NEW YORK
STATE
DEPARTMENT
OF
HEALTH

Herman E. Hilleboe, M.D.
Commissioner

WATER POLLUTION
CONTROL BOARD

OSWEGO RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN SURVEY SERIES REPORT NO. 5

ONEIDA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN

Recommended Classifications and Assignment of Standards of Quality and Purity for Designated Waters of New York State

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WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

HERMAN E. HILLEBOE, M.D., Commissioner

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NEW YORK
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

84 HOLLAND AVENUE
ALBANY 8, N. Y.

ANSELMO F. DAPPERT, M.S.S.E
Executive Secretary

TO: MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Submitted herewith is a report on studies of the surface waters of the Oneida River Drainage Basin, a portion of the Oswego River Drainage Basin. The report was prepared by the Water Pollution Control Section, Bureau of Environmental Sanitation, New York State Department of Health. It is intended to fulfill requirements of Section 1209 of Article 12 of the Public Health Law covering the proper study of specific waters prior to classification and assignment of water quality standards to such waters.

In this study, consideration was given to the requirements of the law; namely, physical and hydrological features, past and present land and water uses and the extent of the present defilement.

The report contains recommendations for classification of all surface waters within the drainage basin. I have reviewed this report and concur with the recommendations with reference to the proposed classifications of the waters and the assignment of quality standards. Final classification will be dependent upon the action of the Board after the public hearing which will be scheduled to consider this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. Dappert

A. F. Dappert, P. E.
Executive Secretary

December, 1957

HERMAN E. HILLEBOE, M.D.
COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES
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DIRECTOR

84 HOLLAND AVENUE
ALBANY 8, N. Y.

Mr. A. F. Dappert, P. E.
Executive Secretary
Water Pollution Control Board
New York State Department of Health
Albany, New York

Dear Mr. Dappert:

Re: Report upon Studies of the Surface Waters within the Oneida River Drainage Basin

Attached is the report upon studies of the surface waters of the Oneida River Drainage Basin. This report covers the entire drainage basin, which includes Oneida River, Oneida Lake and their tributaries.

These studies commenced in June, 1956, and the field work was completed in November, 1956. The field work and preparation of this report were under the direction of Mr. Robert D. Hennigan, Senior Sanitary Engineer. Other members of the sanitation staff of the New York State Department of Health were Mr. John Ring, Assistant Sanitary Engineer; Mr. Arthur M. Hanson, Senior Sanitary Chemist; Mr. William Ullman, Senior Sanitary Chemist; Mr. Robert A. Jung, Junior Sanitary Chemist; Mr. Bernhard Pfeil, Sanitary Chemist and Mr. Robert Shaffer, Junior Sanitary Chemist. In addition to the above, two engineering students were assigned for orientation and training for a short period of time.

Sections of the report on fish life and propagation were prepared by Mr. George E. Burdick, Senior Aquatic Biologist of the New York State Department of Conservation. Field work relative to fish life was done by Mr. Howard F. Dean, Aquatic Biologist and Mr. Earl F. Harris, Analytical Chemist of the same Department.

Valuable assistance was rendered by many people in the course of this survey. A list of acknowledgments follows this letter.

Tentative recommendations are made herein for the classification of and assignment of standards of quality to all surface waters within the drainage basin. These recommendations are based upon consideration of the best usages of the waters in the interests of the public and other factors stated in sub-paragraph 3 of Section 1209, Article 12 of the Public Health Law.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. Larkin, P. E.
Chief, Water Pollution Control Section

Approved:

Earl Devendorf, P. E.
Director of Environmental Sanitation

December, 1957

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

During the course of these studies, valuable information, assistance and data were obtained from the following people:

Mr. W. W. Sanderson, Associate Director, Division of Laboratories and Research, New York State Department of Health

Mr. Frank N. Thomson, Regional Engineer, Syracuse Regional Office, New York State Department of Health

Mr. Irving Grossman, District Engineer, Syracuse District Office, New York State Department of Health

Mr. Robert Brown, District Engineer, Utica District Office, New York State Department of Health

Mr. Lacy Ketchum, District Engineer, Utica District, New York State Department of Public Works

Mr. Cheney, Resident Engineer, Madison County Headquarters, New York State Department of Public Works

Mr. Fred Collins, Senior Engineer, Syracuse District, New York State Department of Public Works

Mr. Elwood Barnes, Assistant Engineer, Syracuse District, New York State Department of Public Works

