



## Cobleskill Creek Watershed (0202000506)

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
H-240- 82- 63	Cobleskill Creek, Lower, and tribs (1202-0019)	Need Verific
H-240- 82- 63	Cobleskill Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (1202-0030)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82- 63- 1	Cobleskill Creek Trib (1202-0031)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 63- 1-P579/P579a	Central Bridge Reservoirs (1202-0016)	Need Verific
H-240- 82- 63- 9	Cobleskill Creek Trib (1202-0032)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 63- 9-P583	Cobleskill Reservoirs (1202-0015)	Need Verific
H-240- 82- 63-10	Panther Creek and tribs (1202-0033)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82- 63-10-2-P584	Russell Lake (1202-0034)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 63-13	West Creek, Lower, and tribs (1202-0018)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82- 63-13	West Creek, Upper, and tribs (1202-0035)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82- 63-13-14-P589a/P589b	Clausen, Bowmaker Ponds (1202-0036)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 63-19-9-P589	Engleville Pond (1202-0009)	Impaired Seg
H-240- 82- 63-19-P596	Bear Gulch Pond (1202-0037)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 63-P599	Richmondville Reservoir (1202-0038)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 63-P599-	Tribs to Richmondville Water Supply (1202-0039)	UnAssessed

# Cobleskill Creek, Lower, and tribs ( 1202-0019)

**Need Verific**

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/06/2010

**Water Index No:** H-240- 82- 63  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020005/100      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)  
**Waterbody Size:** 46.2 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs, from mouth to Cobleskill

**Drain Basin:** Mohawk River  
Schoharie Creek  
**Reg/County:** 4/Schoharie Co. (48)  
**Quad Map:** COBLESKILL (K-23-1)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
RECREATION	Impaired	Suspected
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -  
Suspected: Silt/Sediment  
Possible: PATHOGENS, Nutrients

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

Known: Agriculture  
Suspected: Streambank Erosion  
Possible: ON-SITE/SEPTIC SYST (Central Bridge), Habitat Modification, Hydro Modification

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 6 (Problem Thought to be Abated)  
**Verification Status:** (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/BWAM  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 1->n/a?

**Resolution Potential:** High

## Further Details

### Overview

Recreational uses (swimming, fishing) and aesthetics of this portion of Cobleskill Creek may be impaired by elevated pathogen levels in the stream. In previous assessments failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems serving homes in Central Bridge have been documented and raw sewage discharges have been observed. However this assessment was based on sampling results and evaluation prior to the completion of a municipal wastewater treatment facility in Central Bridge that appears to have addressed previously identified sources. Follow-up monitoring to verify current conditions in the stream is recommended. Beyond the municipal wastewater issues, minor impacts related to the agricultural nature of the watershed have also been documented.

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Cobleskill Creek in Central bridge (at Route 30A) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2005. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. In such samples the community is slightly altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species are not present and the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna appear to be relatively insignificant and water quality is considered to be good. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicate low enrichment in the stream and fauna that is most similar to natural communities. These results are consistent with results of sampling conducted at this site in

2000. Aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2010)

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network (mini-study) monitoring of Cobleskill Creek in Central Bridge (at Route 30A) was conducted in 2001. The focus of this limited mini-study was on bacterial contamination in the stream from on-site septic systems. Consequently, sampling was limited to coliform and toxicity samples, as well as macroinvertebrate community analysis. Based on 5 samples, neither total nor fecal coliform levels exceeded water quality standards. Toxicity testing did not indicate any toxic influences in the water on the three testing dates. Water quality in this reach of Cobleskill Creek is considered good and supportive of designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, April 2003).

A biological survey of multiple sites along this reach was also conducted in 1996. Water quality ranged from non to slightly impacted. In spite of minor impacts attributed to nutrient additions no serious water quality problems were noted. This assessment represented substantial improvements since a previous 1972 survey which found significant point and nonpoint source impacts. (Cobleskill Creek Biological Assessment, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, October 1997)

#### Previous Assessment

Concerns were noted by DEC Regional staff and local agencies during previous assessment efforts in 2002 regarding onsite septic impacts from residences in the Village of Central Bridge. The Schoharie County DOH and the NYS DEC have conducted sanitary sewage surveys along the stream and have found indications of numerous failing and inadequate on-site septic systems. The most recent survey of failing on-site septic was conducted by NYS DEC in 2001. This survey involved visual inspection of properties for problems and found nearly 40 failing and/or poorly operating wastewater disposal systems. These conditions raise public health concerns and diminish aesthetics of the stream. NYS DEC Regional staff also conducted a stream survey in May 2001. Samples taken below Central Bridge found elevated levels of total and fecal coliform. Though the results did not exceed applicable water quality standards, they were indicative of bacteriological contamination, likely the result of failing systems in Central Bridge. However this assessment was conducted prior to the completion of a municipal wastewater treatment plant in the Fall of 2009 and follow-up monitoring to verify current conditions in the stream is recommended. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, April 2010)

There are many active farming operations in the watershed and nonpoint nutrient and silt/sediment loads to the stream are also a concern. Increasing development pressures have also contributed to these impacts and have resulted in some hydrologic and habitat modification along this reach. (Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

#### Section 303d Listing

This portion of Cobleskill Creek is included on the NYS 2010 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The stream is included on Part 1 of the List as a waterbody segment requiring the development of a TMDL or other strategy to attain water quality standards for pathogens. This waterbody was first listed on the 2004 Section 303(d) List. However, as noted above, the presumed source of the impairment has been addressed and follow-up monitoring to verify conditions in the stream and consideration of delisting the segment is recommended. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2010)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and most tribs from the mouth to Panther Creek (-10) in Cobleskill. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also/primarily Class C, C(T). Panther Kill and smaller Class A water supply tribs are listed separately.

