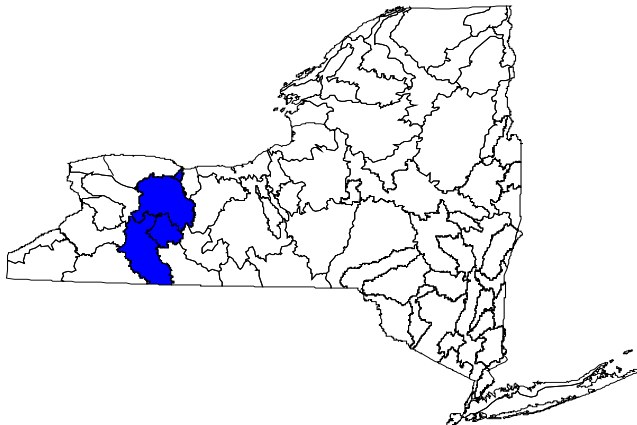


Bureau of Watershed Assessment and Research  
Division of Water  
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation

# **The 2001 Genesee River Basin Waterbody Inventory and Priority Waterbodies List**

Encompassing all or portions of  
Allegany, Cattaraugus, Genesee, Livingston,  
Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Steuben  
and Wyoming Counties



**March 2003**



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# The Waterbody Inventory and Priority Waterbodies List

In order to fulfill certain requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) must provide regular, periodic assessments of the quality of the water resources in the state. These assessments reflect monitoring and water quality information drawn from a number of programs and sources, both within and outside the NYSDEC. This information has been compiled by the NYSDEC Division of Water into an inventory database of all waterbodies in New York State used to record current water quality information, characterize known and/or suspected water quality problems and issues, and track progress toward their resolution. This inventory of water quality information is the division's Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List (WI/PWL).

In addition to providing a baseline assessment of water quality, the Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List supports program management within the Division of Water in other ways. For example:

#### *A Focus for Division Program Activities*

Because of limited resources, various division programs (monitoring, compliance, restoration and protection activities, grant funding, etc) need to address those specific water quality issues – both statewide problems (e.g., stormwater, toxic/contaminated sediment) and site/waterbody-specific concerns – where program efforts will have the greatest impact.

#### *A Consistent and Objective Inventory*

WI/PWL assessments of water quality problems and issues are used in the development of program-specific priority ranking/scoring systems and efforts.

#### *A Record of Water Quality History*

Because the WI/PWL provides information for specific waterbodies, staff can easily respond to questions – from both within and outside the division (including the public) – concerning what is known about the water quality of specific rivers, lakes and watersheds.

#### *A Measure of Progress*

The WI/PWL also aids in the tracking of progress by division programs and other efforts toward improving the water resources of the state.

## **Comprehensive Assessment Strategy**

The Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List is a key component of the Division of Water's larger *Comprehensive Assessment Strategy*. This strategy is designed to integrate a variety of division activities into a more coordinated and comprehensive water quality program. The specific goals of the *Comprehensive Assessment Strategy* are to provide:

- a thorough (appropriate to available resources) monitoring of state waters,
- a complete evaluation and consideration of all available monitoring data,
- a comprehensive assessment of the quality of all waters in the state, and
- a coordinated approach to improving and protecting these water resources.

Implementation of the *Comprehensive Assessment Strategy* relies on a rotating drainage basin approach. This approach focuses water quality monitoring and assessment activities on a portion of the state for a designated period of time, and then turns attention to other parts of the state. New York State's use of the rotating basin approach enables the updating of the WI/PWL in two or three of fourteen drainage basins (about 20% of the state) each year. This schedule allows for a comprehensive re-assessment of the water quality throughout the entire state over a five-year cycle (see Figure 1).

### **Statewide Waters Monitoring Program**

Prior to the updating of the WI/PWL, the division conducts a two-year monitoring effort in the targeted drainage basins. These basin studies – conducted within the Division of Water's Statewide Waters Monitoring Program – involve a variety of sampling activities conducted by the division, other NYSDEC programs, and other water quality partners outside the department.

The first year of these basin studies focuses on the review of existing water quality information and the incorporation of monitoring efforts being conducted by other basin/watershed partners. Division monitoring activities in the first year are generally limited to Biological Screening. Biological Screening relies on the use of resident biological communities as indicators of water quality. The primary biological communities are fish, macroinvertebrates (aquatic insects) and algae. Of these, macroinvertebrates have proven the most appropriate for screening water quality at a large number of sites in a reasonable amount of time.

The second year of the basin studies involves more intensive chemical monitoring of basin waters. This includes water chemistry sampling at selected sites, sediment sampling, multiple site surveys along specific river reaches, and other site- or problem-specific monitoring investigations.

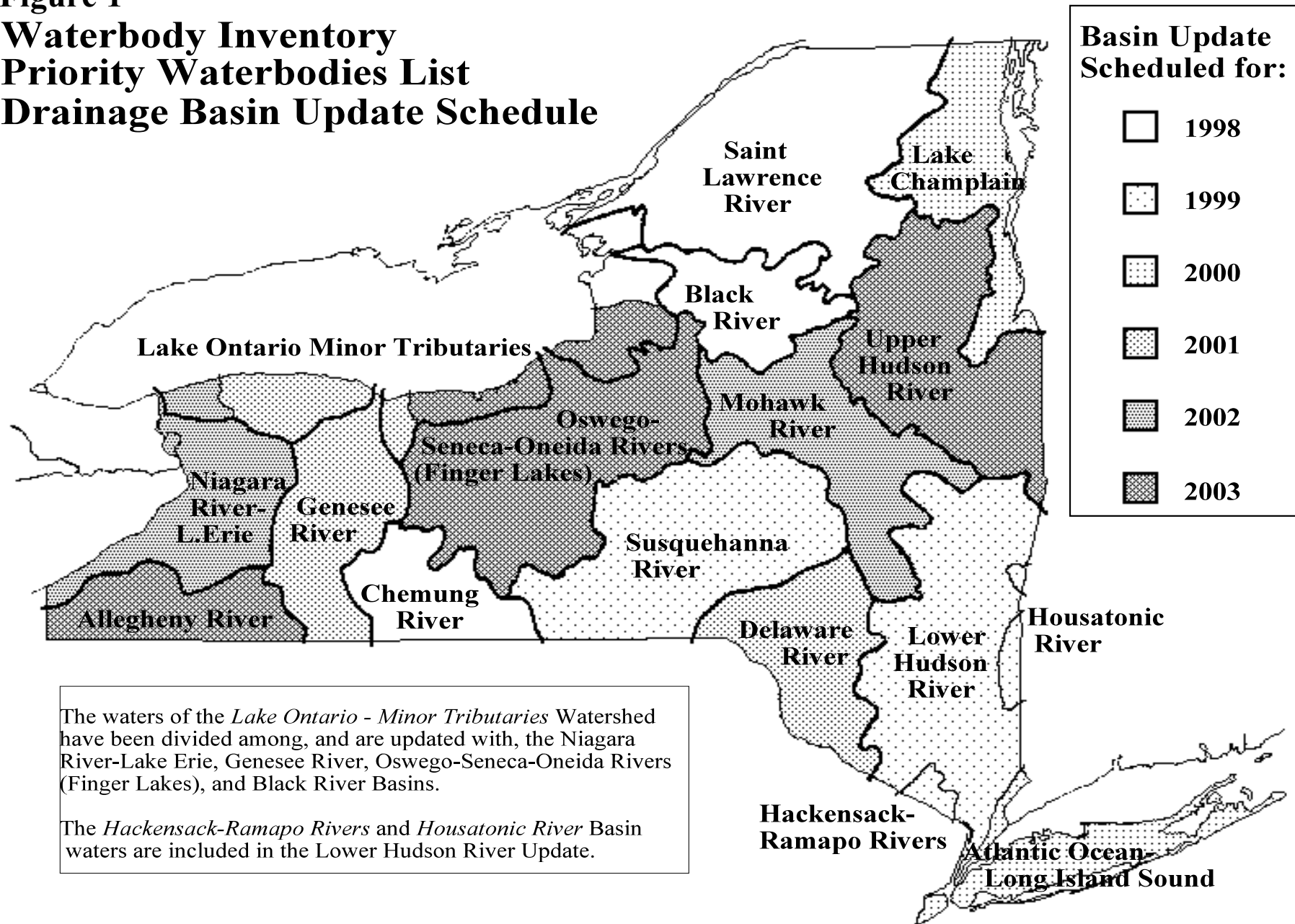
### **Water Quality Assessments: Updating the WI/PWL**

At the conclusion of the monitoring effort in a basin, the water quality data are evaluated to assess the support of specific water uses (water supply, public bathing, aquatic life, secondary recreation, etc). As was the case with the monitoring effort, the evaluation and assessment of data and subsequent updating of WI/PWL information incorporates input from division/department staff and outside partners as well. WI/PWL assessment workshops are conducted for NYSDEC regional staff and watershed partners within each targeted basin and participants are encouraged to submit assessment worksheets for waterbodies for which they have information. This information – along with Statewide Waters Monitoring Program data and information – is compiled and distributed to participants for review and comment before the Final WI/PWL Assessment Report is issued.

### **An Expanded *Waterbody Inventory***

Upon its inception in 1983 and through the mid-1990s, the Priority Waterbodies List was limited to recording information for only those waters with known or suspected water quality problems. The expansion of the database to include information for **all** waters in the state and record good water quality in the state is a fairly recent effort. However, while this expanded waterbodies database provides more complete water quality information, for program management purposes the division must also be able to cull from the inventory of all waters the subset of "*priority*" waterbody segments on which the division can and should spend resources. In other words, there is a need for both a comprehensive ***Waterbody Inventory*** of water quality information for all waters in the state, and a subset of this inventory that is limited to segments with well documented, potentially resolvable, higher priority problems and issues. This subset of the Waterbody Inventory is the ***PRIORITY Waterbodies List***.

**Figure 1**  
**Waterbody Inventory**  
**Priority Waterbodies List**  
**Drainage Basin Update Schedule**



The waters of the *Lake Ontario - Minor Tributaries* Watershed have been divided among, and are updated with, the Niagara River-Lake Erie, Genesee River, Oswego-Seneca-Oneida Rivers (Finger Lakes), and Black River Basins.

The *Hackensack-Ramapo Rivers* and *Housatonic River* Basin waters are included in the Lower Hudson River Update.

In order to achieve these multiple objectives, segments in the larger comprehensive Waterbody Inventory are segregated into one of six (6) *Water Quality Assessment Categories*. These are outlined below.

## **WI/PWL Waterbody Assessment Categories**

**Impaired Segments:** These are waterbodies with well documented water quality problems that result in *precluded*, or *impaired* uses. (Waters with *stressed*, *threatened* uses are not included in this category). This category includes both *High/Medium Resolvability* segments, where the division considers the expenditure of additional resources to improve water quality to be worthwhile given public interest and/or the expectation that a measurable improvement can be achieved; and *Low Resolvability* segments, with persistent/intractable problems on which the division is not likely to spend any significant resources (e.g., atmospheric deposition, etc.).

**Segments with Minor Impacts:** These are waterbodies where less severe water quality impacts are apparent, but uses are still considered fully supported. These water correspond to waters listed as having *stressed* uses.

**Threatened Waterbody Segments:** These are waterbodies for which uses are not restricted and no water quality problems exist, but where specific land use or other changes in the surrounding watershed are known or strongly suspected of threatening water quality. Also included in this category are waterbodies where the support of a specific and/or distinctive use make the waterbody more susceptible to water quality threats.

**Waterbodies with Impacts Needing Verification:** These are segments that are thought to have water quality problems or impact, but for which there is not sufficient or definitive documentation. These segments require additional monitoring to determine whether uses are restricted. (Generally, this monitoring will be done during the *Comprehensive Assessment Strategy* rotating basin schedule).

**Waterbodies Having No Known Impacts:** These are segments where monitoring data and information indicate that there are no use restrictions or other water quality impacts/issues.

**UnAssessed Waterbodies:** These are segments where there is insufficient water quality information available to assess the support of designated uses.

**Taken together, the *Impaired Segments*, *Waters with Minor Impacts* and *Threatened Waterbody Segments* comprise the Division of Water Priority Waterbodies List (PWL).** These segments are the focus of remedial/corrective and resource protection activities by the division and its water quality partners.

***Waterbodies with Impacts Needing Verification*, *Waterbodies Having No Known Impacts* and *UnAssessed Waterbodies* are tracked on the comprehensive Waterbody Inventory, but are not considered to be “on the Priority Waterbodies List.”** For these waters, additional monitoring and assessment activities to document possible or potential future use impacts, causes and sources are more appropriate than remedial/corrective or resource protection efforts.

Maintaining a comprehensive Waterbody Inventory allows division staff to easily respond to questions – from both inside and outside the department – concerning the water quality of specific rivers, lakes and watersheds. And by segregating the database in the manner described above, the division can also identify specific priorities where the coordination of limited resources can most effectively address water quality problems.



# The Genesee River Basin

## Basin Description

The Genesee River Basin originates in the Allegheny Plateau highlands of northern Pennsylvania, about 15 south of the New York State-Pennsylvania border. From there the Genesee River flows generally north across western New York State to Lake Ontario. The upper (southern) portion of the basin drains generally lightly populated agricultural and forested lands. Farther downstream (north) the basin becomes more populated and developed. At its mouth the river flows through the urban center of Rochester. About midway along its path to Lake Ontario, the Genesee River cuts through the Genesee River Gorge (sometimes referred to as the “Grand Canyon of the East”) in Leitchworth State Park. The entire basin drains 2,480 square miles, most of which is in New York State. Within New York State the basin drainage area includes most of Livingston and Allegany Counties, large parts of Monroe, Genesee and Wyoming Counties, and portions of Orleans, Ontario, Steuben and Cattaraugus Counties.

The population of the entire Genesee River Basin within New York State totals about 401,100 people (2000). The largest population center in the basin is Rochester with a city population of 230,356 (not all of whom live within the basin boundaries), and a considerable suburban population surrounding the city. Outside the Rochester Metropolitan Area, the basin is largely rural and forested or agricultural. The size of the next largest centers of population in the basin are only a few thousand. Wyoming, Livingston and Allegany Counties in particular are significant agricultural areas.

There are about 5,048 miles of rivers and streams and 31 significant\* lakes, ponds and reservoirs (covering 13,288 acres) in the basin. Of these lakes, the four largest (Mount Morris Reservoir, Conesus, Hemlock and Honeoye Lake) represent over 80% of the total amount of lake acres in the basin. Within New York State, these Genesee River itself extends to a total of about 140 miles.

## Water Quality Issues and Problems

The Genesee River Basin drains a diverse area that encompasses highly urbanized Rochester, surrounding commercial strips and suburban residential communities, heavy agricultural areas and lightly populated tracts of forested land. Not surprisingly, water quality issues in the basin are also quite diverse. But while minor water quality impacts are fairly widespread in the basin, the more significant use impairments are limited to a smaller number of river and streams, and a few larger lakes that comprise nearly half the lake acres in the basin. The more significant water quality issues in the basin are discussed below.

### *Urban/Industrial Impacts*

Various recreational uses, aquatic life support and aesthetics in urban waterways of the Lower Genesee River are significantly restricted by pollutants from various industrial, municipal, commercial and other sources in the highly-urbanized metropolitan Rochester area and surrounding suburban communities. Nonpoint urban runoff flushes a variety of pollutants and debris into the river. Contaminated sediments, inactive hazardous waste sites and other impacts attributed to past/historic discharges also limit uses.

### *Silt/Sediment Loadings*

The Genesee River also carries a significant silt and sediment load. Much of this silt/sediment loading is

\* *Significant Lakes* are lakes of 6.4 acres (0.01 square miles) or larger and are included in the New York State Lakes Gazetteer.

considered to be largely naturally occurring, as the river flows through an alluvial plain with highly erodible soils, and in some areas steep stream and lake banks. However, extensive agricultural activity and continuing land development throughout the basin also contribute to the loading.

### *Nonpoint Source Nutrient Loadings*

In addition to silt and sediment loads, nutrient loadings from various nonpoint sources impact water quality in the basin. Elevated nutrient concentrations contribute to excessive aquatic weed and algal growth. Such conditions restrict and discourage recreational activities (swimming, fishing, boating) and can impact drinking water supplies. Agricultural activity is considered the primary source of much of the nutrient load. Failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems serving a number of smaller villages and hamlets have also been identified as likely or possible sources.

### *Fish Consumption Advisories*

Fish consumption in Canadice Lake is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory. The advisory recommends eating no more than one meal per month of lake and brown trout due to PCB contamination. The most probable source of PCBs, an electrical component dump, was identified in 1985 and was remediated under the State Superfund program. Analysis of fish from the lake show a continuing downward trend in PCB concentration. PCB concentrations are now less than allowable FDA level for human consumption, but still exceed DEC guideline for consumption by piscivorous animals.

Fish consumption in the Lower Genesee is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory for Lake Ontario that applies to the first impassable fish barrier (Lower Falls). The advisory recommends eating no American eel, channel catfish, carp, chinook salmon, and larger lake trout (> 25 inches) and brown trout (>20 inches). Consumption of white sucker, rainbow trout, smaller lake and brown trout, and larger coho salmon (>25 inches) should be limited to no more than one meal per month. These advisories are a result of elevated PCBs, mirex and dioxin in Lake Ontario sediments.

### *Recreational and Water Supply Uses of Lakes*

Various recreational uses and/or drinking water supply use in some of the larger lakes in the basin are restricted or otherwise affected by elevated nutrient loads, reduced dissolved oxygen, poor clarity and aquatic vegetation and weed growth. Agricultural nonpoint sources, failing/inadequate on-site septic systems and/or nutrient recycling are considered likely sources of nutrients. Dense rooted aquatic vegetation significantly restricts recreational uses of Honeoye and Conesus Lakes. Mechanical harvesting or other measures are necessary to maintain recreational uses. Nutrients (phosphorus) and algal growth that reduce clarity in Silver Lake have impacts on the water supply use of the lake.

### *Hemlock Lake/Rochester Drinking Water Supply*

The City of Rochester uses Hemlock Lake for its drinking water supply. The city has constructed a water filtration plant to meet legal requirement that treatment of all surface water supplies include filtration. Additionally, the city owns most of the land immediately surrounding the lake and enforces watershed rules and regulations that significantly restrict other uses. Swimming is not allowed, boating is severely restricted and fishing requires a permit. These watershed rules and regulations contribute significantly to the reduction of threats due to silt, sediment, turbidity and nutrient loadings and the protection of the overall lake condition. Although there are no known water quality impacts in the lake, this segment is included on the Priority Waterbodies List as a "special use" water due to its drinking water supply classification.

## *Groundwater Resources*

Although groundwater resources are not specifically tracked through the WI/PWL, they are considered *Priority Waters* nonetheless. Ground water provides drinking water for about one-third of the population of New York State and is the source of base flow for most rivers and streams in the state. Management and protection of both the quantity and quality of this resource is critical for protecting public health, and is also a key element of surface water quality and wetland management efforts.

Groundwater is not incorporated into the WI/PWL because of the difficulties with regard to monitoring, assessing and even defining “waterbody segments.” In addition, the emphasis on *protection* of groundwater now (rather than *restoration* later) also makes the WI/PWL an inadequate tool to manage this resource. While the WI/PWL discusses water quality threats to some degree, the more typical WI/PWL approach tracks the need for periodic assessment, the determination of impacts and impairments, and the progress toward restoration of uses. While this approach is adequate for surface waters, the use of groundwater for drinking water supplies, the corresponding impact on public health, and the considerable difficulty in restoring groundwater resources once degraded, requires a different approach. The proper management of groundwater resources requires a greater emphasis on threats (both known and potential) than the WI/PWL provides, and less focus on restoration. In the Genesee River Basin, the more significant of these threats include agricultural sources, inadequately maintained and/or failing on-site septic systems and salt storage and application for road deicing.

## **Genesee River Basin Water Quality Assessment**

The series of charts presented on the following page provide an overall assessment of water quality conditions in the entire Genesee River Basin. For each waterbody type (rivers/streams and lakes/reservoirs) the first pie chart reveals the percentage of the miles/acres of waters in the basin that fall into the various *Water Quality Assessment Categories*. The red slice of the first pie indicates the percentage of waters characterized as *Impaired Segments* which do not support appropriate uses. The purple slice represents segments with *Minor Impacts* and *Threatened Waterbody Segments*. Taken together, waters in all these categories (represented by the red and purple slices) comprise the ***Priority Waterbodies*** (for that waterbody type) within the basin. The percentage of miles/acres for the other Water Quality Assessment Categories – *Waterbodies Having No Known Impacts*, *UnAssessed Waterbodies*, and *Waterbodies with Impacts Needing Verification* – are shown in blue, light blue, and green respectively.

The second pie chart shows the severity of the most significant use impact or restriction for *Priority Waterbodies*. The levels of severity are:

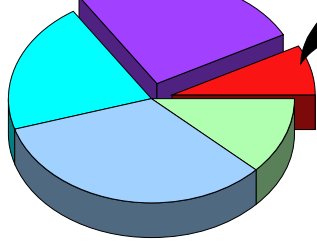
- Precluded:* waters do not support appropriate uses,
- Impaired:* waters frequently do not support appropriate uses,
- Stressed:* waters support appropriate uses, but other water quality impacts are apparent, and
- Threatened:* waters support uses and have no impacts, but activities threaten future use support.

More detailed descriptions of these levels of severity are outlined in [Appendix A - Assessment Methodology](#).

The bar charts indicate the pollutant sources that are most frequently cited as major contributors to the water quality impacts for *Priority Waterbodies* in the Genesee River Basin. The charts reflect the percentage of miles/acres of the total waterbody area on the Priority Waterbodies List where the source is listed as a major contributor to the water quality impact. For each source, the color shading of the bar indicates the severity (*Precluded*, *Impaired*, *Stressed*, *Threatened*) of the most significant water use impact to the waterbody.

# Rivers/Streams

## Water Quality Assessment Categories (for ALL Water in the Basin)



- Red: PWL - Not Supporting Uses
- Purple: PWL - Other Minor Impacts
- Cyan: No Known Impacts
- Blue: UnAssessed Waters
- Light Green: Impacts Needing Verification

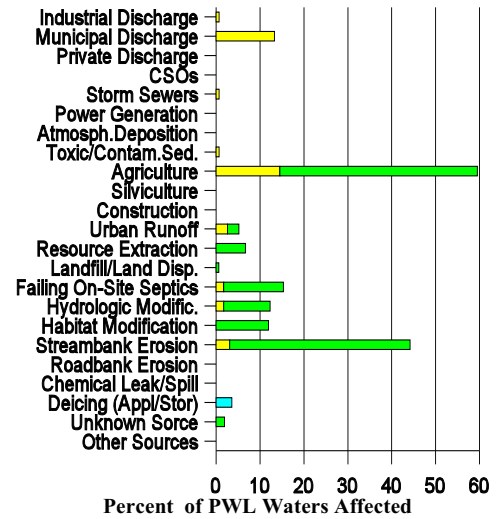
## Severity of Problems (PWL Segments only)



### Genesee River Basin

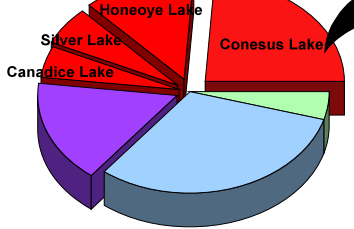
Total River Miles: 5,048  
Total PWL Miles: 1,733

## Major Sources - Priority Waterbodies



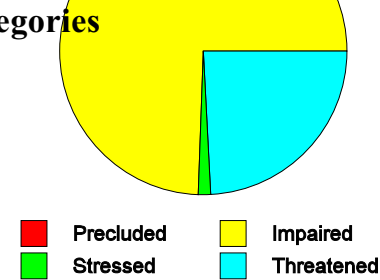
# Lakes/Reservoirs

## Water Quality Assessment Categories (for ALL Water in the Basin)



- Red: PWL - Not Supporting Uses
- Purple: PWL - Other Minor Impacts
- Cyan: No Known Impacts
- Blue: UnAssessed Waters
- Light Green: Impacts Needing Verification

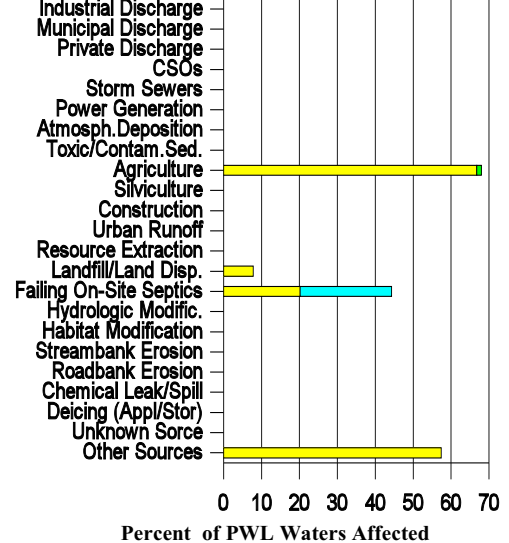
## Severity of Problems (PWL Segments only)



### Genesee River Basin

Total Lake Acres: 13,288  
Total PWL Acres: 8,569

## Major Sources - Priority Waterbodies



## Basin Water Quality Summary

About one-third of the river (and canal) miles in the Genesee River Basin (1,733 miles) are listed on the Priority Waterbodies List as either not supporting uses or having minor impacts or threats to water quality. Over three-quarters of these miles are listed as *Stressed* or *Threatened* waters that fully support appropriate uses, but with minor impacts/threats. Only about eight percent of basin river miles are *Precluded* or *Impaired* and do not support appropriate uses.

A larger percentage (about 64%) of lake acres in the basin are included on the PWL. Impacts to five of the six largest lakes in the basin represent nearly all of the PWL lake waters. All of the lake acres not supporting uses are a result of impairments to four lakes: Conesus, Honeoye, Silver and Canadice Lakes. These impairments are the result of nonpoint nutrient runoff, resulting aquatic weed and algal growth and/or fish consumption advisories. About 95% of the lake acres listed as having *Other Minor Impacts* is attributable to the listing of a single large lake -- Hemlock Lake -- as *Threatened* due to its use as a significant public drinking water source.

# The 2001 Genesee River Basin Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List

This inventory of water quality information includes individual waterbody *Data Sheets* describing the water quality conditions in the New York State portion of the Genesee River Basin. Causes (pollutants) and sources of water quality problems for those waterbodies with known or suspected impacts are also outlined.

The *Data Sheets* on the following pages are compiled in hydrological order and grouped by US Geological Survey Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) basin and smaller watersheds in the Genesee River Basin (see Figure 2). An outline of the specific waterbodies in each watershed is presented at the beginning of each Watershed Section. Data Sheets are included for each waterbody that has been assessed; that is, waterbodies listed as ***Impaired Segments, Segments with Minor Impacts, Threatened Waters***, waters with water quality impacts ***Needing Verification***, or waterbodies with ***No Known Impact***. ***UnAssessed*** waterbodies are listed in the hydrologic outline of waterbodies at the front of each Watershed Section; however, separate Data Sheets for these segments are not included.

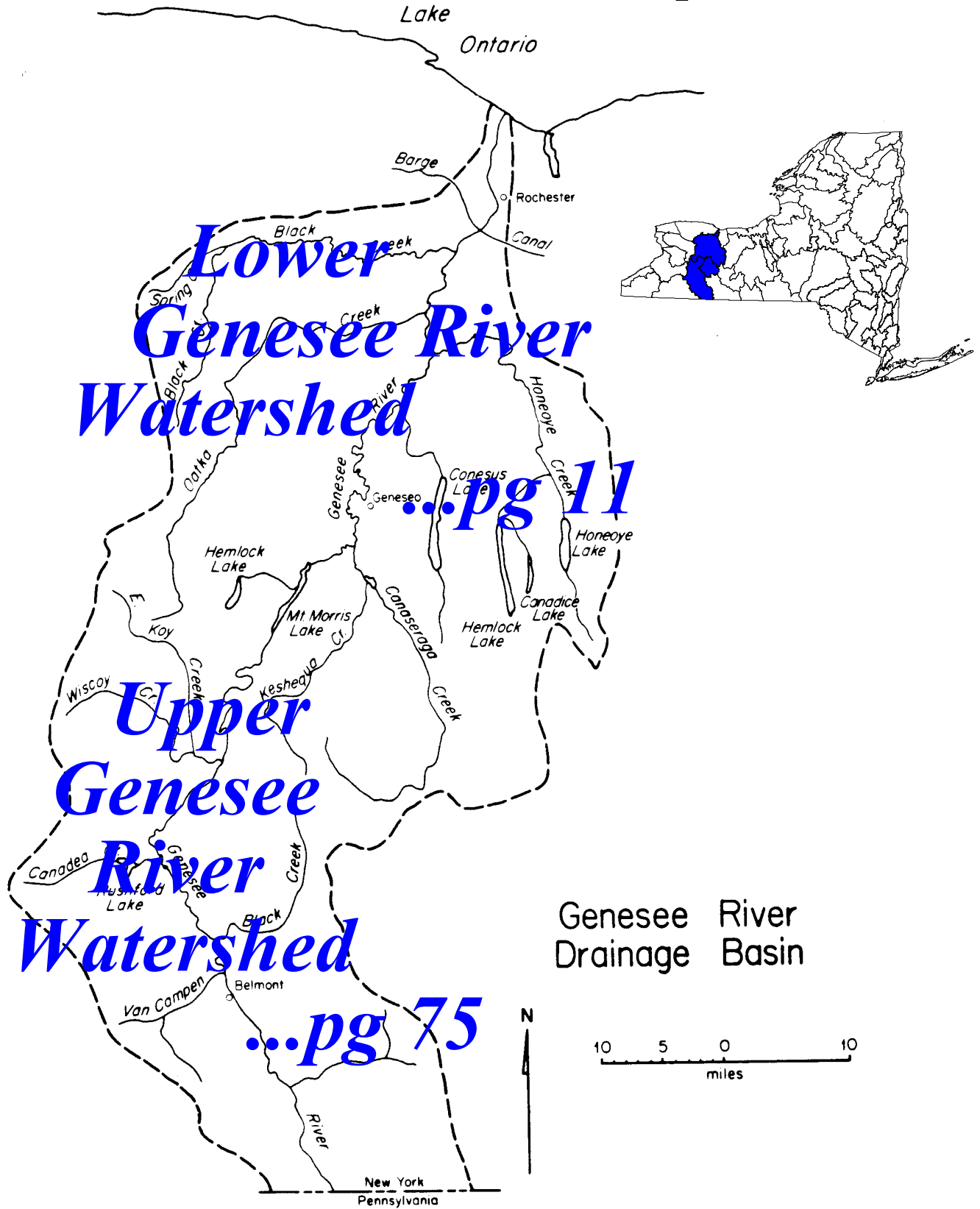
The information outlined on the Data Sheets includes *Waterbody Location Information, Water Quality Problem/Issue Information, Resolution/Management Information* and *Further Details*. More explicit explanations of these data fields are outlined in Appendix B - Waterbody Inventory Data Sheet Background Information.