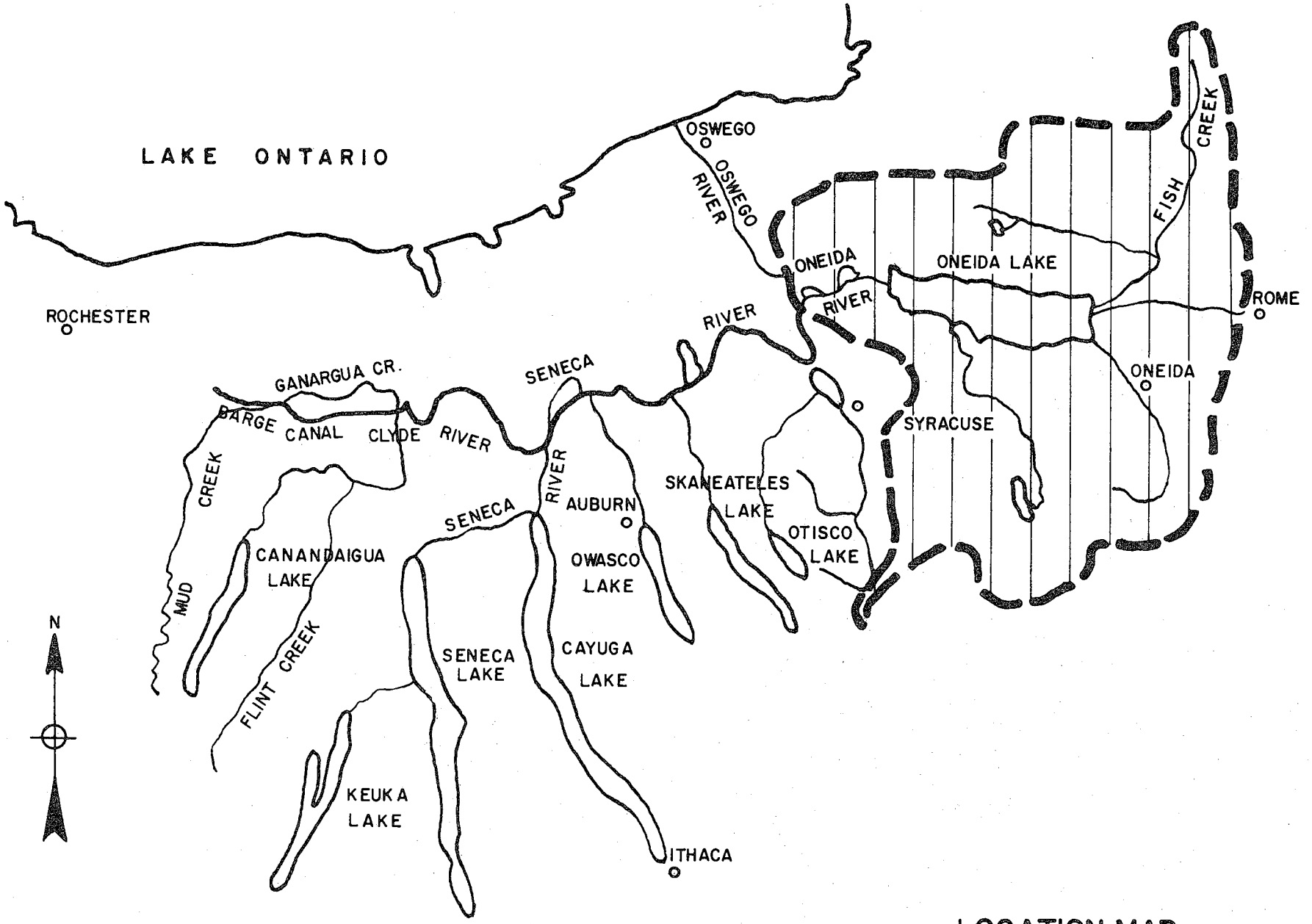
Mr. Harry Best, Game Protector, Law Enforcement Division, New York State Conservation Department

Mr. A. W. Harrington, District Engineer, Albany, N. Y., United States Geological Survey

Mr. C. E. Whitaker, Engineer-In-Charge, Ithaca Office, United States Geological Survey

Municipal officials and officials of industries located in the survey area.

We would like to make special acknowledgment to personnel of the Utica District of the New York State Department of Public Works for their cooperation and assistance in providing us with a site for the location of the mobile laboratory.



LOCATION MAP

ONEIDA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The subject of stream pollution and its control is vast and literature on the subject fills many volumes. It is imperative that an understanding of the broad aspects of water pollution control be had in order to appreciate the complexity and magnitude of the problem and to make sense out of a water pollution survey. We shall present some highlights of the problem, leaving the more comprehensive treatment of various phases to the existing literature.

Critical water shorgages and pollutional abuses have focused public attention on water resources and their conservation. It has become necessary to conserve these resources for the maximum social and economic benefit of the people of the state. There are frequently conflicting interests competing for the many important water uses. Among these important uses are public water supply, industrial water supply, agricultural water supply, including irrigation; recreation (boating and swimming), conservation (fishing and trapping), power, navigation and transportation, disposal of sewage and industrial wastes, and flood control.

