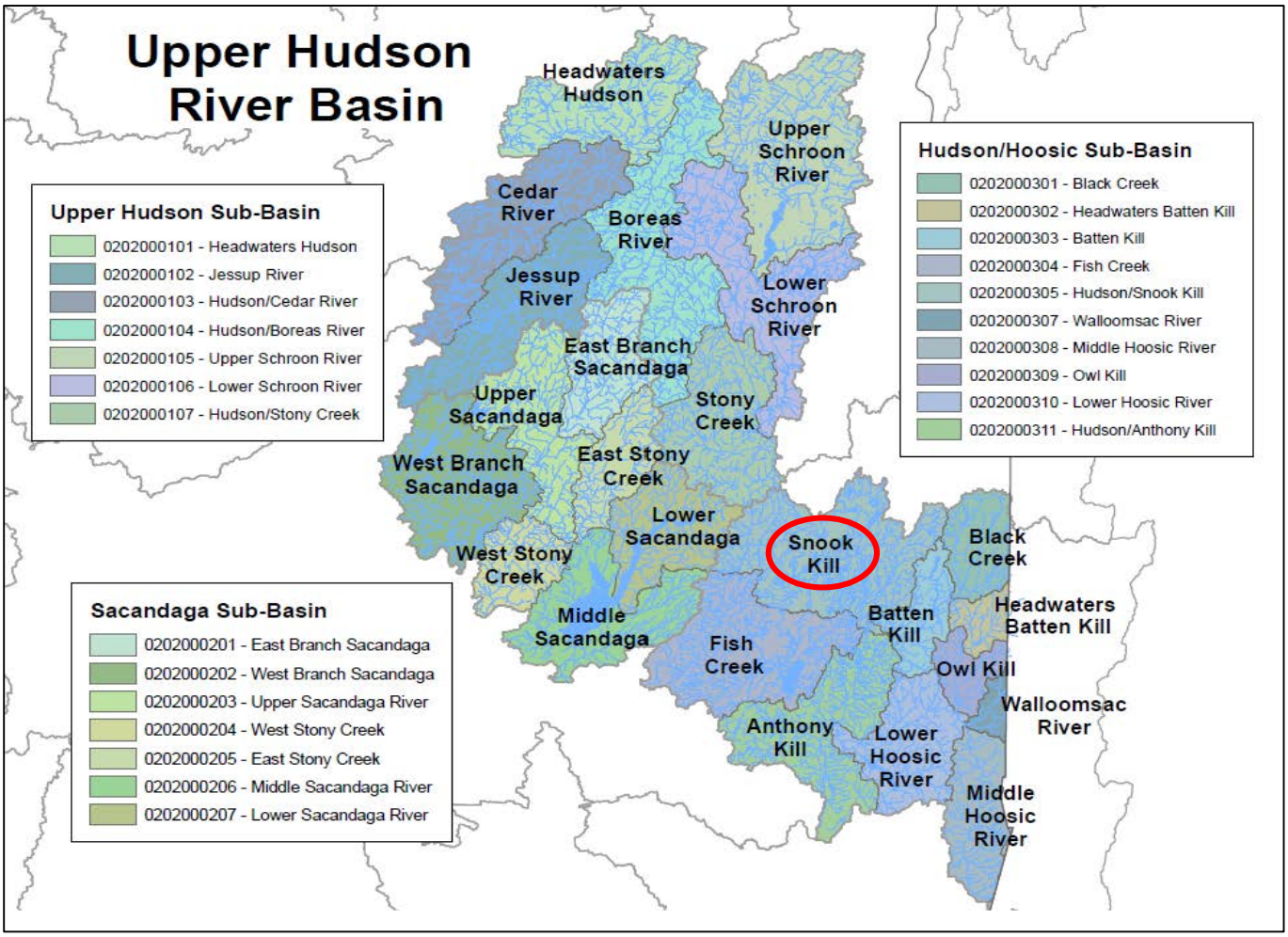

Hudson/Snook Kill Watershed

(0202000305)

