How's the Water?

Riverkeeper's Water Quality Monitoring Results



HOW'S THE WATER?

- About Riverkeeper
- About Our Water Quality Studies
- Major Findings
- Potential Sources
- What We Can Do



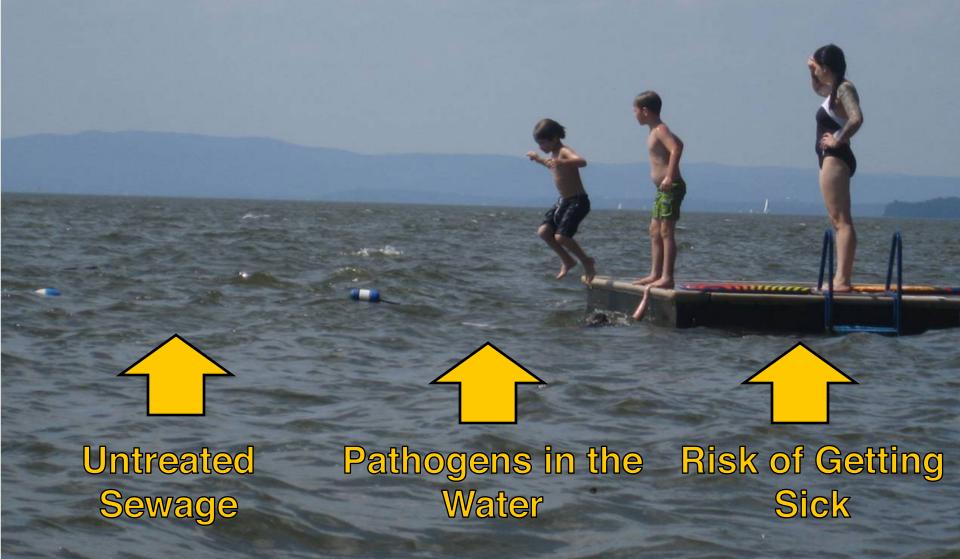




WHAT MAKES WATER UNSAFE FOR SWIMMING?



WHAT MAKES WATER UNSAFE FOR SWIMMING?



WHERE WE TEST

Hudson River Estuary

Tributaries & Waterfronts

74 locations

217 locations

150 miles

430 miles

2008-present

2012-present

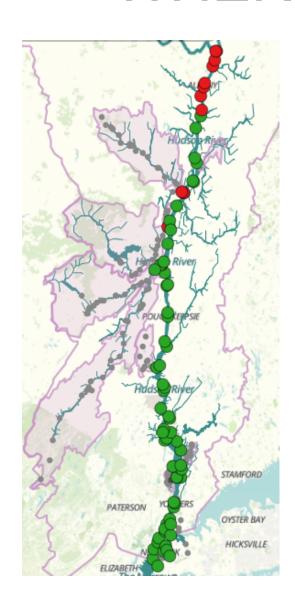
CUNY Queens & Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University

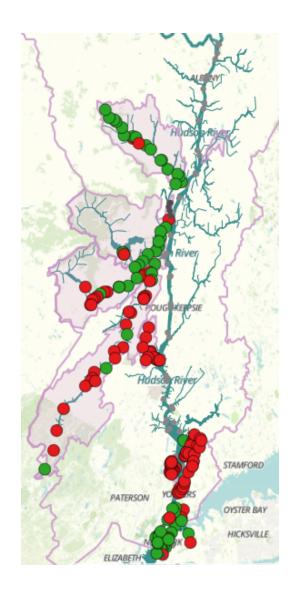
20+ sampling partners, including town advisory councils, watershed groups, boathouses & universities\