It is apparent, therefore, that either to maintain standards of "pristine purity" or permit "uncontrolled use and abuse" for all waters is not practical or possible. In a highly developed residential—industrial complex, pristine purity is socially, economically and practically impossible; likewise, uncontrolled use deprives some of water benefits, depletes our resources, and eventually destroys them. The middle ground of effective control and use of these resources for maximum benefit to all is the logical solution. This means that in many instances conflicting interests must be resolved and compromises reached. These principles were acknowledged by the Legislature in drafting our water pollution control law in providing for the classification of waters according to their "best usage".

Water quality requirements for the various uses vary widely. In order to be satisfactory, the water must meet the minimum quality standards for a particular use at the point of use. In a broad sense, the quality of the water is determined by watershed characteristics and development which are not subject to control under this law, and by waste disposal, which is subject to control.

Wastes are classified in two ways: the first is by source, either industrial waste or sewage; the second is by type such as toxic, inert, organic or bacterial.

Sewage is both organic and bacterial. Industrial wastes may be inert, such as gravel washings; toxic, such as heavy metals, cyanides, acids or alkalies; organic, such as milk waste, woolen wastes or cannery wastes; bacterial, such as slaughterhouse wastes, biological plant wastes or wool-scouring wastes. Some industrial wastes may be a composite of two or more of the different types.

Generally speaking, organic wastes discharges probably constitute the most serious problem on an area-wide basis. However, in some of our streams, particularly the smaller ones, the other types of wastes discharges constitute problems equal to or greater than those posed by the organic pollution.

B. FIELD SURVEY

1. GENERAL

The purpose of the survey is to gather the necessary information and correlate it into a report which will give a firm basis for the subsequent classification. The field crew consists of a sanitary engineer in charge, assisted by any needed and available additional engineers, and two or more chemists to do the analytical work. The survey crew sets up headquarters in the drainage basin under consideration and spends the amount of time necessary to collect the essential information and data.

2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The population distribution is determined from census reports, Health Department Vital Statistics records, maps and visual observation.

3. HYDROLOGY

Hydrology is the study of water and its distribution in the environment. It is not possible to make an intensive hydrologic study during the course of the survey. Our study is limited primarily to precipitation and runoff. The amount of rainfall and the runoff is of interest because of its effect on stream flow. The United States Weather Bureau has rain gaging stations and snow courses scattered throughout the state. Records of that Bureau are available for perusal and furnish sufficient information for our purposes.

The seriousness and extent of pollution in a stream depend to a great extent on the volume of stream flow as related to the type, amount and strength of the waste involved. Consequently, accurate stream flow data are of extreme importance and every effort is made to obtain such data. The flow in a stream

depends on many factors, such as drainage area; topography; natural and artificial storage; precipitation, its intensity and distribution; land cover; soil; stream gradient; and artificial controls.

The United States Geological Survey, Surface Water Division, has established gaging stations on practically every major stream in the state. Their object is to determine the runoff and stream flow characteristics and to furnish such data for engineering works. The data from the stations are compiled and published by the agency on an annual basis. In addition, the United States Geological Survey frequently makes special flow measurements of a stream at the time of our sampling. Stream flow records are also available from various organizations which have a responsibility or an interest in stream flow. The New York State Department of Public Works keeps extensive records on streams that are a corporate part of the canal system. This includes many lakes that are now, or were formerly, canal feeders. Power companies and industrial power users also maintain records of flow. On some of the major rivers in the state, regulating districts have been formed which attempt to regulate flow, mainly for power and navigation purposes, through the use of artificial or natural reservoirs. Such districts maintain records of flow. The stream flow data furnish the information necessary to determine the magnitude and extent of high and low flows.

4. LAND USES

In our studies, land uses are usually divided into residential, agricultural, industrial and recreational. It is recognized that there are other, less common, uses which do not conveniently fall into these categories. The land uses in any particular drainage basin are determined by visual observation during the course of the survey. In addition, maps, past reports and local people are consulted. Information concerning any possible future use of the land is sought from local and state agencies and business interests.

5. WATER USES

The recognized uses of water as established by the classification system in order of best uses are domestic water supply (unfiltered), domestic water supply (filtered), bathing, fishing, agricultural or industrial water supply, navigation and transportation, and sewage and waste disposal. An attempt is made to determine accurately the present and probable future uses of all waters in the basin. This information is gathered from many different sources.

6. PRESENT DEFILEMENT OF WATERS

The determination of defilement involves (a) engineering studies of the source of pollution and (b) sampling programs based on the results of these studies.

a. Engineering Studies

A list of all actual or potential sources of waste, both municipal and industrial, is compiled from records of the New York State Department of Health, local health departments, New York State Conservation Department, other reliable sources, and from observations during the survey. Inspection visits are made to all sources of pollution by an engineer or engineer-chemist team. Detailed information is obtained, such as products, processes of manufacture, points of discharge, type of treatment, sources and types of waste in plant or community, effect on stream and volume of waste. Information on water supply and water use is also collected. On the basis of this information a sampling program is developed.

b. Sampling Program

Sampling points are selected on all the major streams, rivers and lakes in the survey area. These points are chosen to show the effects of known sources of pollution and also to show general conditions and recovery characteristics. It is desirable but not always possible to have all stream samples collected during low-flow periods so the results will demonstrate one of the most critical conditions.