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
H (portion 4)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0044)	Impaired Seg
H (portion 5)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0005)	Impaired Seg
H (portion 6)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0045)	Impaired Seg
H (portion 7)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0046)	Impaired Seg
H (portion 8)	Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0047)	NoKnownImpct
H-302 thru 317 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1101-0076)	UnAssessed
H-314	Moses Kill and tribs (1101-0077)	NoKnownImpct
H-314-20-P97b	Mud Pond (1101-0078)	UnAssessed
H-318	Snook Kill, Lower, and minor tribs (1101-0026)	MinorImpacts
H-318	Snook Kill, Upper, and tribs (1101-0079)	NoKnownImpct
H-318-1	North Branch Snook Kill and tribs (1101-0080)	Need Verific
H-318-1-3-P99	John Mack Pond (1101-0081)	UnAssessed
H-318-10-P102a	Camp Saratoga Pond (1101-0082)	UnAssessed
H-318-19-P107a	Lake Elizabeth (1101-0083)	UnAssessed
H-318-P100-2-P101	Moreau Lake (1101-0084)	NoKnownImpct
H-319 thru 343 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1101-0085)	Need Verific

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
H-319a	Champlain Canal (1101-0086)	UnAssessed
H-327-P109a-	Tribs to Hudson Falls water supply res (1101-0087)	UnAssessed
H-333-1	Tribs to S.Glens Falls water supply (1101-0088)	UnAssessed
H-343-P114	Keenan Reservoir (1101-0089)	UnAssessed
H-344 thru 367 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1101-0090)	UnAssessed
H-354-a-P115	Lake Bonita (1101-0091)	UnAssessed
H-363	Sturdevant Creek, Upper, and tribs (1101-0019)	UnAssessed
H-363-1-P120a	Woodland Lake (1101-0092)	UnAssessed
H-363-P119	Bullhead Pond (1101-0033)	Impaired Seg

Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0044) Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/09/2008

Water Index No: H (portion 4)
Hydro Unit Code: 02020003/ **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River
Waterbody Size: 28.1 Miles
Seg Description: from Schuylerville Glens Falls

Drain Basin: Upper Hudson River
Upper Hudson-Hoosic
Reg/County: 5/Saratoga Co. (46)
Quad Map: FORT MILLER (I-26-2)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
FISH CONSUMPTION	Precluded	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)
Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs)
Suspected: - - -
Possible: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)
Known: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT
Suspected: - - -
Possible: Municipal

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)
Verification Status: 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)
Lead Agency/Office: EPA/DER **Resolution Potential:** High
TMDL/303d Status: 3c*,4b

Further Details

Fish consumption in this portion of the Upper Hudson River is impaired by health advisories recommending that no fish (any species) be eaten due to historic industrial discharges of PCBs to the river. The remediation of the river is the focus of a Federal Superfund dredging project. Other uses of the river are considered to be fully supported.

Fish consumption in the Upper Hudson River from Troy Dam to Route 9 bridge in South Glens Falls is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no fish (all species) because of elevated PCB levels. The sources of PCBs are attributed to historic industrial discharges. From approximately 1947 to 1977, the General Electric Company (GE) discharged as much as 1.3 million pounds of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from its capacitor manufacturing plants at the Hudson Falls and Fort Edward facilities into the Hudson River. In 1976, because of the concern over the bioaccumulation of PCBs in fish and other aquatic organisms and their subsequent consumption by people, the State of New York banned fishing in the Upper Hudson River and commercial fishing of striped bass, and several other species, in the Lower Hudson. In August 1995, the Upper Hudson was re-opened to fishing, but only on a catch and release basis. (2004-05 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, June 2004).

The approximately 200-mile stretch of the Hudson River from Hudson Falls to the Battery in New York City has since been declared a Federal Superfund site. The Upper Hudson River, an approximately 40 mile reach of the river from Hudson Falls to Troy, in Washington, Saratoga and Rensselaer Counties, is the major focus of the investigations, and

is the reach that is being targeted for remediation. Previous studies identified 40 hot spots in the Upper Hudson, defined as sediments contaminated with greater than 50 parts per million (ppm) of PCBs. Also included in the site are five remnant deposits, which are river sediments that were exposed when the level of the river was lowered due to the removal of the Fort Edward Dam, in 1973.