Note also that the inventory reflects the best available water quality information at the time of publication. Water quality information may be added or modified subsequent to the preparation of this edition of the Waterbody Inventory and Priority Waterbodies List. When water quality information is updated, the corresponding waterbody segment data sheet is issued with an appropriate revision date. The information on more recently revised data sheets supercedes the information in this listing.

In addition to the more detailed Data Sheets, a *Summary Listing of Priority Waters* provides a brief overview of all ***Priority Waterbodies*** (i.e., *Impaired Segments, Segments with Minor Impacts* and/or *Threatened Waters*). This listing follows the Data Sheet Section of the report.

Cross-referenced lists of the waterbody *Data Sheets* are included at the end of the report as Appendix C - County Index of Data Sheet Segments and Appendix D - Alphabetic Index of Data Sheet Segments.

# Figure 2 Genesee River Drainage Basin Watershed Map



# Waterbody Inventory for Lower Genesee River Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Lower Genesee River, Main Stem</b>		
Ont 117 (portion 1)	Genesee River, Lower, Main Stem (0401-0001)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
Ont 117 ..NYS Barge Canal	New York State Barge Canal (portion 3) (0401-0012)	<b>Need Verific</b>
Ont 117 (portion 2)	Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0401-0003)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
Ont 117 (portion 3)	Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0402-0009)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
<b>Tribs to Lower Genesee River, Rochester to Rush</b>		
Ont 117- 1 thru 7	Minor Tribs to Lower Genesee River (0401-0013)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 8 thru 24 (selected)	Minor Tribs to Middle Genesee River (0403-0028)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 14	Red Creek and tributaries (0402-0024)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117- 18	Little Black Creek, Lower, and tribs (0402-0047)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
<b>Black Creek Watershed</b>		
Ont 117- 19	Black Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0033)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
Ont 117- 19	Black Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0028)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117- 19	Black Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0048)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
Ont 117- 19- P13	Churchville Reservoir (0402-0053)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 19- 4	Mill Creek/Blue Pond Outlet and tribs (0402-0049)	<b>Need Verific</b>
Ont 117- 19- 4-P11	Blue Pond (0402-0079)	<b>Need Verific</b>
Ont 117- 19-28	Spring Creek and tribs (0402-0036)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 19-28a-P 16	Mill Pond (0402-0050)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 19-30	Bigelow Creek and tribs (0402-0016)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
Ont 117- 19-30-P 17	Godfrey Pond (0402-0051)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 19-30-P 18	Horseshoe Lake (0402-0052)	UnAssessed
<b>Oatka Creek Watershed</b>		
Ont 117- 25	Oatka Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0027)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117- 25	Oatka Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0041)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117- 25	Oatka Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0031)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117- 25	Oatka Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0029)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117- 25- 7	Mud Creek and tribs (0402-0054)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 25- 7-4-P24a	LeRoy Reservoir (0402-0003)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117- 25-20	Pearl Creek and tribs (0402-0055)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 25-43-P25d	Jenkins Pond (0402-0056)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 25-57	Stony Creek and tribs (0402-0057)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 25-70	Warner Creek and tribs (0402-0058)	UnAssessed

# ...Lower Genesee River Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Tribs to Lower Genesee River, Rush to Mount Morris</b>		
Ont 117- 26 thru 69	Minor Tribs to Middle Genesee River (0402-0039)	UnAssessed
<b>Honeoye Creek Watershed</b>		
Ont 117- 27	Honeoye Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0019)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117- 27	Honeoye Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0066)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117- 27	Honeoye Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0061)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117- 27- 7-P33	Rush Reservoir (0402-0072)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 27-14	Spring Brook and tribs (0402-0040)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117- 27-23-P39,P40	Round, Long Ponds (0402-0073)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 27-28	Beebe Creek and tribs (0402-0067)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 27-28-6-P40d	Shackleton Pond (0402-0074)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 27-34	Hemlock Lake Outlet and minor tribs (0402-0013)	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 27-34- 7	Kinney Creek and tribs (0402-0068)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 27-34-11	Canadice Lake Outlet (0402-0042)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117- 27-34-11-P43	Canadice Lake (0402-0002)	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 27-34-11-P43-	Tribs to Canadice Lake (0402-0069)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 27-34-P44	Hemlock Lake (0402-0011)	Threatened
Ont 117- 27-34-P44-	Minor Tribs to Hemlock Lake (0402-0043)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 27-34-P44-7	Springwater Creek and minor tribs (0402-0070)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117- 27-34-P44-7-4	Limekiln Creek and tribs (0402-0007)	MinorImpacts
Ont 117- 27-47	Mill Creek and tribs (0402-0071)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117- 27-P57	Honeoye Lake (0402-0032)	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 27-P57-	Minor Tribs to Honeoye Lake (0402-0045)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 27-P57-10	Honeoye Inlet and tribs (0402-0044)	NoKnownImpct
<b>Tribs to Lower Genesee River, Rush to Mount Morris (con't)</b>		
Ont 117- 28-P59	Cement Plant Pond (0402-0080)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 30	unnamed tributary to Genesee River (0402-0059)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 31-P61	Horseshoe Pond (0402-0065)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 40	Conesus Creek and minor tribs (0402-0038)	Need Verific
Ont 117- 40-1	Little Conesus Creek and tribs (0402-0075)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 40-P67	Conesus Lake (0402-0004)	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 40-P67-	Minor Tribs to Conesus Lake (0402-0046)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 40-P67-09	North McMillian Creek and tribs (0402-0076)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 40-P67-10	Conesus Inlet and minor tribs (0402-0077)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117- 40-P67-10-2	South Branch McMillan Creek and tribs (0402-0078)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 42	Christie Creek and tribs (0402-0060)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 45	Fowlerville Creek and tribs (0402-0062)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 53	Salt/Bidwells Creek and tribs (0402-0063)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 57	Jaycox Creek and tribs (0402-0064)	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 60	Beards/Bairds Creek and tribs (0402-0037)	Need Verific
Ont 117- 60-2	Little Beards Creek and tribs (0402-0014)	Need Verific
Ont 117- 60-2-P73b	Lake LaGrange (0402-0008)	MinorImpacts



# Genesee River, Lower, Main Stem (0401-0001)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/20/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117 (portion 1)	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130003/100	<b>Str Class:</b> B
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 8/Monroe Co. (28)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 11.7 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> ROCHESTER EAST (I-10-2) ...
<b>Seg Description:</b> from mouth to NYS Barge Canal	

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
PUBLIC BATHING	Impaired	Suspected
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS, PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs), PESTICIDES (mirex, dioxin), PATHOGENS, SILT/SEDIMENT, Aesthetics, Oil and Grease

Suspected: Water Level/Flow, Metals, Salts

Possible: - - -

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

Known: INDUSTRIAL, MUNICIPAL, TOX/CONTAM. SEDIMENT, STORM SEWERS, URBAN RUNOFF

Suspected: Agriculture (upstream activities), Comb. Sewer Overflow, Landfill/Land Disp.

Possible: Hydro Modification, Streambank Erosion

## 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> DOW/Reg8	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Aquatic Life support, fish consumption, public bathing and other recreational activities, and aesthetics in the Lower Genesee River are significantly restricted by pollutants from various industrial, municipal and other sources in the highly-urbanized metropolitan Rochester area.

A number of water quality studies have indicated impacts to aquatic life in the river. A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the river below the Lower Falls was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated water quality to be borderline between slight and moderate impact. Impact Source Determination indicated nutrient enrichment and municipal/industrial impact. The fauna was dominated by caddisflies and midges. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

Ponar dredge sampling and macroinvertebrate assessments conducted during the Lower Genesee River Study (NYSDEC, 1995) indicated moderate impacts at the Merrill Street storm sewer near Seneca Park and near the cement dock/barge area about a mile above the Turning Basin in 1992, and at Merrill Street again in 1993. Benthic macroinvertebrates at all sites above and below the Lower Falls were dominated by tolerant worms and midges. (Lower Genesee River Study, DEC/DOW, BWAR, 1995)

Toxicity testing conducted during the Lower Genesee River Study also found highly toxic sediment at a site below the Eastman Kodak Company WWTP discharge at King's Landing. These sediments had elevated concentrations of metals; many exceeding the "heavily polluted" guidelines established by USEPA for classifying Great Lakes harbor sediments. Contamination from fuel oil was also noted. Other toxicity studies were conducted by Aqua Tech in 1985 and 1990. (Lower Genesee River Study, DEC/DOW, BWAR, 1995)

There are three hydroelectric generating plants along the river that divert water to generate power. These diversions may have some impact on the fishery in the river. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is currently conducting a study on habitat conditions in the Lower Genesee. (USF&W, May 2001)

Fish consumption in the Lower Genesee is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory for Lake Ontario that applies to the first impassable fish barrier (Lower Falls). The advisory recommends eating no American eel, channel catfish, carp, chinook salmon, and larger lake trout (> 25 inches) and brown trout (>20 inches). Consumption of white sucker, rainbow trout, smaller lake and brown trout, and larger coho salmon (>25 inches) should be limited to no more than one meal per month. These advisories are a result of elevated PCBs, mirex and dioxin in Lake Ontario sediments. (2000-01 NYS DOH Health Advisories).

Recreational activities in the river are limited by poor aesthetics, high silt and limited clarity, and other pollutants from industrial and municipal discharges, CSOs and storm sewers. There are currently no public bathing areas along the Lower Genesee, and consequently it is not regularly monitored to insure safe conditions for bathing. However it is reasonable to assume the existing conditions do not support this use. Riverfront locations along this reach include parklands, open space and undeveloped areas that provide some access and recreational opportunities. (Monroe County Health Department, May 2001)

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Routine Network monitoring of the Genesee River in Rochester (at Genesee Docks/Boxart Street) is conducted every year. The most recent overall assessments are from 1999 and 2000. Water quality at this site is considered to be poor. While a macroinvertebrate assessment showed only slight impact to the invertebrate community, and fish communities are considered to be adequate, tissue analysis of resident invertebrates revealed elevated levels of selenium and 4 of 5 PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) for which the samples were analyzed. PAHs were also found to be elevated in the bottom sediments; water column parameters of concern were iron and aluminum. Toxicity testing showed significant reproductive impairment to the test organisms in one of two tests conducted. Two other locations upstream in this reach were sampled by the Stream Biomonitoring Unit in 1999; based on the resident invertebrates, water quality was determined to be slightly impacted at one location (at the Ridge Road bridge), and severely impacted at the other (immediately below the inflow of the Barge Canal). Water quality in this reach of the river does not support its designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SWAS, January 2003).

In addition to the urban and industrial contaminants, high sediment loads in the river also restrict uses. Excessive sediment has been attributed to upstream agricultural activities and streambank erosion. However, highly erodible soils occur naturally in the Genesee Basin and will be difficult to control. (DEC/DOW, Region 8, 2001)

The Monroe County Environmental Health Lab monitors water quality daily at the Charlotte Pump Station for a variety of chemical, physical, nutrient and some bacteriological parameters.

Point sources of contaminants within this reach include the Eastman Kodak Kings Landing WWTP, the Merrill Street

storm sewer and occasional CSO discharges. A CSO abatement program uses deep tunnel storage to minimize discharges of combined sewage. Two of six CSOs along the river occasionally discharge to the river. Nonpoint sources contributing to water quality impacts include urban runoff, marinas, and upstream sediment loads. Inactive hazardous waste sites have also been cited. These include the Pattonwood Landfill and Kodak Park East within the reach, and Brewer Street, Rae Oil and the BeeBee Station, Front Street and East Side coal gasification sites. Chemical seeps containing volatile organic and hydrocarbon compounds have been documented at the Lower Falls in the past. (Monroe County Health Department, May 2001)

A December 23, 2001 CSXT train derailment near the mouth of the Genesee resulted in the release of approximately 30,000 gallons of methylene chloride and acetone from 3 tank cars. Although some of the released solvents were consumed in the resulting fire, high levels of solvents - ranging from percent levels in the river bank soils to Parts per million levels in river sediments near the derailment site - have been documented. CSXT has performed an invertebrate study but the results are not yet available. (City of Rochester, May 2002)

The segment experiences unique hydrologic influences. At times, inflow from the NYS Barge Canal can be the prime source of river flow. At the other end of the reach, Lake Ontario waters can significantly influence river flow and water quality below the Lower Falls.

The Stage II Rochester Embayment Remedial Action Plan (RAP) completed in 1997 and a 1999 Addendum proposed many remedial actions for the watershed that are either completed or currently ongoing. Criteria to determine the elimination of impairments and the restoration of uses have been developed through the RAP. However monitoring to implement these criteria has not yet begun. (DEC /DOW, Watershed Management, 2001)

# New York State Barge Canal (portion 3) (0401-0012)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/23/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117 ..NYS Barge Canal      **Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130003/100      **Str Class:** B      Lower Genesee River  
**Waterbody Type:** Canal      **Reg/County:** 8/Monroe Co. (28)  
**Waterbody Size:** 25.0 Miles      **Quad Map:** PITTSFORD (I-10-3) ...  
**Seg Description:** from Gates to near Monroe-Wayne County line

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Public Bathing	Stressed	Possible
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Possible
Recreation	Stressed	Possible
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: WATER LEVEL/FLOW  
Suspected: Oil and Grease, Thermal Changes  
Possible: Priority Organics, Pathogens

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

Known: HYDRO MODIFICATION  
Suspected: Industrial, Other Source (boat traffic), Urban Runoff  
Possible: Storm Sewers

## Resolution/Management Information

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

**Resolution Potential:**

## Further Details

Fish consumption and recreational uses (fishing, swimming) of the Barge Canal may be impacted by urban and stormwater runoff, boat traffic and other nonpoint sources. The hydrology of the canal is artificially modified by dewatering and diversions for the support of navigation. These modification also affect temperatures in the canal.

The canal generally supports a diverse warm water fishery. While no waterbody-specific fish consumption advisory is currently in place for the canal, boat traffic and other urban and industrial impacts suggest this use might be affected. Additional sampling to verify the support of fish consumption is necessary. Similarly, while there are not public bathing areas along the canal, surrounding land uses suggest additional monitoring of pathogens should be conducted to verify the support or non-support of recreational uses. (Monroe County WQCC, May 2001)

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

This segment includes the portion of the canal from I-390 near Gates to Lyndon Road near the Monroe-Wayne County line.

# Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0401-0003)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/27/01

**Water Index No:** Ont 117 (portion 2)      **Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130003/100      **Str Class:** B      Lower Genesee River  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 8/Monroe Co. (28)  
**Waterbody Size:** 10.6 Miles      **Quad Map:** ()  
**Seg Description:** from NYS Barge Canal to Scottsville

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: Silt/Sediment  
Suspected: D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND, NUTRIENTS  
Possible: Water Level/Flow, Thermal Changes

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

Known: Streambank Erosion  
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, Hydro Modification, Urban Runoff  
Possible: - - -

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 3 (Cause Identified, Source Unknown)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/Reg8      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

## Further Details

Aquatic life support is impaired and recreational use and aesthetics impacted by nutrients, silt/sediment and other pollutants from various nonpoint sources.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment was conducted at a site just above the NYS Barge Canal in 1999. Sampling results indicated severely impacted water quality conditions. Similar conditions were noted in samples collected just below the canal as well. These results were also similar to samples collected in 1995. The cause of the impact is thought to be high nutrient loads to the river which produce algal blooms and cause reduction in dissolved oxygen. These conditions may have been exacerbated by low flow conditions in both sampling years. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, December 2001)

Recreational uses in this portion of the Genesee River are stressed by high sediment loads and other impacts from agricultural activities in the watershed. Much of the sediment loading is considered to be natural, as the river flows through an alluvial plain with highly erodible soils. Streambank erosion is a particular concern at a few points where

roads are close to the river and prevent widening that would naturally occur. Undercutting of the riverbanks has been noted and rip-rap has been used as a stop-gap measure. Recent studies have also documented the impact of flood control operations at the Mount Morris Dam on streambank erosion in the River (Young, SUNY Geneseo, 1997). Agricultural activities in the area also contribute runoff and sediment loads to the river. (Monroe County Health, April 2001)

This segment extends from the New York State Barge Canal to Oatka Creek (-25) in Scottsville.

# Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0402-0009)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/20/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117 (portion 3)	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130003/060	<b>Str Class:</b> C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 8/Livingston Co. (26)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 41.1 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> RUSH (J-10-1) ...
<b>Seg Description:</b> from Scottsville to Mount Morris	

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: WATER LEVEL/FLOW, SILT/SEDIMENT, Nutrients  
 Suspected: Pathogens  
 Possible: - - -

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

Known: AGRICULTURE, HYDRO MODIFICATION, STREAMBANK EROSION, Failing On-Site Syst (Town of York)  
 Suspected: Urban Runoff  
 Possible: Landfill/Land Disp. (Rush Landfill)

## 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> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Recreational uses in this portion of the Genesee River are stressed by high sediment loads and other impacts from agricultural activities in the watershed. Much of the sediment loading is considered to be natural, as the river flows through an alluvial plain with highly erodible soils. However, streambank erosion along the reach is compounded by flood control operations at the Mount Morris Dam.

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments were conducted at two sites along this reach of the Genesee River in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions near Avon. Sampling in Cuylerville revealed non-impacted conditions. Both assessments were based on on-site field assessments; the samples were laboratory-sorted to order level and the field assessments were verified as appropriate. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

This watershed contains large concentrations of livestock and crop production lands which are potential sources of nutrients, animal wastes and possibly pesticides to the river. Various USDA EQIP program activities to address agricultural runoff have been funded and implemented over the past several years in Livingston County. In many areas,



vegetative buffer strips separating agricultural land use areas from rivers could help to control erosion and prevent nutrient loads and other agricultural pollutants from reaching the Genesee River. (Livingston County WQCC, June 2001)

Failing on-site septic systems in the Towns of Caledonia and York have also been cited as contributing nutrients and pathogens to the river. The Town of York is currently developing a municipal sewer system. (DEC/DOW, Region 8, June 2001)

Impacts from the Rush Landfill have also been noted in the past. Discoloration of the water, banks and river bottom by iron oxide leachate reduce aesthetics and recreational use. (Monroe County Health Department, June 2001)

This segment extends from Oatka Creek (-25) in Scottsville to Route 36 near Mount Morris.

# Red Creek and tribs ( 0402-0024)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/23/2010

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 14  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130003/090      **Str Class:** C\*  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 45.9 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
Lower Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 8/Monroe Co. (28)  
**Quad Map:** PITTSFORD (I-10-3) ...

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known
RECREATION	Impaired	Known
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: Water Level/Flow, Nutrients (phosphorus), Silt/Sediment  
Suspected: UNKNOWN TOXICITY  
Possible: Priority Organics

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

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, Hydro Modification  
Suspected: Agriculture, Streambank Erosion,  
Possible: Landfill/Land Disp., Municipal, Private/Comm/Inst

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DEC/Reg8      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a->3b

## Further Details

### Overview

Aquatic life and recreational uses in Red Creek are impaired by unknown toxicity, perhaps a result of elevated nutrient loadings thought to be the result of urban runoff, possible sanitary discharges and agricultural activity in the upstream watershed. Hydrologic impacts related to NYS Barge Canal operations also have an impact on the creek.

### Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Red Creek in Rochester (at East River Road in Genesee Valley Park) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2004. Sampling results indicated moderately impacted conditions. In such samples sensitive species are markedly reduced or missing and the distribution of major groups is significantly unbalanced relative to what would be expected. Samples are dominated by more tolerant species. The nutrient biotic index indicates elevated enrichment. However the sample results show the effects of the swampy habitat at the site of the sample as well as upstream. The sample was collected in slack water using the "net jab" protocol. But after applying a correction factor due to slack water the site is still assessed as moderately impacted, though heavily

skewed towards impoundment effects. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, November 2009)

#### Source Assessment

More general nonpoint sources affect water quality in this residential, commercial area. Specific sources of pollutants include parking lot and other urban runoff, illegal floor drains from area businesses (car dealerships) and a couple of industrial inactive hazardous waste sites. Agricultural activity in the watershed is also thought to contribute some loading, however much of the sediment loading is considered to be natural, as the river flows through an alluvial plain with highly erodible soils. A Streambank Erosion Assessment Project is being conducted by the Monroe County SWCD. Sites along Red Creek that were investigated in 2000 include Crittenden Road (new bridge constricting flow), Castle Road (erosion of unprotected banks) and Rush-Henrietta bus garage (parking lot runoff). (DEC/DOW, Region 8, May 2001)

Roehlen Engraving and Stuart-Oliver-Holtz (metal finishing) are two inactive hazardous waste sites. Soil and groundwater contamination (organics, metals) has been documented at both sites. At Roehlen, soil contamination (chromium and TCE) was generally limited to the site itself. Groundwater contamination was also determined to be largely limited, but long-term groundwater treatment and monitoring is ongoing. Investigation of the Stuart-Oliver-Holtz site found leaking drums and migration of contaminated groundwater. Remediation actions were completed in 2006. A supplemental investigation, completed in 2009, further delineated the soil source and groundwater contamination and found a majority of the groundwater plume was contained within the site boundaries. (DEC/DER, Environmental Site Remediation Database, November 2009)

Hydrologic Impacts Stream flow in the creek is also significantly affected by the water levels of the Genesee River and NYS Barge Canal. If not for the artificial elevation control of the Genesee River and canal, the stream would be dry much of the year. However because of the impact of the river, flooding in the spring and during heavy rains is common. Some roads in the area become impassable for as long as days because runoff flow to the river is restricted. The situation also affects residences in the Mapledale Subdivision, resulting in flooded basements and occasional overflowing of the stream bank and surcharging of the sanitary sewers. (Monroe County Health Department, May 2001)

#### Section 303d Listing

Red Creek is not currently included on the NYS 2008 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. However this updated assessment suggests it is appropriate to include this waterbody on the 2010 List. It is recommended that the listing for unknown toxicity be added to Part 3b of the List, as a waterbody for which TDML development is deferred pending the verification of specific cause/pollutant. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, November 2009)

#### Segment Description

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

# Little Black Creek, Lower, and tribs (0402-0047)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/23/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 18      **Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130003/100      **Str Class:** C\*      Lower Genesee River  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 8/Monroe Co. (28)  
**Waterbody Size:** 33.8 Miles      **Quad Map:** ROCHESTER WEST (I-10-1) ...  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs from mouth to Coldwater

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: Water Level/Flow  
Suspected: UNKNOWN TOXICITY  
Possible: Nutrients

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: URBAN RUNOFF, Agriculture  
Possible: Storm Sewers

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 2 (Problem Verified, Cause Unknown)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/BWAR      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

## Further Details

Aquatic life support in the Little Black Creek has been assessed as impaired due to documented macroinvertebrate impacts. Recreational uses are also thought to be affected by stormwater discharges and urban runoff. Flooding issues in the watershed are also a concern.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Little Black Creek near Chili was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated moderately impacted water quality conditions. Although the habitat was determined to be satisfactory, mayflies were not found at the site. Impact Source Determination revealed possible toxicity affecting the fauna. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

Increasing urbanization contributes stormwater runoff and various other nonpoint source pollutants. SPDES permits for the discharge of stormwater and non-contact cooling water to the creek have been issued to a few industries. Significant agricultural activity in the western half of the watershed includes dairy operations and manure spreading. (Monroe County Health Department, April 2001)

Flooding and other hydrologic issues are also of concern. The stream drains very flat terrain with several NYS Designated wetlands in an area that is undergoing increased development. Flooding has been a long-standing problem, but downed trees and a resident beaver population have exacerbated this problem. The Town of Ogden has obtained a permit to remove downed trees to open up the waterway and allow the stream to flow more freely. (Monroe County Health Department, April 2001)

This segment includes the stream and all tribs from the mouth to Route 251 in Coldwater. The waters of the stream and tribs are primarily Class C; a small portion of the stream from above Chili Avenue to Pixley Road and trib -a are Class B. (May 2001)



An intergovernmental agreement between Monroe County and the Town of Chili to address water quality and drainage issues is in place. Development of a larger watershed plan for the entire Black Creek drainage has been initiated. Such a plan would involve Monroe, Genesee, Orleans and Wyoming Counties and communities. (Monroe County Health Department, April 2001)

This segment includes the stream and selected/smaller tribs from the mouth to the Churchville dam. The waters of the segment, including Onion Creek (-8), Hotel Creek (-9), are primarily Class C and C(T). Mill Creek/Blue Pond Outlet (-4) is listed separately. (May 2001)

# Black Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0028)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/20/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 19	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130003/080	<b>Str Class:</b>	C*
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	8/Genesee Co. (19)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	103.6 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	CHURCHVILLE (I-09-4) ...
<b>Seg Description:</b>	stream and select/smaller tribs fr Churchville to Byron		

## 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
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH, NUTRIENTS, Silt/Sediment  
 Suspected: - - -  
 Possible: Metals, Salts

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

Known: AGRICULTURE, Streambank Erosion  
 Suspected: Industrial, Municipal  
 Possible: Construction, Deicing (stor/appl), Failing On-Site Syst, Urban Runoff

## 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>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Aquatic life support, recreation and aesthetics in this portion of Black Creek are affected by nutrient enrichment, silt/sediment and other pollutants from nonpoint sources in this agricultural watershed. Municipal and other discharges to the creek are also thought to contribute to water quality problems in the creek.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) survey of Black Creek was conducted in 1996. No locations within the bounds of this reach were sampled due to the lack of appropriate sampling habitat in the extensive Byron Bergen wetland area. However, sampling results indicated slight to moderately impacted water quality conditions throughout the creek. Municipal and agricultural nonpoint sources were determined to be most likely causes of impacts. (Biological Assessment of Black Creek, Bode et al, DEC/DOW, SBU, June 1997)

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Black Creek just above this segment in Byron (at State Route 237) was conducted in 2000. The site was also sampled in 1999 as part of the RIBS Biological Screening Network. Overall water quality at this site, which is downstream of the Byron (T) wastewater treatment plant,



is fair. The macroinvertebrate community is moderately impacted, with nutrient and toxic inputs the likely causes. Total dissolved solids in the water column and cadmium in the bottom sediments are present at concentrations above the levels of concern. However, no fish advisories are in effect, and no acute or chronic toxicity was apparent in the water column from the three tests conducted in 2000. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, January 2003).

Bigelow Creek, a tributary that enters Black Creek in this reach, was also sampled in 1999 near the village of South Byron as part of the NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) screening of the Genesee River Basin. Water quality was assessed as moderately impacted, based on analysis of the macroinvertebrate community resident at this location (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SWAS, January 2003).

A municipal WWTP is located in the Town of Bergen. A treatment facility for a large food processing plant also discharges to the creek. Development throughout the watershed may also contribute silt/sediment loads and other pollutants to the creek. Development of a watershed plan for the entire Black Creek drainage has been initiated. Such a plan would involve Monroe, Genesee, Orleans and Wyoming Counties and communities. (Monroe County Health Department)

Various other possible sources have been identified in the watershed. These include on-site septic systems in the hamlets of Bethany, Stafford and Morganville, uncovered salt piles in the Towns of Byron, Bergen and Stafford, and pesticide and fertilizer runoff from area golf courses. (Genesee County WQCC, April 2001)

This segment includes the stream and selected/smaller tribs from the Churchville Reservoir dam to Bigelow Creek (30) near Byron, except Churchville Reservoir (P13) which is listed separately. The waters of the segment, including Bergen Creek (-17) and Robins Brook (-22) and Black Creek (-25), are primarily Class C and C(T). Small portions of some tribs (-14, -15) are Class B. Spring Creek (-28) and Bigelow Creek (-30) are listed separately. (May 2001)

# Black Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0048)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/02/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 19  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130003/080      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 56.3 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs above Byron

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
Lower Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 8/Genesee Co. (19)  
**Quad Map:** BYRON (I-08-3) ...

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

Known: AGRICULTURE, MUNICIPAL (South Byron WWTP), Streambank Erosion  
Suspected: - - -  
Possible: Urban Runoff

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/Reg8  
**TMDL/303d Status:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

Aquatic life support, recreation and aesthetics in Upper Black Creek are affected by municipal and industrial discharges to the creek. Nutrient enrichment, silt/sediment and other pollutants from nonpoint sources in this agricultural watershed also contribute to water quality problems.

