Further Details

Public bathing, recreational uses and aesthetics in Little Sodus Bay are impaired by elevated nutrient loadings and resulting algal blooms and excessive aquatic weed growth. The nutrient loads are thought to be the result of urban/stormwater runoff, residential development, agricultural activities and other nonpoint sources in the watershed. Fish consumption is also restricted as a result of a health advisory for Lake Ontario that extends to tribs up to the first impassable barrier.

Limnological data on Little Sodus Bay collected by the Upstate Freshwater Institute documents degraded water quality. Vertical temperature stratification exists during summer until fall turnover accompanied by hypolimnetic anoxia. Transparencies, as measured by Secchi disk, are substantially lower in the Bay than those in Lake Ontario proper five

miles offshore due to excessive planktonic algal populations (recent Zebra Mussel infestation has cleared this to about 3-3.5 meters). Aquatic weeds, primarily northern and Eurasian milfoil, are densest in the southern and western littoral zones of the Bay. Diquat dibromide has been applied for the last 15 years to control aquatic weed growth. Sediment has been accumulating in the Bay and provides additional rooting substrate for aquatic weeds. (Cayuga County WQCC, 2004)

Bathing is stressed due to low transparency caused by algae and presence of dense weed beds. There are also high fecal coliform levels reported at times which could lead to health impacts related to bathing. (There were no reports of beach closings) The lack of oxygen in the hypolimnion stresses propagation for some fish species that would spawn in the Bay, and stresses survival by displacing resident fish to other areas. Boating and fishing are stressed due to problems of navigating through weeds in some areas. In addition, the general fish advisory on consumption in Lake Ontario due to PCBs is an impairment to fishing. Finally, aesthetics are impaired due to turbidity of water, weed problems, and reported presence of floatables from boat toilet dumping. (Cayuga County WQCC, 2004)

Little Sodus Bay was sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) from 1988 through 1994. Sampling at that time supported the assessment that uses in the bay are impaired. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/Lake Services, August 2006)

Nonpoint sources to the Bay are many. Failing onsite systems appear to be a primary source of nutrients and pathogens; also many residents have greywater pipes leading to Bay. Storm sewers carry urban runoff containing nutrients, sediment and coliforms into Voughts Creek which empties into south end of Bay. Fecal coliforms were documented by the County health department documented fecal coliform in a culvert pipe near Rte. 104A and Belle Avenue. Other storm drains from Fair Haven village have elevated coliform levels as well. There are indications of some sewage infiltration into storm drains from sanitary sewer lines. The pump-out facility at Fair Haven state park has not been operable for several years and this encourages boaters to dump toilet waste into Bay. Lawn fertilization is another reported source of nutrients. The lack of oxygen in the hypolimnion likely results in release of soluble phosphorus from the sediments and back into the water column. (Cayuga County WQCC, 2004)

Fish consumption advisories for Lake Ontario (and all tribs to the first barrier) also applies to this tributary water. A NYSDOH health advisory recommends eating no American eel, channel catfish, carp, chinook salmon, larger lake trout (over 25") or larger brown trout (over 20"). The advisory also recommends that consumption of white sucker, rainbow trout, smaller lake and brown trout, and larger coho salmon (over 25") be limited to no more than one meal per month. White perch is limited to one meal per month East of Point Breeze, and eat none west of the point. The fish consumption advisories are a result of PCB, mirex and dioxin contamination of lake sediments. The advisory for this lake was first issued prior to 1998-99. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

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

Blind Sodus Bay (0302-0021) Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2007

Water Index No: Ont 75/P77
Hydro Unit Code: 04140101/070 **Str Class:** B
Waterbody Type: Lake
Waterbody Size: 100.0 Acres
Seg Description: entire bay

Drain Basin: Lake Ontario
Irondequoit/Ninemile
Reg/County: 8/Wayne Co. (59)
Quad Map: FAIR HAVEN (H-14-4)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
PUBLIC BATHING	Impaired	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Known
RECREATION	Impaired	Suspected

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH, NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), Priority Organics (PCBs, dioxin), Pesticides (mirex)
Suspected: PATHOGENS, D.O./Oxygen Demand
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: ON-SITE/SEPTIC SYST, OTHER SANITARY DISCH, URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, Other Source (migratory fish species), Tox/Contam. Sediment
Possible: - - -

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: 3a->1

Further Details

Public bathing and recreational uses in Blind Sodus Bay are thought to be impaired by elevated nutrient loadings and resulting algal blooms and excessive aquatic weed growth. The nutrient loads are thought to be the result of urban/stormwater runoff, residential development, agricultural activities and other nonpoint sources in the watershed. Fish consumption is also restricted as a result of a health advisory for Lake Ontario that extends to tribs up to the first impassable barrier.

Blind Sodus Bay was sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) from 1993 through 1997. Sampling at that time supported the assessment that uses in the bay are impaired. Failing and/or inadequate onsite septic systems, as well as other sanitary discharges are possible sources of nutrients and pathogens. Agricultural and other nonpoint runoff are also likely contributors to the bay. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/Lake Services, August 2006)

Fish consumption advisories for Lake Ontario (and all tribs to the first barrier) also applies to this tributary water. A NYSDOH health advisory recommends eating no American eel, channel catfish, carp, chinook salmon, larger lake trout (over 25") or larger brown trout (over 20"). The advisory also recommends that consumption of white sucker, rainbow trout, smaller lake and brown trout, and larger coho salmon (over 25") be limited to no more than one meal per month. White perch is limited to one meal per month East of Point Breeze, and eat none west of the point. The fish consumption advisories are a result of PCB, mirex and dioxin contamination of lake sediments. The advisory for this lake was first issued prior to 1998-99. (2006-07 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, December 2006).

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

Red Creek and tribs (0302-0014) Need Verific

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/25/2007

Water Index No: Ont 78
Hydro Unit Code: 04140101/070 **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River
Waterbody Size: 40.1 Miles
Seg Description: entire stream and tribs

Drain Basin: Lake Ontario
Irondequoit/Ninemile
Reg/County: 8/Wayne Co. (59)
Quad Map: NORTH WOLCOTT (H-13-3)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: AESTHETICS, PATHOGENS, D.O./Oxygen Demand, Nutrients
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: ON-SITE/SEPTIC SYST, OTHER SANITARY DISCH
Possible: - - -

Resolution/Management Information

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

Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses in Red Creek may experience impacts due to residential septic discharges to the creek.

Previously, it was reported that the discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage in and around the Village of Red Creek threatens aquatic life uses and the aesthetic value of this stream. However since that assessment the Wayne County Regional Treatment Facility has been constructed and come on-line. The facility is in compliance with permit limits and it is anticipated that the facility has largely addressed the previous concerns. Follow-up monitoring to confirm improvements is recommended. (DEC/DOW, Region 8, August 2007)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Little Creek (-4), are also Class C.