130+ individuals

riverkeeper.org/water-quality

WHERE WE TEST





HOW WE TEST



WHAT WE TEST FOR

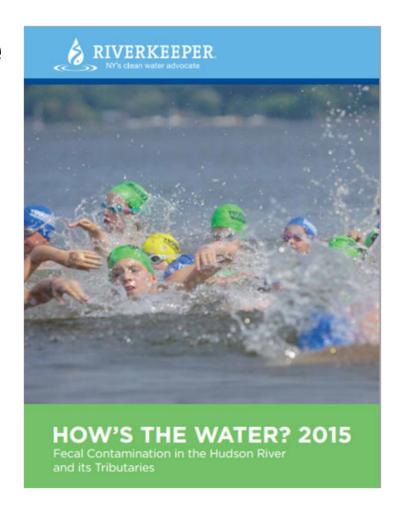
Enterococcus

- Found in warmblooded animals
- Not usually harmful
- Indicates harmful pathogens are likely present
- EPA-recommended methods, guidelines and criteria



Riverkeeper Studies are ...

... the most extensive surveys of fecal contamination in the Hudson River Estuary and Watershed



Riverkeeper Studies are not...

sufficient to tell you if it is safe to swim...

at the moment you want to swim ...

at the place you want to swim

Riverkeeper Studies are not...

sufficient to tell you if it is safe to swim...

at the moment you want to swim ...

at the place you want to swim

...nor <u>exactly</u> what may make it unsafe.



MAJOR FINDINGS

Water quality varies

Contamination is often greater in tributaries

Rain often increases contamination

MAJOR FINDINGS

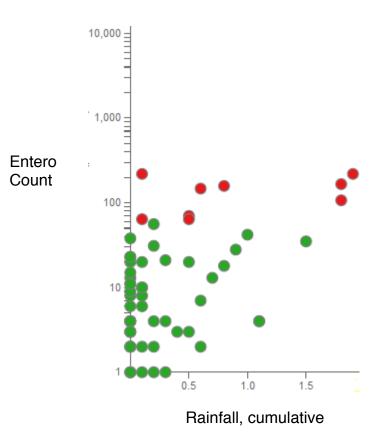
Water quality varies

(in more ways than one)