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Black Creek in Byron (at State Route 237) was conducted in 2000. Overall water quality at this site, which is downstream of the Byron (T) wastewater treatment plant, is fair. The macroinvertebrate community is moderately impacted, with nutrient and toxic inputs identified as the most likely causes. Total dissolved solids in the water column and cadmium in the bottom sediments are present at concentrations above the levels of concern. However, no fish advisories are in effect, and no acute or chronic toxicity was apparent in the water column from the three tests conducted in 2000. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, January 2003)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Black Creek in South Byron was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated moderately impacted water quality conditions, with municipal and/or industrial waste discharges identified as

the most likely causes. These findings were similar to those of a biomonitoring survey of Black Creek conducted in 1996. (Biological Assessment of Black Creek, Bode et al, DEC/DOW, SBU, June 1997) That survey found slight to moderate impacts from nutrient enrichment and organic wastes were indicated at sites along the reach. Prolific growths of algae in the stream were also noted. The Byron and South Byron WWTP discharges and nonpoint agricultural sources were identified as possible sources. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2003)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs above Bigelow Creek (-30) near Byron. The waters of this segment are Class C. (May 2001)

# Mill Creek/Blue Pond Outlet and tribs (0402-0049)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/20/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 19- 4	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130003/080	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River		Lower Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	29.4 Miles	<b>Reg/County:</b>	8/Monroe Co. (28)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs	<b>Quad Map:</b>	CLIFTON (I-09-3)

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
 Suspected: NUTRIENTS, Water Level/Flow, Silt/Sediment  
 Possible: ---

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

Known: ---  
 Suspected: AGRICULTURE, Hydro Modification  
 Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

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

## Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreation may be affected by nutrients and sediment loads from agricultural activities in the Mill Creek watershed. Local/county agencies have identified these and other sources (future development, thruway crossing and golf course runoff) as possible threats to water quality. (Monroe County Health Department, April 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the segment, including Blue Pond Inlet (-P11-1) are Class C and C(T). Blue Pond (P11) is listed separately. (May 2001)

# Blue Pond (0402-0079)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/20/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 19- 4-P11	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130003/080	<b>Str Class:</b>	B
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	8/Monroe Co. (28)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	12.8 Acres ( )	<b>Quad Map:</b>	( )
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Public Bathing	Stressed	Possible
Recreation	Stressed	Possible

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
 Suspected: NUTRIENTS, PATHOGENS, Silt/Sediment  
 Possible: D.O./Oxygen Demand

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

Known: ---  
 Suspected: AGRICULTURE, FAILING ON-SITE SYST  
 Possible: Resource Extraction (gravel mining)

## Resolution/Management Information

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

## Further Details

Public bathing and other recreational uses (fishing, boating) in Blue Pond may be affected by agricultural runoff, septic system impacts, wildlife and other nonpoint sources in the watershed.

Possible inadequate and/or failing on-site septic systems serving homes along the lake shore may be contributing nutrients and/or pathogens to the lake. Conversion of summer cottages to year-round residences coupled with poor site conditions (high water table, small lots) raise concerns. The presence of waterfowl (geese, ducks, heron, loons) are also a concern. (Monroe County WQCC, April 2001)

A SUNY Buffalo limnology class has studied the lake and prepared a water quality report (K.Stewart, SUNY Buffalo, October 1999)

# Bigelow Creek and tribs (0402-0016)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/02/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117- 19-30	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130003/080	<b>Str Class:</b> C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 8/Genesee Co. (19)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 11.8 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> BYRON (I-08-3) ...
<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
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS  
 Suspected: Pathogens, Silt/Sediment, Unknown Toxicity  
 Possible: - - -

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

Known: AGRICULTURE  
 Suspected: Streambank Erosion  
 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> DOW/Reg8	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Aquatic life support, recreation and aesthetics in Bigelow Creek are affected by nutrient enrichment, silt/sediment and other pollutants from nonpoint sources in this agricultural watershed. Some indication of aquatic toxicity are also present.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Bigelow Creek in South Byron was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated moderately impacted water quality conditions. Nutrient enrichment and toxic inputs were indicated by Impact Source Determination. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

Bathing beaches on Horseshoe Lake and Godfrey Pond (which are in this reach but listed separately) have been closed in the past due to high coliform counts. However beaches were reopened in 1987 and no closures have occurred recently. The problems had been attributed to poor agricultural management practices (barnyard runoff, livestock access to stream, manure spreading, etc) and have largely been corrected. (Genesee County WQCC, April 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the segment, including Thornell Brook (-3), are Class C and C(T). Mill Pond (-16), Godfrey Pond (-17) and Horseshoe Lake (-18) are listed separately. (May 2001)

# Oatka Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0027)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/03/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117- 25	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130003/070	<b>Str Class:</b> B Lower Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 8/Monroe Co. (28)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 38.2 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> CLIFTON (I-09-3) ...
<b>Seg Description:</b> stream and tribs fr mouth to Mud Creek	

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Public Bathing	Threatened	Suspected
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aesthetics	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH (algal growth), NUTRIENTS, SILT/SEDIMENT  
 Suspected: Salts  
 Possible: Pathogens

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

Known: AGRICULTURE, STREAMBANK EROSION  
 Suspected: Deicing (stor/appl), Failing On-Site Syst, Urban Runoff  
 Possible: Construction

## 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> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Recreational (fishing, swimming) uses in this portion of Oatka Creek are thought to be stressed by slightly elevated nutrient and sediment loads. Agriculture is the dominant land use in the watershed and is the primary source. Other nonpoint sources include streambank erosion, construction/development, inadequate on-site septic systems and urban runoff in village centers.

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of Oatka Creek in Scottsville (at State Route 251) was conducted in 1999 as part of the screening of the Genesee basin, and in 2000 as an Intensive Network site. Overall water quality at this site is good. Biological sampling results indicated non- to slightly impacted water quality conditions. Some nonpoint source nutrient enrichment and siltation are present and affect the faunal composition. While total dissolved solids and iron were elevated in the water column, and cadmium and copper were detected in the bottom sediments, no contaminants were found to be elevated over background levels in invertebrate tissues, and no significant mortality or reproductive impairment was found in the three toxicity tests conducted. The conditions present appear to cause no substantial impairment to or restriction of aquatic life support in the stream. Water quality at this site is

considered to be fully supporting of designated uses. The creek supports one of the best trout fisheries in the state. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SWAS, January 2003).

Monitoring conducted by Monroe County and USGS has documented elevated levels of nutrients (nitrogen compounds) in comparison to similar streams in the county. The nutrient levels in conjunction with light penetration in this shallow stream results in significant algal growth in the late spring and summer. Agricultural practices (land spreading of manure) aging on-site septic systems are suspected sources of nutrients. Although no public bathing areas are located along the creek, fishing and other recreational use is high. Nutrients and possible pathogen contamination from these sources also threatened this use. Exposed salt piles in the watershed are also a potential source of pollutants. (Monroe County Health Department, April 2001)

Low levels of TCE have been detected in the stream near its mouth. Concentrations are below water quality standards and have attributed to a 30,000 gallon TCE spill in the 1970s. The spill resulted in well closings of several trailer park wells. Another TCE spill associated with a fire at Coopervision in Scottsville was reported to have occurred in the 1990s. (DEC/DOW, Region 8, January 2001)

A watershed protection group, the Oatka Creek Watershed Committee, comprised of municipal, state agency and citizen representatives was formed in 1998 to create a watershed management plan for the entire creek and drainage area. A cooperative monitoring program between Monroe County and USGS was established in 1997 to monitor nutrients and sediment loads in the creek. (Oatka Creek Watershed Committee, April 2001)

This segment includes the stream and all tribs from the mouth to Mud Creek (-7). The waters of the creek are Class B, B(T) and B(TS). Tribs along the reach, including Guthrie Creek (-3) and Spring Creek (-4), are Class C, C(T), C(TS). Mud Creek (-7) is listed separately. (May 2001)





nutrients. Although no public bathing areas are located along the creek, fishing and other recreational use is high. Nutrients and possible pathogen contamination from these sources also threatened this use. Exposed salt piles in the watershed are also a potential source of pollutants. (Genesee and Wyoming County WQCC, April 2001)

A watershed protection group, the Oatka Creek Watershed Committee, comprised of municipal, state agency and citizen representatives was formed in 1998 to create a watershed management plan for the entire creek and drainage area. A cooperative monitoring program between Monroe County and USGS was established in 1997 to monitor nutrients and sediment loads in the creek. (Oatka Creek Watershed Committee, April 2001)

This segment includes the stream and selected/smaller tribs from Pearl Creek (-20) to Stony Creek (-57) in Warsaw. The waters of the segment, including Village Brook (-28), Cascade Brook (-28a) and Red Brook (-35c), are primarily Class C. Pearl Creek (-20) and Stony Creek (-57) are listed separately. (May 2001)

# Oatka Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0031)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/15/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 25  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130003/070      **Str Class:** C\*  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 111.7 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs from Mud Creek to Pearl Creek

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 8/Genesee Co. (19)  
**Quad Map:** LEROY (J-09-1) ...

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aesthetics	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH (algal growth), NUTRIENTS, SILT/SEDIMENT  
Suspected: Salts  
Possible: Pathogens

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

Known: AGRICULTURE, FAILING ON-SITE SYST (Pavillion), STREAMBANK EROSION  
Suspected: Deicing (stor/appl), Urban Runoff  
Possible: Construction

## 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:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

Recreational uses in this portion of Oatka Creek are thought to be stressed by slightly elevated nutrient and sediment loads. Agriculture is the dominant land use in the watershed and is the primary source. Other nonpoint sources include streambank erosion, construction/development, inadequate on-site septic systems and urban runoff in village centers.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Oatka Creek was conducted in 1999. Sampling was not conducted within this reach but results at other sites indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions throughout the stream. Some nonpoint source nutrient enrichment and siltation were noted as the primary factors affecting the fauna and the assessment. However these conditions cause no significant impairment to or restriction of aquatic life support in the stream. The creek supports one of the best trout fisheries in the state. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

Agricultural practices (land spreading of manure) aging on-site septic systems are suspected sources of nutrients. The hamlet of Pavillion has a history of on-site septic issues and has identified need for a municipal sewer system. Although no public bathing areas are located along the creek, fishing and other recreational use is high. Nutrients and possible pathogen contamination from these sources also threatened this use. Exposed salt piles in the watershed are also a

potential source of pollutants; the Village of LeRoy has applied for a grant to salt storage. (Genesee and Wyoming WQCCs, April 2001)

A watershed protection group, the Oatka Creek Watershed Committee, comprised of municipal, state agency and citizen representatives was formed in 1998 to create a watershed management plan for the entire creek and drainage area. A cooperative monitoring program between Monroe County and USGS was established in 1997 to monitor nutrients and sediment loads in the creek. (Oatka Creek Watershed Committee, April 2001)

This segment includes the stream and all tribs from Mud Creek (-7) to Pearl Creek (-20). The waters of the segment, including White Creek (-12), are primarily Class C; a small portion of Oatka Creek in LeRoy is Class B. (May 2001)

# Oatka Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0029)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/15/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117- 25	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130003/070	<b>Str Class:</b> C*
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 9/Wyoming Co. (61)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 55.8 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> WARSAW (K-08-1) ...
<b>Seg Description:</b> stream and tribs above Warsaw	

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aesthetics	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH (algal growth), NUTRIENTS, SILT/SEDIMENT  
 Suspected: Salts  
 Possible: Pathogens

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

Known: AGRICULTURE, STREAMBANK EROSION  
 Suspected: Deicing (stor/appl), Failing On-Site Syst, Urban Runoff  
 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> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Recreational (fishing, swimming) uses in this portion of Oatka Creek are thought to be stressed by slightly elevated nutrient and sediment loads. Agriculture is the dominant land use in the watershed and is the primary source. Other nonpoint sources include streambank erosion, construction/development, inadequate on-site septic systems and urban runoff in village centers. A small portion of the upper creek provides a drinking water supply to the Village of Warsaw. Monitoring of the water supply indicates no water quality issues.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Oatka Creek, including sampling of the creek in Warsaw, was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Some nonpoint source nutrient enrichment and siltation were noted as the primary factors affecting the fauna and the assessment. However these conditions cause no significant impairment to or restriction of aquatic life support in the stream. The creek supports one of the best trout fisheries in the state. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

Agricultural practices (land spreading of manure) aging on-site septic systems are suspected sources of nutrients. Although no public bathing areas are located along the creek, fishing and other recreational use is high. Nutrients and

possible pathogen contamination from these sources also threatened this use. Other potential sources of pollutants to the stream include exposed salt piles (Town of Gainesville), residential construction/development around Warsaw and urban runoff within the village. There are also concerns regarding the remediation of the ETE sanitation landfill. (Wyoming County WQCC, April 2001)

Previous water quality issues associated with the operation of the Warsaw WWTP have been addressed with a plant upgrade completed in 1999. The facility is now in compliance with permit conditions. (DEC/DOW, Region 9, April 2001)

A watershed protection group, the Oatka Creek Watershed Committee, comprised of municipal, state agency and citizen representatives was formed in 1998 to create a watershed management plan for the entire creek and drainage area. A cooperative monitoring program between Monroe County and USGS was established in 1997 to monitor nutrients and sediment loads in the creek. (Oatka Creek Watershed Committee, April 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the segment, including Relyea Creek (-60), are primarily Class C and C(T); the very upper reaches of the creek and tribs (above the water supply dam) are Class A, A(T). Warner Creek (-70) is listed separately. (May 2001)

# LeRoy Reservoir (0402-0003)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/30/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117- 25- 7-4-P24a	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130003/070 <b>Str Class:</b>	Lower Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b> 8/Genesee Co. (19)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 51.1 Acres ( )	<b>Quad Map:</b> LEROY (J-09-1)
<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	Stressed	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH (algal blooms), NUTRIENTS, Pesticides  
 Suspected: Silt/Sediment  
 Possible: Pathogens

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

Known: AGRICULTURE  
 Suspected: Streambank Erosion  
 Possible: Roadbank Erosion

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b> 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)	
<b>Verification Status:</b> 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b> ext/WQCC	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> 3 (Waters Requiring Re-Assessment Based on New Methodology)	

## Further Details

Drinking water supply use of the LeRoy Reservoir is impacted by periodic, seasonal algal growth. Excessive nutrient loadings, the result of surrounding agricultural activity, is the primary source.

In the mid-1980s the reservoir experienced significant water quality impacts, resulting in occasional suspending of its use as a water supply. However in the mid 1990s the Village of LeRoy, under a 205(j) Grant, conducted water quality monitoring and land use analysis of the watershed. This study identified agricultural activities as the primary source of the nutrient loads. BMP's have been implemented in the watershed and have successfully reduced weed growth, iron and manganese, and taste, odor and color complaints. Water treatment costs have also been reduced. (DEC/DOW, Region 8 and Genesee County WQCC; also noted in NYSDEC Water Bulletin, August 1993)

A recent USGS Report noted the presence of pesticides in the reservoir. (Pesticides/Metabolites in Selected Water Supplies in NYS, 1999, Report 00-4119)

The reservoir is included on the NYS 2002 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The reservoir is included on Part

3 of the List as a Water Previously Listed But Requiring Re-Assessment Based on New Assessment/List Methodology.

The reservoir is connected to Lake LaGrange (P73b) in Wyoming County by a pipeline that draws water from Lake LaGrange to the reservoir. Many of the water quality issues affecting the reservoir also impact Lake LaGrange.



# Honeoye Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0019) NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/08/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 27	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130003/050	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	8/Monroe Co. (28)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	124.7 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	RUSH (J-10-1) ...
<b>Seg Description:</b>	stream and smaller tribs from mouth to Spring Brook		

## 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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

While various nonpoint source pollutants from streambank erosion and agricultural activity in the area are of some concern, there are no significant specific impacts or impairments to water uses of this portion of Honeoye Creek.

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of Honeoye Creek in West Rush ( at State Route 15) was conducted in 1999 as part of the screening of the Genesee basin, and in 2000 as an Intensive Network site. Overall water quality at this site is good. Biological sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Some nonpoint source nutrient enrichment is present and affects the faunal composition. While total dissolved solids and iron were elevated in the water column, and cadmium and one of the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were elevated in the bottom sediments, no contaminants were found to be above background levels in invertebrate tissues, and no significant mortality or reproductive impairment was found in the three tests conducted for toxicity. The conditions present appear to cause no substantial impairment to or restriction of aquatic life support in the stream. Water quality at this site is considered to be fully supporting of designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SWAS, January 2003).

In 1999, as part of the NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) screening of the Genesee River basin, a biological assessment of Spring Brook in Dann Corners was conducted. Water quality, based on the resident

macroinvertebrates, was assessed as slightly impacted, with no major impacts present. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SWAS, January 2003).

As is the case in much of the Genesee River Basin, elevated silt and sediment loads in the creek are common and can impact aquatic habitat and recreational uses to some degree. However, much of the sediment loading is considered to be natural, a result of highly erodible soils throughout the basin. (DEC/DOW, Region 8, January 2001)

The area also experiences significant agricultural use. Such land use can contribute to silt, sediment and nutrient loadings to the stream. Nutrient loads in the creek are typical of similar streams in the area. Manure spreading, livestock access to streams are potential sources of pathogens as well. (Monroe County Health Department, April 2001)

A water quality study of Honeoye Creek in Honeoye Falls was conducted by Delta Laboratories of Rochester with area high school students in 2001. The study found water quality to be good with no apparent water quality impacts. (Study of Honeoye Creek, Delta Labs, May 2001)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs from the mouth to Spring Brook (-14) near Honeoye Falls. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach are primarily Class C, with some waters designated Class D. Spring Brook as well as larger lakes in the watershed are listed separately. (December 2000)



quality impacts. (Study of Honeoye Creek, Delta Labs, May 2001)

As is the case in much of the Genesee River Basin, elevated silt and sediment loads in the creek are common and can impact aquatic habitat and recreational uses to some degree. However, much of the sediment loading is considered to be natural, a result of highly erodible soils throughout the basin. (DEC/DOW, Region 8, January 2001)

Agricultural use in the area can contribute to silt, sediment and nutrient loadings to the stream. Nutrient loads in the creek are typical of similar streams in the area. Manure spreading, livestock access to streams are potential sources of pathogens as well. (Monroe County Health Department, April 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs from Spring Brook (-14) to Route 65 in Honeoye Falls. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class B. (May 2001)



## Spring Brook and tribs (0402-0040)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/08/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 27-14	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130003/040	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River		Lower Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	53.4 Miles	<b>Reg/County:</b>	8/Livingston Co. (26)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs	<b>Quad Map:</b>	HONEOYE FALLS (J-10-2)

### 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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Spring Creek in Dann Corners was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The assessments was based on an on-site field assessment; the samples were laboratory-sorted to order level and the field assessment verified as appropriate. In spite of the minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

# Hemlock Lake Outlet and minor tribs (0402-0013)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/23/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 27-34  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130003/040      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 29.2 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and selected/smaller tribs

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
Lower Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 8/Ontario Co. (35)  
**Quad Map:** HONEOYE (J-10-3)

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Suspected
RECREATION	Impaired	Suspected
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: WATER LEVEL/FLOW  
Suspected: NUTRIENTS, PATHOGENS, Silt/Sediment  
Possible: Pesticides

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

Known: HYDRO MODIFICATION, FAILING ON-SITE SYST (Hemlock (v))  
Suspected: Agriculture, Streambank Erosion  
Possible: Roadbank Erosion

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/Reg8      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 3 (Waters Requiring Re-Assessment Based on New Methodology)

## Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses in Hemlock Lake Outlet are impacted by nutrient loadings and enrichment from nonpoint sources. Possible elevated pathogen levels from inadequate on-site septic systems are also a concern.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Hemlock Outlet in Frost Hollow was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated moderately impacted water quality conditions, although at the high end of this category bordering on slight impact. The fauna was heavily dominated by riffle beetles, and indicated nutrient enrichment in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

Failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems (due to native clay soils) in the Village of Hemlock have been documented by the Livingston County Health Department. The stream runs through the center of the village, and these systems are thought to contribute nutrients and pathogens to the stream. (Livingston County SWCD, April 2001)

As is the case in much of the Genesee River Basin, elevated silt and sediment loads in the creek are common and can

impact aquatic habitat and recreational uses to some degree. However, much of the sediment loading is considered to be natural, a result of highly erodible soils throughout the basin.

The area also experiences significant agricultural use. Such land use can contribute to silt, sediment and nutrient loadings to the stream. Nutrient loads in the creek are typical of similar streams in the area. Manure spreading, livestock access to streams are potential sources of pathogens as well.

Fish survival in the outlet is also affected by the retention of water in Hemlock Lake and the resulting low water levels in the creek. However, the issue in this case is one of competing uses: the retention of water to support that water supply use supercedes water releases to maintain the downstream fishery. Additionally, even with appropriate releases the creek could support only a minnow population at best; it would not support a sport fishery. (DEC/FWMR, Region 8, 2000)

Several individual (private) wells in the area have been closed due to contamination believed to be associated with a landfill (Benson Landfill). However, NYSDEC Regional staff indicates that this potential source does not affect water quality in the outlet. Previous PWL reports also cited possible PCB contamination from industrial activity south of Route 5/20. But NYSDEC regional staff is unaware of any PCB sources in that area; any potential impacts on the creek are considered unlikely.

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream and tribs included in the segment are Class C. Kinney Creek (-7) and Canadice Outlet (-11) are listed separately. (May 2001)



# Canadice Lake Outlet (0402-0042)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/08/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117- 27-34-11	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130003/040	<b>Str Class:</b> AA(T) Lower Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 8/Livingston Co. (26)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 17.1 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> HONEOYE (J-10-3)
<b>Seg Description:</b> entire stream and tribs	

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Canadice Lake Outlet in Hemlock was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was dominated by caddisflies and midges indicating nutrient enrichment as the primary cause of impact. In spite of these minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C from the mouth to the Rochester water supply diversion, Class AA from the diversion to trib -1, and Class AA(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach are Class C. (May 2001)

# Canadice Lake (0402-0002)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/23/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 27-34-11-P43	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130003/040	<b>Str Class:</b>	AA(TS)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	8/Ontario Co. (35)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	672.1 Acres (Mesotrophic)	<b>Quad Map:</b>	SPRINGWATER (K-10-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

Known: LANDFILL/LAND DISP.  
 Suspected: - - -  
 Possible: Construction, Streambank Erosion, Silviculture

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	3 (Strategy Being Implemented)	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	DEC/FWMR	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	2b (Multiple Segment/Categorical Water, Fish Consumption)	

## Further Details

Fish consumption in Canadice Lake is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of lake and brown trout due to PCB contamination. (2001-02 NYS DOH Health Advisories).

The most probable source of PCBs, an electrical component dump, was identified in 1985 and was remediated under the State Superfund program. Fish from the lake are collected and analyzed every three years to provide information on the status and trends of flesh contamination by toxics. The most recent collection in 1993 showed a continuing downward trend in PCB concentration. PCB concentrations are now less than allowable FDA level for human consumption, but still exceed DEC guideline for consumption by piscivorous animals. The habitat for fish in the lake is good; lake trout spawning is supported. (DEC/FWMR, Habitat, 1995)

Canadice Lake has been sampled as part of the ongoing Water Quality Study of the Finger Lakes. Findings to date indicate that the trophic status of the lake falls between oligotrophic and mesotrophic, and that trophic conditions within the lake remain largely unchanged over the last several decades. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lakes Services, June 2002)

Sediment loadings from erosion, some construction and logging roads are potential concerns. (Livingston County

WQCC, April 2001)

The lake is included on the NYS 2002 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

# Hemlock Lake (0402-0011)

**Threatened**

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/23/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 27-34-P44                      **Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130003/040            **Str Class:** AA(T)                      Lower Genesee River  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake                      **Reg/County:** 8/Livingston Co. (26)  
**Waterbody Size:** 2067.2 Acres (Mesotrophic)            **Quad Map:** HONEOYE (J-10-3) ...  
**Seg Description:** entire lake

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

Known: FAILING ON-SITE SYST (Springwater), Hydro Modification  
Suspected: Agriculture  
Possible: - - -

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)  
**Verification Status:** 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/Roch    **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

## Further Details

Drinking water use of Hemlock Lake (for the City of Rochester) is considered threatened due to silt, sediment and turbidity and nutrient loads attributed to on-site septic and agricultural impacts in the watershed. Although there are no known water quality impacts in the lake, this segment is included on the DEC/DOW Priority Waterbodies List as a "special use" water due to its drinking water supply classification.

The City of Rochester has completed construction of a filtration plant to meet legal requirement that treatment of all surface water supplies include filtration. Additionally, the city owns most of the land immediately surrounding the lake and enforces watershed rules and regulations that significantly restrict other uses. Swimming is not allowed, boating is severely restricted and fishing requires a permit. These watershed rules and regulations contribute significantly to the reduction of threats due to silt, sediment, turbidity and nutrient loadings and the protection of the overall lake condition. (DEC/DOW, Region 8, March 2002)

Hemlock Lake has been sampled as part of the ongoing Water Quality Study of the Finger Lakes. Findings from this study indicate that the trophic status of the lake falls between oligotrophic and mesotrophic, and that water quality trends have improved moderately over the past several decades. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lakes Services, March 2002)

Two remaining water quality issues are turbidity and nutrients which foster algal growth. Silt/sediment loads and resulting turbidity are a result of hydromodification; shoreline fluctuations leave large amounts of unseeded banks exposed to erosion. Severe shoreline slopes (in excess of 40% grade) exacerbate the sediment problem. However, the primary use of the lake is as a drinking water supply and as a result fluctuating water levels are unavoidable. Algal growth in the reservoir adds to the turbidity problem as well. Sources of nutrient loadings include failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems in the hamlet of Springwater and nonpoint agricultural runoff throughout the watershed. (DEC/DOW, Region 8, March 2002)

Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act and EPF grants will allow the Town of Springwater to construct a sanitary sewer collection system to serve the Hamlet of Springwater, eliminating the direct discharge of raw or inadequately treated wastewater from failing septic systems to roadside ditches, the Lime Kiln Creek, Springwater Creek, and into Hemlock Lake. Hemlock Lake is a major water supply source for the City of Rochester. The proposed system will improve the quality of surface and groundwater resources in the area and will eliminate serious public health and environmental concerns that occur due to contamination from raw sewage. (DEC/DOW, October 2002)

# Springwater Creek and minor tribs (0402-0070)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/08/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 27-34-P44-7  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130003/040      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 49.5 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and selected/smaller tribs

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 8/Livingston Co. (26)  
**Quad Map:** SPRINGWATER (K-10-2) ...

## 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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

**Resolution Potential:**

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Springwater Creek in Springwater was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Mayflies, stoneflies and caddisflies were all well-represented. Worms were present in significant numbers, however they were not pollution-tolerant species indicative of water quality problems. The impact was assessed as very minor, and aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act and EPF grants will allow the Town of Springwater to construct a sanitary sewer collection system to serve the Hamlet of Springwater, eliminating the direct discharge of raw or inadequately treated wastewater from failing septic systems to roadside ditches, the Lime Kiln Creek, Springwater Creek, and into Hemlock Lake. Hemlock Lake is a major water supply source for the City of Rochester. The proposed system will improve the quality of surface and groundwater resources in the area and will eliminate serious public health and environmental concerns that occur due to contamination from raw sewage. (DEC/DOW, October 2002)

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C from the mouth to Limekiln Creek (-4), and Class C(TS) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach, including Reynolds Gully (-1) and Pokamoonshine Gulf (-11), are primarily Class C, C(TS). Limekiln Creek (-4) is listed separately. (May 2001)

# Limekiln Creek and tribs (0402-0007)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/20/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 27-34-P44-7-4	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130003/040	<b>Str Class:</b>	C*
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	8/Livingston Co. (26)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	22.9 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	SPRINGWATER (K-10-2)
<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
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND, NUTRIENTS, Water Level/Flow  
 Suspected: PATHOGENS  
 Possible: - - -

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

Known: FAILING ON-SITE SYST (Springwater (h))  
 Suspected: Habitat Modification, Hydro Modification  
 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>	DOW/Reg8	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Aquatic life and recreational uses of Limekiln Creek are considered stressed by suspected nutrient and pathogen inputs from failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems.

Organic loads from failing septic systems in the Hamlet of Springwater restrict propagation of rainbow trout by significantly reducing available dissolved oxygen in the stream. Elevated pathogens levels are also a concern. An engineering study to address the construction of public sewers is currently being prepared. Channelization of the stream through the hamlet may also impact habitat and the fishery/aquatic life. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 8, April 2001)

Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act and EPF grants will allow the Town of Springwater to construct a sanitary sewer collection system to serve the Hamlet of Springwater, eliminating the direct discharge of raw or inadequately treated wastewater from failing septic systems to roadside ditches, the Lime Kiln Creek, Springwater Creek, and into Hemlock Lake. Hemlock Lake is a major water supply source for the City of Rochester. The proposed system will improve the quality of surface and groundwater resources in the area and will eliminate serious public health and environmental concerns that occur due to contamination from raw sewage. (DEC/DOW, October 2002)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Limekiln Creek in Springwater was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Some nutrient enrichment was indicated; however Impact Source Determination showed the community to be most similar to natural conditions. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(TS). Tribs to this reach are primarily Class C, with portion of one trib designated Class AA. The stream is also known as Green Gulf Brook. (May 2001)



## Mill Creek and tribs (0402-0071)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/08/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 27-47	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130003/040	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River		Lower Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	27.2 Miles	<b>Reg/County:</b>	8/Ontario Co. (35)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs	<b>Quad Map:</b>	BRISTOL CENTER (J-11-4) ...

### 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

<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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Mill Creek in Honeoye was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The impact was considered very minor, as the community was most similar to natural communities. In spite of the minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(TS) from Lake Road to trib -15b; the remainder of the waters in this segment are Class C. (May 2001)

# Honeoye Lake (0402-0032)

Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/23/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 27-P57  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130003/030      **Str Class:** AA  
**Waterbody Type:** Lake  
**Waterbody Size:** 1734.4 Acres (Eutrophic)  
**Seg Description:** entire lake

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 8/Ontario Co. (35)  
**Quad Map:** HONEOYE (J-10-3) ...

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH (weed, algal growth), NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), PROBLEM SPECIES (Eurasian milfoil)  
Suspected: D.O./Oxygen Demand  
Possible: Pathogens, Silt/Sediment

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

Known: - - -  
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, FAILING ON-SITE SYST, Streambank Erosion  
Possible: OTHER SOURCE, Urban Runoff

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 3 (Cause Identified, Source Unknown)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/BWM      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** 3 (Waters Requiring Re-Assessment Based on New Methodology)

## Further Details

Public bathing and other recreational uses (boating, fishing) in Honeoye Lake are limited by elevated nutrient loads, reduced dissolved oxygen and aquatic vegetation and weed growth. Use as a drinking water supply may be threatened. Agricultural nonpoint sources and failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems are considered likely sources of nutrients.