Samples are also collected at sewage treatment plants and industrial establishments in order to obtain some qualitative data on waste discharges. Certain types of industries which have been sampled extensively in past surveys are not always sampled, since the characteristics of the wastes are well known.

c. Sampling Procedures

Grab samples are collected at the designated sampling points and sampling of a single stream or lake is completed in a single day. If this is not possible, the run is completed on consecutive days. In some of the larger streams and most of the lakes, it is necessary to cross-section the stream horizontally and collect more than one sample to get a representative picture. In most instances a single sample at each point is collected at a depth of 2 to 5 feet below the surface. However, if local conditions require it, samples are collected at various depths. Two runs are usually made on lakes and streams

to minimize variables which may affect the usefulness of the results.

The procedure followed in collecting samples at sewage treatment plants and at industrial plants is wholly dependent upon the specific situation. Composite samples are collected wherever there is an appreciable fluctuation in volume, strength or character of the wastes. The composite portions are weighted proportional to the flow if there is a considerable variation in flow. It is also a general practice to collect samples from the receiving body of water above and below the outlet being sampled in order to check the effect of the discharge on the receiving stream.

d. Analytical Work

The laboratory facilities consist of the mobile laboratory, designed and built specifically for stream pollution work, which is stationed in the survey area, and the Department laboratory in Albany. The work done in the mobile laboratory includes the determinations that must be done either when the sample is collected or immediately thereafter.

At each sampling point the appearance of the stream is noted in reference to color, odor, turbidity and suspended solids. These observations are subject to individual judgment but furnish rough qualitative data which may be of help in evaluating the total results.

Samples for bacteriological examination are collected in sterile bottles, iced, and transported to the mobile laboratory for examination. The time elapsing between collection and examination never exceeds six hours and generally averages three hours. A special device is used in stream sampling which makes it possible to open the sample bottle at any depth desired.

Stream samples for chemical examination are collected in a special sampling device which holds two 300-ml. bottles and collects an additional sample of two liters outside of the bottles. The device is so constructed that air and water in the 300-ml. bottles are displaced as the sampler fills so the final samples have not been in direct contact with the air. Certain determinations are made immediately after collection. The remainder of the sample is stored in a one-liter, glass-stoppered bottle and one 300-ml. bottle and transported to the mobile laboratory for further tests.

Sewage or industrial waste samples for chemical examination are collected in two separate one-liter glass bottles. One bottle is shipped to Albany and the other is transported to the mobile laboratory for examination. The sample sent to Albany is preserved routinely prior to shipping. Preservative measures are used during collection if the situation warrants.

Immediately after collection of stream samples, determinations are made for temperature, pH value, carbon dioxide and dissolved oxygen. Additional routine tests done in the mobile laboratory include five-day biochemical oxygen demand, hardness, chlorides, alkalinity, and M.P.N. for coliform organisms. Special determinations are made as conditions indicate. The routine examinations done on sewage and industrial wastes include turbidity, pH value, five-day biochemical oxygen demand, chlorides, alkalinity, oxygen consumed, nitrogens and solids.

All the determinations are made in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for Examination of Water, Sewage and Industrial Waste", published under the auspices of the American Water Works Association, the American Public Health Association and the Federation of Sewage and Industrial Wastes Associations. Because of variation of industrial wastes, it is frequently necessary to modify a standard procedure. The Division of Laboratories and Research will furnish information on such modifications to any interested party upon request.

C. WATERS INDEX SYSTEM

All surface waters are identified by a numbering system which was developed by the New York State Conservation Department for use in their stream stocking program. This method of identification makes it possible to locate any specific surface water quickly and accurately. Main rivers or lakes are usually identified by name or abbreviation. Tributaries to river and stream are numbered consecutively from the mouth upstream. All ponds and lakes are identified by the letter "P" followed by a number, and their tributaries are numbered consecutively progressing clockwise from the outlet.

Specific points on a stream, such as sampling points and points of discharge, are identified by measuring from the mouth upstream along the stream bed. The distance is expressed in miles and is called the "mileage index" number. This number is written in parentheses following the stream identification or index number.

PRESENT SURVEY

A. GENERAL

This survey covers the surface waters of the Oneida River Drainage Basin in their entirety. The area covered encompasses 1500 square miles and lies within the Counties

of Onondaga, Madison, Oneida, Lewis and Oswego. Field work on the survey began June 1, 1956. The mobile laboratory, which was set up in the basin on July 30 and stayed through November 12, was located at the Madison County headquarters of the New York State Department of Public Works on Lenox Avenue in the City of Oneida. During the course of the survey, ninety-two sampling points were established and one hundred and eighty-four samples were collected. Twelve of the ninety-two sampling points were located on Oneida Lake proper. In addition to the stream sampling, six sewage treatment plants and eighteen industries were sampled individually and eighty-one samples were collected. Approximately eighty-six municipalities and industries were investigated and information relative to their water use and waste water disposal was collected.

