



Mohawk/Cayadutta Creek Watershed (0202000410)

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
H-240 (portion 8)	Mohawk River/NYS Barge Canal, Main Stem (1201-0089)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 84	Auries Creek and tribs (1201-0116)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 89	Cayadutta Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (1201-0001)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 89	Cayadutta Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (1201-0044)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 89- 8	Kecks Center Creek, Upper, and tribs (1201-0117)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 89-10	Hall/Matthew Creeks and tribs (1201-0225)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 89-11	Hale Creek and tribs (1201-0118)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 89-P664	Cork Center Reservoir (1201-0120)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 90 thru 126 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Mohawk River (1201-0121)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 93	Van Wie Creek and tribs (1201-0122)	Need Verific
H-240- 94-P678a	Fonda Reservoir (1201-0123)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 94-P678a-	Tribs to Fonda Reservoir (1201-0124)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 96	Yatesville Creek and tribs (1201-0125)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 98	Knauderack Creek and tribs (1201-0126)	NoKnownImpct
H-240-102	Flat Creek and tribs (1201-0026)	MinorImpacts

Mohawk River/NYS Barge Canal, Main Stem (1201-0089) MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/01/2010

Water Index No: H-240 (portion 8)
Hydro Unit Code: 02020004/290 **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River (High Flow)
Waterbody Size: 3.7 Miles
Seg Description: from Auriesville to Fonda/Fultonville

Drain Basin: Mohawk River
Mohawk River
Reg/County: 4/Montgomery Co. (29)
Quad Map: TRIBES HILL (J-23-2)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: NUTRIENTS, Silt/Sediment
Possible: Pesticides, Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: AGRICULTURE
Suspected: Municipal, 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

Overview

Aquatic life support and recreational uses (fishing, boating) in this reach are thought to experience minor impacts from agricultural runoff and other nonpoint sources. Municipal point sources (Herkimer, Little Falls) may contribute to water quality impacts as well.

Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the Mohawk River in Fonda (at Route 30A) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2005. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. In such samples some replacement of sensitive ubiquitous species by more tolerant species occurs, although the sample also includes a balanced distribution of all expected species. Aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, however the community composition suggest conditions that cause some stress to aquatic life. The results from the site show some variation from results collected in previous years. Samples collected at this site in 1990 and 1995 were moderately impacted. Then in 2000, results reflected non-impacted water quality; an improvement that was attributed to improved water quality in Cayadutta Creek. Additional sampling is necessary to determine if the 2000 or 2005 sampling is most reflective of long-term conditions. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2010)

Source Assessment

Agricultural management practices in small watersheds tributary to this reach of the Mohawk contribute to livestock waste loadings to the river. Some barnyard boundaries permit unrestricted access to streams, resulting in nutrient and pathogen loads and also contributing to streambank destabilization. Improper manure application on these fields is also a concern. Most of area farms have no silage leachate, manure or milkhouse wastewater treatment facilities. Some of the streams flow through intensively cultivated row croplands. Nutrient (fertilizer) and pesticides applied to these field in the absence of approved nutrient/pesticide management plans may have an impact on water quality. (Montgomery County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

Historically, poor water quality from the Cayadutta Creek has had some impact on the Mohawk River in this reach. However improvements in the Cayadutta have negated these impacts.

Water Quality Management

The NYSDEC has recently initiated a focused effort to conserve, preserve, and restore the environmental quality of the Mohawk River and its watershed, while helping to manage the resources of the region for a sustainable future. The establishment of a Mohawk River Basin Program to act as coordinator of basin-wide activities to achieve these goals is a key component of this effort. However the success of the program will require the involvement of stakeholders and the creation of partnerships with established programs and organizations throughout the basin. To this end, the Mohawk River Basin Program will follow the successful model of the Hudson River Estuary Program. Adopting a similar model will help accomplish the goal of developing a "whole Hudson" ecosystem-based management approach to managing the Hudson River Estuary. At the same time, a separate Mohawk River Basin Program promotes needed focus on the Mohawk Valley and its own unique culture, history, resources and concerns and a regional approach would help to address the unique challenges of the Basin. The first steps in fulfilling this mission are outlined in the Mohawk River Basin Program Action Agenda 2009-2014. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2009).

Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the river/canal from Auries Creek (-84) near Auriesville to Cayadutta Creek (-89) near Fonda/Fultonville.

Auries Creek and tribs (1201-0116)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 84	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020004/290	Str Class:	C
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)	Reg/County:	4/Montgomery Co. (29)
Waterbody Size:	45.7 Miles	Quad Map:	TRIBES HILL (J-23-2)
Seg Description:	entire stream and tribs		

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

Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Auries Creek at the mouth in Auriesville was conducted in 2000. Field sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The sample satisfied field screening criteria and was returned to the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

Water Quality Management

Although water quality in the stream currently supports uses, local/county agencies see management practices at several dairy and other farms near the streams as potential problems. Some barnyard boundaries permit unrestricted access to the river, resulting in nutrient and pathogen loads and also contributing to streambank destabilization. Improper manure application on these fields is also a concern. Most of area farms have no silage leachate, manure or milkhouse wastewater treatment facilities. Some of the streams flow through intensively cultivated row croplands. Nutrient (fertilizer) and pesticides applied to these field in the absence of approved nutrient/pesticide management plans may have an impact on water quality. (Montgomery County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C.

Cayadutta Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (1201-0001) **MinorImpacts**

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/09/2010

Water Index No: H-240- 89
Hydro Unit Code: 02020004/280 **Str Class:** C*
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow) **Reg/County:** 4/Montgomery Co. (29)
Waterbody Size: 50.2 Miles **Quad Map:** RANDALL (J-23-1)
Seg Description: stream and tribs, from mouth to Johnstown

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)
Suspected: D.O./Oxygen Demand
Possible: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: MUNICIPAL, 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: DOW/Reg4 **Resolution Potential:** Medium
TMDL/303d Status: n/a

Further Details

Overview

Aquatic life and recreational uses in this portion of Cayadutta Creek is known to experience minor impacts due to nutrient loadings and other pollutants from municipal discharges, urban runoff and agricultural and other nonpoint sources in the larger watershed.

Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Cayadutta Creek in Sammons ville (at Route 334) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2005. Sampling results indicated the lower range of slightly impacted conditions. In such samples some replacement of sensitive ubiquitous species by more tolerant species occurs, although the sample also includes a balanced distribution of all expected species. Aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, however the community composition and nutrient biotic evaluation suggest conditions and levels of enrichment are sufficient to cause some stress to aquatic life. Impact source determination found the fauna to be most similar to communities influenced by urban sources, stormwater runoff and organic loads and low dissolved oxygen from municipal or animal wastes. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2010)

A biological assessment of Cayadutta Creek in Sammonsville was also conducted in 2000. Sampling results indicated similar slightly impacted water quality conditions. The slight impacts were likely from the wastewater treatment plant discharge upstream. The macroinvertebrate community was well-balanced, dominated by mayflies, with stoneflies and caddisflies also present. In spite of these minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

The NYS DEC Stream Biomonitoring Unit has conducted biological surveys on the Cayadutta in 1986, 1992 and 1996. The results of these surveys illustrate dramatic improvements in the water quality of the creek and restoration of uses over the years. The most significant improvements coincided with the construction of a new Johnstown-Gloversville WWTP in 1991. In the most recent (1996) survey, water quality at three sites below the WWTP was determined to be no more than slightly impacted and the impact of the WWTP on the creek was found to be minimal. Similar results were documented in the 1992 survey, conducted after the plant went on line. Prior to the plant going on line, the 1986 survey documented severe water quality impacts along this same reach. (Cayadutta Creek Biological Assessment Report, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, November 1996)