Dense rooted aquatic vegetation severely impacts recreational uses of the lake. Mechanical harvesting of vegetation, necessary to allow access to the open waters for boating and bathing, has been underway for several years.

Honeoye Lake has been sampled as part of the ongoing NYSDEC Finger Lakes Water Quality Study. This study characterizes the current trophic state of Honeoye Lake as eutrophic. The mean epilimnetic levels for major trophic indicators (total phosphorus, chlorophyll a, and Secchi disk depth) have increased somewhat since the early 1970s,

indicating declining water quality. The hypolimnion of the lake becomes hypoxic during the growing season. The cause(s) and/or consequences of this dissolved oxygen depletion are uncertain. (DEC/DOW, Lakes Services, March 2002)

Data collected as part of the NY Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) since 1996 also confirm the existence of water quality problems. The recreational use of the lake is reported as "impacted" by excessive algae and weed growth for more than 30% of the summer recreational season. Phosphorus levels exceed the criteria associated with "impaired" waters during more than 60% of sampling events. The aquatic plant community is dominated by the presence of Eurasian milfoil, an invasive exotic plant species that has increased in density in recent years. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lakes Services, January 2002)

The lake is surrounded by development; in some areas a 2nd and 3rd tier of development has occurred. A perimeter sewer goes around 2/3 of lake. Most lakeside homes are connected but ones further back are not. Steep slopes and poor soils cause problems with on-site systems. Honeoye Valley Association has done some water quality sampling and has noted elevated coliform levels in several areas. (DEC/DOW, Region 8, 1996).

The lake is included on the NYS 2002 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 3 of the List as a Water Previously Listed But Requiring Re-Assessment Based on New Assessment/List Methodology.

# Honeoye Inlet and tribs (0402-0044)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/24/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 27-P57-10  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130003/030      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 34.5 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 8/Ontario Co. (35)  
**Quad Map:** BRISTOL SPRINGS (K-11-1) ...

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

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Honeoye Lake Inlet in Hunt Hollow was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions, though bordering on non-impacted. Impact Source Determination showed slight nutrient enrichment, but the fauna contained many mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. In spite of the minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

Nearly 2,000 acres of lands along the southern end of Honeoye Lake is expected to be acquired by New York State through the Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act and Environmental Protection Fund. NYS DEC will manage these lands as the Honeoye Inlet Wildlife Management Area. (DEC/DOW, October 2002)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C from the mouth to trib -12 and Class C(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach are Class C. (May 2001)

## Conesus Creek and minor tribs (0402-0038)

Need Verific

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/16/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 40	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130003/020	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	8/Livingston Co. (26)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	22.4 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	LIVONIA (J-10-4) ...
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and selected/smaller tribs		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Possible

#### **Type of Pollutant(s)**

Known: ---  
Suspected: SILT/SEDIMENT  
Possible: Nutrients

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: UNKNOWN SOURCE, Agriculture, Streambank Erosion

### Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	1 (Waterbody Nominated, Problem Not Verified)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	DOW/BWAR	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

### Further Details

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of Conesus Creek in Avon ( at State Route 39) was conducted in 1999 as part of the screening of the Genesee basin, and in 2000 as an Intensive Network site. In 1999, channel clearing was underway upstream of the sampling site, and a thick layer of silt and detritus covered the stream bottom; the benthic sample was not considered valid. In 2000 the sample collected was substantially different from the year before. The sampling results were unclear for the two years, but based on the professional judgment of the Stream Biomonitoring Unit staff, water quality should be considered slightly impacted. Other sampling components showed iron to be elevated in the water column, and copper elevated in the bottom sediments, although no contaminants were found to be present over background levels in invertebrate tissues, and no significant mortality or reproductive impairment was found in the three tests conducted for toxicity. Further study of this reach is necessary in order to determine conclusively if designated uses are supported (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SWAS, January 2003).

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream and tribs included in this segment are Class C. Little Conesus Creek (-1) is listed separately. (May 2001)

# Conesus Lake (0402-0004)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/24/03

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 40-P67	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130003/020	<b>Str Class:</b>	AA
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	8/Livingston Co. (26)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	3180.7 Acres (Mesotrophic)	<b>Quad Map:</b>	LIVONIA (J-10-4) ...
<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
Public Bathing	Stressed	Known
RECREATION	Impaired	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH (weed, algal growth), D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND, NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), PROBLEM SPECIES (Eurasian milfoil)

Suspected: Chlorine (disinfection by-products), Silt/Sediment

Possible: Priority Organics (PCBs), Other Pollutants (THM precursors), Pesticides, Pathogens, Salts

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

Known: - - -

Suspected: AGRICULTURE, OTHER SOURCE (nutrient recycling), Failing On-Site Syst, Streambank Erosion

Possible: - - -

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	<b>Resolution Potential:</b>	Medium
<b>Verification Status:</b>	3 (Cause Identified, Source Unknown)		
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	DOW/BWM		
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	3 (Waters Requiring Re-Assessment Based on New Methodology)		

## Further Details

Public bathing and other recreational uses (boating, fishing) in Conesus Lake are limited by excessive aquatic vegetation and weed growth resulting from elevated nutrient loads, and reduced dissolved oxygen. Use as a drinking water supply may be threatened by the formation of disinfection by-products. Agricultural nonpoint sources and nutrient recycling from sediment loadings are considered likely sources of pollutants.

Dense rooted aquatic vegetation severely impacts the bathing use of this lake. Mechanical harvesting of vegetation is necessary to allow access to the open waters for boating and bathing. People must go 25 to 35 feet off shore to swim, so not to get tangled in the vegetation. Even further out water skiers get tangled in weeds. The weed problem has worsened in recent years. Eurasian milfoil now rings the entire lake and turbidity has increased.

Conesus Lake has been studied as part of the ongoing NYSDEC Finger Lakes Water Quality Study. This study

characterizes the current trophic state of Conesus Lake as eutrophic. The mean epilimnetic levels for major trophic indicators (total phosphorus, chlorophyll a, and Secchi disk depth) have increased somewhat since the early 1970s, indicating declining water quality. The hypolimnion of the lake becomes anoxic during mid to late summer, with dissolved oxygen levels dropping to near zero in a significant portion of the hypolimnion. The cause(s) and/or consequences of this dissolved oxygen depletion are uncertain. Sediment sampling in the lake conducted during the study reveal some concerns regarding PCBs and historically used pesticides (DDT). (DEC/DOW, Lakes Services, March 2002)

Data collected as part of the NYS Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) from 1986-91 also confirm the existence of water quality problems. Phosphorus levels exceed the criteria associated with "impaired" waters during nearly 30% of the summer recreational season. The aquatic plant community is dominated by the presence of Eurasian milfoil, an invasive exotic plant species that has increased in density in recent years. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lakes Services, January 2002)

The Conesus Lake Association (CLA) has been actively engaged in addressing nuisance weed and algae problems in the lake. In the recent plan developed by the CLA to manage these problems, it is reported that "the Conesus Lake weed and algae situation in 2001 reached a critical stage. During this past hot and dry year, the Eurasian watermilfoil and some native weeds reached a serious level throughout most of the lake. Massive amounts of algae invaded the lake. In fact, during August of 2001, the entire lake was a bright green. Swimming and boating were severely hindered. The ubiquitous pond scum and the smell of decaying algae and weeds were extensive and disgusting". The CLA has proposed the use of aquatic herbicides and algicides to control the problem.

Agricultural activity in the lake watershed occurs in approximately 40% of the watershed. is significant. Instances of concentrated animal waste releases into the streams in the lake watershed have been documented by the county. Additionally, this is the most heavily developed of the Finger Lakes. The area around the lake is sewerd but only residences within 250 feet of the lake must be connected. Failing septic systems along MacMillan Creek have been suggested as contributing to problems in the lake. Heavy use of fertilizers and pesticides (lawn care companies) by the lakeshore camps is also considered a potential source of nutrients. Internal recirculation of nutrient loads from lake sediments may also be a significant source. (DEC/DOW, Region 8, April 2001)

Non-native, invasive species may also impact water quality. Zebra mussels, which can have a significant ecological impact, have been documented in the lake. Additionally, a recent master's thesis by a SUNY Brockport student suggests that the alewives infestation of the lake is negatively affecting water quality and that the eutrophication may not be as strongly linked to agricultural runoff as thought. The alewives are eating the larger zooplankton. This is disrupting the food web since there are fewer zooplankton, such as mesocyclops, to eat the smaller algae and consequently reduce the available phosphorus in the lake. There is also reduced transparency due to algae.

Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act and EPF grants have been awarded to address wastewater discharges affecting Conesus Lake. The Town of Conesus will construct a sewer collection system to convey wastewater from the Hamlet of Conesus, where septic systems are failing, to the existing Conesus Lake Wastewater Treatment Plant at Lakeville. This project will improve water quality by treating septic wastes before the wastewater is discharged into Conesus Lake, which is a drinking water source for the Villages of Avon, and Geneseo, the Towns of Avon, Geneseo and York, the Eagle Point Water District, and numerous lakeshore property owners. A separate grant will allow the Livingston County Water & Sewer Authority to rehabilitate the Camp Run Drive sewer in the Town of Livonia by installing approximately 800 linear feet of sanitary sewer parallel to a smaller existing sanitary sewer along Camp Run Road and NYS Route 20A. The resulting increase in flow capacity will also prevent sanitary sewer overflows into Conesus Lake. (DEC/DOW, October 2002)

The lake is included on the NYS 2002 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 3 of the List as a Water Previously Listed But Requiring Re-Assessment Based on New Assessment/List Methodology.

# Conesus Inlet and minor tribs (0402-0077)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/20/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 40-P67-10	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130003/020	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	8/Livingston Co. (26)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	57.6 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	CONESUS (K-10-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and selected/smaller 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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	n/a ()	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Conesus Lake Inlet in Scottsburg was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Mayflies, stoneflies, caddisflies and hellgrammites were present in the sample. No specific cause of the minor impact could be identified. In spite of these minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

Tributary water quality and loadings to Conesus Lake were the focus of a State of Conesus Lake Watershed characterization study by Ecologic (Draft, March 2001).

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs included in this segment are also Class C. South McMillan Creek (-2) is listed separately. (May 2001)



# Jaycox Creek and tribs (0402-0064)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/16/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117- 57	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130003/060	<b>Str Class:</b> C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 8/Livingston Co. (26)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 34.4 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> GENESEO (J-09-3)
<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
AQUATIC LIFE	Impaired	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS, SILT/SEDIMENT  
 Suspected: Pathogens  
 Possible: - - -

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

Known: AGRICULTURE  
 Suspected: Streambank Erosion  
 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> DOW/Reg8	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Aquatic life support, recreational uses and aesthetics of the creek are limited by impacts from agricultural activities along the creek.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Jaycox Creek near Geneseo was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated moderately impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was dominated by tolerant worms and midges in this small, muddy stream. The creek flows through horse and cow pasture lands and cattle have access to the stream; manure was noted along the creek. Poor stream habitat that may have affected the fauna was also noted. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

## Beards/Bairds Creek and tribs (0402-0037)

Need Verific

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/16/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 60      **Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130003/010      **Str Class:** C      Lower Genesee River  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 8/Livingston Co. (26)  
**Waterbody Size:** 49.5 Miles      **Quad Map:** LEICESTER (J-09-4) ...  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and selected/smaller tribs

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

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

#### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: Salts  
Suspected: NUTRIENTS  
Possible: Pesticides, Pathogens

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

Known: - - -  
Suspected: AGRICULTURE  
Possible: Deicing (stor/appl), Resource Extraction (salt mine)

### 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:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

### Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses may be affected by runoff from agricultural activities in the watershed. Intensive dairy and row crop farming are the predominant land use in the area. A lack of riparian vegetation along the stream banks have also been noted. A large salt mine (Akzo) that was abandoned after it collapsed and may also impact water quality is located in the headwaters of the watershed. The mine collapse has resulted in large sink holes in the stream channel. (Wyoming and Livingston County WQCCs, April 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach are Class C. Little Beards Creek (-2) as well as larger lakes in the watershed are listed separately. (May 2001)

# Little Beards Creek and tribs (0402-0014)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/16/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 60-2  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130003/010      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 52.7 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 8/Livingston Co. (26)  
**Quad Map:** LEICESTER (J-09-4)

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

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

**Type of Pollutant(s)**  
Known: ---  
Suspected: NUTRIENTS, SILT/SEDIMENT, Pathogens  
Possible: ---

**Source(s) of Pollutant(s)**  
Known: ---  
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, STREAMBANK EROSION, Failing On-Site Syst  
Possible: ---

## 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:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

## Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses may be affected by agricultural activities in the watershed. Silt/sediment loads which disrupt spawning areas of the stream are the primary concern. Lack of riparian vegetative buffers result in streambank erosion. Failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems have also been suggested as sources of pollutants. (DOW/Region 8, April 2001)

# Lake LaGrange (0402-0008)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/30/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117- 60-2-P73b	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130003/010 <b>Str Class:</b> A	Lower Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b> 9/Wyoming Co. (61)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 51.1 Acres ( )	<b>Quad Map:</b> LEICESTER (J-09-4)
<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	Stressed	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH (algal blooms), NUTRIENTS, Pesticides  
 Suspected: Silt/Sediment  
 Possible: Pathogens

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

Known: AGRICULTURE  
 Suspected: Streambank Erosion  
 Possible: Roadbank Erosion

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b> 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)	
<b>Verification Status:</b> 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b> ext/WQCC	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> 3 (Waters Requiring Re-Assessment Based on New Methodology)	

## Further Details

Drinking water supply use and aesthetics of Lake LaGrange (a.k.a., Lake LeRoy on USGS map) are impacted by excess periodic, seasonal algal growth. Excessive nutrient loadings, the result of surrounding agricultural activity is the primary source.

In the mid-1980s Lake LaGrange was known to be discolored, foul smelling and foul tasting. The Lake was used for supply only as a last resort. A high concentration of dairy farms along Little Beards Creek and elsewhere in the watershed contributed nutrient runoff from improper manure management and fertilizers use. In the mid-1990s, the Village of LeRoy has conducted extensive study under a 205(j) Grant, including watershed mapping, water quality monitoring, and public education. Agricultural BMP's have been implemented and have successfully reduced weed growth, iron and manganese, and taste, odor, and color complaints. Water treatment costs have also been reduced. Active management of the watershed is still needed. However with these improvements, Lake LaGrange is now considered as the secondary water source for LeRoy. (DEC/DOW, Region 8 and Wyoming County WQCC, April 2001; also noted in NYSDEC Water Bulletin, August 1993)

A recent USGS Report noted the presence of pesticides in the reservoir. (Pesticides/Metabolites in Selected Water Supplies in NYS, 1999, Report 00-4119)

The lake is included on the NYS 2002 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 3 of the List as a Water Previously Listed But Requiring Re-Assessment Based on New Assessment/List Methodology.

The lake is connected to LeRoy Reservoir (P24a) in Genesee County by a pipeline that draws water from the lake to the reservoir. Many of the water quality issues affecting the lake also impact LeRoy Reservoir.

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# Waterbody Inventory for Upper Genesee River Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Upper Genesee River, Main Stem</b>		
Ont 117 (portion 4)	Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0403-0037)	MinorImpacts
Ont 117 (portion 5)/P110a	Mount Morris Reservoir (0403-0040)	UnAssessed
Ont 117 (portion 6)	Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0006)	Need Verific
Ont 117 (portion 7)	Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0038)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117 (portion 8)	Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0077)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117 (portion 9)	Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0022)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117 (portion 10)	Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0001)	MinorImpacts
Ont 117 (portion 11)	Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0039)	NoKnownImpct
<b>Canaseraga Creek Watershed</b>		
Ont 117- 66	Canaseraga Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0404-0001)	MinorImpacts
Ont 117- 66	Canaseraga Creek, Middle, and minor trib (0404-0013)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117- 66	Canaseraga Creek, Upper, and tribs (0404-0002)	Need Verific
Ont 117- 66- c	unnamed trib in Mount Morris (0404-0012)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 66- 1,-1-1	Tuscarora, Buck Run Creeks (0404-0014)	Need Verific
Ont 117- 66- 3	Keshequa Creek, Lower, and tribs (0404-0010)	Need Verific
Ont 117- 66- 3	Keshequa Creek, Middle, and tribs (0404-0015)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117- 66- 3	Keshequa Creek, Upper, and tribs (0404-0016)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117- 66- 3- 7	Wildcat Gully Creek and tribs (0404-0017)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 66- 3-25	Newville Creek and tribs (0404-0018)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 66- 3-25-3	Dunns Brook and tribs (0404-0028)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 66- 3-25-P84a	Nunda Reservoir (0404-0030)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 66- 8	State/West Ditch and minor tribs (0404-0019)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 66- 8- 2	Bradner Creek and tribs (0404-0020)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 66- 8- 3	Two Mile Creek and tribs (0404-0021)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 66-17a	Patterson Gully Creek and tribs (0404-0022)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 66-18	Mud Creek and tribs (0404-0023)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 66-22	Mill Creek and minor tribs (0404-0011)	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 66-22-1	Little Mill Creek and tribs (0404-0024)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 66-25	Stony Brook, Lower, and tribs (0404-0025)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117- 66-25	Stony Brook, Upper, and tribs (0404-0029)	MinorImpacts
Ont 117- 66-28	Sugar Creek and tribs (0404-0026)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117- 66-31	Slader Creek and tribs (0404-0027)	UnAssessed

## ...Upper Genesee River Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Tribs to Upper Genesee River, Mount Morris to Canacadea</b>		
Ont 117- 69 thru 91, Lower (sel.)	Minor Tribs, Lower, to Genesee River (0403-0078)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 69 thru 91, Upper (sel.)	Minor Tribs, Upper, to Genesee River (0403-0042)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 70	Silver Lake Outlet, Upper, and tribs (0403-0034)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
Ont 117- 70-P115	Silver Lake (0403-0002)	<b>Impaired Seg</b>
Ont 117- 70-P115-	Silver Lake Inlet/Tribs to Silver Lake (0403-0044)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 87	Wolf Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0003)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117- 87-P124	Silver Springs Pond (0403-0048)	UnAssessed
Ont 117- 93 thru 103	Minor Tribs to Genesee River (0403-0043)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-104	Wiscony Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0403-0023)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117-104	Wiscony Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0019)	<b>Threatened</b>
Ont 117-104- 3	East Koy Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0020)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117-104- 3	East Koy Creek, Middle, and tribs (0403-0045)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117-104- 3	East Koy Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0046)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117-104- 3-P133	Wethersfields Springs Pond (0403-0049)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-104- 8	Trout Brook and tribs (0403-0047)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-104-P138c,P138d	Dream Lake, Lake Willene (0403-0050)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-105 thru 135	Minor Tributaries to Genesee River (0403-0029)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-117	Rush Creek and tribs (0403-0057)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117-118	Cold Creek and tribs (0403-0058)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117-118- 7-P142	Spring Lake (0403-0051)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-128	Houghton Creek and tribs (0403-0059)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117-132-P144	Moss Lake/Lily Pond (0403-0052)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-136	Caneadea Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0008)	<b>MinorImpacts</b>
Ont 117-136	Caneadea Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0060)	<b>Need Verific</b>
Ont 117-136-P146	Rushford Lake (0403-0024)	<b>Need Verific</b>
Ont 117-136-P146-	Rush Creek/Minor Tribs to Rushford Lake (0403-0061)	<b>NoKnownImpct</b>
<b>Tribs to Upper Genesee River, Canacadea PA State Line</b>		
Ont 117-137 thru 154	Minor Tributaries to Genesee River (0403-0030)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-140	Crawford Creek and tribs (0403-0062)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-140-P150a	Hanging Bog Pond (0403-0076)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-147	Wigwam Creek and tribs (0403-0063)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-148	Black Creek and tribs (0403-0064)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-148-P155	Rockville Lake (0403-0053)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-149	White Creek and tribs (0403-0065)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-155	Angelica Creek and minor tribs (0403-0026)	<b>NoKnownImpct</b>
Ont 117-155- 2	Baker Creek and tribs (0403-0066)	<b>NoKnownImpct</b>
Ont 117-155- 9	Black Creek and tribs (0403-0067)	<b>Need Verific</b>



## ...Upper Genesee River Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
<b>Tribs to Upper Genesee River, Canacadea to PA State Line (con't)</b>		
Ont 117-156 thru 183	Minor Tributaries to Genesee River (0403-0031)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-164	Van Campen Creek and minor tribs (0403-0025)	MinorImpacts
Ont 117-164-10	South Branch Van Campen Creek and tribs (0403-0068)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117-167	Phillips Creek and tribs (0403-0069)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-169-P159a,P159b	Amity Lake, Saunders Pond (0403-0054)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-175	Knight Creek and tribs (0403-0035)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117-176	Vandermark Creek and tribs (0403-0011)	Need Verific
Ont 117-176-10-P161b	Foster Lake (0403-0055)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-180	Brimmer Brook and tribs (0403-0070)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-184	Dyke Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0004)	MinorImpacts
Ont 117-184	Dyke Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0071)	MinorImpacts
Ont 117-184-12	Railroad Brook, Marsh Creeks and tribs (0403-0072)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-184-12-P164	Andover Pond (0403-0056)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-185 thru 200	Minor Tributaries to Genesee River (0403-0032)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-187	Chenunda Creek and tribs (0403-0036)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117-189	Ford Brook and tribs (0403-0073)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117-192	Marsh Creek and tribs (0403-0074)	UnAssessed
Ont 117-201	Cryder Creek and minor tribs (0403-0027)	MinorImpacts
Ont 117-201-11	Wileyville Creek and tribs (0403-0075)	NoKnownImpct
Ont 117-204- 4	Ainsworth Brook and tribs (0403-0033)	UnAssessed

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# Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0403-0037)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/13/01

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117 (portion 4)	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130002/160	<b>Str Class:</b> A
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 8/Livingston Co. (26)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 1.7 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> SONYEA (K-09-2) ...
<b>Seg Description:</b> from Mount Morris to Mount Morris Dam	

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Suspected
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: WATER LEVEL/FLOW, NUTRIENTS, SILT/SEDIMENT  
 Suspected: ---  
 Possible: ---

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

Known: AGRICULTURE, HYDRO MODIFICATION, STREAMBANK EROSION  
 Suspected: ---  
 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> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Recreational uses in this portion of the Genesee River are stressed by high sediment loads and other impacts from agricultural activities in the watershed. Although there are currently no public drinking water withdrawals from this reach, drinking water use in this short Class A reach may also be considered to be threatened. Much of the sediment loading is considered to be natural, as the river flows through an alluvial plain with highly erodible soils. However, streambank erosion along the reach is compounded by flood control operations at the Mount Morris Dam.

This short river segment runs primarily through state park lands (Letchworth S.P.). However, the larger watershed beyond the park contains significant concentrations of livestock and crop production lands which contribute nutrients, animal wastes and possibly pesticides to the river. Various USDA EQIP program activities to address agricultural runoff in the Genesee watershed have been funding and implemented over the past several years. (DEC/DOW, Region 8, June 2001)

The segment extends from Route 36 to the Mount Morris Dam.

# Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0006)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/20/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117 (portion 6)      **Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/160      **Str Class:** B      **Upper Genesee River**  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 8/Livingston Co. (26)  
**Waterbody Size:** 18.1 Miles      **Quad Map:** MOUNT MORRIS (K-09-1) ...  
**Seg Description:** from Mount Morris Reservoir to Rossburg

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: SILT/SEDIMENT  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ---  
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:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

## Further Details

Aquatic life support in this reach of the Genesee River may be threatened by silt and sedimentation. Significant streambank erosion and the resulting high sediment loading and turbidity have been noted in this reach of the Genesee River in the past. However much of the sediment loading is considered to be natural, and related to the steep slopes along the river. Much of this river segment runs through the Letchworth State Park.

This segment is designated Class B from the Mount Morris Reservoir (P110a) to Route 245 in Portageville; and Class C from there to Wiscoy Creek (-104) near Rossburg.

# Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0038)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/13/01

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117 (portion 7)	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130002/140	<b>Str Class:</b> C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 16.6 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> HOUGHTON (L-08-1) ...
<b>Seg Description:</b> from Rossburg to Caneadea	

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the Genesee River at the head of the reach in Caneadea was conducted in 1999. The field assessment indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The sample was laboratory-sorted to order level and the field assessments were verified as appropriate. The sample revealed no significant impacts to aquatic life support and no limitations to other uses were apparent. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

This segment extends from Wiscoy Creek (-104) near Rossburg to Caneadea Creek (-136) in Caneadea.

# Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0077)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/13/01

**Water Index No:** Ont 117 (portion 8)      **Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/120      **Str Class:** C      Upper Genesee River  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)  
**Waterbody Size:** 9.5 Miles      **Quad Map:** ANGELICA (L-08-3) ...  
**Seg Description:** from Caneadea to Angelica

## 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:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the Genesee River in Choanocyte was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The sample revealed no significant impacts to aquatic life support and no limitations to other uses were apparent. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

This segment extends from Caneadea Creek (-136) in Caneadea to Angelica Creek (-155) near Angelica.

# Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0022)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 12/13/01

**Water Index No:** Ont 117 (portion 9)      **Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/090      **Str Class:** C      Upper Genesee River  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)  
**Waterbody Size:** 19.4 Miles      **Quad Map:** ANGELICA (L-08-3) ...  
**Seg Description:** from Angelica to Wellsville

## 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:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

## Further Details

Significant streambank erosion and the resulting high sediment loading and turbidity have been noted in this reach of the Genesee River in the past. However much of the sediment loading is considered to be natural, as the river flows through an alluvial plain with highly erodible soils.

Three locations in this reach were sampled as part of NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of the Genesee River Basin in 1999 and 2000. An Intensive Network site located in Scio (at Knight Creek Road) was sampled in 2000. The habitat was good, and the macroinvertebrate community was assessed as slightly impacted, indicative of good, though not pristine, water quality. No fish advisories exist, and the fish community was judged to be abundant and diverse. While lead and iron were elevated in the water column, and arsenic was considered to be a parameter of concern in the bottom sediments, no contaminants were found to be elevated over background levels in invertebrate tissues. Overall water quality at this site is good and considered to be fully supporting of designated uses. Two other locations pertinent to this segment were sampled in 1999 as part of the Biological Screening Network; biological water quality assessments were conducted for a site downstream of Wellsville at the Route 19 bridge crossing and on Angelica Creek, which forms the upper boundary of this reach of the Genesee. Both locations were found to be slightly impacted, and thus, to contribute water of good quality to the reach. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SWAS, January 2003)

This segment extends from Angelica Creek (-155) near Angelica to Dyke Creek (-184) in Wellsville. The river is Class C from Angelica to the dam in Belmont, and Class C(T) from there to Wellsville.



# Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0001)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/15/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117 (portion 10)	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130002/060	<b>Str Class:</b> A(T) Upper Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 11.1 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> WELLSVILLE SOUTH (M-09-4) ...
<b>Seg Description:</b> from Wellsville to Stannards	

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS, SILT/SEDIMENT  
 Suspected: Pathogens  
 Possible: Oil and Grease, Priority Organics

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

Known: AGRICULTURE, LANDFILL/LAND DISP. (Sinclair Refinery), STREAMBANK EROSION, Roadbank Erosion  
 Suspected: - - -  
 Possible: Resource Extraction

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b> 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)	
<b>Verification Status:</b> 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b> ext/WQCC	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Drinking water supply and recreational uses (swimming, fishing) in this portion of the Genesee River are affected by nutrients, sediment loads and pathogens from agricultural and other nonpoint sources in the area. Impacts from oil/gas drilling activities are also a concern.

The river is a drinking water source for the Village of Wellsville and the Town of Scio. Periodic high turbidity and, more recently, elevated nutrients affect this use. Continuing discharge from the Sinclair Refinery Inactive Hazardous Waste Site results in restrictions on the use of a secondary water supply intake. (DEC/DOW, Region 9, June 2001)

Considerable agricultural activity occurs in the watershed. Cattle access to streams, barnyard runoff, milkhouse discharges and other issues have been identified by the local SWCD. Strategies to address much of this impact have been identified. Agricultural BMPs have been put into place on 18 area farms using state and federal grants. However a few other sources of agricultural nonpoint runoff remain untreated. Reported direct discharges from on-site septic systems

to the river in the upstream community of Genesee, PA, are also a concern. (Allegheny County WQCC, April 2002)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the Genesee River in Wellsville was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Nonpoint source nutrient enrichment was identified as the primary cause of the impact. But the sample revealed no significant impacts to aquatic life support. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

This segment extends from Wellsville to Stannards Road.

# Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0039)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/15/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117 (portion 11)	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130002/060	<b>Str Class:</b> C(T) Upper Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 1.3 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> WELLSVILLE SOUTH (M-09-4)
<b>Seg Description:</b> from Stannards to NY-PA border	

## 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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> n/a ()	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of the Genesee River in Shongo was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was diverse and well-balanced, with many mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

There are concerns about the impact of considerable agricultural activity in the watershed. Agricultural BMPs have been put into place on 18 area farms using state and federal grants. Reported direct discharges from on-site septic systems to the river in the upstream community of Genesee, PA, are also a concern. (Allegany County WQCC, April 2002)

This segment extends from Stannards Road to the NY-PA border.

# Canaseraga Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0404-0001) MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/01/12

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 66  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/170      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 94.8 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and smaller tribs from mouth to Dansville

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 8/Livingston Co. (26)  
**Quad Map:** SONYEA (K-09-2) ...