During the period that the Water Pollution Control Section field work was being carried on, the pollution crew of the Conservation Department was in the drainage basin making studies relative to fish life.

B. HISTORY

The history of the water resources in this drainage basin centers about the construction and operation of the Erie Canal and later the Barge Canal. In colonial days, water transportation was carried on the natural lakes and streams. In order to link the Oneida Basin and the Mohawk River Valley, the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company was formed and in 1797, constructed a canal connecting the Mohawk River to Wood Creek, a tributary of Oneida Lake. The Erie Canal was constructed between 1817 and 1825. It traversed the basin from east to west, running from Rome in a southwesterly direction, then swinging south to Oneida, then west across the drainage basin to Syracuse. The canal furnished the first means of cheap transportation for the region and was instrumental in the tremendous economic development of this area and all other areas through which it passed.

Since, at the time the canal was constructed, the only motive force available was horsepower, it was necessary to run the canal overland rather than attempt to take advantage of the natural watercourses in the area. The overland route of the canal presented the problem of furnishing sufficient water for the operation of the canal, which was particularly acute at the high level on the divide between the Oswego and Mohawk River Basins. To supply the necessary water, artificial reservoirs were constructed and natural lakes were dammed to store and control water tributary to the canal. In this basin, three artificial reservoirs were constructed and one natural lake was dammed. After a period of intensive use, the Erie Canal was gradually supplanted by the railroads and better highways and eventually fell into disrepair and disuse.

At the turn of the Twentieth Century, the Erie Canal had ceased to be an economic factor in the area and was virtually abandoned. At this time, sentiment arose for the rehabilitation of the canal. A study was made and it was concluded that it would be much better to construct an entire new canal than to attempt to rehabilitate the old Erie. The result was the construction of the Barge Canal in the period from 1905 to 1916. The Barge Canal was constructed for self-propelled or tug-pulled boats which could travel independently of the shores of the canal. The new canal was constructed in the Wood Creek River Valley from Rome to Oneida Lake and the Lake itself became part of the canal system. From Brewerton to Three Rivers, the Oneida River was canalized as part of this sytem. The new canal was much wider and deeper and provided larger locks, which greatly increased its utility. Traffic on the canal since its construction has increased steadily. The main products transported through the canal are oil and grain.

When the Barge Canal was completed, the old Erie Canal from New London to Dewitt was kept open with two purposes in mind: 1. To provide some navigation along the old canal; 2. To use the ditch as a canal feeder for the summit level of the new Barge Canal on the Oswego-Mohawk Divide. This canal feeder has fallen into disrepair and has become a dumping ground for refuse. Its use for navigation is non-existent, its value as a canal feeder is minimal and probably it will eventually be completely abandoned. It is of interest to note that the section of this feeder in the vicinity of Fayetteville has been reclaimed for conservation purposes through the efforts of the local Rod and Gun Association.

There are in this drainage basin large areas of swampland, particularly along the south side of Oneida Lake and in the vicinity of Rome. Interest was shown by the local people in making some effort to drain this land and make it available for agricultural purposes. For this end, the Water Power and Control Commission was given authority to supervise the establishment of special drainage districts throughout the state for land-reclamation purposes. These districts are completely benefit-use districts. In 1930 the Lenox-Sullivan Drainage District, encompassing 8,500 acres lying generally in the Bridgeport, Chittenango, Canastota, Oneida area, was formed and has reclaimed the

former swampland for muckland farming. In 1935, the Rome-Mohawk Drainage District was formed, lying partly within this drainage basin and partly in the Mohawk Basin.

C. PAST STUDIES

Many different types of studies and surveys have been made of the waters in this drainage basin. Informal studies and investigations have been made by the New York State Department of Health, Conservation Department and the Department of Public Works in the carrying out of their routine activities. More formalized studies have been as follows:

Conservation Department — "A Biological Survey of Oswego River System" was made and the report issued as a supplement to the Annual Report of 1927. The object of this survey was to review stream-stocking policies and to make such changes as the survey showed were indicated.

Executive Department, Division of State Planning (now Department of Commerce) — This Division prepared a report entitled "The Oswego River — A Preliminary Survey of the Water Resources in New York 1939" by Edwin S. Cullings, Consultant, National Resources Committee. This report covered the entire Oswego River Drainage Basin and went into practically every facet of water resources.

A more specific study entitled "Biological Survey of Sconondoa Creek" by the Academy of Natural Sciences in March 1953 was done for Oneida Ltd. at Sherill. This study was undertaken so the company could ascertain what effect their wastes were having on Sconondoa Creek.

In addition to these studies, hydrologic data are collected by the United States Geological Survey and the New York State Department of Public Works, and flood control studies have been made by the Corps of Engineers working with the State Flood Control Commission.