This site is being addressed through a combination of Federal and potential responsible party actions. EPA is the lead agency for cleanup of the Hudson River PCBs Superfund site. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is the support agency for this project. The United States Department of Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service) and the United States Department of Commerce (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) are also involved as federal trustees of natural resources. The February 2002 Record of Decision (ROD) calls for targeted environmental dredging and removal of approximately 2.65 million cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment from a 40-mile stretch of the Upper Hudson. In the ROD, EPA selected a plan that addresses the risks to people and the environment associated with PCBs in the sediments of the Upper Hudson River. More information regarding the remediation effort can be found on the EPA website at
http://www.epa.gov/hudson/

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the Hudson River above Fort Edward and in Schuylerville was conducted most recently in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted conditions at the Fort Edward site in 2001, which was an improvement over non- to slightly impacted conditions in 1993. Multiplate sampling in Schuylerville was also assessed as non-impacted in 2001. Mayflies and caddisflies were numerous at both sites in the 2001 samples and stoneflies were noted in some samples. These clean-water indicators were not previously collected at the Schuylerville site ,indicating improving water quality. In spite of the PCB contamination of the river and its impact on fish consumption, water quality in this reach is considered to be full supporting of aquatic life uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

Swimmable Hudson
In response to the improvement in Hudson River water quality since the 1970s, there has been a rise in recreational use and a public call for increased swimming opportunities. Currently swimming occurs in popular anchoring spots along the shore, including areas not designated for swimming. However, in spite of growing use publicly available swimming areas in the Hudson remain limited. To reach the goal of a swimmable Hudson River, the NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program: and Division of Water are focusing on four primary areas of water quality impact
1) the need for seasonal disinfection of municipal and other wastewater discharges, 2) the reduction of CSO impacts through appropriate control strategies, 3) implementation and compliance with Phase II Stormwater permit program, and 4) continued support of a vessel No Discharge Zone in the Hudson. While the impetus for the Swimmable Hudson initiative was largely focused on the estuary waters of the Lower Hudson, the effort extends into the Upper Hudson Basin as well and includes disinfection of municipal plant discharges impacting this segment. (DEC/HREP and DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2008)

This portion of the Hudson is proposed for inclusion on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters.

This segment includes the waters of the Hudson River from the Batten Kill (-301) near Schuylerville to a point 0.25 miles above the falls in Glens Falls.

Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0005) Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/09/2008

Water Index No:	H (portion 5)			**Drain Basin:**	Upper Hudson River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020003/	**Str Class:**	B		Upper Hudson-Hoosic
Waterbody Type:	River			**Reg/County:**	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
Waterbody Size:	12.6 Miles			**Quad Map:**	GLENS FALLS (H-26-4)
Seg Description:	from Glens Falls to Sherman Isl Dam above Glens Falls				

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Public Bathing	Stressed	Suspected
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs)
Suspected: Pathogens
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT
Suspected: Municipal
Possible: - - -

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)
Verification Status: 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)
Lead Agency/Office: DEC/DER **Resolution Potential:** Medium
TMDL/303d Status: 3c*,4b

Further Details

Fish consumption in this portion of the Upper Hudson River is impaired by health advisories recommending that no fish (any species) be eaten due to historic industrial discharges of PCBs to the river.

Fish consumption in this reach of the Upper Hudson River is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of carp because of elevated PCB levels. This advisory is due to PCB contamination of the river sediment attributed to the nearby Niagara Mohawk hazardous waste site in the Town of Queensbury. Some remediation of this site has begun and additional cleanup efforts are being studied.

This segment is above the portion of the Hudson River affected by the historic discharge of PCBs from General Electric facilities in Hudson Falls and Fort Edward.