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Suspected

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: SILT/SEDIMENT, Water Level/Flow  
Suspected: Thermal Changes  
Possible: Nutrients

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

Known: HABITAT MODIFICATION, STREAMBANK EROSION, Agriculture, Hydro Modification  
Suspected: - - -  
Possible: Municipal (Dansville STP)

## 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:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

### Overview

Recreational (fishing, swimming) uses in this portion of Canaseraga Creek are thought to be stressed by sediment loads from streambank erosion and other agricultural activities. Hydrologic impacts due to irrigation, drainage are also a concern..

### Water Quality Sampling

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of Canaseraga Creek in the hamlets of Sonyea and Hampton Corners was conducted in 2004 and 2005. Based on biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling in 2004, water quality at both locations was assessed as slightly impacted, indicating minor impacts but generally good water quality. In 2005, the Hampton Corners location, one mile from the stream's confluence with the Genesee River, was intensively sampled. Water chemistry identified iron as a parameter of concern in the water column. The macroinvertebrate

community was again assessed as slightly impacted. Sediment screening indicated moderate acute toxicity but no porewater toxicity to be present. Sediments were not found to contain any contaminants at levels above threshold effects concentrations; based on sediment quality guidelines developed for freshwater ecosystems, sediments at this location are unlikely to cause adverse biological effects to sediment-dwelling organisms. Chronic toxicity testing using water from this location showed no significant mortality or reproductive effects on the test organisms. No organisms were collected for tissue analysis. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall water quality at this site shows minor impacts, but supports its aquatic life and recreation uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SMAS, April 2012).

A previous biological assessment of Canaseraga Creek at sites in Hampton Corners and Dansville were conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions at the downstream site in Hampton Corners. This site was field assessed and not laboratory sorted. The upstream site was field-assessed as non-impacted; the assessment was confirmed by laboratory sorting. In spite of minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

A biological survey of Canaseraga Creek at multiple sites between Mount Morris and the Village of Canaseraga was also conducted in 1996. Sampling results indicated generally slightly impacted water quality conditions. Nonpoint sediment and nutrient loadings were considered the likely cause of the minor impacts. Some increased organic enrichment was noted below the Dansville WWTP, but water quality remained in the slightly impacted range. The two most downstream sites were both assessed as moderately impacted. However these assessment probably reflect the slow water and marshy areas of the lower creek. Water quality is not thought to be significantly different from that found upstream. (Canaseraga Creek Biological Assessment, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, October 1997)

#### Source Assessment

As is the case in much of the Genesee River Basin, elevated sediment loading is considered to be natural, a result of highly erodible soils throughout the basin. Additionally many streams and tributaries have been channelized to support drainage and irrigation for agricultural use, resulting in the removal of the riparian vegetation, exacerbating streambank erosion and leading to elevated water temperatures. (DEC/DOW, Region 8, April 2001)

#### Segment Description

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs from the mouth to Mud Creek (-18) near Dansville. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribs included in this segment are also Class C. An unnamed trib (-c) in Mount Morris, Tuscarora/Buck Run Creek (-1), Keshequa Creek (-3), State/West Ditch (-8), and Patterson Bully Creek (-17a) are listed separately. (May 2001)



# Canaseraga Creek, Upper, and tribs (0404-0002)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/23/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 66  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/170      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 101.2 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs above Canaseraga

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
Upper Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 9/Allegany Co. ( 2) ...  
**Quad Map:** CANASERAGA (L-09-2) ...

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: Water Level/Flow, Silt/Sediment  
Suspected: PATHOGENS  
Possible: - - -

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

Known: Streambank Erosion  
Suspected: FAILING ON-SITE SYST (Canaseraga (v)), Agriculture  
Possible: - - -

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 1 (Waterbody Nominated, Problem Not Verified)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/Reg8      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ()

## Further Details

Recreational (swimming, fishing) uses in this portion of Canaseraga Creek may be affected by impacts from on-site septic systems. Agricultural activities also contribute to water quality issues.

Failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems have been identified in the Village of Canaseraga. A community sewer system and wastewater treatment plant are being considered for the village. (Allegany County WQCC, April 2001)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) survey of Canaseraga Creek at multiple sites between Mount Morris and the Village of Canaseraga was conducted in 1996. Sampling results indicated generally slightly impacted water quality conditions throughout the stream. Nonpoint sediment and nutrient loadings were considered the likely cause of the minor impacts. Samples collected in Canaseraga contained mayflies, stoneflies and caddisflies, but were dominated by bacterial-feeding black fly larvae. This species is often found below sources of improperly treated sewage of animal wastes from agricultural sources. Such results may be the result of impacts from failing on-site septic systems in Canaseraga. (Canaseraga Creek Biological Assessment, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, October 1997)

Silt and sedimentation of the stream due to streambank erosion and exacerbated by agricultural activities also contribute to water quality problems. Various hydrologic issues (water withdrawal for irrigation, flooding) are also a concern. Local municipalities are seeking solutions to the flooding of homes (including septic systems) which affect the area. (Allegany County WQCC, April 2001)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above Slader Creek (-31) in Canaseraga. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C, C(T), C(TS). Tribs included in this segment, including Bennett Creek (-32), Hovey Brook (-41) and Ewart Creek (-42), are primarily Class C; Hovey Brook is Class C(T). (May 2001)



## Tuscarora, Buck Run Creeks (0404-0014)

Need Verific

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/28/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 66- 1,-1-1  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/170      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 43.6 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire streams and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 8/Livingston Co. (26)  
**Quad Map:** SONYEA (K-09-2)

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

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

#### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: OTHER POLLUTANTS (unknown), Silt/Sediment

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: ---  
Possible: UNKNOWN SOURCE, Agriculture

### Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 1 (Waterbody Nominated, Problem Not Verified)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/BWAR  
**TMDL/303d Status:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Buck Run Creek in Mount Morris was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated moderately impacted water quality conditions. The primary cause of the impact was unclear, although a small discharge was noted upstream. Habitat conditions may also have influenced the assessment. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

This segment includes the entire length of both streams and all tribs. The waters of the stream and its tribs are Class C. (May 2001)

# Keshequa Creek, Lower, and tribs (0404-0010)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/15/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 66- 3  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/170      **Str Class:** A  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 21.1 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs from mouth to Tuscarora

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 8/Livingston Co. (26)  
**Quad Map:** SONYEA (K-09-2) ...

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: NUTRIENTS  
Possible: Pathogens

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: PRIVATE/COMM/INST (Groveland Correctional)  
Possible: ---

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 1 (Waterbody Nominated, Problem Not Verified)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/Reg8  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ()

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses (swimming, fishing) may be impacted by discharges from the Groveland Correctional Facility WWTP. The facility has had a long history of discharging inadequately treated sewage effluent. However the facility was upgraded in 2001 and is expected to meet discharge permit limits.

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of Keshequa Creek in Sonyea (at State Route 36) was conducted in 2000 as an Intensive Network site and in 1999 as part of the RIBS Biological Screening Network. Overall water quality at this site is good. Biological sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions in both years. Some nonpoint source nutrient enrichment is present and affects the faunal composition. While iron was elevated in the water column, and arsenic was elevated in the bottom sediments, no contaminants were found to be above background levels in invertebrate tissues, and no significant mortality or reproductive impairment was found in the three tests conducted for toxicity. No fish advisories are in effect for this stream. The conditions present appear to cause no substantial impairment to or restriction of aquatic life support in the stream. Water quality at this site is considered to be fully supporting of designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SWAS, January 2003).

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to Wildcat Gully Creek (-7) in Tuscarora. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C from the mouth to the Craig Colony water supply dam, and Class A for the remainder of the reach. Tribs included in this segment are Class C. (May 2001)

# Keshequa Creek, Middle, and tribs (0404-0015)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/28/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 66- 3  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/170      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 62.8 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs from Tuscarora to Nunda

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 8/Livingston Co. (26)  
**Quad Map:** SONYEA (K-09-2)  
**Upper Genesee River**

## 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:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

## Further Details

While various nonpoint source pollutants from streambank erosion and agricultural activity in the area are of some concern, there are no significant specific impacts or impairments to water uses of this portion of Keshequa Creek.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Keshequa Creek at the upstream end of this reach in Nunda was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Nonpoint nutrient enrichment was determined to be the most likely cause of the impact. In spite of the minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

As is the case in much of the Genesee River Basin, elevated silt and sediment loads in the creek are common and can impact aquatic habitat and recreational uses to some degree. However, much of the sediment loading is considered to be natural, a result of highly erodible soils throughout the basin. (DEC/DOW, Region 8, January 2001)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from Wildcat Gully Creek (-7) in Tuscarora to Newville Creek (-25) in Nunda. The waters of this portion of the stream and its tribs are Class C. (May 2001)

# Keshequa Creek, Upper, and tribs (0404-0016)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/28/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 66- 3  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/170      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 52.7 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs above Nunda

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
Upper Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 8/Livingston Co. (26)  
**Quad Map:** NUNDA (K-09-4)

## 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:**  
**TMDL/303d Status:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

## Further Details

While various nonpoint source pollutants from streambank erosion and agricultural activity in the area are of some concern, there are no significant specific impacts or impairments to water uses of this portion of Keshequa Creek.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Keshequa Creek in Nunda was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Nonpoint nutrient enrichment was determined to be the most likely cause of the impact. In spite of the minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

As is the case in much of the Genesee River Basin, elevated silt and sediment loads in the creek are common and can impact aquatic habitat and recreational uses to some degree. However, much of the sediment loading is considered to be natural, a result of highly erodible soils throughout the basin. (DEC/DOW, Region 8, January 2001)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above Newville Creek (-25) in Nunda. The waters of this portion of the stream and its tribs are Class C. (May 2001)

# Mill Creek and minor tribs (0404-0011)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/28/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117- 66-22  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/170      **Str Class:** C(TS)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 53.7 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and minor tribs

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 8/Livingston Co. (26)  
**Quad Map:** DANSVILLE (K-10-4)

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: SILT/SEDIMENT  
Possible: ---

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: STREAMBANK EROSION  
Possible: Agriculture

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 2 (Problem Verified, Cause Unknown)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** DOW/Reg8  
**TMDL/303d Status:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

Aquatic life support is limited in Mill Creek. Siltation is considered a likely source. Recreational uses (fishing) are also considered to be impacted, due to the affect on aquatic life support.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Mill Creek in Dansville was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated Moderately impacted water quality conditions. Stoneflies were present at the sight, but mayflies were absent. It was not clear what factors were most affecting the fauna, although siltation appeared to be a contributing factor. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(TS) from the mouth to trib -15 and Class C(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs included in this segment are Class C, C(T). Little Mill Creek is listed separately. (May 2001)

# Stony Brook, Lower, and tribs (0404-0025)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/29/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 66-25	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130002/170	<b>Str Class:</b>	B(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	8/Livingston Co. (26)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	17.1 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	DANSVILLE (K-10-4)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	stream and tribs within/below Stony Brook State Park		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Stony Brook in Stony Brook State Park was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was diverse and well-balanced with many mayflies, stoneflies and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to Sponable Gully Creek (-3). The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C from the mouth to trib -1 and Class B(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs included in this segment are Class B. (May 2001)

# Stony Brook, Upper, and tribs (0404-0029)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/15/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 66-25	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130002/170	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	8/Steuben Co. (51)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	32.5 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	WAYLAND (K-10-3)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	stream and tribs above Stony Brook State Park		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
Recreation	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

Known: ---  
 Suspected: ---  
 Possible: UNKNOWN SOURCE, Failing On-Site Syst

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	3 (Cause Identified, Source Unknown)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	DEC/Reg8	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Recreational uses in this reach of Stony Brook are stressed by occasional elevated pathogen levels in the creek. The source of this impacts is not known.

A public recreation area (swimming) in Stony Brook State park was closed for one week in 2000 due to high coliform testing results. Park staff has indicated that elevated readings occur occasionally. Testing by park staff also indicate the source lies outside the park. DEC regional staff have no information suggesting failing on-site septic systems above the park. The source of the problem needs further study. (Steuben County WQCC, March 2002)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Stony Brook in Stony Brook State Park was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was diverse and well-balanced with many mayflies, stoneflies and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above from Sponable Gully Creek (-3). The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(T) from the Sponable Gully Creek to trib -6 and Class C for the remainder of the reach. Tribs included in this segment, including Kurtz Hollow Creek (-4), are Class C, C(T). (May 2001)



## Sugar Creek and tribs (0404-0026)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/29/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 66-28	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130002/170	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	8/Livingston Co. (26)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	40.8 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	OSSIAN (K-09-3)
<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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Sugar Creek below Ossian Center was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was diverse and well-balanced with many mayflies, stoneflies and caddisflies. Community indices were very high. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T) from the mouth to trib -10a and Class C for the remainder of the reach. Tribs included in this segment are Class C. (May 2001)



# Silver Lake (0403-0002)

# Impaired Seg

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/28/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117- 70-P115	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130002/160 <b>Str Class:</b> A	Upper Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b> 9/Wyoming Co. (61)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 812.7 Acres (Eutrophic)	<b>Quad Map:</b> CASTILE (K-08-2)
<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	Impaired	Known
Public Bathing	Stressed	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH (algal growth), NUTRIENTS, Pesticides, Silt/Sediment  
 Suspected: - - -  
 Possible: Pathogens

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

Known: AGRICULTURE, Streambank Erosion  
 Suspected: Construction  
 Possible: Failing On-Site Syst

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b> 2 (Strategy Exists, Needs Funding/Resources)	
<b>Verification Status:</b> 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b> ext/WQCC	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> 3 (Waters Requiring Re-Assessment Based on New Methodology)	

## Further Details

The drinking water supply as well as public bathing/recreational uses and aesthetics of Silver Lake are impacted by nutrients (phosphorus) and algal growth that reduce clarity. Agricultural activities in the watershed are the primary source of nutrient loads. On-site septic systems are also an issue.

Turbidity (clarity) standards/guidance values are regularly not met in the lake and in finished waters from the drinking water treatment plant. The plant has experienced additional costs in order to meet existing standards; potential new (lower) standards are under consideration and raise concerns about the need for additional filtering. (DEC/DOW, Region 9, April 2001)

CSLAP volunteer monitoring of the lake conducted from 1986 through 1997 has documented elevated phosphorus and algal levels and reduced clarity. During the summer, lake clarity does not meet minimum recommendations (based on recommendations for siting new bathing beaches). Conditions are typical of stressed recreational uses. Although no data

is currently available, THM formation may be an issue given the algal densities in the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lake Services, April 2001)

Much of the area surrounding the lake is agricultural with high concentrations of dairy farming activity. Improper manure management (spreading on frozen or snow covered ground adjacent to the lake) and fertilizer use are the primary sources of nutrient loads to the lake. There are many on-going programs to install agricultural BMPs. Many area dairy farms fall under CAFO regulation and are working on plans to reduce and/or eliminate nutrient runoff over the next five years. Cropland soil erosion and pesticide/herbicide use are also concerns. A recent USGS study and report found pesticides to be present in the watershed, but at concentrations within applicable standards. (Wyoming County WQCC, April 2001)

Inadequate and/or failing on-site septic systems serving the many cottages around the lake are also a suspected source of nutrients. Algal blooms appear to be less of a problem since sanitary sewers were installed in the more densely populated areas (Silver Lake and Fairview) in the mid-1980s. However, not all cottages are connected to the lake sewer district and it is suspected that many have sub-standard and failing septic systems. Construction of new residences and the use fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides on lawns (and golf courses) bordering the lake are also a concern. The Wyoming County Soil and Water Conservation District and Water Quality Committee are undertaking studies to implement non-point source BMP's, such as the construction of a sediment trap on the lake inlet. (Wyoming County WQCC, April 2001)

The lake is included on the NYS 2002 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included on Part 3 of the List as a Water Previously Listed But Requiring Re-Assessment Based on New Assessment/List Methodology.

# Wolf Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0003)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/30/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117- 87	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130002/160	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	9/Wyoming Co. (61)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	35.7 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	CASTILE (K-08-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	stream and tribs above Letchworth State Park		

## 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
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH (algal growth, other), SILT/SEDIMENT  
 Suspected: NUTRIENTS, PATHOGENS, SALTS  
 Possible: - - -

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

Known: FAILING ON-SITE SYST (Castile)  
 Suspected: RESOURCE EXTRACTION (salt mining), Streambank Erosion  
 Possible: Agriculture, Deicing (stor/appl)

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	2 (Strategy Exists, Needs Funding/Resources)	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>Verification Status:</b>	5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	ext/WQCC	
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Aquatic life support, recreational uses (fishing, swimming) and aesthetics in Wolf Creek are impacted by excessive algal growth and sludge deposits. Failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems are a suspected source of nutrients and other pollutants. Contamination due to salt mining activities in the area are also a concern.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Wolf Creek in Letchworth State Park was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Although clean-water stoneflies were present, mayflies were scarce and tolerant scuds were numerous. Habitat at the site was very good and should have supported a better invertebrate fauna. Impact Source Determination identified possible municipal/industrial inputs, which are also reflective of failing on-site septic impacts. Very high specific conductance, indicative of salt or sewage wastes, was also noted. High conductance was also noted in a 1993 fisheries survey. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

The primary pollution source to the creek is failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems in the Village of Castile. A strategy to address this issue has been developed but the project still needs funding and implementation. On-site

systems in the Hamlet of Silver Springs are also a potential concern. Runoff from agricultural activity in the watershed is also an issue, but is expected to be addressed by CAFO programs. Evidence of impacts due to salt are also present; a result of long-established and continuing salt mining and salt storage. (Wyoming County WQCC, April 2001)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above the western boundary of Letchworth State Park. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach are primarily Class C with some waters designated Class C(T). (May 2001)



levels of concern in the bottom sediments, and DDT was present above the level of concern for invertebrate tissues; however, no significant mortality or reproductive impairment was found in the tests conducted for toxicity. The conditions present appear to cause no substantial impairment to or restriction of aquatic life support in the stream. Water quality at this site is considered to be supporting of designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SWAS, January 2003).

Wiscoy Creek is known as one of New York's best trout streams but seasonal irrigation usage during occasional dry period reduces stream flows and elevates temperatures causing stresses to the fishery. A switch from the use of portable pumps to permanent pump stations with their (own petroleum storage tanks) for irrigation systems pose a risk of spill. Impacts from barnyard, bunk silo and cropland runoff, manure spreading and concentrated dairy operations are also concerns in this agricultural watershed. (Wyoming County WQCC, April 2001)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs from the mouth to Trout Brook (-8) near Pike Five Corners. The waters of this portion of the stream are primarily Class C(T) and C(TS); a short portion in Pike is Class B(TS). Tribs to this reach, including Emory Brook (-5), Bush Brook(-6) and Spring Brook (-7), are primarily Class C and C(T). East Koy Creek (-3) and Trout Brook are listed separately. (May 2001)



# Wiscoy Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0019)

**Threatened**

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/30/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117-104      **Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/150      **Str Class:** C(T)      Upper Genesee River  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 9/Wyoming Co. (61)  
**Waterbody Size:** 63.2 Miles      **Quad Map:** PIKE (K-08-4) ...  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs above Pike Five Corners

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: SALTS  
Possible: Water Level/Flow, Nutrients, Thermal Changes

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: DEICING (STOR/APPL), 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:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

## Further Details

Aquatic life support in this reach of Wiscoy Creek is listed as threatened due to potential salt storage runoff. Agricultural activities in the watershed are also a concern.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Wiscoy Creek in Pike was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was diverse and well-balanced, with numerous mayflies, stoneflies and caddisflies. Community indices were very high. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

Wiscoy Creek is known as one of New York's best trout streams. But potential impacts from 2 uncovered salt storage piles in the watershed pose a threat. The Town of Eagle maintains a salt storage facility within 100 feet of the creek east of Bliss. The Town of Pike storage facility is located on Emory Brook, also within a few hundred feet of the stream. In addition to the salt storage, heavy application on Route 39 is a concern due to the proximity of the stream and the lack of riparian protection. (Wyoming County WQCC, April 2001)

Seasonal irrigation usage during occasional dry period reduces stream flows and elevates temperatures causing stresses to the fishery. A switch from the use of portable pumps to permanent pump stations with their (own petroleum storage

tanks) for irrigation systems pose a risk of spill. Impacts from barnyard, bunk silo and cropland runoff, manure spreading and concentrated dairy operations are also concerns in this agricultural watershed. (Wyoming County WQCC, April 2001)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above Trout Brook (-8) near Pike Five Corners. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(TS). Tribs to this reach are Class C and C(T). Trout Brook is listed separately. (May 2001)

## East Koy Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0020)

MinorImpacts

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/23/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117-104- 3  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/150      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 31.6 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs from mouth to Lamont

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 9/Wyoming Co. (61)  
**Quad Map:** PORTAGEVILLE (K-08-3)

### 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	Suspected

#### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -  
Suspected: NUTRIENTS, THERMAL CHANGES, Water Level/Flow  
Possible: Salts

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

Known: AGRICULTURE  
Suspected: HABITAT MODIFICATION  
Possible: Deicing (stor/appl)

### 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:** 3 (Waters Requiring Re-Assessment Based on New Methodology)

### Further Details

Aquatic life support and fishery habitat in East Koy Creek is impacted by nutrient enrichment and thermal and flow fluctuations in the stream. Agricultural activities in the watershed are the likely source. Impacts from uncovered salt storage piles are also a concern.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of East Koy Creek in East Koy was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Filtering caddisflies dominated the sample. Impacts were attributed to nonpoint source nutrient loads and organic wastes. Previous biological sampling in 1993 found similar conditions and evidence of agricultural inputs at various sites. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

East Koy Creek is known as one of New York's best trout streams, but lack of riparian buffers along the stream and seasonal irrigation usage during occasional dry periods reduce stream flows, elevate temperatures and cause stresses to the fishery. A switch from the use of portable pumps to permanent pump stations (with their own petroleum storage tanks) for irrigation systems pose a risk of spill. Impacts from barnyard, bunk silo and cropland runoff, manure spreading and concentrated dairy operations are also concerns in this agricultural watershed. (Wyoming County WQCC, April

2001)

Potential impacts from an uncovered salt storage pile in the watershed pose a threat. The Town of Wethersfield maintains a salt storage facility near the creek in Hermitage. (Wyoming County WQCC, April 2001)

Previously reported impacts to unnamed trib (-4) were also evaluated during the 1999 biological sampling effort. Water quality impacts were noted at the mouth of the trib but they did not appear to impact the larger stream. These impacts are attributed to agricultural practices on a large dairy farm on the trib and are being addressed by DEC Regional Water staff. (DEC/DOW, RIBS/SBU and Region 8, June 2001)

The segment is included on the NYS 2002 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The segment is included on Part 3 of the List as a Water Previously Listed But Requiring Re-Assessment Based on New Assessment/List Methodology.

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to Route 39 in Lamont. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach are Class C. (May 2001)

# East Koy Creek, Middle, and tribs (0403-0045)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/05/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117-104- 3	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130002/150	<b>Str Class:</b> C(T) Upper Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 9/Wyoming Co. (61)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 24.2 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> PIKE (K-08-4)
<b>Seg Description:</b> stream and tribs from Lamont to Hermitage	

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
 Suspected: NUTRIENTS, SILT/SEDIMENT  
 Possible: Pathogens

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

Known: ---  
 Suspected: AGRICULTURE  
 Possible: Streambank Erosion

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b> 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b> 3 (Cause Identified, Source Unknown)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b> DOW/Reg9	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses (fishing, swimming) in this portion of East Koy Creek appears to be slightly impacted. Impacts from agricultural activity is the likely source.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) survey of East Koy Creek at multiple sites between East Koy and Wethersfield Springs was conducted in 1993. Sampling results indicated slightly to moderately impacted quality conditions along the stream. Within this portion of the stream conditions were primarily slightly impacted. Clean-water mayflies, stoneflies and caddisflies were found, but species richness was lower than expected. A site just below Gainesville was heavily dominated by facultative and tolerant midges. Causes for these effects were not apparent. A concurrent fishery survey found appropriate populations in this reach. (East Koy Creek Biological Assessment, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, November 1993)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from Route 39 in Lamont to Smith Brook (-14) in Hermitage. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach are Class C and C(T). (May 2001)

# East Koy Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0046)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/05/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117-104-3  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/150      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 38.9 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs above Hermitage

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 9/Wyoming Co. (61)  
**Quad Map:** WARSAW (K-08-1)

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

### 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  
**TMDL/303d Status:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

**Resolution Potential:**

## Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses (fishing, swimming) in this portion of East Koy Creek appears to be slightly impacted. Impacts from agricultural activity is the likely source.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) survey of East Koy Creek at multiple sites between East Koy and Wethersfield Springs was conducted in 1993. Sampling results indicated slightly to moderately impacted quality conditions along the stream. Within this portion of the stream two sites were sampled. The upstream site in Wethersfield Springs was moderately impacted, dominated by tolerant worms and midges suggesting nonpoint runoff. There were no stoneflies and few mayflies and caddisflies were found. Stream habitat (small, slow and lacking cover) also likely influenced the assessment. In Hermitage habitat conditions and the macroinvertebrate fauna had improved. Many mayflies, stoneflies and caddisflies were found, but species richness and EPT was lower than expected. The site was assessed and non to slightly impacted. A concurrent fishery survey found appropriate populations in this reach. (East Koy Creek Biological Assessment, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, November 1993)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above/including Smith Brook (-14) in Hermitage. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach, including Smith Brook, are Class C and C(T). (May 2001)

## Rush Creek and tribs (0403-0057)

## MinorImpacts

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/23/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117-117	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130002/140	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	9/Allegany Co. ( 2)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	79.7 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	FILLMORE (L-08-2)
<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
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Known
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

#### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: WATER LEVEL/FLOW, SILT/SEDIMENT  
Suspected: Nutrients  
Possible: Thermal Changes

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

Known: HABITAT MODIFICATION, RESOURCE EXTRACTION (gravel removal), STREAMBANK EROSION  
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>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

### Further Details

Aquatic life support and the habitat/hydrology of Rush Creek is impacted by streambank erosion and hydrologic and habitat modification related to gravel removal activities in the stream. Nonpoint source agricultural inputs are also a concern.

Severe streambank erosion in some locations cause high turbidity and the deposition of silt and gravel which can impact the fishery resource. The silt/gravel deposition also exacerbate flooding and increase road and bridge maintenance needs. Allegany County DPW has a NYSDEC permit to remove gravel from the stream. The skimming of gravel bars and shaping of eroding streambanks in the lower reaches provide gravel to various county highway projects. The stream work is supposed to reduce flooding impacts and protect roads and bridges. However there is concern that these efforts create greater erosion problems farther downstream. (Allegany County WQCC, April 2001)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Rush Creek near Fillmore was conducted in 1999. Field sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The field assessment was verified by laboratory-sorting of the

sample to order level. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

Regional Fisheries staff surveyed (electroshock) the stream in 1999. A small population of wild brown trout was found in the upstream Class C(T) reach. In the lower reaches warmer water temperatures, resulting in part from a lack of riparian vegetation and cover, do not appear to support trout. This reach is appropriately designated Class C. (DEC/FWMR, Region 9, April 2001)

Direct discharge of animal wastes from a few large CAFO-sized farms as well as some smaller operations have been noted. Increased nutrient loadings are a concern, but there is currently no evidence of specific impacts to the stream. (Allegany County WQCC, April 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C from the mouth to just below trib -11 and Class C(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach are Class C. (May 2001)



# Cold Creek and tribs (0403-0058)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/23/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117-118	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130002/140	<b>Str Class:</b> C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 95.4 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> FILLMORE (L-08-2)
<b>Seg Description:</b> entire stream and tribs	

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b> Habitat/Hydrology	<b>Severity</b> Stressed	<b>Problem Documentation</b> Known
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### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: WATER LEVEL/FLOW, SILT/SEDIMENT  
 Suspected: - - -  
 Possible: Nutrients

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

Known: HYDRO MODIFICATION, STREAMBANK EROSION  
 Suspected: Habitat Modification  
 Possible: Agriculture

## 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> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Hydrologic and habitat conditions in Cold Creek are affected by streambank erosion. Flooding is an issue in Fillmore.

Severe streambank erosion is exacerbated by steep stream and tributary gradients in the watershed. This results in excessive stream turbidity and the deposition of silt and gravel which contribute to flooding and the need for road and bridge maintenance. NYSDOT channelizes the lower 1000 feet of the stream each year to ease flooding problems in the Village of Fillmore. (Wyoming and Allegany County WQCCs, April 2001)

There is also some concern regarding the impact of silt/gravel deposition on the fishery. Regional Fisheries staff surveyed the stream in 1990 and found wild trout populations in the Class C(T),C(TS) reaches and warmwater minnows in the non-trout waters. Re-assessment of the stream is probably warranted. (DEC/FWMR, Region 9, April 2001)

Impacts from a couple dozen small livestock operations in the watershed are also a possible concern. (Allegany County WQCC, April 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C from the mouth to just below

Elm Creek (-6), Class C(T) from there to just below trib -8, and Class C for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach, including Sixtown Creek (-2) and Elm Creek (-6), are primarily Class C; some waters are Class C(TS). (May 2001)

# Houghton Creek and tribs (0403-0059)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117-128	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130002/140	<b>Str Class:</b> C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 12.9 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> HOUGHTON (L-08-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b> entire stream and tribs	

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

**Type of Pollutant(s)**  
 Known: SILT/SEDIMENT  
 Suspected: Water Level/Flow  
 Possible: - - -

**Source(s) of Pollutant(s)**  
 Known: STREAMBANK EROSION  
 Suspected: Hydro Modification  
 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> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

The hydrology of Houghton Creek is affected by deposition of silt, gravel and other debris. Streambank erosion is the primary source of the problem.

As the stream flows through the Houghton College campus and across Route 19, sediment and debris exacerbate flooding in the area. The problem is the focus of study by the Town of Caneadea, Houghton College and local homeowners. Students from Syracuse University are also studying the stream and possible solutions. (Allegany County WQCC, April 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream and its tribs are Class C. (May 2001)

# Caneadea Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0008)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/23/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117-136	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130002/130	<b>Str Class:</b> C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 6.5 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> HOUGHTON (L-08-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b> stream and tribs from mouth to Rushford Lake	

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
 Suspected: SILT/SEDIMENT, Thermal Changes  
 Possible: Nutrients, Pathogens

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

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION  
 Suspected: AGRICULTURE  
 Possible: Hydro Modification

## 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> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Aquatic life support, recreational uses (swimming, fishing) and the habitat/hydrology of Caneadea Creek are affected by silt/sedimentation from streambank erosion. Agricultural activities in the watershed are also a concern.