# Cobleskill Creek, Upper, and minor tribs ( 1202-0030)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

**Water Index No:** H-240- 82- 63  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020005/100      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)  
**Waterbody Size:** 78.4 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and selected tribs, above Cobleskill

**Drain Basin:** Mohawk River  
Schoharie Creek  
**Reg/County:** 4/Schoharie Co. (48)  
**Quad Map:** COBLESKILL (K-23-1)

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

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

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Cobleskill Creek below Richmondville 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)

A biological survey of multiple sites along the lower Cobleskill Creek was also conducted in 1996. Water quality ranged from non to slightly impacted. In spite of minor impacts attributed to nutrient additions no serious water quality problems were noted. This assessment represented substantial improvements since a previous 1972 survey which found significant point and nonpoint source impacts. (Cobleskill Creek Biological Assessment, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, October 1997)

### Potential Source Assessment

There are many active farming operations in the watershed and nonpoint nutrient and silt/sediment loads to the stream are also a concern. Increasing development pressures have also contributed to these impacts and have resulted in some hydrologic and habitat modification along this reach. (Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs above Panther Creek (-10) in Cobleskill). The waters

of this portion of the stream are Class C, C(T), C(TS). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Beards Hollow (-16), Bear Gulch Creek (-19) and Brooker Hollow Creek (-20), are primarily Class C; one trib (-21) is Class A. Panther Creek (-10), West Creek (-13) and the Richmond Water Supply and tribs are listed separately.

# Central Bridge Reservoirs ( 1202-0016)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2010

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-240- 82- 63- 1-P579/P579a	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Mohawk River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020005/100	<b>Str Class:</b>	A
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake(R) (Unknown Trophic)	<b>Reg/County:</b>	4/Schoharie Co. (48)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	25.6 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	SCHOHARIE (K-23-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	total area of both reservoirs		

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
Water Supply	Threatened	Suspected

### 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/  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Water supply use of Central Bridge Reservoirs is thought to experience threats from various pollutants due to runoff from agricultural lands in the watershed.

### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Central Bridge Reservoirs found a high level of susceptibility to contaminants due to the amount of agricultural pastureland in the watershed. 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 Central Bridge. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

However local agencies have indicted that most agricultural activity in the watershed has been discontinued. In early 1990s NRCS installed a diversion dam to divert runoff. On-site septic system impacts may be a concern, but there is no current documentation of any problems. (Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

# Cobleskill Reservoirs ( 1202-0015)

**Need Verific**

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2010

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-240- 82- 63- 9-P583	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Mohawk River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020005/100	<b>Str Class:</b>	A
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake(R) (Unknown Trophic)	<b>Reg/County:</b>	4/Schoharie Co. (48)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	71.1 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	COBLESKILL (K-23-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	total area of all three reservoirs		

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
Water Supply	Threatened	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: AGRICULTURE  
Possible: On-Site/Septic Syst

## Resolution/Management Information

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

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Water supply use of Cobleskill Reservoirs is thought to experience threats from various pollutants due to runoff from agricultural lands in the watershed.

### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Cobleskill Reservoirs found a high level of susceptibility to contaminants due to the amount of agricultural pastureland in the watershed. 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 Cobleskill. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

The Cobleskill Reservoirs include two raw water reservoirs: Dow and Smith Reservoirs. The Smith Reservoir watershed is largely forested and water quality is very good. The Dow Reservoir watershed is a mix of woodland and agricultural lands. Water quality is considered lower in this reservoir. Both reservoirs feed a third holding pond reservoir through connection piping. Chemical testing of reservoir water (for inorganic compounds and synthetic organics) have revealed no water quality

problems. All test results fall below federal and state maximum contaminant levels. (Cobleskill Water Department, April 2002)

The three reservoirs have been sampled periodically as part of the Lake Classification and Inventory Survey (LCI), beginning in 1997. Results of this study indicate that water clarity levels in Smith Reservoir fell below the criteria associated with stressed conditions, due to high algae levels, and phosphorus levels in Dow Reservoir exceeded the criteria associated with impacted conditions, although this did not result in water clarity readings associated with any use impairments. Water quality conditions in the Holding Reservoir appear to be adequate to support uses. There was insufficient data collected to evaluate the impact of these problems on potability or aesthetic uses of the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lake Services, August 2000)