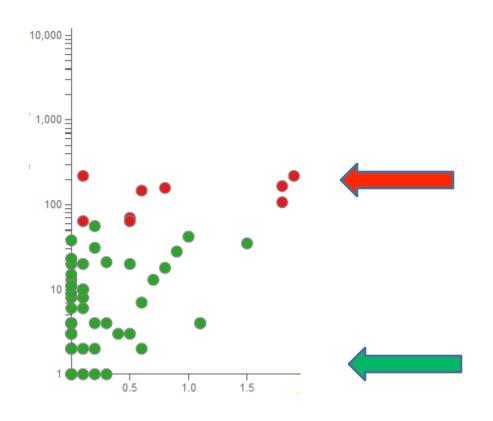
over time at all locations

 from location to location, in both frequency and degree

Kingston Point Beach



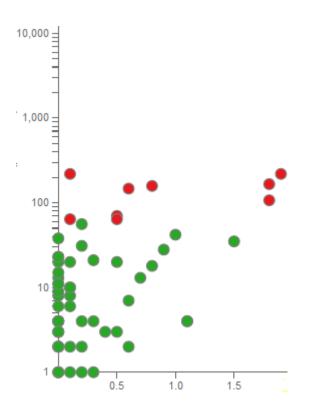
Kingston Point Beach

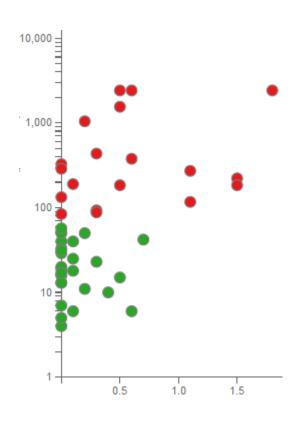


Contamination Varies
Over Time at Every
Location

Kingston Point Beach

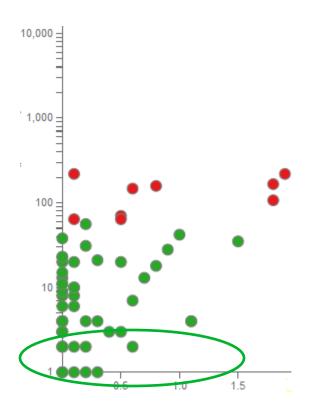
Rondout Creek Public Dock



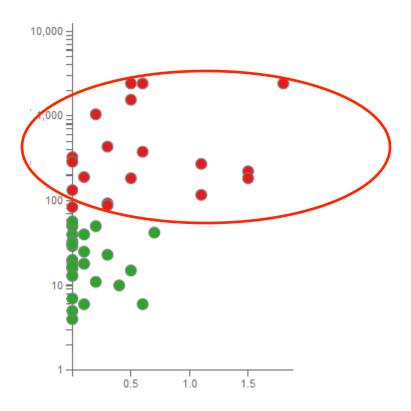


Contamination varies from location to location, in both frequency and degree

Kingston Point Beach



Rondout Creek Public Dock





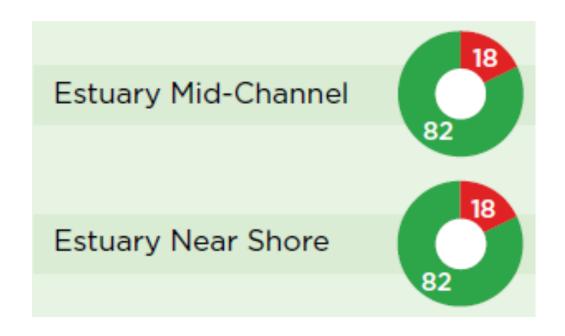
MAJOR FINDINGS

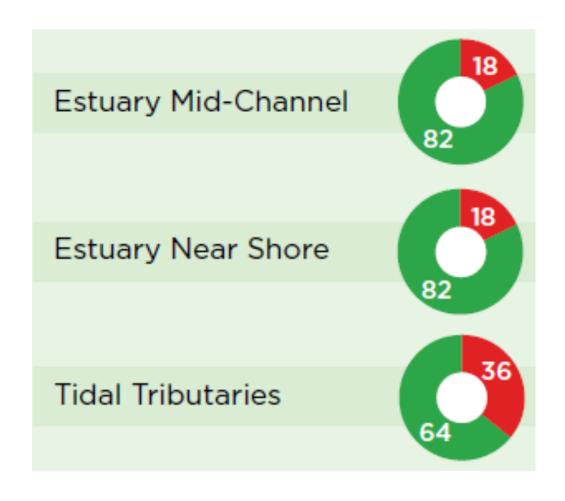
Water quality varies

Contamination is often greater in tributaries

(but contamination varies by tributary)







(but varies by tributary)

Site	# Samples	BAV				
Hudson River Estuary	3,203	23%		77%		
Catskill Creek*	157	34%		66%		
Esopus Creek*	150	33%		67%		
Rondout Creek*	293		68%		32%	
Wallkill River*	377		87%			13%
Sparkill Creek*	288		95	%		5%
Pocantico River*	220		87%			13%