The Allegany County SWCD and NRCS have used EQIP and Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act funding to implement BMPs on 16 farm operations in the watershed. Impacts from agricultural runoff remain a concern. The loss of riparian vegetation and the resulting impact on stream temperatures are also an issue. (Allegany County WQCC, April 2001)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Caneadea Creek in Caneadea was conducted in 1999. Field sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The field assessment was not laboratory-sorted. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to Rushford Lake (P146). The waters of this portion of the stream and its tribs are Class C. (May 2001)

# Caneadea Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0060)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/23/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117-136  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/130      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 100.5 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs above Rushford Lake

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
Upper Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)  
**Quad Map:** HOUGHTON (L-08-1) ...

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: SILT/SEDIMENT, THERMAL CHANGES  
Possible: Nutrients, Pathogens

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

Known: Habitat Modification  
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:** DOW/BWAR  
**TMDL/303d Status:** n/a ()

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses (swimming, fishing) of Upper Caneadea Creek may be affected by silt/sedimentation and other inputs from agricultural activities in the watershed.

The Allegany County SWCD and NRCS have used EQIP and Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act funding to implement BMPs on 16 farm operations in the watershed. Impacts from agricultural runoff remain a concern. The loss of riparian vegetation and the resulting impact on stream temperatures are also an issue. (Allegany County WQCC, April 2001)

Portions of the stream are stocked with trout by NYSDEC.

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above Rushford Lake (P146). The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C from the lake to trib -21 and Class C(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach, including Rock Bottom Creek (-19), are primarily Class C, with some waters designated Class C(T) and C(TS). (May 2001)

# Rushford Lake (0403-0024)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117-136-P146	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130002/130	<b>Str Class:</b>	B(T) Upper Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	Lake	<b>Reg/County:</b>	9/Allegany Co. ( 2)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	569.6 Acres (Mesotrophic)	<b>Quad Map:</b>	HOUGHTON (L-08-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire lake		

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Public Bathing	Stressed	Possible
Aquatic Life	Threatened	Suspected
Recreation	Stressed	Known

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS  
Suspected: Silt/Sediment  
Possible: Pathogens

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: AGRICULTURE, STREAMBANK EROSION  
Possible: Failing On-Site Syst

## Resolution/Management Information

<b>Issue Resolvability:</b>	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
<b>Verification Status:</b>	1 (Waterbody Nominated, Problem Not Verified)	
<b>Lead Agency/Office:</b>	DOW/Reg9	<b>Resolution Potential:</b> Medium
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

Recreational uses (swimming, fishing, boating) in Rushford Lake are impacted by nutrient loading and other nonpoint source inputs. Some minor threats to the fishery are also suspected. Agricultural activity in the watershed and streambank erosion are the primary sources. Inadequate on-site septic systems are also a concern.

Dairy farm operations along the lake and in the watershed contribute nutrient and sediment loads to the lake. Streambank erosion in the tributary waters has also been noted. Failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems serving considerable residential/vacation home development along the lake may also be contributing nutrients and pathogens. The occurrence of pathogens and the impact of Public Bathing use needs to be verified. (DEC/DOW, BWAR, January 2002)

Rushford Lake was included in the 1985 Lake Classification and Inventory monitoring effort. Results of this study found elevated nutrient levels in the spring, consistent with winter/spring runoff patterns. Some algal blooms and slight anoxia have been reported. Aquatic growth/weed problems are managed to some degree by dropping the reservoir level in the fall. However, the annual drawdown to control the weeds may impact the fishery. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lake Services, April 2001)

# Rush Creek/Minor Tribs to Rushford Lake (0403-0061) NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117-136-P146-                      **Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/130      **Str Class:** C(TS)                      Upper Genesee River  
**Waterbody Type:** River                      **Reg/County:** 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)  
**Waterbody Size:** 28.6 Miles                      **Quad Map:** BLACK CREEK (L-08-4)  
**Seg Description:** total length of selected/smaller tribs to 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:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Rush Creek in McGrawville was conducted in 1999. Field sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The field assessment was verified by laboratory-sorting of the sample to order level. In spite of some minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the total length of all selected/smaller tribs to Rushford Lake (P146). The waters of this segment, including Rush Creek (-4), the stream are Class C, C(T), and C(TS). Caneadea Creek (-136) and Rushford Lake are listed separately. (May 2001)

## Angelica Creek and minor tribs (0403-0026)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117-155      **Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/110      **Str Class:** C      **Upper Genesee River**  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)  
**Waterbody Size:** 49.1 Miles      **Quad Map:** ANGELICA (L-08-3)  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and selected/smaller tribs

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

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
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:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Angelica Creek below Angelica was conducted in 1999. Field sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The field assessment was verified by laboratory-sorting of the sample to order level. In spite of some minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream and tribs included in the segments are Class C. Baker Creek (-2) and Black Creek (-9) are listed separately. (May 2001)



## Baker Creek and tribs (0403-0066)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117-155- 2	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130002/110	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River		Upper Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	43.7 Miles	<b>Reg/County:</b>	9/Allegany Co. ( 2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs	<b>Quad Map:</b>	ANGELICA (L-08-3)

### 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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Black Creek near Angelica was conducted in 1999. Field sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The field assessment was verified by laboratory-sorting of the sample to order level. In spite of some minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream and its tribs are Class C. (May 2001)

# Black Creek and tribs (0403-0067)

Need Verific

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/23/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117-155- 9  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/110      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 81.4 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
Upper Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)  
**Quad Map:** WEST ALMOND (L-09-4)

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

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

## 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 and recreational uses in Black Creek are thought to be impacted by nutrient and pathogen runoff from agricultural activities in the watershed. Water quality of the stream may also affect drinking water taken from shallow wells nearby.

One CAFO and four other agricultural operations have been identified. All experience runoff and leachate discharge issues that need to be addressed. (Allegany County WQCC, May 2001)

A municipal water supply for the Village of Angelica is drawn from a shallow (less than 20 feet deep) unconfined intrusion well near the stream, about 2.5 miles above the mouth. Flood waters from the creek have been known to inundate the spring/well house. Notifications to boil water have been issued in the past. Because of the impact of the stream on the drinking water well, the county has suggested the creek above the well be reclassified for drinking water use (Class A). (Allegany County WQCC, May 2001)

A three mile Class C(T) section of the creek is a state stocked trout stream. (DEC/FWMR, Region 9, May 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C, except for a portion from one mile above the mouth to a point 4 miles above the mouth, which is Class C(T). Tribs to this reach are Class C. (May 2001)

# Van Campen Creek and minor tribs (0403-0025)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117-164      **Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/080      **Str Class:** C      Upper Genesee River  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)  
**Waterbody Size:** 62.1 Miles      **Quad Map:** BELMONT (M-08-2) ...  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and selected/smaller tribs

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC      **Resolution Potential:** Medium  
**TMDL/303d Status:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

## Further Details

Aquatic life support in Van Campen Creek is affected by nutrient loadings and enrichment. Agricultural activities in the watershed are the suspected source. A previous sources of impact (municipal WWTP) has been addressed and has resulted in significant water quality improvement.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of VanCampen Creek in Belvidere was conducted in 1990. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Filtering caddisflies dominated the fauna. Nonpoint nutrient enrichment was strongly indicated to be the primary factor affecting the community. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

Non-compliance of the Town of Friendship WWTP was previously listed as a major source of impact to the stream. However the plant has been upgraded and this pollution source has been mitigated. As of January 2001 the plant has been in compliance with discharge permit limits. (DEC/DOW, Region 9, April 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream and tribs of this segment, including Moss Creek (-8) and North Branch (-9) are Class C. South Branch (-10) is listed separately. (May 2001)

# South Branch Van Campen Creek and tribs (0403-0068) NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 09/20/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117-164-10  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/080      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 38.1 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
Upper Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)  
**Quad Map:** FRIENDSHIP (M-08-1)

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

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of South Branch Van Campen Creek in Friendship was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was diverse and well-balanced with numerous mayflies, stoneflies and caddisflies. Community indices were very high. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C from the mouth to trib -8, and Class C(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach are Class C. (May 2001)

# Knight Creek and tribs (0403-0035)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117-175	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130002/090	<b>Str Class:</b>	C
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River		Upper Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	33.4 Miles	<b>Reg/County:</b>	9/Allegany Co. ( 2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs	<b>Quad Map:</b>	BELMONT (M-08-2) ...

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Knight Creek in Scio was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The site was dominated by mayflies, although filter-feeding caddisflies were also numerous. The community indices were varied, and generated an overall assessment of slight. In spite of some minor impacts aquatic life support in the stream is considered to be fully supporting. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

There have long been concerns regarding the impact of oil production operations on stream water quality. In the early 1900s extensive crude oil production took place in the area and there were reports of significant impact to water quality and aquatic life in the stream. However a 1991 biological survey to assess these impacts found non-impacted conditions at four sites along the creek and no indication of remaining oil pollution. (Knight Creek Biological Assessment Report, Bode et al., December 1991)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream and its tribs, including Snowball Hollow Creek (-1) are Class C. (May 2001)

## Vandermark Creek and tribs (0403-0011)

Need Verific

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/23/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117-176	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130002/090	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(TS)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	9/Allegany Co. ( 2)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	46.4 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	WELLSVILLE NORTH (M-09-1)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs		

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Possible

#### **Type of Pollutant(s)**

Known: ---  
Suspected: SILT/SEDIMENT  
Possible: Salts

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: STREAMBANK EROSION  
Possible: Deicing (stor/appl)

### Resolution/Management Information

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

### Further Details

The hydrology and habitat of Vandermark Creek may be affected by sedimentation and gravel deposition attributed to streambank erosion. Gravel beds in the lower 5 miles of the stream absorbs much of the flow during low flow periods. A municipal salt storage facility along the stream is a potential source of pollutants. Agricultural activity is not considered to be a significant source of pollution in this watershed. (Allegany County WQCC, April 2001)

The upper stream is a very productive fishery. The stream is stocked, but the stream also supports a wild trout population as well. (DEC/FWMR, Region 9, April 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream and its tribs, including Wahl Brook (-1) are Class C(TS). (May 2001)

# Dyke Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0004)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/05/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117-184      **Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/070      **Str Class:** C(T)      **Upper Genesee River**  
**Waterbody Type:** River      **Reg/County:** 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)  
**Waterbody Size:** 66.1 Miles      **Quad Map:** WELLSVILLE NORTH (M-09-1) ...  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs from mouth to Andover

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

Known: ---  
Suspected: FAILING ON-SITE SYST (Andover), Agriculture, Streambank Erosion  
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:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

## Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses (fishing, swimming) in this portion of Dyke Creek appear to be affected by pathogens and other pollutants. Failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems and agricultural activity are the suspected sources.

Poorly operating on-site septic systems serving Andover have been previously noted. However individual system upgrades and the construction of stormwater diversion ditches and storm sewers have resulted in water quality improvements. Any impacts to recreation should be verified. Nutrient and sediment loads from agricultural activity and streambank erosion in the watershed are also a concern. Thermal impacts may result from lack of riparian vegetation and cover. (Allegany County WQCC, April 2001)

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of Dyke Creek in Wellsville and Andover were conducted in 1999. Field sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions at both sites. The assessment in Wellsville is based on field sampling and was not verified by laboratory-sorting. Organic inputs were identified as the likely cause of the impact in Andover. Livestock and other agricultural activity in the watershed are suspected sources of the organic and



nutrient loads. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

An inactive hazardous waste site (Wellsville-Andover LF) which was previously listed as a source of water quality problems has been remediated and the leachate controlled. (Allegany County WQCC, April 2001)

Indian Creek (-9) was surveyed by Regional Fisheries staff in 1999 and found to support a significant population of wild brook trout. The stream is also near a series of freshwater springs that provide the public water supply for the Village of Andover.

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to Railroad Brook (-12) in Andover. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C from the mouth to a point one mile upstream, and Class C(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach, including Trapping Brook (-1), Elm Valley Brook (-5) and Indian Creek (-9), are primarily Class C; Indian Brook is Class C(TS). Railroad Brook (-12) and Marsh Creek (-12-1) listed separately. (May 2001)

## Dyke Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0071)

MinorImpacts

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/05/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117-184  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/070      **Str Class:** C  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 39.6 Miles  
**Seg Description:** stream and tribs above Andover

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
Upper Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)  
**Quad Map:** ANDOVER (M-09-2) ...

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

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

#### Type of Pollutant(s)

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

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

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

### Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 3 (Cause Identified, Source Unknown)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

### Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses (fishing, swimming) appear to be slightly impacted in this portion of Dyke Creek. Agricultural sources are the likely sources. Failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems in Andover may also contribute to water quality impacts.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Dyke Creek was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Organic inputs were identified as the likely cause of the impact. Livestock and other agricultural activity in the watershed is a suspected source of the organic and nutrient loads. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above Railroad Brook (-12) in Andover. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach are primarily Class C; Best Hollow Brook is Class C(TS). Railroad Brook (-12) and Marsh Creek (-12-1) are listed separately. (May 2001)

# Chenunda Creek and tribs (0403-0036)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/05/02

<b>Water Index No:</b> Ont 117-187	<b>Drain Basin:</b> Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b> 04130002/060	<b>Str Class:</b> C(T) Upper Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Type:</b> River	<b>Reg/County:</b> 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b> 52.3 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b> WELLSVILLE SOUTH (M-09-4)
<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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b> (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Chenunda Creek in Stannards was conducted in 1999. Field sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The field assessment was verified by laboratory-sorting of the sample to order level. Aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Fulmer Valley Brook (-5), are Class C, C(T) and C(TS). (May 2001)

## Ford Brook and tribs (0403-0073)

NoKnownImpct

### Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/05/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117-189	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130002/060	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(T)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River	<b>Reg/County:</b>	9/Allegany Co. ( 2)
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	18.1 Miles	<b>Quad Map:</b>	WELLSVILLE SOUTH (M-09-4)
<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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

### Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Ford Brook near Stannards was conducted in 1999. Field sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The field assessment was verified by laboratory-sorting of the sample to order level. Aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C from the mouth to a point one mile upstream, and Class C(T) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach/segment, including South Branch (-1) are Class C, C(T) and C(TS). (May 2001)

# Cryder Creek and minor tribs (0403-0027)

# MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/05/02

**Water Index No:** Ont 117-201  
**Hydro Unit Code:** 04130002/050      **Str Class:** C(T)  
**Waterbody Type:** River  
**Waterbody Size:** 50.1 Miles  
**Seg Description:** entire stream and tribs (in NYS)

**Drain Basin:** Genesee River  
**Reg/County:** 9/Allegany Co. ( 2)  
**Quad Map:** WHITESVILLE (M-09-3)

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

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

### Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---  
Suspected: NUTRIENTS  
Possible: PATHOGENS

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

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

## Resolution/Management Information

**Issue Resolvability:** 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))  
**Verification Status:** 3 (Cause Identified, Source Unknown)  
**Lead Agency/Office:** ext/WQCC  
**TMDL/303d Status:** (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

**Resolution Potential:** Medium

## Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreational uses appear to be slightly impacted. Agricultural activity in the watershed seems to be the likely source of impact.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) survey/assessment of Cryder Creek in Paynesville was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Although mayflies, stoneflies and caddisflies were all present, the fauna indicated organic enrichment in the creek. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and selected/smaller tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T) from the NY-PA border to tribs -16 and Class C for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C, C(T) and C(TS). Wileyville Creek (-11) is listed separately. (May 2001)

# Wileyville Creek and tribs (0403-0075)

NoKnownImpct

## Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/05/02

<b>Water Index No:</b>	Ont 117-201-11	<b>Drain Basin:</b>	Genesee River
<b>Hydro Unit Code:</b>	04130002/050	<b>Str Class:</b>	C(TS)
<b>Waterbody Type:</b>	River		Upper Genesee River
<b>Waterbody Size:</b>	21.7 Miles	<b>Reg/County:</b>	9/Allegany Co. ( 2)
<b>Seg Description:</b>	entire stream and tribs (in NYS)	<b>Quad Map:</b>	WHITESVILLE (M-09-3)

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

<b>Use(s) Impacted</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Problem Documentation</b>
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>
<b>TMDL/303d Status:</b>	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

## Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Wileyville Creek in Whitesville was conducted in 1999. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was diverse and well-balanced with many mayflies, stoneflies and caddisflies. Community indices were very high. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2001)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs (within New York State. The waters of the stream are Class C from the mouth to Spring Mills Creek (-2) and Class C(TS) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Spring Mills Creek (-2), are Class C, C(T) and C(TS). (May 2001)

# **Summary Listing of Priority Waters**

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# Genesee River Basin

# Priority Waterbodies List

# Table 1

Water Index Number	Waterbody/Segment Name (ID) Use Impairment(s)	County	Seg Size	Type	Class	W.B.Category
Ont 117 (portion 1)	Genesee River, Lower, Main Stem (0401-0001) Public Bathing SUSPECTED of being IMPAIRED Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED Aesthetics KNOWN to be STRESSED	Monroe	11.7 Mile	River	B	Impaired Seg
						Causes: Nutrients, Priority Organics, Pesticides, Pathogens, Silt/Se... Sources: Industrial, Municipal, Tox/Contam. Sediment, Storm Sewers, U...
Ont 117 (portion 2)	Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0401-0003) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED Aesthetics SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Monroe	10.6 Mile	River	B	Impaired Seg
						Causes: D.O./Oxygen Demand, Nutrients Sources: Agriculture
Ont 117 (portion 3)	Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0402-0009) Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED Aesthetics SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Livingston	41.1 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts
						Causes: Water Level/Flow, Silt/Sediment Sources: Agriculture, Hydro Modification, Streambank Erosion
Ont 117 (portion 4)	Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0403-0037) Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED Aesthetics SUSPECTED of being STRESSED Water Supply SUSPECTED of being THREATENED	Livingston	1.7 Mile	River	A	MinorImpacts
						Causes: Water Level/Flow, Nutrients, Silt/Sediment Sources: Agriculture, Hydro Modification, Streambank Erosion
Ont 117 (portion 10)	Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0001) Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED Aesthetics KNOWN to be STRESSED Water Supply KNOWN to be THREATENED	Allegany	11.1 Mile	River	A(T)	MinorImpacts
						Causes: Nutrients, Silt/Sediment Sources: Agriculture, Landfill/Land Disp., Streambank Erosion
Ont 117- 14	Red Creek and tributaries (0402-0024) Public Bathing KNOWN to be STRESSED Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED Habitat/Hydrology KNOWN to be STRESSED Aquatic Life POSSIBLY STRESSED	Monroe	45.9 Mile	River	C*	MinorImpacts
						Causes: Water Level/Flow, Silt/Sediment Sources: Hydro Modification, Streambank Erosion, Urban Runoff

# Genesee River Basin

# Priority Waterbodies List

# Table 1

Water Index Number	Waterbody/Segment Name (ID) Use Impairment(s)	County	Seg Size	Type	Class	W.B.Category
Ont 117- 18	Little Black Creek, Lower, and tribs (0402-0047) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Habitat/Hydrology KNOWN to be STRESSED Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Monroe	33.8 Mile	River	C*	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 19	Black Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0033) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED Aesthetics KNOWN to be STRESSED	Monroe	137.9 Mile	River	C	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 19	Black Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0028) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED Aesthetics KNOWN to be STRESSED	Genesee	103.6 Mile	River	C*	MinorImpacts
Ont 117- 19	Black Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0048) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED	Genesee	56.3 Mile	River	C	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 19-30	Bigelow Creek and tribs (0402-0016) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED	Genesee	11.8 Mile	River	C	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 25	Oatka Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0027) Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED Aesthetics SUSPECTED of being STRESSED Public Bathing SUSPECTED of being THREATENED	Monroe	38.2 Mile	River	B	MinorImpacts
Ont 117- 25	Oatka Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0041) Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED Aesthetics SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Wyoming	117.1 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts
Ont 117- 25	Oatka Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0031) Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED Aesthetics SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Genesee	111.7 Mile	River	C*	MinorImpacts

# Genesee River Basin

# Priority Waterbodies List

# Table 1

Water Index Number	Waterbody/Segment Name (ID) Use Impairment(s)	County	Seg Size	Type	Class	W.B.Category
Ont 117- 25	Oatka Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0029) Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED Aesthetics SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Wyoming	55.8 Mile	River	C*	MinorImpacts
Ont 117- 25- 7-4-P24a <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	LeRoy Reservoir (0402-0003) Water Supply KNOWN to be STRESSED Aesthetics KNOWN to be STRESSED	Genesee	51.1 Acre	Lake		MinorImpacts
Ont 117- 27-34	Hemlock Lake Outlet and minor tribs (0402-0013) Aquatic Life SUSPECTED of being IMPAIRED Recreation SUSPECTED of being IMPAIRED Habitat/Hydrology KNOWN to be STRESSED	Ontario	29.2 Mile	River	C	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 27-34-11-P43 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Canadice Lake (0402-0002) Fish Consumption KNOWN to be IMPAIRED	Ontario	672.1 Acre	Lake	AA(TS)	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 27-34-P44	Hemlock Lake (0402-0011) Water Supply KNOWN to be THREATENED	Livingston	2067.2 Acre	Lake	AA(T)	Threatened
Ont 117- 27-34-P44-7-4	Limekiln Creek and tribs (0402-0007) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Livingston	22.9 Mile	River	C*	MinorImpacts
Ont 117- 27-P57 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Honeoye Lake (0402-0032) Recreation KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Public Bathing KNOWN to be STRESSED Aesthetics SUSPECTED of being STRESSED Water Supply SUSPECTED of being THREATENED	Ontario	1734.4 Acre	Lake	AA	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 40-P67 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Conesus Lake (0402-0004) Recreation KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Public Bathing KNOWN to be STRESSED Aesthetics SUSPECTED of being STRESSED Water Supply SUSPECTED of being THREATENED	Livingston	3180.7 Acre	Lake	AA	Impaired Seg

# Genesee River Basin

# Priority Waterbodies List

# Table 1

Water Index Number	Waterbody/Segment Name (ID) Use Impairment(s)	County	Seg Size	Type	Class	W.B.Category
Ont 117- 57	Jaycox Creek and tribs (0402-0064) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED Aesthetics KNOWN to be STRESSED	Livingston	34.4 Mile	River	C	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 60-2-P73b <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Lake LaGrange (0402-0008) Water Supply KNOWN to be STRESSED Aesthetics KNOWN to be STRESSED	Wyoming	51.1 Acre	Lake	A	MinorImpacts
Ont 117- 66	Canaseraga Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0404-0001) Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED Habitat/Hydrology SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Livingston	94.8 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts
Ont 117- 66-22	Mill Creek and minor tribs (0404-0011) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Livingston	53.7 Mile	River	C(TS)	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 66-25	Stony Brook, Upper, and tribs (0404-0029) Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED	Steuben	32.5 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts
Ont 117- 70	Silver Lake Outlet, Upper, and tribs (0403-0034) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Wyoming	24.3 Mile	River	C	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 70-P115 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	Silver Lake (0403-0002) Water Supply KNOWN to be IMPAIRED Public Bathing KNOWN to be STRESSED Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED Aesthetics KNOWN to be STRESSED	Wyoming	812.7 Acre	Lake	A	Impaired Seg
Ont 117- 87	Wolf Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0003) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED Recreation KNOWN to be STRESSED Aesthetics KNOWN to be STRESSED	Wyoming	35.7 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts

# Genesee River Basin

# Priority Waterbodies List

# Table 1

Water Index Number	Waterbody/Segment Name (ID) Use Impairment(s)	County	Seg Size	Type	Class	W.B.Category
Ont 117-104	Wisoy Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0403-0023) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED	Allegany	46.7 Mile	River	C(T)	MinorImpacts
			Causes: Nutrients Sources: Agriculture			
Ont 117-104	Wisoy Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0019) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be THREATENED	Wyoming	63.2 Mile	River	C(T)	Threatened
			Causes: Salts Sources: Deicing (stor/appl)			
Ont 117-104- 3 <b>Section 303(d) Listed Water</b>	East Koy Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0020) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED Habitat/Hydrology SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Wyoming	31.6 Mile	River	C(T)	MinorImpacts
			Causes: Nutrients, Thermal Changes Sources: Agriculture, Habitat Modification			
Ont 117-104- 3	East Koy Creek, Middle, and tribs (0403-0045) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Wyoming	24.2 Mile	River	C(T)	MinorImpacts
			Causes: Nutrients, Silt/Sediment Sources: Agriculture			
Ont 117-104- 3	East Koy Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0046) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Wyoming	38.9 Mile	River	C(T)	MinorImpacts
			Causes: Nutrients Sources: Agriculture			
Ont 117-117	Rush Creek and tribs (0403-0057) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED Habitat/Hydrology KNOWN to be STRESSED	Allegany	79.7 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts
			Causes: Water Level/Flow, Silt/Sediment Sources: Habitat Modification, Resource Extraction, Streambank Erosio...			
Ont 117-118	Cold Creek and tribs (0403-0058) Habitat/Hydrology KNOWN to be STRESSED	Allegany	95.4 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts
			Causes: Water Level/Flow, Silt/Sediment Sources: Hydro Modification, Streambank Erosion			
Ont 117-128	Houghton Creek and tribs (0403-0059) Habitat/Hydrology KNOWN to be STRESSED	Allegany	12.9 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts
			Causes: Silt/Sediment Sources: Streambank Erosion			
Ont 117-136	Caneadea Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0008) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED Habitat/Hydrology SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Allegany	6.5 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts
			Causes: Silt/Sediment Sources: Streambank Erosion, Agriculture			

**Genesee River Basin****Priority Waterbodies List****Table 1**

<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Waterbody/Segment Name (ID) Use Impairment(s)</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Seg Size</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>W.B.Category</b>
Ont 117-164	Van Campen Creek and minor tribs (0403-0025) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED	Allegany	62.1 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts
Ont 117-184	Dyke Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0004) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Allegany	66.1 Mile	River	C(T)	MinorImpacts
Ont 117-184	Dyke Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0071) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Allegany	39.6 Mile	River	C	MinorImpacts
Ont 117-201	Cryder Creek and minor tribs (0403-0027) Aquatic Life KNOWN to be STRESSED Recreation SUSPECTED of being STRESSED	Allegany	50.1 Mile	River	C(T)	MinorImpacts

# The Waterbody Inventory Priority Waterbodies List Assessment Methodology

Assessment methodology refers to what monitoring approaches are used and how results are interpreted to determine use support and arrive at an assessment of water quality. The various aspects of assessment methodology include the type of monitoring data and water quality information used in the assessments, the source of the data/information, and the level of confidence in the data/information and the resulting assessment. What follows is an outline of specific criteria relating water quality monitoring data and information to the degree of use support. Such criteria are critical to providing a balanced and consistent assessment of the quality of waters throughout New York State.

## WI/PWL Water Uses

Water Supply  
Shellfishing  
Public Bathing  
Fish Consumption  
Aquatic Life  
Recreation  
Aesthetics

## Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List

NYS DEC maintains use support/impairment information for the waters of the state through its Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List (WI/PWL) database. The assessment of New York State water resources contained in the WI/PWL is based on the ability of waters to support a range of specific designated uses (see box). The particular uses that a specific waterbody are expected to support is dependent upon the classification of that waterbody. For example, only specifically designated waterbodies are considered to have best uses of water supply, shellfishing and public bathing.

## WI/PWL Severity of Use Impairment

### PRECLUDED

*Frequent/persistent* water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or associated habitat degradation *prevents all aspects* of the waterbody use.

### IMPAIRED

*Occasional* water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or habitat characteristics *periodically prevent* the use of the waterbody, or;

Waterbody uses are not precluded, but some aspects of the use are *limited or restricted*, or;

Waterbody uses are not precluded, but *frequent/persistent* water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or associated habitat degradation *discourage* the use of the waterbody, or;

Support of the waterbody use *requires additional/advanced* measures or treatment.

### STRESSED

Waterbody uses are not significantly limited or restricted, but *occasional* water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or associated habitat degradation *periodically discourage* the use of the waterbody.

### THREATENED

Water quality currently supports waterbody uses and the ecosystem exhibits no obvious signs of stress, however *existing or changing land use patterns* may result in restricted use or ecosystem disruption, or;

Monitoring *data reveals a decrease in water quality* or the presence of toxics below the level of concern, or;

Waterbody uses are not restricted and no water quality problems exists, but the support of a specific and distinctive use makes the waterbody more susceptible to water quality threats.

The use support/impairment information in the WI/PWL database is generated from a variety of available sources including statewide ambient network monitoring data, monitoring of toxic substances in fish and wildlife, special intensive surveys, fisheries resource surveys, water quality complaints, beach closure reports, shellfish area closures, etc. Given the growing involvement of local agency and citizen volunteers in water quality monitoring, the WI/PWL updating process also includes a significant public participation and outreach component. This effort relies on a statewide network of local Water Quality Coordinating Committees and county Soil and Water Conservation Districts working in conjunction with the DEC Division of Water to capture additional available water quality information.

After available water quality information is collected, judgements and evaluations are made regarding:

- whether an impairment to a specific use is actually occurring,
- the severity of the impairment to the use, and
- the level of documentation indicating a use impairment.

The focus of a water quality assessment is based on a specific use being restricted. If this is the case, then the severity of use impairment is evaluated as either *precluded*, *impaired*, *stressed* or *threatened*. Based on the level of documentation, the impairment is also determined to be *known*, *suspected* or *possible*. The national use support categories used by USEPA to assess waters differ somewhat from those tracked in the NYS DEC Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List system. The general relationship between the USEPA Designated Use Support categories (fully supporting, partially supporting, not supporting) and the WI/PWL severity and documentation categories is shown in Table 1. More detailed relationships between specific monitoring and assessment results and various uses supported are outlined and discussed on the following pages.