#### Source Assessment

The Village of Cobleskill Water Department has concerns regarding impacts from on-site septic systems and agricultural activity adjacent to and immediately upgradient of the reservoirs. Homes in the immediate area have been reported to be discharging grey-water separate from on-site septic systems. (Cobleskill Water Department, April 2002)



# Panther Creek and tribs ( 1202-0033)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/04/2010

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-240- 82- 63-10	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Mohawk River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020005/100	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River (Low Flow)	<b>Reg/County:</b>	4/Schoharie Co. (48)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	13.0 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	COBLESKILL (K-23-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	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

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

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Panther Creek in Cobleskill (at North Grand Street) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2005. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. In such samples the community is slightly altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species are not present and the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna are relatively insignificant and water quality is considered to be good. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicate low enrichment in the stream and fauna that is most similar to natural communities. Aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 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.

# West Creek, Lower, and tribs ( 1202-0018)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/05/2010

**Water Index No:** H-240- 82- 63-13  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 02020005/100    **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River (Low Flow)  
**Waterbody Size:** 68.5 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs, from mouth to Seward

**Drain Basin:** Mohawk River  
Schoharie Creek  
**Reg/County:** 4/Schoharie Co. (48)  
**Quad Map:** RICHMONDVILLE (K-22-2)

## 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), Silt/Sediment  
Possible: Pathogens

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, Streambank Erosion  
Possible: On-Site/Septic Syst

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 2 (Problem Verified, Cause Unknown)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Aquatic life support in West Creek is thought to experience minor impacts due to nutrient enrichment. Nonpoint agricultural activities are the primary source of nutrient inputs. On-site septic systems are also a concern.

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of West Creek near the mouth in Warnerville was conducted in 2000. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Impact Source Determination denoted nonpoint nutrient enrichment as the likely source of impact. This site was assessed as non-impacted in 1996, although abundant filamentous algae was also noted then indicating enriched conditions were present. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of West Creek in Seward (at West Creek Road) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2005. Sampling results also indicated slightly impacted conditions. In such samples the community is slightly altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species are not present and the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna are relatively insignificant and water quality is considered to be good. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicate low enrichment in the stream and fauna that is similar to natural communities, but with some influences from impoundment and nonpoint sources. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2010)

#### Source Assessment

There is significant agricultural activity in the watershed. The county WQCC has done some monitoring of the creek and found high levels of phosphates. A community septic tank/sand filter has been installed in Seward to address on-site septic impacts. Existing on-site septic systems in Janesville and Hyndsville remain a concern. (Scholarie County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to unnamed lake (P587) near Seward. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C.

# West Creek, Upper, and tribs ( 1202-0035)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/05/2010

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-240- 82- 63-13	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Mohawk River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020005/100	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River (Low Flow)	<b>Reg/County:</b>	4/Schoharie Co. (48)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	45.6 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	RICHMONDVILLE (K-22-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	stream and tribs, above Seward		

## 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

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

## Further Details

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of West Creek in Seward (at West Creek Road) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2005. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. In such samples the community is slightly altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species are not present and the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna are relatively insignificant and water quality is considered to be good. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicate low enrichment in the stream and fauna that is similar to natural communities, but with some influences from impoundment and nonpoint sources. Aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2010)

### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above unnamed lake (P587) near Seward. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C.

# Engleville Pond ( 1202-0009)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/21/2003

<b>Water Index No:</b>	H-240- 82- 63-19-9-P589	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Mohawk River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	02020005/100	<b>Str Class:</b>	A
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake (Unknown Trophic)	<b>Reg/County:</b>	4/Schoharie Co. (48)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	29.5 Acres	<b>Quad Map:</b>	SPROUT BROOK (J-22-4)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

## Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Suspected
RECREATION	Impaired	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH, NUTRIENTS (phosphorus)  
Suspected: - - -  
Possible: - - -

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	ext/WQCC	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	1,4c (Individual Waterbody Impairment Requiring a TMDL, more)	

## Further Details

### Overview

Drinking water supply and recreational (fishing, boating) uses and aesthetics in the Engleville Ponds are affected by excessive algal growth and elevated nutrient levels. Agricultural activity in the watershed is the likely source of the nutrient loads.

### Water Quality Sampling

The two Engleville Ponds/Reservoirs that comprise the Sharon Springs water supply have been sampled periodically as part of the Lake Classification and Inventory Survey (LCI), beginning in 1997. Results of this study indicate that water clarity levels fall below the criteria and phosphorus levels exceeded the criteria associated with impacted recreational uses/conditions. Elevated algae levels are reported. However, there was insufficient data collected to evaluate the impact of these problems on potability or aesthetic uses of these lakes. The main pond also suffers from extensive growth of curly-leafed pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*). (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lake Services, August 2000)

### Source (Drinking) Water Assessment

A source water assessment of Engleville Ponds/Reservoirs found a high level of susceptibility to contaminants due to the amount of agricultural pastureland in the watershed. 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 Sharon Springs. (NYSDOH, Source Water Assessment Program, 2005)

The reservoirs serve as the water supply for Sharon Springs. The Village is looking into wells as an alternate supply.