The Cayadutta in Johnstown was also the subject of a five-year water quality study by researchers at the College of Saint Rose in Albany. The last of these annual reports also indicates that water quality below the Johnstown-Gloversville WWTP is not significantly different from above the plant. (Physical and Biological Sciences, College of Saint Rose, Albany, May 2002)

Elevated levels of heavy metals (lead, chromium) in sediments in some areas of the creek remain a possibility. These would have accumulated from years of direct discharge by tanneries and municipal WWTPs that failed to meet SPDES permit restrictions. Such contamination, if present, has an impact on aquatic life in stretches of the creek. (DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, August 2002)

Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs from the mouth to Hale Creek (-11) in Johnstown. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C,C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including lower Kecks Center Creek (-8) and Crum Creek (-8a), are also primarily Class C,C(T). Upper Kecks Center Creek, Hall Creek (-10), Matthew Creek (-10-1) and Hale Creek are listed separately.

Cayadutta Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (1201-0044)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 9/27/2017

Water Index No:	H-240- 89	Water Class:	C
Hydro Unit Code:	Cayadutta Creek-Mohawk River (0202000410)	Drainage Basin:	Mohawk River
Water Type/Size:	River/Stream 28 Miles	Reg/County:	5/Fulton (18)
Description:	stream and tribs, above Johnstown		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	Unassessed	-
Public Bathing	Unassessed	-
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown
Aesthetics	Unknown

Type of Pollutant(s) (CAPS indicate Major Pollutants/Sources that contribute to an Impaired/Precluded Uses)

Known: ---
Suspected: Nutrients, Unknown Toxicity, Silt/Sediment, Pathogens
Unconfirmed: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: Urban/Storm Runoff, Other/Non-Permitted Sanitary Discharge
Unconfirmed: Agriculture, Industrial Discharges, Landfill/Land Disp., Streambank Erosion

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Sources Needed
Lead Agency/Office: DEC/Reg5
IR/305(b) Code: Water Attaining Some Standards (IR Category 2)

Further Details

Overview

The upper portion of Cayadutta Creek is assessed as having minor impacts due to recreational and aquatic life support uses that are thought to be stressed by nutrient inputs, silt/sediment loads, pathogens, and a variety of other pollutants related to urban nonpoint, stormwater runoff, and non-permitted sanitary discharges.

Use Assessment

Upper Cayadutta Creek is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing.

Aquatic life is evaluated as supported but stressed based on biological sampling that shows slight impacts. (DEC, DOW, BWAM, October 2017)

This sampling can also be used to infer that there may be minor impacts to recreational (fishing) uses, although more specific sampling is necessary to confirm this is the case. Additional (bacteriological) sampling is needed to more fully

evaluate other recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, October 2017)

There are no health advisories in place limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). Fish consumption is considered to be fully supported based on the absence of any waterbody-specific advisory, but is noted as unconfirmed since routine monitoring of contaminants in fish is limited. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, October 2017)

Water Quality Information

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Cayadutta Creek in Johnstown below Townsend Rd was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2015. Sampling results reflect fair water quality, with the macroinvertebrate community altered from what is expected under natural conditions. Some expected sensitive species are not present and overall macroinvertebrate species richness is lower than expected. Some changes in community composition have occurred due to replacement of sensitive ubiquitous taxa by more tolerant taxa, but overall there is still balanced distribution of all expected taxa. In spite of these minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be supported. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, October 2017)

In April 2017, the City of Gloversville reported sewage discharging to the Cayadutta Creek. The sewage leak was from a major trunk line (28-inch) serving much of the City of Gloversville and may have been ongoing for some time. The sewage was leaking from a sewer line that crossed in the bed of the creek (underwater) via a missing section from the crown of the pipe and may have discharged significant quantities of sewage over time. There were visual observations of sewage in the creek at this time, but no sampling was conducted to assess concentrations of fecal indicator bacteria. The City of Gloversville has since replaced the leaking pipe and eliminated the discharge. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/Reg. 5, September 2017)

Source Assessment

Based on surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, the most likely source(s) of nutrients and silt/sediment to the waterbody are urban/storm runoff, agriculture, and streambank erosion. The sources of pathogens to the creek may be failures in the collection systems of adjacent municipalities and other non-permitted sanitary discharges.