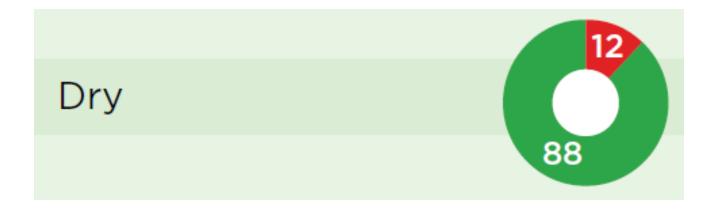
MAJOR FINDINGS

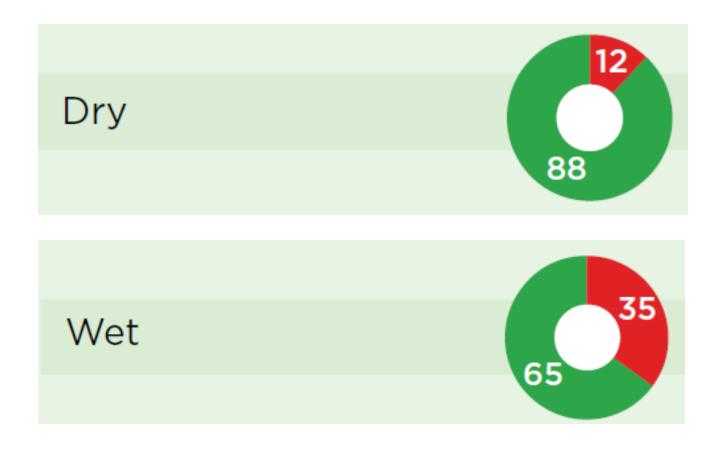
Water quality varies

Contamination is often greater in tributaries

Rain often increases contamination

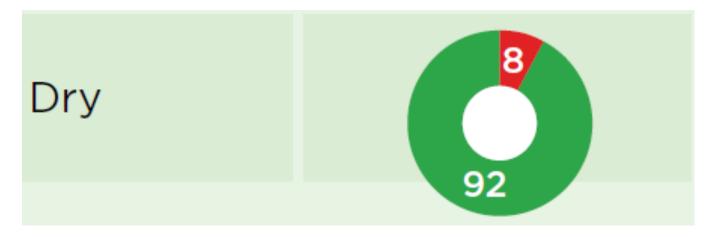
(some places more than others)





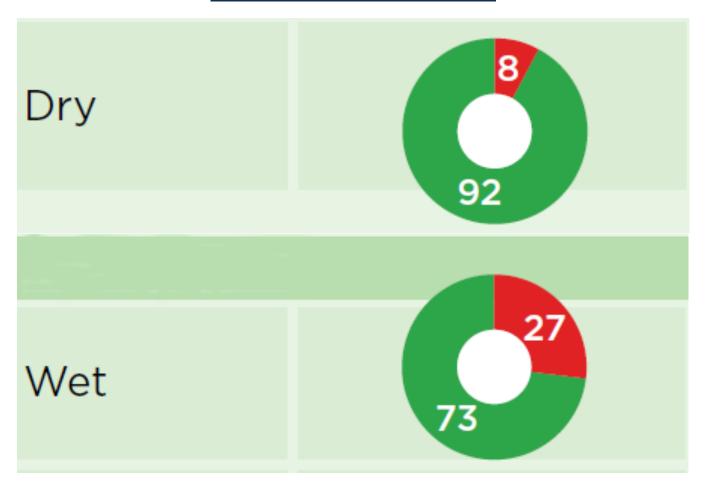
(some places more than others)

Mid Channel



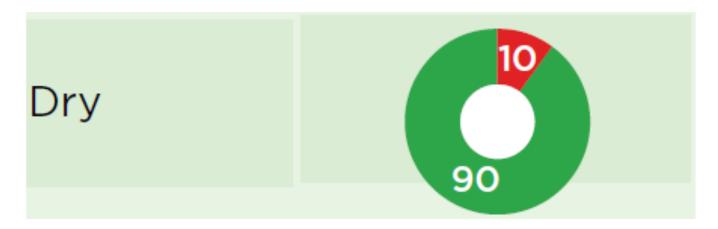
(some places more than others)