Previous assessment for this reach of the river cited impacts from the Sherman Island Hydroelectric project that resulted in the dewatering of a 0.8 mile portion of the natural channel. However an agreement was reached in 2000 as part of the FERC relicensing of the facility to provide a continuous base flow that is adequate to support aquatic life and other uses.

Swimmable Hudson

In response to the improvement in Hudson River water quality since the 1970s, there has been a rise in recreational use and a public call for increased swimming opportunities. Currently swimming occurs in popular anchoring spots along the shore, including areas not designated for swimming. However, in spite of growing use publicly available swimming areas in the Hudson remain limited. To reach the goal of a swimmable Hudson River, the NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program: and Division of Water are focusing on four primary areas of water quality impact
1) the need for seasonal disinfection of municipal and other wastewater discharges, 2) the reduction of CSO impacts through appropriate control strategies, 3) implementation and compliance with Phase II Stormwater permit program, and 4) continued support of a vessel No Discharge Zone in the Hudson. While the impetus for the Swimmable Hudson initiative was largely focused on the estuary waters of the Lower Hudson, the effort extends into the Upper Hudson Basin as well and includes disinfection of municipal plant discharges impacting this segment. (DEC/HREP and DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2008)

This portion of the Hudson is proposed for inclusion on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters.

This segment includes the waters of the Hudson River from a point 0.25 miles above the falls in Glens Falls to the Sherman Island Dam above Glens Falls.

Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0045) Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/09/2008

Water Index No:	H (portion 6)			**Drain Basin:**	Upper Hudson River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020003/	**Str Class:**	A		Upper Hudson-Hoosic
Waterbody Type:	River			**Reg/County:**	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
Waterbody Size:	3.7 Miles			**Quad Map:**	GLENS FALLS (H-26-4)
Seg Description:	from Sherman Isl Dam abv Glens Falls to Spier Falls Dam				

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Public Bathing	Stressed	Suspected
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: METALS (mercury)
Suspected: Pathogens
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION, Municipal
Possible: - - -

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 3 (Cause Identified, Source Unknown)
Lead Agency/Office: DEC/FWMR **Resolution Potential:** Low
TMDL/303d Status: 2b (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Fish Consumption)

Further Details

Fish consumption in this reach of the Upper Hudson River is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger (over 14 inch) smallmouth bass because of elevated mercury levels. The source of the mercury contamination is generally thought to be from atmospheric deposition. (2005-06 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, October 2005)

Swimmable Hudson
In response to the improvement in Hudson River water quality since the 1970s, there has been a rise in recreational use and a public call for increased swimming opportunities. Currently swimming occurs in popular anchoring spots along the shore, including areas not designated for swimming. However, in spite of growing use publicly available swimming areas in the Hudson remain limited. To reach the goal of a swimmable Hudson River, the NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program: and Division of Water are focusing on four primary areas of water quality impact
1) the need for seasonal disinfection of municipal and other wastewater discharges, 2) the reduction of CSO impacts through appropriate control strategies, 3) implementation and compliance with Phase II Stormwater permit program, and 4) continued support of a vessel No Discharge Zone in the Hudson. While the impetus for the Swimmable Hudson initiative was largely focused on the estuary waters of the Lower Hudson, the effort extends into the Upper Hudson Basin as well and includes disinfection of municipal plant discharges impacting this segment. (DEC/HREP and DEC/DOW,

BWAM, May 2008)

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

This segment is above the portion of the Hudson River affected by the historic discharge of PCBs from General Electric facilities in Hudson Falls and Fort Edward.

This segment includes the waters of the Hudson River from the Sherman Island Dam above Glens Falls to the Spier Falls Dam below Corinth.

Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0046) Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/27/2010

Water Index No: H (portion 7)
Hydro Unit Code: 02020003/ **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River
Waterbody Size: 5.3 Miles
Seg Description: from Spier Falls Dam to Corinth

Drain Basin: Upper Hudson River
Upper Hudson-Hoosic
Reg/County: 5/Saratoga Co. (46)
Quad Map: CORINTH (I-25-2)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)
Known: METALS (mercury)
Suspected: - - -
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)
Known: - - -
Suspected: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION
Possible: - - -

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 3 (Cause Identified, Source Unknown)
Lead Agency/Office: DEC/FWMR **Resolution Potential:** Low
TMDL/303d Status: n/a->2b

Further Details

Fish consumption in this reach of the Upper Hudson River is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of larger (over 14 inch) smallmouth bass because of elevated mercury levels. The source of the mercury contamination is generally thought to be from atmospheric deposition. (2005-06 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, October 2005)

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Routine Network monitoring of the Upper Hudson River in Corinth is conducted annually at the River Street bridge. In addition when RIBS Intensive Network monitoring is conducted in a targeted basin every five years, additional sampling media are assessed to augment water chemistry findings and gain a broader overall assessment of water quality. During the most recent Intensive Network sampling in 2002, water chemistry, macroinvertebrate community assessment (sampled in 2001), invertebrate tissue chemistry, sediment analysis and toxicity testing were used to determine support of aquatic life uses. Biological sampling found mayflies and caddisflies to be well-represented in the 2001 sample. This represents an improvement from slightly impacted conditions in 1988 and slightly to non-impacted conditions in 1993 and 1994. Water column sampling revealed mercury and phenols to be present in concentrations above assessment criteria indicating a parameter of concern. No significant mortality or reproductive impairment was found in toxicity testing. Based on these biological endpoints, water quality

in this reach is considered to support its aquatic life use. However mercury and total phenol levels in the water suggest possible impacts on fish consumption. A general advisory for limiting the consumption of sportfish from all waters of the state is in place due to the common occurrence of some chemicals (such as mercury and PCBs) in fish, the inability to test all waters and the possibility of other unidentified contaminants. Regarding mercury, there are additional advisories for women and children further restricting consumption of fish from waters of the Adirondacks and Catskills. This sampling site is locate just upstream of the segment and is considered to be representative of water quality. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, June 2005)

Macroinvertebrate tissue samples collected in 1993 and 1994 showed slightly elevated levels of titanium and detectable levels of methoxychlor; no other metals, organochlorine pesticides or PCBs were detected. In spite of these minor impacts, water quality in this reach is considered to be full supporting of aquatic life. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, June 2005)

Swimmable Hudson

In response to the improvement in Hudson River water quality since the 1970s, there has been a rise in recreational use and a public call for increased swimming opportunities. Currently swimming occurs in popular anchoring spots along the shore, including areas not designated for swimming. However, in spite of growing use publicly available swimming areas in the Hudson remain limited. To reach the goal of a swimmable Hudson River, the NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program: and Division of Water are focusing on four primary areas of water quality impact
1) the need for seasonal disinfection of municipal and other wastewater discharges, 2) the reduction of CSO impacts through appropriate control strategies, 3) implementation and compliance with Phase II Stormwater permit program, and 4) continued support of a vessel No Discharge Zone in the Hudson. While the impetus for the Swimmable Hudson initiative was largely focused on the estuary waters of the Lower Hudson, the effort extends into the Upper Hudson Basin as well and includes disinfection of municipal plant discharges to this segment (Corinth). (DEC/HREP and DEC/DOW, BWAM, May 2008)

This waterbody is not included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. However based on health advisory to limit fish consumption, the segment is recommended for inclusion in the 2010 List as a Part 2b (fish consumption) water.

This segment is above the portion of the Hudson River affected by the historic discharge of PCBs from General Electric facilities in Hudson Falls and Fort Edward.

This segment includes the waters of the Hudson River from the Spier Falls Dam below Corinth to the dam in Corinth.