Management Actions

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody.

Section 303(d) Listing

Upper Cayadutta Creek is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There appear to be no impacts/impairments that would justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, October 2017)

Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs above Hale Creek (-11) in Johnstown. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Maylender Creek (-12), are also primarily Class C,C(T); some waters of tribs -16a and -16b are Class AA,AA(T). Hale Creek is listed separately.

Kecks Center Creek, Upper, and tribs (1201-0117)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2010

Water Index No: H-240- 89- 8
Hydro Unit Code: 02020004/280 **Str Class:** AA(T)
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow)
Waterbody Size: 4.5 Miles
Seg Description: stream and tribs, above Kecks Center

Drain Basin: Mohawk River
Reg/County: 5/Fulton Co. (18)
Quad Map: PECK LAKE (I-23-4)

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

Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Cork Center Reservoirs, downstream of the Kecks Center Creek watershed, found no noteworthy risks to 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 City of Johnstown. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

Water Quality Management

Management practices at several dairy and other farms near the streams contribute to livestock waste loadings to the river. Some barnyard boundaries permit unrestricted access to the river, resulting in nutrient and pathogen loads and also contributing to streambank destabilization. Improper manure application on these fields is also a concern. Most of area farms have no silage leachate, manure or milkhouse wastewater treatment facilities. Some of the streams flow through intensively cultivated row croplands. Nutrient (fertilizer) and pesticides applied to these field in the absence of approved nutrient/pesticide management plans may have an impact on water quality. (Fulton County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above unnamed pond (P662) north of Kecks Center. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class AA(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class AA(T). Cork Center Reservoir (P664) is listed separately.

Hall/Matthew Creeks and tribs (1201-0225)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/05/2010

Water Index No:	H-240- 89-10	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020004/280	Str Class:	C
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)	Reg/County:	5/Fulton Co. (18)
Waterbody Size:	14.3 Miles	Quad Map:	PECK LAKE (I-23-4)
Seg Description:	entire stream and tribs		

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 (phosphorus)
Possible: Unknown Toxicity

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
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

Aquatic life and recreational uses are thought to experience minor impacts due to nutrient loadings and other pollutants from urban runoff and agricultural nonpoint sources.

Water Quality Sampling

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of both Hall Creek (at Pleasant Avenue) and Matthew Creek (at O'Neil Road) in Johnstown were conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2005. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions at both sites. In such samples some replacement of sensitive ubiquitous species by more tolerant species occurs, although the sample also includes a balanced distribution of all expected species. Aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, however the community composition and nutrient biotic evaluation suggest conditions and levels of enrichment are sufficient to cause some stress to aquatic life. Impact source determination found the fauna to be most similar to communities influenced by nonpoint sources. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2010)

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of Hall and Matthew Creeks in Johnstown were also conducted in 2000. Field sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The samples satisfied field screening criteria and were returned to the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

Segment Description

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

Hale Creek and tribs (1201-0118)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/17/2009

Water Index No:	H-240- 89-11	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020004/280	Str Class:	C
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)	Reg/County:	5/Fulton Co. (18)
Waterbody Size:	17.2 Miles	Quad Map:	GLOVERSVILLE (I-23-3)
Seg Description:	entire stream and tribs		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: AGRICULTURE, Habitat Modification (beaver dams)
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

Overview

Aquatic life in Hale Creek are known to experience minor impacts/threats due to elevated nutrient loads and silt/sedimentation from agricultural and other nonpoint sources in the watershed. Habitat and hydrologic effects contribute to that the impacts in portions of the stream.

Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) survey of Hale Creek from its mouth in Johnstown to its headwaters was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2005. Sampling results indicated primarily slightly impacted conditions. In such samples some replacement of sensitive ubiquitous species by more tolerant species occurs, although the sample also includes a balanced distribution of all expected species. Aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, however the community composition and nutrient biotic evaluation suggests conditions and levels of enrichment are sufficient to cause some stress to aquatic life. Impact source determination found the fauna to be most similar to natural communities or in the case of the upstream site communities influenced by nonpoint source nutrients and siltation. The most upstream of the 5 sites sampled revealed moderate impacts and the highest levels of nutrient enrichment. These impacts are most obvious downstream of a specific dairy operation where Regional DEC staff report that substantial degradation has been occurring over the past few years. (Hale Creek Biological Assessment Report, DEC/DOW,

BWAM/SBU, February 2006)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Hale Creek in Johnstown was conducted in 2000. Field sampling results at that time indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. But this assessment was based on field screening criteria and the sample was not kept for analysis. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, November 2009)

Fishery Assessment

Hale Creek is classified as a trout water and the stream is stocked with brown trout yearly. Native brook trout are known to spawn in portions of the stream, however other portions do not support trout spawning due to degradation from agricultural practices and hydrologic modification that is the result of beaver dams. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 5, February 2006)

Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C,C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Cross Stream (-2), are also Class C,C(T).

Cork Center Reservoir (1201-0120)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2010

Water Index No:	H-240- 89-P664	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020004/280	Str Class:	AA(T)
Waterbody Type:	Lake(R)	Reg/County:	5/Fulton Co. (18)
Waterbody Size:	38.6 Acres	Quad Map:	PECK LAKE (I-23-4)
Seg Description:	entire reservoir		

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

Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Cork Center Reservoirs found no noteworthy risks to 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 City of Johnstown. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

Minor Tribs to Mohawk River (1201-0121)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/21/2003

Water Index No: H-240- 90 thru 126 (selected) **Drain Basin:** Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020004/270 **Str Class:** C Mohawk River
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow) **Reg/County:** 4/Montgomery Co. (29)
Waterbody Size: 97.4 Miles **Quad Map:** RANDALL (J-23-1)
Seg Description: total length of sel tribs, fr Fonda/Fville to Ft Plain

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: AGRICULTURE
Suspected: Streambank Erosion
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

Overview

Aquatic life support and recreational uses (swimming, fishing) are affected by various (and extensive) agricultural activities in these smaller tribs to the Mohawk River. There is currently very little specific monitoring data on these waters, but in some instances the impacts are obvious. The severity of impact on water uses needs to be verified.

Source Assessment

Management practices at several dairy and other farms near the streams contribute to livestock waste loadings to the river. Some barnyard boundaries permit unrestricted access to the river, resulting in nutrient and pathogen loads and also contributing to streambank destabilization. Improper manure application on these fields is also a concern. Most of area farms have no silage leachate, manure or milkhouse wastewater treatment facilities. Some of the streams flow through intensively cultivated row croplands. Nutrient (fertilizer) and pesticides applied to these field in the absence of approved nutrient/pesticide management plans may have an impact on water quality. Briggs Run (-94), Lasher Creek (-97), Happy Hollow Creek (-117) and unnamed tribs (-123, -125) have been specifically identified by the county. (Montgomery County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

Lasher Creek has also been noted by DEC staff as being plagued with severe nutrient enrichment and multiple complaints regarding illegal discharges, manure lagoon overflows and over-application of manure to lands. These problems have been attributed largely to a large dairy operation (Cerces Farm/Milk Train). A change in the ownership/operation of this farm is currently underway; future operation of the farm and impacts on Lasher Creek deserve a close look. (DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, August 2002)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total length of selected/smaller tribs to the Mohawk River between Cayadutta Creek (-89) in Fonda/Fultonville and Caroga Creek (-127) near/above Fort Plain. Tribs within this segment, including Briggs Run (-94), Lasher Creek (-97), Flat Creek (-116) and Happy Hollow Creek (-117), are Class C,C(T). Van Wie Creek (-93), Yatesville Creek (-96), Knauderack Creek (-98), Flat Creek (-102), Canajoharie Creek (-112) and Otsquago Creek (-119) are listed separately.