Mid Channel



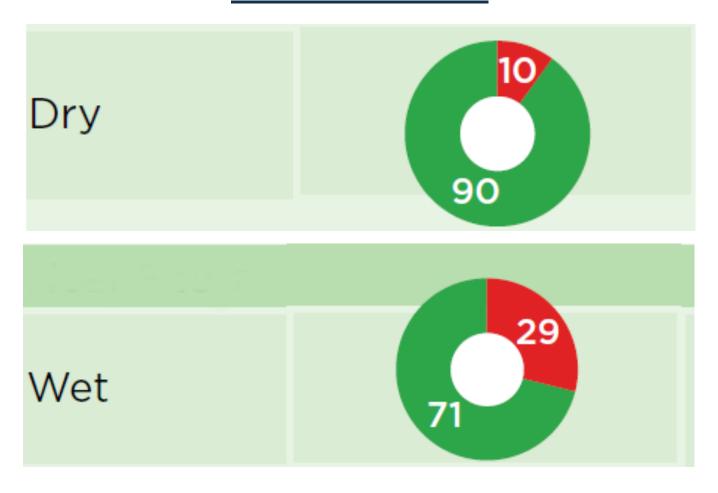
(some places more than others)

Near Shore



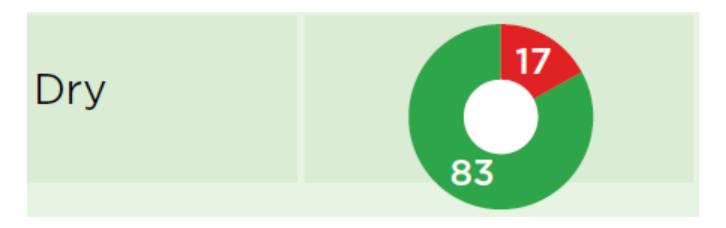
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Near Shore



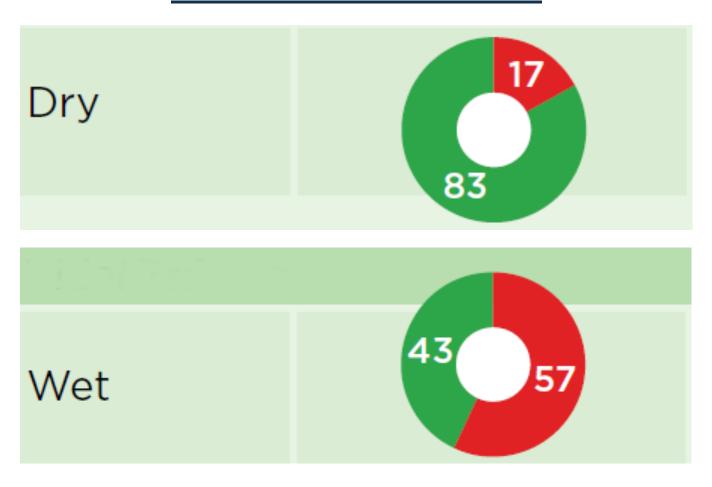
(some places more than others)

Tidal Tributaries



(some places more than others)

