



Lake Ontario/Salmon Creek Watershed (0413000102)

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
Ont (portion 18)	Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0069)	Impaired Seg
Ont 124	Buttonwood Creek and tribs (0301-0024)	MinorImpacts
Ont 124/125-P155a	Braddock Bay (0301-0010)	MinorImpacts
Ont 125	Salmon Creek and minor tribs (0301-0025)	MinorImpacts
Ont 125- 1	West/Moorman Creek and minor tribs (0301-0027)	MinorImpacts
Ont 125- 1 -1	West Creek, Upper, and tribs (0301-0026)	UnAssessed
Ont 125- 2	Brockport Creek and minor tribs (0301-0028)	MinorImpacts
Ont 125- 2- 1	Otis Creek and tribs (0301-0029)	UnAssessed
Ont 126 thru 129	Minor Tribs to Lake Ontario (0301-0030)	UnAssessed
NYS Barge Canal (portion 2c)	NYS Barge Canal (portion 2c) (0301-0008)	MinorImpacts

Lake Ontario Shoreline, Western (0301-0069)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 7/30/2015

Water Index No: Ont (portion 18) **Drain Basin:** Lake Ontario
Unit Code: 04130001 **Class:** A Lake Ontario West
Water Type/Size: G Lakes Shore 9.8 Miles **Reg/County:** 8/Monroe (28)
Description: shoreline from Manitou Beach to North Hamlin

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	Fully Supported	Known
Public Bathing	Impaired	Known
Recreation	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Known
Fish Consumption	Impaired	Known
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Fair	
Aesthetics	Fair	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/PLANT GROWTH, NATIVE (CLADOPHORA), PESTICIDES (MIREX),
PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBS), PRIORITY ORGANICS (DIOXIN)
Suspected: NUTRIENTS (PHOSPHORUS)
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT, Atmospheric Deposition
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, HABITAT ALTERATION, Urban/Storm Runoff
Unconfirmed: Municipal Discharges

Management Information

Management Status: Restoration/Protection Strategy Needed
Lead Agency/Office: DEC/GLks
IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water Requiring a TMDL (IR Category 5)

Further Details

Overview

This portion of the Lake Ontario Shoreline is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to public bathing and other recreational uses as well as fish consumption that are considered to be impaired. Recreational uses are impaired by nutrient levels that result in dense algal and plant growth, while fish consumption is impaired by contamination from the past/historic discharge of organics (PCBs, dioxin) and pesticides (mirex).

Use Assessment

This waterbody segment is a Class A waterbody, suitable for water supply, public bathing and general recreation use and support of aquatic life.

Public water supply use of Lake Ontario is fully supported. The waterbody is used as a public supply for numerous municipalities in Niagara, Orleans and and Monroe Counties, including Rochester. The most recent annual water quality reports indicate no contaminants in finished (treated) water exceed regulatory limits. A Source Water Assessment by the NYSDOH conducted in the early 2000s found that, in general, public water supplies that use Great Lakes sources are not very susceptible to contaminants because of the size and quality of the Great Lakes. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

Public bathing and general recreational uses of this waterbody are considered to be impaired due to the well-documented occurrence of algal blooms, particularly Cladophora, in the shallower nearshore waters. Cladophora is considered a nuisance, rather than harmful (toxic), algal species that creates aesthetic problems for recreational users of the nearshore waters and shoreline. Elevated levels of phosphorus are widely considered to be contributing to algal growth in these waters. These conditions also impact public bathing along the shore, although bacteriological sampling at western Lake Ontario Beaches reveal water quality conditions that are typically fully supporting of this use.

Recreational uses including public bathing of this waterbody are considered to be supported based on monitoring at area beaches that indicate bacteriological levels typically meet bathing beach criteria and rarely result in advisories. There are no monitored designated beaches within this reach, however Hamlin Beach lies just to the west. (NYSDOH and OPRHP, Sanitary Beach Survey, 2010)

Lake Ontario supports a diverse and world-class recreational sporting fishery which includes trophy-sized trout, salmon and walleye in the open lake, as well as superb near-shore angling for smallmouth bass and panfish. However fish consumption in this portion of Lake Ontario (and all tribs to the first impassable barrier) is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no channel catfish or carp, and eating no more than one meal per month of white sucker, larger lake trout (over 25 inches), or larger brown trout (over 20 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. Harvest/possession of American eel is also prohibited. Restrictions for some species have been reduced in recent years. 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. (2014-15 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, January 2014)

Habitat concerns include the impact of invasive species, including zebra/quagga mussels, round goby, fishhook and spiny waterflea, on the biologic community, as well as on other uses of the waterbody.