### **WI/PWL Level of Documentation**

**Known** - Water quality monitoring data and/or *studies have been completed and conclude* that the use of the waterbody is restricted to the degree indicated by the listed severity.

**Suspected** - Anecdotal evidence, public perception and/or specific citizen complaints *suggest* that the use of the waterbody may be restricted. However, water quality data/studies that establish an impairment *have not been completed* or there is *conflicting information*.

**Possible** - Land use or other activities in the watershed are such that the use of the waterbody *could be affected*. However, there is *currently very little, if any, documentation* of an *actual* water quality problem.

### **Documentation of Waters with *No Known Impairment***

Historically, limited resources forced the NYS DEC monitoring effort to focus on waterbodies with known or suspected water quality problems and issues. Correspondingly, there was not much emphasis on the monitoring and documentation of waters with good (*fully supporting*) water quality. However, modifications to the NYS DEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Sampling Program to correct this bias were piloted in 1996 and began in earnest in 1998. The new RIBS strategy employs a tiered approach where rapid biological screening methods are applied at a large number of sites during the first year of a two-year study. This enables the program to document water quality in a greater percentage of all waters, not just those with known or potential problems. More intensive chemical monitoring is used in the second year to follow-up problems and issues identified by the biological screening effort. While resources are not currently available for a full-blown *probabilistic* monitoring network in the state, the wide coverage of the biological screening allows the RIBS Program to incorporate some of the main ideas behind the probabilistic approach and document good, as well as poor, water quality. However, until the biological screening is employed in a larger percentage of the state, waterbodies with no known use impairments will continue to be characterized as *nonimpacted/unassessed*.



<b>Table 1 Relationships Between USEPA Designated Use Assessments and WI/PWL Severity/Documentation Categories</b>			
<b>Severity of Problem</b>	<b>Level of Problem Documentation</b>		
	<b>Known Problem</b>	<b>Suspected Problem</b>	<b>Possible Problem</b>
Precluded	Not Supporting	N/A	N/A
Impaired	Partially Supporting	Partially Supporting	N/A
Stressed	Supporting, but Threatened	Supporting, but Threatened	Fully Supporting (needs verification)
Threatened	Supporting, but Threatened	Fully Supporting (needs verification)	Fully Supporting ( <i>Special Protection</i> )
No Known Impairment	Fully Supporting		

### ***Aquatic Life Use***

The primary focus of the NYS DEC river and stream monitoring effort involves determining the degree to which waters support aquatic life. There are a number of reasons for this emphasis:

- Aquatic life is the most significant use of the large majority of the states rivers,
- Aquatic life use support can be assessed easily and economically using biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling techniques,
- Aquatic life use support is one of the most sensitive of the national use support categories.

The evaluation of Aquatic Life support represents a recent change to the WI/PWL. Prior to 1999, the WI/PWL tracked waterbody support of *Fish Propagation* and *Fish Survival* rather than *Aquatic Life*. This was a reflection of the designated uses outlined in New York State standards. However, the change to the broader category of *Aquatic Life* better represents the results of the monitoring tools (primarily macroinvertebrate sampling) used to assess water quality. The change from *Fish Propagation/Survival* to *Aquatic Life* also provides greater flexibility in reporting water quality and allows tracking of aquatic impacts that are not sufficiently severe as to be apparent in the fishery. The revised category also corresponds more closely to other New England State's and the USEPA national use support category.

The relationship between biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling data and the impairment to *Aquatic Life* support is shown in Table 2.

### **Atmospheric Deposition (Acid Rain) Impacts on *Aquatic Life***

In addition to the biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment criteria outlined in Table 2, separate criteria to determine aquatic life support is applied to waterbodies, particularly lakes and ponds, that are subject to atmospheric deposition, or acid rain. Acid rain has long been a significant problem in New York State. Because of the extent and significance of this issue, extensive chemical sampling efforts to monitor the pH of lakes and ponds in the state have long been in place. The separate aquatic life use support/acid rain criteria takes advantage of the considerable amount of available chemical (pH) data. The relationship between chemical (pH) monitoring data and the impairment to aquatic life is shown in Table 3.

Biological (Macroinvertebrate) Assessment		WI/PWL Use Impairment		EPA Designated Use Support
		Severity	Documentation	
Non-Impacted (Very Good)		No Known Impairment	Assessment Level: <i>Monitored</i>	Fully Supporting
Slightly Impacted* (Good)	No other indications of impairment	No Known Impairment	Assessment Level: <i>Evaluated</i>	Fully Supporting
	Other indications of impairment present	Stressed	Suspected or Known	Fully Supporting, but Threatened
Moderately Impacted (Poor)		Impaired	Known	Partially Supporting
Severely Impacted (Very Poor)		Precluded	Known	Not Supporting

\* *Slightly Impacted* represents a broad category ranging from generally good water quality to minor impairment of use. Other water quality information and conditions are generally necessary to determine an appropriate level of *Documentation* and corresponding *USEPA Designated Use Support*.

Lake pH/Fishery Assessment		WI/PWL Use Impairment		EPA Designated Use Support
		Severity	Documentation	
pH less than 5.0		Precluded	Known	Not Supporting
pH between 5.0; and 6.0		Impaired	Known	Partially Supporting
pH greater than 6.0, but fishery surveys indicate no fish, and lake characteristics suggest acid rain as cause		Impaired*	Suspected*	Partially Supporting
other indications of acid rain**		Stressed	Suspected	Fully Supporting, but Threatened
No indications of acid rain effects		No Known Impairment	Assessment: <i>Evaluated</i>	Fully Supporting

\* Actual use impairment and relationship to acid rain as a cause should be verified with additional monitoring.  
 \*\* Lake characteristics may indicate possible acid rain effects, but no pH/fish data exists to support an impairment.

**Note about *Episodic Acidification***  
 Episodic Acidification refers to short-term decreases in acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) that may occur during high streamflow events (i.e., spring runoff, snowmelt). Although these events are periodic, bioassays and other fish studies show that the impact on the fishery can be significant and longer lasting. The severity of the impact may result in precluded—rather than merely *impaired*—aquatic life, even though episodic acidification occurs over a short time period. This situation represents an exception to the strict application of the Priority Waterbodies List (PWL) definitions for a precluded use (frequent/persistent water quality condition) and an impaired use (occasional water quality conditions).

### ***Drinking Water Use***

Drinking water use support is based on New York State Department of Health or local health department closures or advisories for drinking water supplies, the need for any additional treatment beyond “reasonable” levels, and monitoring data for contaminants that exceed criteria for the protection of human health. Only those waters specifically designated for drinking water use (i.e., Class A, AA, A/AA-Special waters) are evaluated for their support of this use. Furthermore, waterbodies designated for and used as sources of drinking water are considered highly valued resources deemed worthy of *Special Protection*. Even if such waters have no known impairment or imminent threat, these waters are included on the NYS DEC Priority Waterbodies List as *Special Protection* waters. The relationship between public water supply advisories and other monitoring information and the level of drinking water use support is outlined in Table 4.

<b>Table 4 Drinking Water Use Assessment Criteria</b>			
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>WI/PWL Use Impairment</b>		<b>EPA Designated Use Support</b>
	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Documentation</b>	
<b>Frequent/Persistent Conditions Prevent Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One or more NYS DOH Drinking water supply closures resulting in closure of the supply for more than 30 days.</li> </ul>	Precluded	Known	Not Supporting
<b>Occasional Conditions Prevent Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One or more NYS DOH drinking water supply closures resulting in closure of the supply for less than 30 days, or</li> </ul>	Impaired	Known	Partially Supporting
<b>Frequent/Persistent Conditions Discourage Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problems that do not require closure or advisories but adversely affect treatment costs and/or the quality of the finished water (e.g., taste/odors, color, excessive turbidity/dissolved solids, need for activated charcoal filters, etc.).</li> <li>• Monitoring data exceeds contaminant criteria* more than 25% of time.</li> </ul>	Impaired	Known or Suspected	Partially Supporting
<b>Occasional Conditions Discourage Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring data exceeds contaminant criteria* more than 10% of time.</li> </ul>	Stressed	Suspected	Full Support (Threatened)
<b>Conditions Support Uses, Threats Noted</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contaminants are present, but at levels sufficiently low that routine treatment results in acceptable drinking water.</li> </ul>	Threatened	Known or Suspected	Full Support or Full Support, (Threatened)
<b>No Known Impairments or Imminent Threats</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drinking water restrictions, and</li> <li>• No additional treatment required, and</li> <li>• No known contaminants present.</li> </ul>	<i>Special Protection Waters*</i>		Full Support

\* Waterbodies designated as drinking water sources (Class A and higher) are considered highly valued resources deemed worthy of *Special Protection*. Regardless of impairment, these waters are included on the NYS DEC Priority Waterbodies List.

### ***Fish Consumption Use***

The assessment of fish consumption use is based on NYS DOH advisories regarding the catching and eating of sportfish, and contaminant monitoring in fish tissue, other biological tissue and surficial bottom sediments. The advisories reflect federal government standards for chemicals in food that is sold commercially, including fish. The NYS DEC Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources routinely monitors contaminant levels in fish and game. Based on this monitoring data, NYS DOH issues advisories for specific waterbodies and species when contaminant levels in sportfish exceed the federal standards. These advisories are updated and published annually.

Because the general advisory for eating sportfish is precautionary and is not based on any actual contaminant monitoring data, it does not represent any documented impairment of fish consumption use. Consequently, the general statewide advisory is not reflected in this assessment of fish consumption use.

In addition to the waterbody-specific advisories, a general advisory recommends eating no more than one meal (one-half pound) per week of fish taken from New York State freshwaters and some marine water at the mouth of the Hudson River. This general advisory is to protect against eating large amounts of fish

<b>Table 5 Fish Consumption Use Assessment Criteria</b>			
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>WI/PWL Use Impairment</b>		<b>EPA Designated Use Support</b>
	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Documentation</b>	
<b>Frequent/Persistent Conditions Prevent Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NYS DOH advisory recommends eating no fish (or none of sub-species) from specific waterbody.</li> </ul>	Precluded	Known	Not Supporting
<b>Periodic/Occasional Conditions Prevent Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NYS DOH advisory recommends limiting consumption of fish from a specific waterbody.</li> <li>• Monitoring of fish tissue show contaminant levels that exceed levels of concern, but NYS DOH advisory has not been issued.</li> </ul>	Impaired	Known or Suspected	Partially Supporting
<b>Occasional (Other) Conditions Discourage Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of macroinvertebrate tissue or surficial bottom sediment show contaminant levels that exceed levels of concern.</li> </ul>	Stressed	Suspected	Fully Supporting (Threatened)
<b>Conditions Support Use, Threats Noted</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of fish (known), macroinvertebrate tissue/bottom sediment (suspected) show contaminant levels present but not exceeding levels of concern.</li> </ul>	Threatened	Known or Suspected	Full Support or Full Support (Threatened)
<b>No Known Impairment or Imminent Threats</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No fish consumption advisory beyond the NYS DOH <i>General Advisory for Eating Gamefish</i>, and</li> <li>• Monitoring data revealing no contaminants in fish, macroinvertebrate tissue or surficial bottom sediment above background levels.</li> </ul>	No Known Impairment	Assessment Level: <i>Monitored</i>	Full Support

that have not been tested or that may contain unidentified contaminants. It does not apply to most marine waters. Because the general statewide advisory is precautionary and is not based on any actual contaminant monitoring data, it does not represent any documented impairment of fish consumption use. Consequently, the general statewide advisory is not reflected in the assessment of fish consumption use.

The relationship between the waterbody-specific fish consumption advisories and the severity and documentation of an impairment to fish consumption use is reflected in Table 5.

### ***Shellfishing Use***

Marine Resources staff from the NYS DEC Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources (DFWMR) assess the quality of nearly 1,200,000 acres of marine waters for shellfishing purposes. DFWMR certification of shellfishing areas is based on bacteriological water quality and evaluation of potential pollution sources by shoreline surveys. Only those waters specifically classified for shellfishing use (i.e., Class SA waters) are evaluated for their support of this use.

Restrictions on shellfishing are based on either water quality (bacteriological) monitoring results and/or on the proximity to and expected impact of known discharges and potential sources of contamination.

The relationship between the shellfishing certification and the severity and documentation of an impairment to shellfishing use is reflected in Table 6.

<b>Table 6 Shellfishing Use Assessment Criteria</b>			
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>WI/PWL Use Impairment</b>		<b>EPA Designated Use Support</b>
	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Documentation</b>	
<b>Frequent/Persistent Conditions Prevent Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NYS DEC Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources (DFWMR) has issued a year-round shellfishing closure for the water.</li> </ul>	Precluded	Known	Not Supporting
<b>Periodic/Occasional Conditions Prevent Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DFWMR has issued a seasonal or partial shellfishing closure for the water.</li> </ul>	Impaired	Known	Partially Supporting
<b>Occasional (Other) Conditions Discourage Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ???</li> </ul>	Stressed	Known or Suspected	Full Support, Threatened
<b>Conditions Support Use, but Threats Noted</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shellfish Land Certification monitoring reveals contaminant above background, but not sufficient to warrant shellfish bed closure.</li> </ul>	Threatened	Known	Full Support (Threatened)
<b>No Known Impairment or Threat to Use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DFWMR has certified (opened) the water for direct market harvesting of shellfish, and</li> <li>• Shellfish Land Certification monitoring (DFWMR) reveals no contaminants above background levels.</li> </ul>	No Known Impairment	Assessment Level: <i>Monitored</i>	Full Support

**Public Bathing and Recreation Uses**

Swimming and public recreation are important and popular uses for the waters of the state. The assessment of these wide range of activities involves two separate use categories: *Public Bathing* and *Recreation*.

<b>Table 7 Public Bathing/Recreation Use Assessment Criteria</b>																			
Criteria	WI/PWL Use Impairment		EPA Designated Use Support																
	Severity	Documentation																	
<b>Frequent/Persistent Conditions Prevent Uses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State/local/county health department has closed beach/water to swimming for the entire season.</li> </ul>	Precluded	Known	Not Supporting																
<b>Periodic/Occasional Conditions Prevent Uses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State/local/county health department has issued temporary beach closure for the waterbody.</li> <li>Sufficient stream flow/water level necessary to support recreational uses are artificially restricted.</li> </ul>	Impaired	Known	Partially Supporting																
<b>Frequent/Persistent Conditions Discourage Uses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreational Uses of water require additional measures (e.g., weed harvesting/control).</li> <li>Monitoring data exceeds <i>Impaired</i> criteria* more than 10% (suspected) or 25% (known) of time.</li> <li>Observational criteria* for restricted use noted more than 75% of the time.</li> </ul>	Impaired	Known or Suspected																	
<b>Occasional (Other) Conditions Discourage Uses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring data exceeds <i>Stressed</i> criteria* more than 10% (suspected) or 25% (known) of time.</li> <li>Observational criteria* for restricted use noted more than 25% of the time.</li> </ul>	Stressed	Known or Suspected	Full Support (Threatened)																
<b>Conditions Support Uses, but Threats Noted</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data exceeds <i>Threatened</i> criteria* more than 10% (suspected) or 25% (known) of time.</li> <li>Observational criteria* for restricted use noted more than 10% of the time.</li> </ul>	Threatened	Known or Suspected	Full Support or Full Support, (Threatened)																
<b>No Known Impairments or Threats to Uses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring data does not exceed use restriction criteria more than 10% of time.</li> <li>Observational criteria* for restricted use noted less than 10% of the time.</li> </ul>	No Known Impairment	Assessment Level: <i>Monitored</i>	Full Support																
<b>* Monitoring Data Criteria</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><i>Impaired</i></th> <th><i>Stressed</i></th> <th><i>Threatened</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Phosphorus</td> <td>40 µg/l</td> <td>30 µg/l</td> <td>20 µg/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chlorophyll a</td> <td>15 µg/l</td> <td>12 µg/l</td> <td>8 µg/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clarity (Secchi Disc)</td> <td>1.2 m</td> <td>1.5 m</td> <td>2.0 m</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<i>Impaired</i>	<i>Stressed</i>	<i>Threatened</i>	Total Phosphorus	40 µg/l	30 µg/l	20 µg/l	Chlorophyll a	15 µg/l	12 µg/l	8 µg/l	Clarity (Secchi Disc)	1.2 m	1.5 m	2.0 m		
	<i>Impaired</i>	<i>Stressed</i>	<i>Threatened</i>																
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<b>* Observational Data Criteria</b> Swimming/recreation are slightly (or more seriously) restricted by specifically identified causes (algae, clarity, odors, etc).			(C=3,4 or 5) and (A=3,4,5 & D=1,2 >50%)																
Observational Criteria refers to responses to specific questions on <i>CSLAP Field Observation Forms</i> .																			

Evaluation of *Public Bathing* use is limited to only those waters classified by New York State for primary contact recreation (i.e., Class B, SB, or higher waters). This classification applies to waters specifically designated as public beaches and bathing areas, which have a higher level of swimming use and are more regularly monitored by public health agencies.

The broader *Recreation* use category tracks impairments to a more expansive list of recreational uses, such as fishing, boating, water skiing, and other primary/secondary contact activities, including swimming. The *Recreation* category addresses the federal Clean Water Act goal that all waters be “swimmable.”\* However, while all waters of the state are to be “swimmable,” as a practical matter not all waters of the state are regularly monitored to assess swimming use support to the same degree that designated public bathing areas are. As a result of the varying levels of monitoring, *Public Bathing* waters are evaluated separately from other waters for *Recreation* uses.

As a practical matter, not all waters of the state are regularly monitored to assess swimming use support to the degree that designated public bathing areas are. Therefore, general precautions should be taken regarding recreation in these other waters.

The assessment of *Public Bathing* and *Recreation* uses rely on various water quality indicators. For waters used as public bathing areas state and local/county health departments conduct regular bacteriological sampling programs and perform sanitary surveys. Based on the findings of these surveys, bathing use may be restricted either permanently or periodically. Localized closings may also occur due to contamination by spills, waterfowl, or stormwater runoff.

In addition to swimming restrictions due to bacteriological contamination, the swimming/recreation uses of some waters are discouraged by other water quality conditions. Excessive weed growth, silty/muddy lake bottoms, and poor water clarity all represent lesser impairment of waters for public bathing use.

The relationship between water quality monitoring and other indicators and the severity and documentation of an impairment to swimming/bathing use is reflected in Table 7.

### ***Natural Resources Habitat/Hydrologic Use Support***

In an effort to better incorporate wetlands and other natural resources concerns into the water quality assessment, the additional water use category of *Natural Resources Habitat/Hydrology* was recently added to the list of uses to be assessed. This broad category captures waterbodies where water quality may be satisfactory, but various activities result in degradation of natural resources (e.g., fish and wildlife populations, habitats) and/or impacts to wetland uses such as flood protection, erosion control, nutrient recycling and surface and groundwater recharge. This category may also be used to capture impacts to various water quantity and flooding/flood plain issues including excessively low flows, increased peak flows, alterations to the frequency, duration and timing of floods and loss of flood storage.

For many impacts to habitat/hydrologic use support, situation are more clearly defined by the cause or source of the problem, than by the use affected. Such causes/sources include dredging, draining, excavation/filling of wetlands, stream channels, lakes/ponds; stream widening; stream downcutting; sediment embeddedness; other losses of wetlands; habitat fragmentation; loss of riparian vegetation or upland buffer zones.

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\* In order to meet the federal Clean Water Act goal that all waters be “swimmable,” water quality of New York State waters Class C, SC (and above) “shall be suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation.” However, other factors (such as flow/depth, access, conflicting use) may limit this use. (See NYS Classifications for Surface Waters, Part 701.1 thru 701.14.)

Specific criteria for *Natural Resources Habitat/Hydrology* use support have not yet been developed.

***Aesthetic Use***

An assessment of waterbody support of *aesthetics* is much more subjective than those for the other assessed uses. Consequently, there is no table of specific assessment criteria to determine support of aesthetics. Instead, the assessment of aesthetics use support will rely on the PWL definitions for the severity of impairment, level of documentation, and the relationship between severity/documentation and USEPA use support categories as outlined in Table 1.



# Waterbody Inventory Data Sheet

## Background Information

### Waterbody Location Information

Water Index Number (WIN): The stream identification number used in the Stream Classification Regulations (Title 6 - Conservation, Vols. B-F of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations for the State of New York).

Hydrologic (Watershed) Unit Code: Eleven digit code found on USDA-SCS (NRCS) *Hydrologic Watershed Unit Map - 1980 State of New York*.

Waterbody Type: River, Canal, Lake, Lake(Reservoir), Bay, Great Lake Shoreline, Estuary, or Ocean Coastline. NOTE: Bays refer to freshwater bays, saltwater bays and tidal waters should be designated as *Estuary*.

Affected Length/Area: The estimated length of segment with the noted impairment in miles (rivers, canals), Shore/coastal miles (great lakes, ocean) or acres (lakes, bays, reservoirs, estuaries).

Describe Waterbody Segment: Narrative description locating the beginning and endpoint (from downstream to upstream) of the segment.

Waterbody Classification: Current classification of the waterbody as specified in the Stream Classification Regulations (Title 6 - Conservation, Vols. B-F of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations for the State of New York).

Flow Category: Minimum Average Seven Consecutive Day Flow-10 year recurrence (MA7CD/10) flow range, from table.

Category	MA7CD/10 Range
H (for high)	Streams/Rivers over 150 cfs
M (for medium)	Stream/Rivers between 20-150 cfs
L (for Low)	Streams/Rivers under 20 cfs
0	Not Applicable (lake, estuary, shore/coastline, etc.)

Drainage Basin and Sub-Basin: One of 17 major hydrologic basins in New York and the associated sub-basin.

Region: NYSDEC Region in which the waterbody is located.

County: Primary county (and county ID number) of waterbody location. NOTE: Waterbody segments which form the border between or cross two or more counties are listed only once. This is done to avoid double counting the number of segments and/or the length/affected area of the segment. PWL segments that are located in more than one county are indicated by “...” after the *primary* county name. (Listings of PWL segments within each county are included as Appendix C.)

Quad Map: The name of the primary topographic quadrangle map on which the segment appears. NOTE: PWL segments that are located in more than one quadrangle are indicated by “...” after the *primary* quad map name.

## Water Quality Problem Information

### Use Impacts/Impairments:

All specific uses that are restricted by water quality impacts/impairments are listed.

Problem Severity: For each waterbody use impairment, the degree of severity of water quality problem/diminished use (i.e., use precluded, impaired, stressed, or threatened) is listed. The severity is determined using the following criteria.

#### PRECLUDED (P):

Frequent/persistent water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or associated habitat degradation prevents all aspects of the waterbody use (e.g., the Health Department does not allow swimming at the Onondaga Lake Outlet public park beach - *bathing precluded*; consumption advisory recommends eating no fish from Upper Hudson due to PCB contamination - *fish consumption precluded*; Sacandaga River below the dam is periodically dry and devoid of benthic organisms due to flow extremes from power dam releases - *fish propagation precluded*)

#### IMPAIRED (I):

Occasional water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or habitat characteristics periodically prevent the use of the waterbody (e.g., beaches in marine waters are closed after storm events due to high coliform levels from CSOs's and stormwater runoff - *bathing impaired*) or;

Waterbody uses are not precluded, but some aspects of the use are limited or restricted (e.g., a fish consumption advisory for lake trout from Canandaigua Lake recommends eating no more than one meal per month - *fish consumption impaired*) or;

Waterbody uses are not precluded, but frequent/persistent water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or associated habitat degradation discourage the use of the waterbody (algal blooms and heavy rooted aquatic vegetation deter swimming in Oneida Lake - *bathing/swimming impaired*) or;

Support of the waterbody use requires additional/advanced measures or treatment (e.g., the City of Rochester is to build a filtration plant due to high turbidity in the Hemlock Lake water supply - *water supply impaired*, aquatic vegetation control--mechanical harvesting, herbicides--are required in Upper Cassadaga Lake to allow swimming and boating - *bathing/swimming and boating impaired*).

#### STRESSED (S):

Waterbody uses are not significantly limited or restricted, but occasional water quality, or quantity, conditions and/or associated habitat degradation periodically discourage the use of the waterbody (e.g., high turbidity that occurs after rains reduce clarity and deter swimmers in Babcock Lake - *bathing/swimming stressed*, ambient water column analyses indicate occasional aquatic standard violations but impaired use not evident - *fish survival/propagation stressed*; localized areas of debris along the shore - *aesthetic stressed*)

#### THREATENED (T):

Water quality currently supports waterbody uses and the ecosystem exhibits no obvious signs of stress, however existing or changing land use patterns may result in restricted use or ecosystem disruption (e.g., numerous proposals for residential development in the Schoharie Creek headwaters create a concern - *fish propagation, aesthetics threatened*) or,

Water quality currently supports waterbody uses and the ecosystem exhibits no obvious signs of stress, however monitoring data reveals a declining trend in water quality which, if it continues, would result in a use impairment, or

Waterbody uses are not restricted and no water quality problems exists, but the support of a specific and distinctive use or uses make the waterbody more susceptible to water quality threats. Note: Such situations are the only instances where a threatened use can have a documentation level of *possible*, other threatened waterbodies (i.e., those related to changing land use activities) must correspond to *known* or *suspected* (planned) land use changes.

Problem Documentation: Each diminished/impacted use is listed according to the level of documentation for the problem/impairment. The level of problem documentation is determined using the following criteria.

Known (K): Water quality monitoring data and/or studies (biologic macro-invertebrate surveys, fishery studies, water column chemistry, beach closures, fish consumption advisories, shellfishing restrictions) have been completed and conclude that the use of the waterbody is restricted to the degree indicated by the listed *severity*.

Suspected (S): Anecdotal evidence, public perception and/or specific citizen complaints indicate that the use of the waterbody may be restricted. However, water quality data/studies that establish an impairment have not been completed or there is conflicting information.

Possible (P): Land use or other activities in the watershed are such that the use of the waterbody could be affected. However, there is currently very little, if any, documentation of an actual water quality problem.

Type of Pollutant: Each pollutant contributing to the water quality problem is listed according to the level of documentation for the pollutant. The criteria for *known*, *suspected*, or *possible* pollutants the same as outlined above. Those pollutants that contribute to the most significant impact/impairment are “major” pollutants and are listed in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Source(s) of Pollutant: Each source of pollution contributing to the water quality problem is listed according to the level of documentation for the source. The criteria for *known*, *suspected*, or *possible* pollutants the same as outlined above. Those sources that contribute to the most significant impact/impairment are “major” sources and are listed in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Waterbody Problem Description/Documentation/History/Notes: This narrative description contains more detailed information about the waterbody segment and its water quality problem/impairment. This section may include:

- 1) a detailed description of the waterbody and surrounding area,
- 2) specific examples/instances of water use impairments, e.g., what water supply is affected? how often are beaches closed? what species of fish are restricted for consumption?
- 3) details regarding the specific pollutant and source of the impairment, and
- 4) references for specific reports, studies, monitoring data and/or other documentation that supports the impairment, pollutant and source information.

For some segments, an expected date of completion for a sampling effort, report, facility or other activity that will affect the segment or provide additional segment information may be noted in the **Next Update** field. The **Next Update** information will help ensure the segment information is kept up-to-date.

## Resolution/Management Information

(to be completed by NYSDEC staff)

18. Resolvability: Note with an “X” the one most appropriate *resolvability* class for the segment from the list below.
1. Needs Verification/Study (see *Status*): The confirmation of a use impairment, the evaluation of possible solutions and/or the development of management action (tailored specifically to the segment) need to be completed. See also *Status of Problem Verification/Study*.)
  2. Strategy Exists, Funding/Resources Needed: Study of the problem is complete, but funding or other resources are needed to implement the management strategy.
  3. Strategy Being Implemented: The recommended strategy for the remediation of the segment is currently underway.
  4. Problem Not Resolvable (technical/economic limitations): Technical, legal, social, political concerns preclude resolution of the impairment for the foreseeable future (e.g., low pH in lakes due to acid rain).
  5. Problem Not Resolvable (natural condition): Limitations to use of a waterbody is attributed to naturally occurring characteristics of the water/watershed (e.g., high sediment load in the Genesee River).
  6. Problem Thought to be Abated, Needs Verification: The prime cause of the use impairment to the waterbody has been brought under control but the expected improvement to the waterbody needs to be confirmed.
  7. Problem Abated, Waterbody Deleted: The waterbody use has been restored and the segment has been marked as *deleted*. Although deleted and not included in the list, the segment and information will remain in the Waterbody Inventory.
19. Status of Problem Verification/Study: Note with an “X” the one most appropriate *status* class for the segment from the list below.
1. Waterbody Nominated, but Problem Not Verified: It has been suggested that a waterbody use impairment exists for the segment, however there is insufficient (or no) available information to confirm that the use is being affected to the degree indicated.
  2. Problem Verified/Documented, Cause Unknown: The waterbody use impairment (and severity) is sufficiently documented, however identification of the cause (pollutant) requires more study.
  3. Cause of Problem Identified, Source Unknown: The specific pollutant(s) causing the use impairment have been sufficiently documented, however the source of the pollutant requires more study.
  4. Source of Problem Identified, Management Strategy Needed: Most details about the problem (use impairment, cause, source) are known/sufficiently documented. A management strategy to address the situation and restore the designated use of the waterbody needs to be developed.
  5. Management Strategy has been Developed: Necessary study of the situation is complete.

20. Lead Agency/Office: Indicate the primary party, either within DEC (division and bureau or office) or outside/external to DEC, responsible for the next steps in the study/strategy implementation concerning the segment. (e.g., DOW/BWAR, DOW/Reg6, DEC/F&W, DOH/PWS, ext/WQCC, ext/SWCD, etc)

21. Resolution Potential: Indicate as *High*, *Medium*, or *Low*, using the following criteria.

High: The waterbody or water quality issue has been deemed to be worthy of the expenditure of available resources (time and dollar) because of the level of public interest and the expectation that the commitment of these resources will result in either a measurable improvement in the situation or additional information necessary for the management of the water resource.