Tidal Tributaries



Sources of Contamination

Sources of Fecal Indicating Bacteria

Combined Sewer Overflows

Separate Sewer Overflows

Stormwater

Agricultural Runoff

Septic System Failures

Other

Combined Sewer Overflows

New York City – 500+

Capital District – 92 in six communities

Hudson River Estuary – **58** in seven communities

Mohawk River – **52** in four communities

New Jersey – **26** in six communities

Upper Hudson River – 12 in three communities

Separate Sewer Overflows... Leaks, Failures, Upsets and Bypasses

\$1 billion in annual need

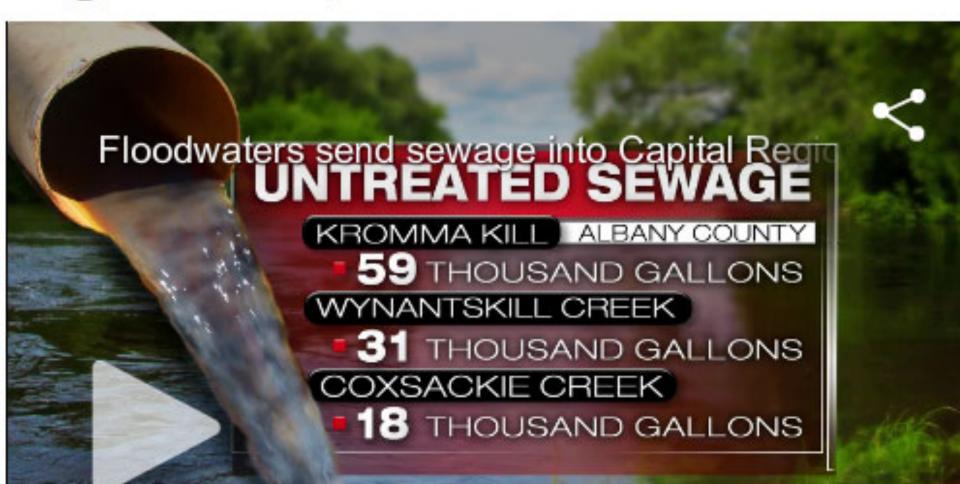
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\$202 million in annual spending

"New York Wastewater Infrastructure In Crisis" (NYS DEC)



Floodwaters send sewage into Capital Region rivers, creeks



SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

Sewage Pollution Right to Know reports

- Yorkville: **1,040 gallons** *per minute* for 15 hours
- Schenectady: **2,000 gallons** *per minute* for 7.5 hours
- Rensselaer: 100 gallons per minute for 52 hours
- Colonie: 100 gallons per minute for 10 hours
- Castleton: 500 gallons per minute for five hours
- Coxsackie: 50 gallons per minute for 20 hours
- Hudson: 1,100 gallons per minute for six hours
- Ulster: 4,000 gallons
- Newburgh: 5,000 gallons per minute for 22 hours

PLUS combined sewer overflows in

- Capital District
- Kingston
- New York City
- elsewhere?

Streetwater (Urban Runoff)

Illicit sanitary sewer hookups

Pet waste

Urban wildlife (raccoons, rats, etc.)

Trash, and dumpster leaks

Other – biofilms, decaying organic materials, etc.

Agricultural Runoff

Manure

Manure spreading

Manure storage

Septic System Failures

~484,000 septic systems in Hudson River Watershed counties

Nationwide failure rate estimated at 10%

Other Sources

Wildlife

Pet waste

Growth/persistence in the environment

Plants, soils, decaying organic matter



What We Can Do

Improve monitoring and notification

Invest in infrastructure

Enforce clean water laws

Do the science

THANK YOU

The Ashokan Center

Catskill Creek Watershed Awareness Project

Center for the Urban River at Beczak (Sarah Lawrence College)

Columbia University Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory CUNY Queens

Gardiner Environmental Conservation Commission

Hudson Valley Arts and Science

Lower Esopus Watershed Partnership

Montgomery Conservation Advisory Council

New York City Water Trail Association

Ossining High School

Pocantico River Watershed Alliance

Pleasantville Conservation Advisory Council

Quassaick Creek Watershed Alliance

The River Project

Rochester Environmental Conservation

Commission

Rosendale Commission for

Conservation of the Environment

Saw Mill River Coalition

Sparkill Creek Watershed Alliance

SUNY Cobleskill

Wallkill River Watershed Alliance

Wawarsing Environmental

Conservation Commission

Yonkers Paddling and Rowing Club

20+ NYC boathouses, clubs and parks

THANK YOU

Austen-Stokes Ancient Americas Foundation, Chris and Suzanne Augustin, City University of New York, Dale and Laura Kutnick, Dextra Baldwin McGonagle Foundation, Double R Foundation, Eppley Foundation for Research, HSBC Water Programme, Hudson River Foundation for Science and Environmental Research, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University, John McLaughlin, Michele Hertz and Larry Friedman, The Nancy and Edwin Marks Family Foundation, New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPCC), S. Mackintosh Pulsifer, Mike Richter, Sun Hill Foundation, Wallace Research Foundation, and many Riverkeeper members.

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Carol Knudson, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory

QUESTIONS?

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