Water Quality Information

The Great Lakes are the focus of considerable national and international study. This assessment relies on monitoring data and information from the USEPA Great Lakes Program, the NYSDEC Great Lakes Program, and other participants in the Binational Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, as well the work of numerous academic researchers. Monitoring of public bathing beaches along the Lake Ontario shore is conducted by NYS and local health departments.

Source Assessment

The primary sources of chemical pollutants that have the greatest impact on the waterbody include contaminated sediments and atmospheric deposition that result in health advisories for fish consumption. Habitat alteration, specifically the presence of ecosystem-altering invasive species, is also a source of impacts.

Management Actions

Efforts to restore and protect the waters of Lake Ontario are coordinated by the NYSDEC Great Lakes Program. Working with stakeholders throughout the basin, the Program has developed a new, fully integrated action plan that

guides restoration and conservation activities in New York's Great Lakes region. This action plan, or interim Great Lakes Action Agenda, is a multi-agency, multi-program, and cross-region strategic plan to support innovative programs and build new partnerships at multiple levels of local, state, and federal government across the state's Great Lakes basin. The plan identifies high priority actions and focuses federal and state funding opportunities to address the most critical challenges unique to this region, including contamination clean-up, restoration of fish and wildlife, waterfront and economic development, climate change resiliency strategies, and recreation and tourism development. (DEC, Great Lakes Program, July 2015)

The NYSDEC Great Lakes Program supports the commitments made by the governments of the United States and Canada, as part of the 1987 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) as amended in 2013, to develop a Lakewide Action and Management Plan (LAMP) for each of the five Great Lakes. The Lake Ontario LAaMP 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's water and aquatic ecosystem by reducing chemical pollutants entering the lake and addressing the biological and physical factors impacting the lake. The LAMP is being revised to reflect new Lake Ecosystem Objectives that will assess and address specific environmental stressors that adversely affect water quality and ecosystem health. (DEC, Great Lakes Program, July 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

This portion of Lake Ontario shoreline is included on the current (2015) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 2b of the List as a waterbody impaired for fish consumption due to elevated PCBs, dioxin and mirex, and on Part 3b as a water for which TMDL development may be deferred pending verification of the cause/pollutant (phosphorus). In this case, verification relates to completion of the nutrient standards development effort as well as ongoing studies to identify the multiple factors contributing to the algal blooms. Based on the results of this verification, it may be appropriate to move the listings to another part of the list, or – if restoration measures other than a TMDL are found to be more appropriate – the waterbody listings could be modified or delisted as Category 4b waters. This waterbody was first listed for organics in 2010 and for phosphorus in 2010. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline from Manitou Beach at the mouth of West Creek and Braddock Bay to Sandy Harbour Beach at the mouth of Sandy Creek in North Hamlin. The waters of this portion of the shoreline are Class A. Tribs to this reach/segment are listed separately.

Buttonwood Creek and tribs (0301-0024)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/08/2007

Water Index No: Ont 124
Hydro Unit Code: 04130001/090 **Str Class:** C*
Waterbody Type: River
Waterbody Size: 26.1 Miles
Seg Description: entire stream and tribs

Drain Basin: Lake Ontario
Reg/County: 8/Monroe Co. (28)
Quad Map: BRADDOCK HEIGHTS (H-10-4)

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

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: NUTRIENTS
Possible: D.O./Oxygen Demand, Pesticides, Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: AGRICULTURE
Possible: Landfill/Land Disp.

Resolution/Management Information

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

Resolution Potential: Medium

Further Details

Aquatic life support in Buttonwood Creek is thought to experience minor impacts due to nutrient loads from various nonpoint sources in the watershed.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Buttonwood Creek in Hilton (at Route 259) was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated moderately impacted water quality conditions. However the assessment reflects poor sampling habitat and may not be representative of actual water quality conditions. While no mayflies were found, a few clean-water species were present. Nutrient biotic evaluation indicates the level of eutrophication is sufficient to stress aquatic life support. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

The creek flows through agricultural lands, primarily dairy operations. Concerns have been raised regarding the impact of milkhouse wastes, silage leachate and manure from these activities on the stream. There are also concerns about potential impacts from the Spencerport Village Dump and Trimmer Road Landfill site. Previous investigations of these sites found some groundwater contamination, but no significant threat to the creek or public health. Both sites are on the NYS DEC Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Registry. (Monroe County WQCC, May 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class B from the mouth to Frisbee Hill Road and Class C for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C. (May 2001)