Upper Hudson, Main Stem (1101-0047) NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/10/2006

Water Index No:	H (portion 8)			**Drain Basin:**	Upper Hudson River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020003/	**Str Class:**	B		Upper Hudson-Hoosic
Waterbody Type:	River			**Reg/County:**	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
Waterbody Size:	5.8 Miles			**Quad Map:**	LAKE LUZERNE (H-25-3)
Seg Description:	from Corinth to Hadley				

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:**
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ())

Further Details

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Routine Network monitoring of the Upper Hudson River in Corinth is conducted annually at the River Street bridge. In addition when RIBS Intensive Network monitoring is conducted in a targeted basin every five years, additional sampling media are assessed to augment water chemistry findings and gain a broader overall assessment of water quality. During the most recent Intensive Network sampling in 2002, water chemistry, macroinvertebrate community assessment (sampled in 2001), invertebrate tissue chemistry, sediment analysis and toxicity testing were used to determine support of aquatic life uses. Biological sampling found mayflies and caddisflies to be well-represented in the 2001 sample. This represents an improvement from slightly impacted conditions in 1988 and slightly to non-impacted conditions in 1993 and 1994. Water column sampling revealed mercury and phenols to be present in concentrations above assessment criteria indicating a parameter of concern. No significant mortality or reproductive impairment was found in toxicity testing. Based on these biological endpoints, water quality in this reach is considered to support its aquatic life use. However mercury and total phenol levels in the water suggest possible impacts on fish consumption. A general advisory for limiting the consumption of sportfish from all waters of the state is in place due to the common occurrence of some chemicals (such as mercury and PCBs) in fish, the inability to test all waters and the possibility of other unidentified contaminants. Regarding mercury, there are additional advisories for women and children further restricting consumption of fish from waters of the Adirondacks and Catskills. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, June 2005)

Macroinvertebrate tissue samples collected in 1993 and 1994 showed slightly elevated levels of titanium and detectable levels of methoxychlor; no other metals, organochlorine pesticides or PCBs were detected. In spite of these minor impacts, water quality in this reach is considered to be full supporting of aquatic life. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the waters of the Hudson River from the dam in Corinth to the Sacandaga River in Hadley.

Moses Kill and tribs (1101-0077) NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

Water Index No:	H-314			**Drain Basin:**	Upper Hudson River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020003/030	**Str Class:**	C		Upper Hudson-Hoosic
Waterbody Type:	River			**Reg/County:**	5/Washington Co. (58)
Waterbody Size:	128.7 Miles			**Quad Map:**	FORT MILLER (I-26-2)
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:**
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ())

Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Moses Kill in Lick Springs (below Route 46) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was dominated by filter-feeding caddisflies, reflecting nutrient enrichment and impoundment effects. No prior data were available for the stream. Despite these conditions, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

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 Dead Creek (-2), Gillis Brook (-19) and Hook Brook (-21), are Class C,C(T).

Snook Kill, Lower, and minor tribs (1101-0026) MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/06/2006

Water Index No:	H-318			**Drain Basin:**	Upper Hudson River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020003/020	**Str Class:**	C		Upper Hudson-Hoosic
Waterbody Type:	River			**Reg/County:**	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
Waterbody Size:	59.2 Miles			**Quad Map:**	GANESVOORT (I-26-1)
Seg Description:	stream and selected tribs from mouth to Gansevoort				

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: SILT/SEDIMENT, THERMAL CHANGES
Possible: Nutrients, Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: - - -
Possible: AGRICULTURE, CONSTRUCTION, STREAMBANK EROSION

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 in this reach of the Snook Kill is thought to experience minor impacts/threats due to silt/sediment from streambank erosion and nonpoint runoff from agricultural and development activities in the watershed.