D. WATERS INDEX SYSTEM

Specific examples of the water index system as explained in the introduction are as follows:

INDEX NO.	DESCRIPTION	NAME
Ont.	One of the primary drainage basins in the state.	Lake Ontario
Ont. 66	66th tributary of Lake Ontario numbering clockwise from the mouth.	Oswego River
Ont. 66-11	11th tributary of Oswego River numbering from the mouth upstream.	Oneida River
Ont. 66-11-P26	Pond #26 in the Oswego River Drainage Basin.	Oneida Lake
Ont. 66-11-P26-37	37th tributary of Oneida Lake numbering clockwise from the mouth.	Chittenango Creek
Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6	6th tributary of Chittenango Creek numbering from the mouth upstream.	Butternut Creek
Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (2.0)	This identifies a point located on the Butternut Creek 2.0 miles upstream from the mouth measured along the stream bed.	Specific point on Butternut Creek

E. GEOGRAPHY

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAINAGE BASIN - The length of the Oneida River Drainage Basin from Three Rivers to Rome is about 38 miles and its average width is about the same. The basin encompasses an area of approximately 1,500 square miles. The largest stream is the Oneida River, which is the outlet from Oneida Lake.

Oneida Lake, covering more than five per cent of the drainage basin, dominates the area and lies approximately in the center of the basin, with its longest axis in an east-

west direction. Other major streams drain into the lake from the north, the south, and the east. Through the central portion of the basin from Rome to Three Rivers, the land is low-lying and swampy. On the north side, the land slowly rises from lake elevation at 370 feet to the highest point at about 2,000 feet at Tug Hill in the northeast corner. To the east is the Wood Creek Valley and Mohawk Divide which is relatively low at 430 feet. On the south side, a low swampland forms a belt around the lake about ten miles in width, extending roughly from the lake to N.Y. Route 5. From here, the land rises steeply to heights of 1,500 to 2,000 feet forming the Susquehanna Divide. West of the outlet of the lake practically all of the land is marshy lowland under 500 feet elevation.

2. HYDROLOGY AND STREAM FLOW - The streams in this basin have generally similar stream characteristics and flows with the exception of the Oneida River. Flow data are shown in Tables 2 to 8, appended.

The streams tributary to Oneida Lake rise in the steep hills along the divides, drop precipitously for the first few miles and then more gradually until they reach the level lowlands around the lake. In their upper reaches, they are swift-flowing, tumultuous streams traveling in, more or less, a straight line. When they reach the lowlands, they become sluggish, meandering streams.

Their flow is characterized by extreme flashiness except as modified by storage and diversion. Most of the storage is on the extreme upper reaches, which modifies stream flow only to a limited extent.

ONEIDA RIVER (Ont. 66-11) heads in Oneida Lake and pursues a meandering course for about 18 miles in a generally westerly direction before joining the Seneca River at Three Rivers. The flow in the river varies from 6,000-9,000 c.f.s. during spring runoff to 100-200 c.f.s. during the low-flow season of the year. This extreme variation of flow is due to the fact that the use of Oneida Lake as a regulating reservoir is limited by canal stage during canal operation and also by the location of residences around the lake shore. Occasionally, there are large diurnal fluctuations presumably caused by wind action and seiches in Oneida Lake.

FISH CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-24), the largest tributary of Oneida Lake, rises on the summit of Tug Hill and empties into the easterly end of Oneida Lake at Sylvan Beach, draining an area of 422 square miles. The total distance from the source to the mouth of the stream is 35 miles but the difference in elevation is nearly 1,600 feet, most of which is in the upper reaches of the stream. No flow measurements are made on Fish Creek proper. However, because of the woodland nature of the drainage basin we would expect fairly high flows with the normal seasonal variation. A gaging station is maintained on the East Branch of Fish Creek at Taberg. This station shows quite extreme variation between maximum and minimum flows. This is partly because of the diversion from this section of the drainage basin for water supply purposes by both the cities of Rome and Oneida.

WOOD CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1), draining 123 square miles of lowland at the easterly end of the basin, joins Fish Creek as it enters Oneida Lake at Sylvan Beach. The Barge Canal occupies the valley of Wood Creek much of the way from Rome to Oneida Lake. The valley floor consists largely of marshy land, considerable areas of which have been drained. No stream flow records are available for this stream. However, we would expect it to be flashy since there is no storage or stream regulation.

ONEIDA CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-25), with a drainage area of 146 square miles, rises in the hills to the southeast and enters the lake near South Bay. The main tributary is Sconondoa Creek which joins Oneida Creek at Oneida City. The flow in both of these streams is extremely flashy; wide variations in flow are experienced from day to day. There are no lakes or reservoirs on either stream and the tributary areas are mostly farmland, which accounts for this type of flow.