Van Wie Creek and tribs (1201-0122)

Need Verific

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 93	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020004/270	Str Class:	C
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)	Reg/County:	4/Montgomery Co. (29)
Waterbody Size:	20.9 Miles	Quad Map:	RANDALL (J-23-1)
Seg Description:	entire stream and tribs		

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

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: NUTRIENTS, PATHOGENS, SILT/SEDIMENT
Possible: Pesticides

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, Streambank Erosion
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

Overview

Various agricultural activity in the Van Wie Creek watershed might be affecting water quality. There is no specific monitoring data on these waters, and the impact on water uses needs to be verified.

Water Quality Sampling

Management practices at several dairy and other farms near the streams contribute to livestock waste loadings to the river. Some barnyard boundaries permit unrestricted access to the river, resulting in nutrient and pathogen loads and also contributing to streambank destabilization. Improper manure application on these fields is also a concern. Most of area farms have no silage leachate, manure or milkhouse wastewater treatment facilities. Some of the streams flow through intensively cultivated row croplands. Nutrient (fertilizer) and pesticides applied to these field in the absence of approved nutrient/pesticide management plans may have an impact on water quality. (Montgomery County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Allston Creek (-2), are also Class C,C(T).

Fonda Reservoir (1201-0123)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2010

Water Index No:	H-240- 94-P678a	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020004/270	Str Class:	AA(T)
Waterbody Type:	Lake(R) (Unknown Trophic)	Reg/County:	4/Montgomery Co. (29)
Waterbody Size:	7.8 Acres	Quad Map:	RANDALL (J-23-1)
Seg Description:	entire reservoir		

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

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: OTHER POLLUTANTS

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: OTHER SOURCE

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	3 (Strategy Being Implemented)	
Verification Status:	5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
Lead Agency/Office:	ext/	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status:	n/a	

Further Details

Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Fonda (Briggs Run) Reservoir found only moderate susceptibility to contamination. 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 to the Village of Fonda. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

Fonda Reservoir has been designated a Class AA water, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. The Class AA designation means the waters require minimal additional treatment (including disinfection) to remove only naturally occurring impurities in order to be considered safe and satisfactory for drinking water use. As a result of this designation, the stream is considered a highly valued resource and may be subject to special protections from possible threats to water quality.

Source Assessment

Management practices at several dairy and other farms near the streams contribute to livestock waste loadings to the river. Some barnyard boundaries permit unrestricted access to the river, resulting in nutrient and pathogen loads and also contributing to streambank destabilization. Improper manure application on these fields is also a concern. Most of area farms have no silage leachate, manure or milkhouse wastewater treatment facilities. Some of the streams flow through intensively cultivated row croplands. Nutrient (fertilizer) and pesticides applied to these field in the absence of approved nutrient/pesticide management plans may have an impact on water quality. (Montgomery County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

Tribs to Fonda Reservoir (1201-0124)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2010

Water Index No:	H-240- 94-P678a-	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020004/270	Str Class:	AA(T)
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)	Reg/County:	4/Montgomery Co. (29)
Waterbody Size:	1.8 Miles	Quad Map:	RANDALL (J-23-1)
Seg Description:	total length of all tribs		

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

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: OTHER POLLUTANTS

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: OTHER SOURCE

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	3 (Strategy Being Implemented)	
Verification Status:	5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
Lead Agency/Office:	ext/	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status:	n/a	

Further Details

Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Fonda (Briggs Run) Reservoir found only moderate susceptibility to contamination. 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 to the Village of Fonda. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

The Tribs to the Fonda Reservoir have been designated a Class AA water, suitable for use as a drinking water supply. The Class AA designation means the waters require minimal additional treatment (including disinfection) to remove only naturally occurring impurities in order to be considered safe and satisfactory for drinking water use. As a result of this designation, the stream is considered a highly valued resource and may be subject to special protections from possible threats to water quality.