Incidents of heavy sedimentation and/or slope erosion occur periodically. Causes vary but include agricultural activities, construction activities, roadway work and channel deflection due to fallen trees. Trout Unlimited and the Saratoga County WQCC report that stream temperature readings approach the maximum for supporting trout. Sandy bottoms, rather than the preferred rockand gravel necessary for trout propagation, are common. (Saratoga County WQCC, 2004)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of a portion of Snook Kill above this reach in Dimmick Corners was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions, but reflected light effects of nonpoint source nutrient enrichment. The fauna included clean-water mayflies and stoneflies, but was dominated by filter-feeding caddisflies. In spite of some/these minor impacts, uses are considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

In Cole Brook, over a foot of sand and silt from a massive gully-landslide was deposited in a tributary in the spring

(1993) snowmelt, impacting fishery habitat. The area affected is Cole Brook 500' upstream from Lindsey Hill Road and unkown distance downstream. The tributary is located 300' from Cole Brook Road and Lindsey Hill Road intersection, and is affected for about 3000' upstream of confluence with Cole Brook.(Saratoga County WQCC/SWCD, 1996)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs from the mouth to unnamed trib (-4) near Gansevoort. The waters of the stream are Class C for this reach. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Cole Brook (-3), are primarily Class C,C(T),C(TS). North Branch (-1) is listed separately.

Snook Kill, Upper, and tribs (1101-0079) NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 07/06/2005

Water Index No:	H-318			**Drain Basin:**	Upper Hudson River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020003/020	**Str Class:**	C(T)		Upper Hudson-Hoosic
Waterbody Type:	River			**Reg/County:**	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
Waterbody Size:	94.1 Miles			**Quad Map:**	GANESVOORT (I-26-1)
Seg Description:	stream and tribs above Gansvoort				

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:**
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ())

Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of this portion of Snook Kill in Dimmick Corners (at Dimmick Road) was conducted in 2001. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions, but reflected light effects of nonpoint source nutrient enrichment. The fauna included clean-water mayflies and stoneflies, but was dominated by filter-feeding caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, June 2005)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above unnamed trib (-4) near Gansvoort. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Delegan Brook (-10) and Little Snook Kill (-11), are primarily C,C(T).

North Branch Snook Kill and tribs (1101-0080) Need Verific

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/06/2006

Water Index No:	H-318-1			**Drain Basin:**	Upper Hudson River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020003/020	**Str Class:**	C(T)		Upper Hudson-Hoosic
Waterbody Type:	River			**Reg/County:**	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
Waterbody Size:	39.6 Miles			**Quad Map:**	GANESVOORT (I-26-1)
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: SILT/SEDIMENT
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, STREAMBANK EROSION
Possible: Construction

Resolution/Management Information

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

Further Details

Aquatic life support in North Branch may experience minor impacts/threats due to silt/sediment from streambank erosion and nonpoint runoff from agriculture and development activities in the watershed.

Incidents of heavy sedimentation and/or slope erosion occur periodically. Causes vary but include agricultural activities, construction activities, roadway work and channel deflection due to fallen trees. The meandering nature of the stream contributes to streambank erosion. (Saratoga County WQCC, June 2003)

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

Moreau Lake (1101-0084) NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/08/2007

Water Index No:	H-318-P100-2-P101			**Drain Basin:**	Upper Hudson River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020003/020	**Str Class:**	A(T)		Upper Hudson-Hoosic
Waterbody Type:	Lake			**Reg/County:**	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
Waterbody Size:	128.1 Acres			**Quad Map:**	GANESVOORT (I-26-1)
Seg Description:	entire lake				

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:**
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ())

Further Details

[list uses IMPAIRED] in (this portion of) [waterbody] is/are impaired by [list pollutants] attributed to [list sources]. [list uses IMPACTED] in xxx creek (are known to/are thought to/may) experience minor impacts/threats due to [list pollutants] from [list sources].

Moreau Lake has been sampled as part of the NYSDEC Citizen Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) beginning in 1994 and continuing through the present. An Interpretive Summary report of the findings of this sampling was published in 2003. These data indicate that the lake continues to be best characterized as oligotrophic, or highly unproductive. Chlorophyll a has decreased over the sampling period, , although none of the trophic indicators have varied in a manner that appears to be statistically significant. Phosphorus levels in the lake typically fall below the state guidance values indicating impacted/stressed recreational uses. Corresponding transparency measurements easily exceed what is minimally recommended for swimming beaches. Reading for pH fall within the state standards range of 6.5 to 8.5. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, August 2003)