CHITTENANGO CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-37), entering Oneida Lake at Keller Bay, drains an area of 314 square miles lying south of the lake and southeast of the City of Syracuse. It includes Butternut Creek with a watershed of 171 square miles and Limestone Creek with 98 square miles. The land drained is divided equally between the hilly plateau and the level lowland. It drains an area of 143 square miles above the confluence with Butternut Creek. Flow data are available for this section of the stream for 1951 and 1952, too short a record to draw very definite conclusions. There are two regulating reservoirs on this section of the stream, Cazenovia Lake and Erieville Reservoir, which should allow for some stream regulation. Just below Chittenango Village a diversion is made from the stream into the canal feeder during the summer months.

BUTTERNUT CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6) has no major tributaries except Limestone Creek which junctions with it just before the confluence of Butternut and Chittenango Creeks. Consequently, Limestone affects only a small section of the stream. Above the junction with Limestone, the Butternut drains 73 square miles. No flow data are available for the stream. The location of Jamesville

Reservoir at Jamesville should afford good stream regulation and iron out flashiness in the stream since it collects water from 46 square miles of the watershed. A diversion is made from Butternut into the canal feeder at DeWitt.

LIMESTONE CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2) has been gaged since 1940 at Fayetteville and reliable flow data are available since that date. DeRuyter Reservoir, at the upper end of the stream, made some flow regulation possible, particularly during periods of low flow; however, since the main portion of the basin has no storage, flashiness in stream flow can be expected. A diversion is made from the stream into the canal feeder just below Fayetteville.

ONEIDA LAKE (Ont. 66-11-P26), having the largest surface area of any lake wholly within the State of New York, occupies a shallow depression in the approximate center of the basin. The lake is 21 miles long and from 4 to 5 miles wide, with a surface area of approximately 80 square miles. The lake is from 20 to 50 feet deep and the surface elevation normally is at 370 feet above sea level. The shores in general are low and relatively flat for several miles back from the lake and large areas of marsh land are to be found on all sides of the lake. The Barge Canal traverses the lake from end to end and the canal dam at Caughdenoy controls the surface elevation. A minimum stage of 369.9 feet is maintained during the navigation season.

CAZENOVIA LAKE (Ont. 66-11-P26-37-35-P153) is situated on a tributary of Chittenango Creek. It has been utilized as a storage reservoir for canal water supply since 1857. The Lake has an area of 1.7 square miles and a tributary drainage area of 10 square miles.

3. STORAGE, REGULATION AND DIVERSION- All storage, regulation and diversion in the area were originally set up for operation of the Erie and later of the Barge Canal. Oneida Lake is an integral part of the canal system and as such, lake elevation is controlled for navigation use. Control is exercised through the operation of the dam at Caughdenoy. In the past, conflicts had arisen over the operation of this dam, particularly in its utilization for flood control purposes. A new dam with more gates was constructed in recent years which enables faster runoff and greatly increases the utility for flood control purposes.

Regulation is also exercised on the discharge from Cazenovia Lake, which was originally a Barge Canal feeder. A dam across the outlet controls the lake elevation and permits a draft of 4.5 feet. The storage capacity is approximately 5,000 acre-feet. However, the subsequent development of the lake as a summer resort limits this use to a considerable extent.

In order to provide a dependable source of water for canal operation, three reservoirs were constructed, two of which are within the Oswego Basin and one situated in the Susquehanna Basin. DeRuyter Reservoir, the largest of the three, is situated on the headwaters of the Tioughnioga River, a tributary of the Susquehanna. It has an area of nearly one square mile and a capacity of 12,000 acre-feet with drainage area of 19 square miles. It was built in 1863 and has been in continuous use since that date. Stored water is discharged into Limestone Creek, a tributary of Butternut Creek. Next in point of size is the Erieville Reservoir (Tuscarora Lake) at the head of Chittenango Creek. It was constructed in 1850, with a capacity of 7,000 acre-feet. The surface area is 0.53 square mile and its drainage area, 6 square miles. Jamesville Reservoir on Butternut Creek was constructed in 1874, has a capacity of 4,000 acre-feet, a surface area of 0.30 square mile, and a drainage area of 46 square miles.

Surface waters of both Erieville Reservoir and DeRuyter Reservoir were surveyed and classified following the Susquehanna River Basin survey by this organization in 1952. Consequently, no further mention will be made of these waters in this report. To deliver the waters from the reservoirs and Cazenovia Lake to the Barge Canal, diversions from Butternut Creek are made just south of DeWitt; a diversion from Limestone Creek is made just north of Fayetteville, and a diversion from Chittenango Creek is made at Chittenango. This diverted water flows in the Erie Canal feeder (abandoned Erie Canal ditch), discharging into the canal at New London.

F. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

It is estimated that the total population in the drainage basin is approximately 90,000 excluding the City of Rome. The City of Rome lies partly in the Mohawk and partly in the Oneida Drainage Basin. However, its waste is discharged into the Mohawk section and we are considering it as located wholly in the Mohawk Drainage Basin. Population in this drainage basin is concentrated along N. Y. State Route 5 across the basin, in the vicinity of the City of Syracuse, and around the lake shores. Large sections of the basin are very sparsely populated, particularly to the north of the lake and also on the extreme southern edge of the basin.