Medium: The resources necessary to address the problem are beyond what are *currently* available. With additional resources, these segments could become *High resolution potential* segments.

Low: Segments with water quality problems so persistent/intractable that improvements are expected to require an unrealistically high commitment of resources, not likely to become available (e.g., acid rain lakes).

NOTE: This field may be left blank if further verification/study of the impairment, pollutant and/or source is necessary to determine the *Resolution Potential* of the segment.

22. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)/303d Status: Note with an “X” the most appropriate *TMDL* note (or notes) for the segment from the list below.

Impaired Water, TMDL Development Needed

Part 1 - High Priority for TMDL

Part 2 - Multiple Segment/Categorical TMDL Waters

- o Acid Rain Waters
- o Fish Consumption Waters
- o Restricted Shellfishing Waters

Part 3 - Water Requiring Re-Evaluation

Impaired Water, TMDL Development NOT Needed

Part 4a - TMDL Complete, being Implemented

Part 4b - *Pollution* Impairment, Not *Pollutants*

Part 4c - Other Controls More Suitable.

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## Waterbody Inventory Data Sheets By County, Segment Name

Waterbody/Segment (ID)	Water Index Number	Category
<b>Allegany County</b>		
Ainsworth Brook and tribs (0403-0033)	Ont 117-204- 4	UnAssessed
Amity Lake, Saunders Pond (0403-0054)	Ont 117-169-P159a,P159b	UnAssessed
Andover Pond (0403-0056)	Ont 117-184-12-P164	UnAssessed
Angelica Creek and minor tribs (0403-0026)	Ont 117-155	NoKnownImpct
Baker Creek and tribs (0403-0066)	Ont 117-155- 2	NoKnownImpct
Black Creek and tribs (0403-0067)	Ont 117-155- 9	Need Verific
Black Creek and tribs (0403-0064)	Ont 117-148	UnAssessed
Brimmer Brook and tribs (0403-0070)	Ont 117-180	UnAssessed
Canaseraga Creek, Middle, and minor trib (0404-0013)	Ont 117- 66	NoKnownImpct
Canaseraga Creek, Upper, and tribs (0404-0002)	Ont 117- 66	Need Verific
Caneadea Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0008)	Ont 117-136	MinorImpacts
Caneadea Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0060)	Ont 117-136	Need Verific
Chenunda Creek and tribs (0403-0036)	Ont 117-187	NoKnownImpct
Cold Creek and tribs (0403-0058)	Ont 117-118	MinorImpacts
Crawford Creek and tribs (0403-0062)	Ont 117-140	UnAssessed
Cryder Creek and minor tribs (0403-0027)	Ont 117-201	MinorImpacts
Dyke Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0004)	Ont 117-184	MinorImpacts
Dyke Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0071)	Ont 117-184	MinorImpacts
Ford Brook and tribs (0403-0073)	Ont 117-189	NoKnownImpct
Foster Lake (0403-0055)	Ont 117-176-10-P161b	UnAssessed
Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0038)	Ont 117 (portion 7)	NoKnownImpct
Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0077)	Ont 117 (portion 8)	NoKnownImpct
Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0022)	Ont 117 (portion 9)	NoKnownImpct
Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0039)	Ont 117 (portion 11)	NoKnownImpct
Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0001)	Ont 117 (portion 10)	MinorImpacts
Hanging Bog Pond (0403-0076)	Ont 117-140-P150a	UnAssessed
Houghton Creek and tribs (0403-0059)	Ont 117-128	MinorImpacts
Knight Creek and tribs (0403-0035)	Ont 117-175	NoKnownImpct
Marsh Creek and tribs (0403-0074)	Ont 117-192	UnAssessed
Minor Tributaries to Genesee River (0403-0029)	Ont 117-105 thru 135	UnAssessed
Minor Tributaries to Genesee River (0403-0030)	Ont 117-137 thru 154	UnAssessed
Minor Tributaries to Genesee River (0403-0031)	Ont 117-156 thru 183	UnAssessed
Minor Tributaries to Genesee River (0403-0032)	Ont 117-185 thru 200	UnAssessed
Moss Lake/Lily Pond (0403-0052)	Ont 117-132-P144	UnAssessed
Phillips Creek and tribs (0403-0069)	Ont 117-167	UnAssessed
Railroad Brook, Marsh Creeks and tribs (0403-0072)	Ont 117-184-12	UnAssessed
Rockville Lake (0403-0053)	Ont 117-148-P155	UnAssessed
Rush Creek and tribs (0403-0057)	Ont 117-117	MinorImpacts
Rush Creek/Minor Tribs to Rushford Lake (0403-0061)	Ont 117-136-P146-	NoKnownImpct
Rushford Lake (0403-0024)	Ont 117-136-P146	Need Verific
Slader Creek and tribs (0404-0027)	Ont 117- 66-31	UnAssessed
South Br. Van Campen Creek and tribs (0403-0068)	Ont 117-164-10	NoKnownImpct

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>Allegany County (con't)</b>		
Spring Lake (0403-0051)	Ont 117-118- 7-P142	UnAssessed
Van Campen Creek and minor tribs (0403-0025)	Ont 117-164	MinorImpacts
Vandermark Creek and tribs (0403-0011)	Ont 117-176	Need Verific
White Creek and tribs (0403-0065)	Ont 117-149	UnAssessed
Wigwam Creek and tribs (0403-0063)	Ont 117-147	UnAssessed
Wileyville Creek and tribs (0403-0075)	Ont 117-201-11	NoKnownImpct
Wiscony Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0403-0023)	Ont 117-104	MinorImpacts
<b>Genesee County</b>		
Bigelow Creek and tribs (0402-0016)	Ont 117- 19-30	Impaired Seg
Black Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0028)	Ont 117- 19	MinorImpacts
Black Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0048)	Ont 117- 19	Impaired Seg
Godfrey Pond (0402-0051)	Ont 117- 19-30-P 17	UnAssessed
Horseshoe Lake (0402-0052)	Ont 117- 19-30-P 18	UnAssessed
LeRoy Reservoir (0402-0003)	Ont 117- 25- 7-4-P24a	MinorImpacts
Mill Pond (0402-0050)	Ont 117- 19-28a-P 16	UnAssessed
Mud Creek and tribs (0402-0054)	Ont 117- 25- 7	UnAssessed
Oatka Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0031)	Ont 117- 25	MinorImpacts
Spring Creek and tribs (0402-0036)	Ont 117- 19-28	UnAssessed
<b>Livingston County</b>		
Beards/Bairds Creek and tribs (0402-0037)	Ont 117- 60	Need Verific
Bradner Creek and tribs (0404-0020)	Ont 117- 66- 8- 2	UnAssessed
Canadice Lake Outlet (0402-0042)	Ont 117- 27-34-11	NoKnownImpct
Canaseraga Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0404-0001)	Ont 117- 66	MinorImpacts
Canaseraga Creek, Middle, and minor trib (0404-0013)	Ont 117- 66	NoKnownImpct
Canaseraga Creek, Upper, and tribs (0404-0002)	Ont 117- 66	Need Verific
Cement Plant Pond (0402-0080)	Ont 117- 28-P59	UnAssessed
Christie Creek and tribs (0402-0060)	Ont 117- 42	UnAssessed
Conesus Creek and minor tribs (0402-0038)	Ont 117- 40	Need Verific
Conesus Inlet and minor tribs (0402-0077)	Ont 117- 40-P67-10	NoKnownImpct
Conesus Lake (0402-0004)	Ont 117- 40-P67	Impaired Seg
Dunns Brook and tribs (0404-0028)	Ont 117- 66- 3-25-3	UnAssessed
Fowlerville Creek and tribs (0402-0062)	Ont 117- 45	UnAssessed
Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0403-0037)	Ont 117 (portion 4)	MinorImpacts
Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0402-0009)	Ont 117 (portion 3)	MinorImpacts
Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0006)	Ont 117 (portion 6)	Need Verific
Hemlock Lake (0402-0011)	Ont 117- 27-34-P44	Threatened
Honeoye Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0066)	Ont 117- 27	NoKnownImpct
Horseshoe Pond (0402-0065)	Ont 117- 31-P61	UnAssessed
Jaycox Creek and tribs (0402-0064)	Ont 117- 57	Impaired Seg
Keshequa Creek, Lower, and tribs (0404-0010)	Ont 117- 66- 3	Need Verific
Keshequa Creek, Middle, and tribs (0404-0015)	Ont 117- 66- 3	NoKnownImpct
Keshequa Creek, Upper, and tribs (0404-0016)	Ont 117- 66- 3	NoKnownImpct
Kinney Creek and tribs (0402-0068)	Ont 117- 27-34- 7	UnAssessed
Limekiln Creek and tribs (0402-0007)	Ont 117- 27-34-P44-7-4	MinorImpacts
Little Beards Creek and tribs (0402-0014)	Ont 117- 60-2	Need Verific
Little Conesus Creek and tribs (0402-0075)	Ont 117- 40-1	UnAssessed



<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>Livingston County (con't)</b>		
Little Mill Creek and tribs (0404-0024)	Ont 117- 66-22-1	UnAssessed
Mill Creek and minor tribs (0404-0011)	Ont 117- 66-22	Impaired Seg
Minor Tribs to Conesus Lake (0402-0046)	Ont 117- 40-P67-	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Hemlock Lake (0402-0043)	Ont 117- 27-34-P44-	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Middle Genesee River (0402-0039)	Ont 117- 26 thru 69	UnAssessed
Mount Morris Reservoir (0403-0040)	Ont 117 (portion 5)/P110a	UnAssessed
Mud Creek and tribs (0404-0023)	Ont 117- 66-18	UnAssessed
Newville Creek and tribs (0404-0018)	Ont 117- 66- 3-25	UnAssessed
North McMillian Creek and tribs (0402-0076)	Ont 117- 40-P67-09	UnAssessed
Nunda Reservoir (0404-0030)	Ont 117- 66- 3-25-P84a	UnAssessed
Patterson Gully Creek and tribs (0404-0022)	Ont 117- 66-17a	UnAssessed
Round, Long Ponds (0402-0073)	Ont 117- 27-23-P39,P40	UnAssessed
Salt/Bidwells Creek and tribs (0402-0063)	Ont 117- 53	UnAssessed
South Branch McMillan Creek and tribs (0402-0078)	Ont 117- 40-P67-10-2	UnAssessed
Spring Brook and tribs (0402-0040)	Ont 117- 27-14	NoKnownImpct
Springwater Creek and minor tribs (0402-0070)	Ont 117- 27-34-P44-7	NoKnownImpct
State/West Ditch and minor tribs (0404-0019)	Ont 117- 66- 8	UnAssessed
Stony Brook, Lower, and tribs (0404-0025)	Ont 117- 66-25	NoKnownImpct
Sugar Creek and tribs (0404-0026)	Ont 117- 66-28	NoKnownImpct
Tuscarora, Buck Run Creeks (0404-0014)	Ont 117- 66- 1,-1-1	Need Verific
Two Mile Creek and tribs (0404-0021)	Ont 117- 66- 8- 3	UnAssessed
Wildcat Gully Creek and tribs (0404-0017)	Ont 117- 66- 3- 7	UnAssessed
unnamed trib in Mount Morris (0404-0012)	Ont 117- 66- c	UnAssessed
<b>Monroe County</b>		
Black Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0033)	Ont 117- 19	Impaired Seg
Blue Pond (0402-0079)	Ont 117- 19- 4-P11	Need Verific
Churchville Reservoir (0402-0053)	Ont 117- 19- P13	UnAssessed
Genesee River, Lower, Main Stem (0401-0001)	Ont 117 (portion 1)	Impaired Seg
Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0401-0003)	Ont 117 (portion 2)	Impaired Seg
Honeoye Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0019)	Ont 117- 27	NoKnownImpct
Little Black Creek, Lower, and tribs (0402-0047)	Ont 117- 18	Impaired Seg
Mill Creek/Blue Pond Outlet and tribs (0402-0049)	Ont 117- 19- 4	Need Verific
Minor Tribs to Lower Genesee River (0401-0013)	Ont 117- 1 thru 7	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Middle Genesee River (0403-0028)	Ont 117- 8 thru 24 (selected)	UnAssessed
New York State Barge Canal (portion 3) (0401-0012)	Ont 117 ..NYS Barge Canal	Need Verific
Oatka Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0027)	Ont 117- 25	MinorImpacts
Red Creek and tributaries (0402-0024)	Ont 117- 14	MinorImpacts
Rush Reservoir (0402-0072)	Ont 117- 27- 7-P33	UnAssessed
<b>Ontario County</b>		
Beebe Creek and tribs (0402-0067)	Ont 117- 27-28	UnAssessed
Canadice Lake (0402-0002)	Ont 117- 27-34-11-P43	Impaired Seg
Hemlock Lake Outlet and minor tribs (0402-0013)	Ont 117- 27-34	Impaired Seg
Honeoye Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0061)	Ont 117- 27	NoKnownImpct
Honeoye Inlet and tribs (0402-0044)	Ont 117- 27-P57-10	NoKnownImpct
Honeoye Lake (0402-0032)	Ont 117- 27-P57	Impaired Seg
Mill Creek and tribs (0402-0071)	Ont 117- 27-47	NoKnownImpct

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
<b>Ontario County (con't)</b>		
Minor Tribs to Honeoye Lake (0402-0045)	Ont 117- 27-P57-	UnAssessed
Shackleton Pond (0402-0074)	Ont 117- 27-28-6-P40d	UnAssessed
Tribs to Canadice Lake (0402-0069)	Ont 117- 27-34-11-P43-	UnAssessed
unnamed tributary to Genesee River (0402-0059)	Ont 117- 30	UnAssessed
<b>Steuben County</b>		
Canaseraga Creek, Middle, and minor trib (0404-0013)	Ont 117- 66	NoKnownImpct
Stony Brook, Upper, and tribs (0404-0029)	Ont 117- 66-25	MinorImpacts
<b>Wyoming County</b>		
Dream Lake, Lake Willene (0403-0050)	Ont 117-104-P138c,P138d	UnAssessed
East Koy Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0020)	Ont 117-104- 3	MinorImpacts
East Koy Creek, Middle, and tribs (0403-0045)	Ont 117-104- 3	MinorImpacts
East Koy Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0046)	Ont 117-104- 3	MinorImpacts
Jenkins Pond (0402-0056)	Ont 117- 25-43-P25d	UnAssessed
Lake LaGrange (0402-0008)	Ont 117- 60-2-P73b	MinorImpacts
Minor Tribs to Genesee River (0403-0043)	Ont 117- 93 thru 103	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs, Lower, to Genesee River (0403-0078)	Ont 117- 69 thru 91, Lower (select)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs, Upper, to Genesee River (0403-0042)	Ont 117- 69 thru 91, Upper (select)	UnAssessed
Oatka Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0041)	Ont 117- 25	MinorImpacts
Oatka Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0029)	Ont 117- 25	MinorImpacts
Pearl Creek and tribs (0402-0055)	Ont 117- 25-20	UnAssessed
Silver Lake (0403-0002)	Ont 117- 70-P115	Impaired Seg
Silver Lake Inlet/Tribs to Silver Lake (0403-0044)	Ont 117- 70-P115-	UnAssessed
Silver Lake Outlet, Upper, and tribs (0403-0034)	Ont 117- 70	Impaired Seg
Silver Springs Pond (0403-0048)	Ont 117- 87-P124	UnAssessed
Stony Creek and tribs (0402-0057)	Ont 117- 25-57	UnAssessed
Trout Brook and tribs (0403-0047)	Ont 117-104- 8	UnAssessed
Warner Creek and tribs (0402-0058)	Ont 117- 25-70	UnAssessed
Wethersfields Springs Pond (0403-0049)	Ont 117-104- 3-P133	UnAssessed
Wischoy Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0019)	Ont 117-104	Threatened
Wolf Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0003)	Ont 117- 87	MinorImpacts

## Waterbody Inventory Data Sheet By Segment Name

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
Ainsworth Brook and tribs (0403-0033)	Ont 117-204- 4	UnAssessed
Amity Lake, Saunders Pond (0403-0054)	Ont 117-169-P159a,P159b	UnAssessed
Andover Pond (0403-0056)	Ont 117-184-12-P164	UnAssessed
Angelica Creek and minor tribs (0403-0026)	Ont 117-155	NoKnownImpct
Baker Creek and tribs (0403-0066)	Ont 117-155- 2	NoKnownImpct
Beards/Bairds Creek and tribs (0402-0037)	Ont 117- 60	Need Verific
Beebe Creek and tribs (0402-0067)	Ont 117- 27-28	UnAssessed
Bigelow Creek and tribs (0402-0016)	Ont 117- 19-30	Impaired Seg
Black Creek and tribs (0403-0064)	Ont 117-148	UnAssessed
Black Creek and tribs (0403-0067)	Ont 117-155- 9	Need Verific
Black Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0033)	Ont 117- 19	Impaired Seg
Black Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0028)	Ont 117- 19	MinorImpacts
Black Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0048)	Ont 117- 19	Impaired Seg
Blue Pond (0402-0079)	Ont 117- 19- 4-P11	Need Verific
Bradner Creek and tribs (0404-0020)	Ont 117- 66- 8- 2	UnAssessed
Brimmer Brook and tribs (0403-0070)	Ont 117-180	UnAssessed
Canadice Lake (0402-0002)	Ont 117- 27-34-11-P43	Impaired Seg
Canadice Lake Outlet (0402-0042)	Ont 117- 27-34-11	NoKnownImpct
Canaseraga Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0404-0001)	Ont 117- 66	MinorImpacts
Canaseraga Creek, Middle, and minor trib (0404-0013)	Ont 117- 66	NoKnownImpct
Canaseraga Creek, Upper, and tribs (0404-0002)	Ont 117- 66	Need Verific
Caneadea Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0008)	Ont 117-136	MinorImpacts
Caneadea Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0060)	Ont 117-136	Need Verific
Cement Plant Pond (0402-0080)	Ont 117- 28-P59	UnAssessed
Chenunda Creek and tribs (0403-0036)	Ont 117-187	NoKnownImpct
Christie Creek and tribs (0402-0060)	Ont 117- 42	UnAssessed
Churchville Reservoir (0402-0053)	Ont 117- 19- P13	UnAssessed
Cold Creek and tribs (0403-0058)	Ont 117-118	MinorImpacts
Conesus Creek and minor tribs (0402-0038)	Ont 117- 40	Need Verific
Conesus Inlet and minor tribs (0402-0077)	Ont 117- 40-P67-10	NoKnownImpct
Conesus Lake (0402-0004)	Ont 117- 40-P67	Impaired Seg
Crawford Creek and tribs (0403-0062)	Ont 117-140	UnAssessed
Cryder Creek and minor tribs (0403-0027)	Ont 117-201	MinorImpacts
Dream Lake, Lake Willene (0403-0050)	Ont 117-104-P138c,P138d	UnAssessed
Dunns Brook and tribs (0404-0028)	Ont 117- 66- 3-25-3	UnAssessed
Dyke Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0004)	Ont 117-184	MinorImpacts
Dyke Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0071)	Ont 117-184	MinorImpacts
East Koy Creek, Lower, and tribs (0403-0020)	Ont 117-104- 3	MinorImpacts
East Koy Creek, Middle, and tribs (0403-0045)	Ont 117-104- 3	MinorImpacts
East Koy Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0046)	Ont 117-104- 3	MinorImpacts
Ford Brook and tribs (0403-0073)	Ont 117-189	NoKnownImpct
Foster Lake (0403-0055)	Ont 117-176-10-P161b	UnAssessed
Fowlerville Creek and tribs (0402-0062)	Ont 117- 45	UnAssessed

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
Genesee River, Lower, Main Stem (0401-0001)	Ont 117 (portion 1)	Impaired Seg
Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0401-0003)	Ont 117 (portion 2)	Impaired Seg
Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0402-0009)	Ont 117 (portion 3)	MinorImpacts
Genesee River, Middle, Main Stem (0403-0037)	Ont 117 (portion 4)	MinorImpacts
Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0001)	Ont 117 (portion 10)	MinorImpacts
Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0006)	Ont 117 (portion 6)	Need Verific
Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0022)	Ont 117 (portion 9)	NoKnownImpct
Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0038)	Ont 117 (portion 7)	NoKnownImpct
Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0039)	Ont 117 (portion 11)	NoKnownImpct
Genesee River, Upper, Main Stem (0403-0077)	Ont 117 (portion 8)	NoKnownImpct
Godfrey Pond (0402-0051)	Ont 117- 19-30-P 17	UnAssessed
Hanging Bog Pond (0403-0076)	Ont 117-140-P150a	UnAssessed
Hemlock Lake (0402-0011)	Ont 117- 27-34-P44	Threatened
Hemlock Lake Outlet and minor tribs (0402-0013)	Ont 117- 27-34	Impaired Seg
Honeoye Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0019)	Ont 117- 27	NoKnownImpct
Honeoye Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0066)	Ont 117- 27	NoKnownImpct
Honeoye Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0061)	Ont 117- 27	NoKnownImpct
Honeoye Inlet and tribs (0402-0044)	Ont 117- 27-P57-10	NoKnownImpct
Honeoye Lake (0402-0032)	Ont 117- 27-P57	Impaired Seg
Horseshoe Lake (0402-0052)	Ont 117- 19-30-P 18	UnAssessed
Horseshoe Pond (0402-0065)	Ont 117- 31-P61	UnAssessed
Houghton Creek and tribs (0403-0059)	Ont 117-128	MinorImpacts
Jaycox Creek and tribs (0402-0064)	Ont 117- 57	Impaired Seg
Jenkins Pond (0402-0056)	Ont 117- 25-43-P25d	UnAssessed
Keshequa Creek, Lower, and tribs (0404-0010)	Ont 117- 66- 3	Need Verific
Keshequa Creek, Middle, and tribs (0404-0015)	Ont 117- 66- 3	NoKnownImpct
Keshequa Creek, Upper, and tribs (0404-0016)	Ont 117- 66- 3	NoKnownImpct
Kinney Creek and tribs (0402-0068)	Ont 117- 27-34- 7	UnAssessed
Knight Creek and tribs (0403-0035)	Ont 117-175	NoKnownImpct
Lake LaGrange (0402-0008)	Ont 117- 60-2-P73b	MinorImpacts
LeRoy Reservoir (0402-0003)	Ont 117- 25- 7-4-P24a	MinorImpacts
Limekiln Creek and tribs (0402-0007)	Ont 117- 27-34-P44-7-4	MinorImpacts
Little Beards Creek and tribs (0402-0014)	Ont 117- 60-2	Need Verific
Little Black Creek, Lower, and tribs (0402-0047)	Ont 117- 18	Impaired Seg
Little Conesus Creek and tribs (0402-0075)	Ont 117- 40-1	UnAssessed
Little Mill Creek and tribs (0404-0024)	Ont 117- 66-22-1	UnAssessed
Marsh Creek and tribs (0403-0074)	Ont 117-192	UnAssessed
Mill Creek and minor tribs (0404-0011)	Ont 117- 66-22	Impaired Seg
Mill Creek and tribs (0402-0071)	Ont 117- 27-47	NoKnownImpct
Mill Creek/Blue Pond Outlet and tribs (0402-0049)	Ont 117- 19- 4	Need Verific
Mill Pond (0402-0050)	Ont 117- 19-28a-P 16	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Conesus Lake (0402-0046)	Ont 117- 40-P67-	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Genesee River (0403-0043)	Ont 117- 93 thru 103	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Hemlock Lake (0402-0043)	Ont 117- 27-34-P44-	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Honeoye Lake (0402-0045)	Ont 117- 27-P57-	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Lower Genesee River (0401-0013)	Ont 117- 1 thru 7	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Middle Genesee River (0402-0039)	Ont 117- 26 thru 69	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs to Middle Genesee River (0403-0028)	Ont 117- 8 thru 24 (selected)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs, Lower, to Genesee River (0403-0078)	Ont 117- 69 thru 91, Lower (select)	UnAssessed
Minor Tribs, Upper, to Genesee River (0403-0042)	Ont 117- 69 thru 91, Upper (select)	UnAssessed

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
Minor Tributaries to Genesee River (0403-0029)	Ont 117-105 thru 135	UnAssessed
Minor Tributaries to Genesee River (0403-0030)	Ont 117-137 thru 154	UnAssessed
Minor Tributaries to Genesee River (0403-0031)	Ont 117-156 thru 183	UnAssessed
Minor Tributaries to Genesee River (0403-0032)	Ont 117-185 thru 200	UnAssessed
Moss Lake/Lily Pond (0403-0052)	Ont 117-132-P144	UnAssessed
Mount Morris Reservoir (0403-0040)	Ont 117 (portion 5)/P110a	UnAssessed
Mud Creek and tribs (0402-0054)	Ont 117- 25- 7	UnAssessed
Mud Creek and tribs (0404-0023)	Ont 117- 66-18	UnAssessed
New York State Barge Canal (portion 3) (0401-0012)	Ont 117 ..NYS Barge Canal	Need Verific
Newville Creek and tribs (0404-0018)	Ont 117- 66- 3-25	UnAssessed
North McMillian Creek and tribs (0402-0076)	Ont 117- 40-P67-09	UnAssessed
Nunda Reservoir (0404-0030)	Ont 117- 66- 3-25-P84a	UnAssessed
Oatka Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0402-0027)	Ont 117- 25	MinorImpacts
Oatka Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0031)	Ont 117- 25	MinorImpacts
Oatka Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (0402-0041)	Ont 117- 25	MinorImpacts
Oatka Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (0402-0029)	Ont 117- 25	MinorImpacts
Patterson Gully Creek and tribs (0404-0022)	Ont 117- 66-17a	UnAssessed
Pearl Creek and tribs (0402-0055)	Ont 117- 25-20	UnAssessed
Phillips Creek and tribs (0403-0069)	Ont 117-167	UnAssessed
Railroad Brook, Marsh Creeks and tribs (0403-0072)	Ont 117-184-12	UnAssessed
Red Creek and tributaries (0402-0024)	Ont 117- 14	MinorImpacts
Rockville Lake (0403-0053)	Ont 117-148-P155	UnAssessed
Round, Long Ponds (0402-0073)	Ont 117- 27-23-P39,P40	UnAssessed
Rush Creek and tribs (0403-0057)	Ont 117-117	MinorImpacts
Rush Creek/Minor Tribs to Rushford Lake (0403-0061)	Ont 117-136-P146-	NoKnownImpct
Rush Reservoir (0402-0072)	Ont 117- 27- 7-P33	UnAssessed
Rushford Lake (0403-0024)	Ont 117-136-P146	Need Verific
Salt/Bidwells Creek and tribs (0402-0063)	Ont 117- 53	UnAssessed
Shackleton Pond (0402-0074)	Ont 117- 27-28-6-P40d	UnAssessed
Silver Lake (0403-0002)	Ont 117- 70-P115	Impaired Seg
Silver Lake Inlet/Tribs to Silver Lake (0403-0044)	Ont 117- 70-P115-	UnAssessed
Silver Lake Outlet, Upper, and tribs (0403-0034)	Ont 117- 70	Impaired Seg
Silver Springs Pond (0403-0048)	Ont 117- 87-P124	UnAssessed
Slader Creek and tribs (0404-0027)	Ont 117- 66-31	UnAssessed
South Branch McMillan Creek and tribs (0402-0078)	Ont 117- 40-P67-10-2	UnAssessed
South Br. Van Campen Creek and tribs (0403-0068)	Ont 117-164-10	NoKnownImpct
Spring Brook and tribs (0402-0040)	Ont 117- 27-14	NoKnownImpct
Spring Creek and tribs (0402-0036)	Ont 117- 19-28	UnAssessed
Spring Lake (0403-0051)	Ont 117-118- 7-P142	UnAssessed
Springwater Creek and minor tribs (0402-0070)	Ont 117- 27-34-P44-7	NoKnownImpct
State/West Ditch and minor tribs (0404-0019)	Ont 117- 66- 8	UnAssessed
Stony Brook, Lower, and tribs (0404-0025)	Ont 117- 66-25	NoKnownImpct
Stony Brook, Upper, and tribs (0404-0029)	Ont 117- 66-25	MinorImpacts
Stony Creek and tribs (0402-0057)	Ont 117- 25-57	UnAssessed
Sugar Creek and tribs (0404-0026)	Ont 117- 66-28	NoKnownImpct
Tribs to Canadice Lake (0402-0069)	Ont 117- 27-34-11-P43-	UnAssessed
Trout Brook and tribs (0403-0047)	Ont 117-104- 8	UnAssessed
Tuscarora, Buck Run Creeks (0404-0014)	Ont 117- 66- 1,-1-1	Need Verific
Two Mile Creek and tribs (0404-0021)	Ont 117- 66- 8- 3	UnAssessed

<b>Waterbody/Segment (ID)</b>	<b>Water Index Number</b>	<b>Category</b>
Van Campen Creek and minor tribs (0403-0025)	Ont 117-164	MinorImpacts
Vandermark Creek and tribs (0403-0011)	Ont 117-176	Need Verific
Warner Creek and tribs (0402-0058)	Ont 117- 25-70	UnAssessed
Wethersfields Springs Pond (0403-0049)	Ont 117-104- 3-P133	UnAssessed
White Creek and tribs (0403-0065)	Ont 117-149	UnAssessed
Wigwam Creek and tribs (0403-0063)	Ont 117-147	UnAssessed
Wildcat Gully Creek and tribs (0404-0017)	Ont 117- 66- 3- 7	UnAssessed
Wileyville Creek and tribs (0403-0075)	Ont 117-201-11	NoKnownImpct
Wisoy Creek, Lower, and minor tribs (0403-0023)	Ont 117-104	MinorImpacts
Wisoy Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0019)	Ont 117-104	Threatened
Wolf Creek, Upper, and tribs (0403-0003)	Ont 117- 87	MinorImpacts
unnamed trib in Mount Morris (0404-0012)	Ont 117- 66- c	UnAssessed
unnamed tributary to Genesee River (0402-0059)	Ont 117- 30	UnAssessed