Public perception of the lake and its uses is also evaluated as part of the CSLAP program. These assessment indicate recreational suitability of the lake to be highly favorable. The recreational suitability of the lake is described most frequently as "could not be nicer" and/or "excellent." The lake itself is most often described as "crystal clear" or "not

quite crystal clear." These assessments are consistent with the measured water quality characteristics of the lake. Aquatic plant assessments have not been conducted in teh lake, weed growth has not been cited as impacting recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/CSLAP, August 2003)

This lake waterbody is designated class A, suitable for use as a water supply, public bathing beach, general recreation and aquatic life support. Water quality monitoring by NYSDEC focuses primarily on support of general recreation and aquatic life. Samples to evaluate the bacteriological condition and bathing use of the lake or to evaluate contamination from organic compounds, metals or other inorganic pollutants have not been collected as part of the CSLAP monitoring program. Monitoring to assess potable water supply and public bathing use is generally the responsibility of state and/or local health departments.

Minor Tribs to Upper Hudson (1101-0085) Need Verific

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/06/2006

Water Index No:	H-319 thru 343 (selected)			**Drain Basin:**	Upper Hudson River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020003/020	**Str Class:**	C		Upper Hudson-Hoosic
Waterbody Type:	River			**Reg/County:**	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
Waterbody Size:	101.4 Miles			**Quad Map:**	HUDSON FALLS (H-26-3)
Seg Description:	total length of sel. tribs, Hudson Falls to Glens Falls				

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: - - -
Possible: D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND, Nutrients

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: - - -
Possible: AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIAL, Urban Runoff

Resolution/Management Information

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

Further Details

Aquatic life support in Bond Creek may experience minor impacts/threats due to nutrient loadings and low dissolved oxygen from agricultrual activities and other nonpoint source runoff in the watershed. This assessment applies to this one tributary; other tribs included in this segment listing are UnAssessed.

The stream originates near excavation and construction projects in Queensbury. The flow continues through the Floyd Bennet Air Field and Warren-Washington County Industrial Park. The lower reach of the stream traverses and meanders over several hundred acres of highly erodable agricultural lands. The stream then empties into the Champlain Canal in Hudson Falls and then the Upper Hudson in Fort Edward.

This segment includes the total length of all selected/smaller tribs to the Upper Hudson from Snook Kill (-318) below Fort Edward to/including Clendon Brook (-343) near West Glens Falls. Tribs within this segment, including Bond Creek (-319), Cold Brook (-327) and Clendon Brook (-343, are primarily Class C,C(T). Some portions designated as Class AA are listed separately.

Bullhead Pond (1101-0033) Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/08/2006

Water Index No:	H-363-P119			**Drain Basin:**	Upper Hudson River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020003/010	**Str Class:**	C		Upper Hudson-Hoosic
Waterbody Type:	Lake			**Reg/County:**	5/Saratoga Co. (46)
Waterbody Size:	6.4 Acres			**Quad Map:**	CORINTH (I-25-2)
Seg Description:	entire lake				

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ACID/BASE (PH)
Suspected: - - -
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ATMOSPH. DEPOSITION
Suspected: - - -
Possible: - - -

Resolution/Management Information

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

Further Details

Aquatic life support in Bullhead Pond is known to be impaired by low pH, a result of atmospheric deposition (acid rain).

Historical surveys of the lake indicate that low pH due to acid deposition is limiting the fishery. The NYSDEC Lakes Database indicates that the pH of this lake is less than or equal to 6.0. Aquatic life is considered to be impaired. This waterbody is included on the NYS 2006 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake was included on Part 2a of the List as an Atmospheric Deposition (Acid Rain) Water. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, 2006)

Efforts are underway on a national level to address problems caused by acid rain by reducing pollutant emissions, as required by the Clean Air Act. New York State (and other northeastern states) have taken legal action against USEPA to accelerate implementation of controls. Monitoring of these waters will continue, in order to assess changes in water quality resulting from implementation of the Clean Air Act. However, these changes are expected to occur only slowly over time.