Braddock Bay (0301-0010)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/16/2007

Water Index No: Ont 124/125-P155a
Hydro Unit Code: 04130001/090 **Str Class:** B
Waterbody Type: Bay
Waterbody Size: 20.0 Acres
Seg Description: entire bay

Drain Basin: Lake Ontario
Reg/County: 8/Monroe Co. (28)
Quad Map: BRADDOCK HEIGHTS (H-10-4)

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Public Bathing	Stressed	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs, dioxin), PESTICIDES (mirex), SILT/SEDIMENT
Suspected: Nutrients
Possible: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species), URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, Agriculture, Construction (residential development), 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
TMDL/303d Status: n/a

Resolution Potential: Medium

Further Details

Fish Consumption in Braddock Bay is known to experience minor impacts as a result of a health advisory for Lake Ontario that extends to tribs up to the first impassable barrier. Public bathing and recreational uses in the bay are also impacted by elevated sediment loadings thought to be the result of urban/stormwater runoff, residential development and agricultural activities in the watershed.

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).

Sediment loads to the bay from throughout the watershed restrict boating and other recreation in the bay. Sedimentation may also affect fish passage, but this needs verification. Loading from agricultural activities and increased development (home construction) is exacerbated by highly erodible soils. Operation of the NYS Barge Canal (particularly seasonal de-watering) is also thought to contribute to the problem.

The Town of Greece and NYS Department of State are working with other municipalities along the Lake Ontario shoreline to develop a regional dredging management plan which would address some of these issues. (Monroe County Health Department, May 2001)

Purple Loosestrife has also been documented in the pond, but its spread appears to be stable. (Monroe County Health Department, May 2001)

Salmon Creek and minor tribs (0301-0025)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/05/2002

Water Index No: Ont 125
Hydro Unit Code: 04130001/090 **Str Class:** C*
Waterbody Type: River
Waterbody Size: 93.2 Miles
Seg Description: entire stream and selected/smaller tribs

Drain Basin: Lake Ontario
Reg/County: 8/Monroe Co. (28)
Quad Map: HILTON (H-09-3)

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

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs, mirex), Silt/Sediment
Suspected: NUTRIENTS
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: AGRICULTURE, Deicing (stor/appl)
Suspected: OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species), Other Sanitary Disch, Urban/Storm Runoff
Possible: - - -

Resolution/Management Information

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

Resolution Potential: Medium

Further Details

Aquatic life support in Salmon Creek is known to experience minor impacts due to nutrient loads from various nonpoint sources in the watershed.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Salmon Creek in Hilton (at Route 259) was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was heavily dominated by algal-feeding beetles and nonpoint source nutrient enrichment was identified as the primary cause of impacts to the stream. Although aquatic life is supported in the stream, nutrient biotic evaluation indicates the level of eutrophication is sufficient to stress aquatic life support. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

Land use in the watershed is primarily agricultural (80%). Within the small Village of Hilton about two dozen stormwater discharges flow into the creek. A 1990 stream survey by the Conservation Board noted streambank erosion problems at various locations along the stream and its tributaries. A Monroe County SWCD Streambank Erosion Assessment Project evaluated sites along Hill Road and in the Village of Hilton in 2000. Local plans are in place to address these problems. (Monroe County Health Department, April 2001)

Fish consumption in the creek is limited by the Lake Ontario advisory that applies to the first impassable barrier (the fall at Parma Center Road). Sampling by NYS DEC detected PCBs in sediments in tributary waters (Brockport Creek). This sampling to investigate two inactive hazardous waste disposal sites, began in 1999 and is continuing. Additional contaminant (priority organics) sampling is being conducted by Dr. James Haynes (SUNY Brockport). (Monroe County Health Department, April 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream are Class B from the mouth to Trib -1a and Class C for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C. Brockport Creek (-2) is listed separately. (May 2001)

West/Moorman Creek and minor tribs (0301-0027)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/05/2002

Water Index No: Ont 125- 1 **Drain Basin:** Lake Ontario
Hydro Unit Code: 04130001/090 **Str Class:** C*
Waterbody Type: River **Reg/County:** 8/Monroe Co. (28)
Waterbody Size: 52.6 Miles **Quad Map:** HILTON (H-09-3)
Seg Description: entire stream and selected/smaller tribs

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

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: AGRICULTURE
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