Source Assessment

Management practices at several dairy and other farms near the streams contribute to livestock waste loadings to the river. Some barnyard boundaries permit unrestricted access to the river, resulting in nutrient and pathogen loads and also contributing to streambank destabilization. Improper manure application on these fields is also a concern. Most of area farms have no silage leachate, manure or milkhouse wastewater treatment facilities. Some of the streams flow through intensively cultivated row croplands. Nutrient (fertilizer) and pesticides applied to these field in the absence of approved nutrient/pesticide management plans may have an impact on water quality. (Montgomery County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total length of all tribs to the Fonda (Briggs Run) Water Supply Reservoir. Tribs within this segment are Class AA(T).

Yatesville Creek and tribs (1201-0125)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 96	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020004/260	Str Class:	C
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)	Reg/County:	4/Montgomery Co. (29)
Waterbody Size:	22.3 Miles	Quad Map:	CANAJOHARIE (J-22-2)
Seg Description:	entire stream and tribs		

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

Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Yatesville Creek near the mouth near Randall was conducted in 2000. Field sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The sample satisfied field screening criteria and was returned to the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

Water Quality Management

Although water quality in the stream currently supports uses, local/county agencies see management practices at several dairy and other farms near the streams as potential problems. Some barnyard boundaries permit unrestricted access to the river, resulting in nutrient and pathogen loads and also contributing to streambank destabilization. Improper manure application on these fields is also a concern. Most of area farms have no silage leachate, manure or milkhouse wastewater treatment facilities. Some of the streams flow through intensively cultivated row croplands. Nutrient (fertilizer) and pesticides applied to these field in the absence of approved nutrient/pesticide management plans may have an impact on water quality. (Montgomery County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C.

Knauderack Creek and tribs (1201-0126)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2010

Water Index No:	H-240- 98	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020004/270	Str Class:	C
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)	Reg/County:	4/Montgomery Co. (29)
Waterbody Size:	18.0 Miles	Quad Map:	CANAJOHARIE (J-22-2)
Seg Description:	entire stream and tribs		

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

Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Knauderack Creek in Palantine Bridge (near the mouth) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2005. Sampling results indicated non-impacted conditions. Such samples are dominated by clean-water species and conditions that reflect a natural community with minimal, if any, human impacts. Aquatic life community is clearly fully supported. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2010)

Previous Assessment

Concerns were raised during previous assessment efforts in 2002 regarding the impact of various agricultural activity in the Knauderack Creek watershed. However sampling results indicate water quality is not impacted. Nonetheless, best management practices need to continue at several dairy and other farms to protect water quality. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2010)

Segment Description

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

Flat Creek and tribs (1201-0026)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/03/2003

Water Index No:	H-240-102	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020004/250	Str Class:	C
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)	Reg/County:	4/Montgomery Co. (29)
Waterbody Size:	87.5 Miles	Quad Map:	CANAJOHARIE (J-22-2)
Seg Description:	entire stream and tribs		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: 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	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status:	n/a	

Further Details

Overview

Aquatic life support and recreational uses are thought to be limited in the upper reaches of Flat Creek by various agricultural activities.

Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Flat Creek near the mouth in Sprakers was conducted in 2000. Field sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions in this reach. The sample satisfied field screening criteria and was returned to the stream. Additional monitoring of the stream farther upstream is recommended. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

Watershed Management

Local/county agencies have been working with several smaller dairy and other farms to implement best management practices to address nonpoint sources. Some barnyard boundaries had permitted unrestricted access to the river, resulting in nutrient and pathogen loads and also contributing to streambank destabilization. Improper manure application on these fields was also the focus of these efforts. However implementation of similar efforts at the one large CAFO in the watershed has not yet begun. (DEC/DOW, Region 4 and Montgomery County SWCD/WQCC, April 2010)

Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C.