Aquatic life support in Moorman Creek is known to experience minor impacts due to nutrient loads from various nonpoint sources in the watershed.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Moorman Creek in Walker (at Route 18) was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Nonpoint source nutrient enrichment and siltation were indicated as the primary cause of the impacts to the stream. Although aquatic life is supported in the stream, nutrient biotic evaluation indicates/suggests the level of eutrophication is sufficient to stress/threaten aquatic life support. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream are primarily Class C; a small lower reach is Class B. Tribs to this reach/segment, are Class C. Upper West Creek (-1) is listed separately. (May 2001)

Brockport Creek and minor tribs (0301-0028)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 06/25/2007

Water Index No: Ont 125- 2
Hydro Unit Code: 04130001/090 **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River
Waterbody Size: 23.9 Miles
Seg Description: entire stream and selected/smaller tribs

Drain Basin: Lake Ontario
Reg/County: 8/Monroe Co. (28)
Quad Map: HILTON (H-09-3)

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

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: NUTRIENTS
Possible: D.O./Oxygen Demand

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, Agriculture
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

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

Resolution Potential: Medium

Further Details

Aquatic life support in Brockport Creek is known to experience minor impacts due to elevated nutrient loadings likely from nonpoint sources. Impacts from a hazardous waste site had been previously noted as having impacts to the stream, but the site has since been remediated.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Brockport Creek near Hilton was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Nonpoint source nutrient enrichment was strongly indicated to be the primary factor affecting the invertebrate fauna. Although aquatic life is supported in the stream, nutrient biotic evaluation indicates the level of eutrophication is sufficient to stress aquatic life support. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

In 2000, PCBs were found in sediment in the storm sewer system. The source of this contamination was identified as the being the former General Electric and Black and Decker site (Site number 8-28-003). Investigation of the extent of contamination started in 2001. Between 2001 and 2004 a number of on-site and off-site IRMs were completed to remove PCB contaminated soil, sediment, debris (including storm sewer piping). This included removal of approximately 18,000 tons of materials from the off-site drainageway of Tributary #3 to Brockport Creek. This removal and restoration work

occurred primarily in the residential area north of the site. DEC issued a PRAP for the off-site drainageway operable unit during March 2005. A no further action remedy, based on the IRMs that were completed, was finalized in 2005 without significant revisions. (DEC/DER, Environmental Site Remediation Database, 2005).

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream and its tribs are Class C. Otis Creek (-1) is listed separately.

NYS Barge Canal (portion 2c) (0301-0008)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/08/2007

Water Index No: NYS Barge Canal (portion 2c) **Drain Basin:** Lake Ontario
Hydro Unit Code: 04130001/ **Str Class:** C **Reg/County:** 8/Monroe Co. (28)
Waterbody Type: Canal (Med. Flow) **Quad Map:** MEDINA (I-07-1)
Waterbody Size: 15.0 Miles
Seg Description: from Holley to Rochester

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Possible
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: WATER LEVEL/FLOW, Problem Species (zebra mussels)
Suspected: NUTRIENTS, Oil and Grease, Thermal Changes
Possible: Priority Organics

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: HYDRO MODIFICATION
Suspected: COMB. SEWER OVERFLOW, URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, Other Source (boat traffic)
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 this portion of the Barge Canal are thought to experience minor impacts due to nutrients and other pollutants from urban and stormwater runoff, boat traffic and other nonpoint sources. The hydrology of the canal is artificially modified by dewatering and diversions for the support of navigation. These modification also affect temperatures in the canal.

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of the Barge Canal in Holley (at Canal Road) was conducted in 2004. Multiplate sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The slight impacts in Holley represent an apparent decline from non-impacted conditions in 1990 and 1995. The influx of zebra mussels, first observed in 1990, have apparently changed the ecosystem dynamics of the canal and may be responsible for some of the observed changes. Though this sampling point is just outside (to the west) of the described segment, it is considered representative of water quality in this upper reach. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

The canal generally supports a diverse warm water fishery. While no waterbody-specific fish consumption advisory is currently in place for the canal, boat traffic and other urban and industrial impacts suggest this use might be affected. Similarly, while there are no public bathing areas along the canal, surrounding land uses suggest additional monitoring of pathogens should be conducted to verify the support or non-support of recreational uses. The presence of zebra mussels have been noted in the canal, and their impact on water quality is a concern. The dumping of snow cleared from roadways and parking lots into the canal during the winter is also thought to impact water quality. (Orleans County WQCC, May 2001)

There are also concerns regarding the discharge of barge canal water into other streams and tribs. These issues are addressed in the data sheets for the specific tribs.

This segment includes the portion of the canal from the Orleans-Monroe County line near Holley to the Lake Ontario-Genesee watershed boundary at the I-390 crossing near Gates. The waters in this portion of the canal are Class C.