G. LAND USES

1. PRESENT

a. Woodland — This drainage basin

has a considerable area in woodland. It is esimated that woodland probably exceeds fifty per cent of the total land area in the basin. Most of this woodland is contiguous and is located on the north side of the lake. This woodland is both private and State-owned and is more specifically located north of N. Y. State Route 49 and east of the 76th meridian, which passes just east of Constantia. There are small wood lots located throughout the remainder of the drainage basin.

b. Residential — Residential land use coincides more or less with population distribution in the basin. In this regard, the great concentrations of this residential land use are in the Manlius, Fayetteville, Dewitt, Syracuse area. For the past ten years, land in this general area has been undergoing practically continuous subdivision for residential purposes.

c. Industrial — Industrial land usage, in terms of per cent of area, is rather small. Practically all the industries are located in the incorporated communities of the drainage basin.

d. Agricultural — The main agricultural activity extends throughout the basin. Some dairying is done in the Central Square area and along some of the main routes in the Fish Creek section, but is mainly concentrated in the area south of Route 5. Approximately twenty milk plants are located in the drainage basin, which attest to the large dairy industry. The other agricultural activity is muckland cultivation for garden crops. This activity thrives on the land located south and east of Oneida Lake around Chittenango, Canastota, Oneida and Rome. As has been noted previously, much of this land has been drained for this purpose.

e. Recreational — Recreational use of the land has been developed to a high degree around the shores of Oneida Lake, Jamesville Reservoir, Cazenovia Lake, DeRuyter Reservoir and Erieville Reservoir. Practically all of these bodies of water are surrounded by lake-shore cottages used as summer homes by nearby residents. Public recreational facilities have been provided at various places in the drainage basin. State parks are located at Verona Beach on Oneida Lake, Clark Reservation just west of Jamesville on Route 20N, and Green Lakes State Park located east of Fayetteville on Route 290. Onondaga County operates parks at Jamesville Reservoir and at Pratts Falls on the west branch of Limestone Creek. Cazenovia Village operates a park, restricted to village residents, on Cazenovia Lake. In addition to these, private facilities are provided at Sylvan Beach which is a very popular resort area. Other areas have been developed for recreational use by private owners, youth organizations and many others. In addition to these, much of the area north of Oneida Lake is developed as both private and public hunting and fishing areas.

2. Future Uses — It is not expected that the land use will change much in the future. We can expect, however, that probably the expansion of the Syracuse metropolitan area into adjacent areas will continue.

H. WATER USES

1. PRESENT

a. Public Water Supply — Surface waters have been developed as public water supplies in this drainage basin as follows:

WATER SUPPLY	NAME OF SOURCE	WATERS INDEX NUMBER
Camden (V)	Emmons Brook	Ont. 66-11-P26-24-27
Cazenovia (V)	Tributary of tributary of Chittenango Creek	Ont. 66-11-P26-37-34-1
	Cazenovia Lake (proposed)	Ont. 66-11-P26-37-35-P153
Cleveland (V)	Cleveland Reservoir	Ont. 66-11-P26-15-P50
Rome (C)	East Branch Fish Creek	Ont. 66-11-P26-24-14

WATER SUPPLY	NAME OF SOURCE	WATERS INDEX NUMBER
Oneida (C) also serves: Durhamville Prospect Station W. D. Sherill-Kenwood W. D. Vernon (V) Wampsville (V)	Florence Creek	Ont. 66-11-P26-24-14-4
East Syracuse (V) also serves: Franklin Park W. D. James St. Dairy W. D.	Tributary of Tributary of Butternut Creek	Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-15-1
Jamesville W. D.	Rust Creek	Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-15
Sylvan Beach Water Company	Tributary of Oneida Lake Vienna Brook or Mill Stream	Ont. 66-11-P26-23a Ont. 66-11-P26-24-3
McConnellsville (U)	Tributary of West Branch of Fish Creek	Ont. 66-11-P26-24-19
North Bay (U)	Murray Brook	Ont. 66-11-P26-22
Rams Gulch (BSA)	Tributary of Butternut Creek	Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-13
Green Lakes State Park	Round Lake	Ont. 66-11-P26-37-8-P148

There are probably private users of various surface waters for potable purposes. We expect this is particularly true around the lakes and probably many of the cottagers use lake waters for this purpose.

b. Recreation — In recent years, the economic prosperity and ease of transportation have resulted in the increased use of practically all the surface waters for recreation. This includes boating, swimming and fishing. This increased use is most evident in and around lakes such as Jamesville Reservoir, Cazenovia Lake, Panther Lake, DeRuyter Reservoir, Erieville Reservoir, Oneida Lake and Green Lake. Private interests have developed many small bodies of water and streams for recreational purposes.

c. Fishing (Conservation Department) — Many of the headwater streams of this system are trout waters. This includes many small streams, which are not stocked because of their size, that support a resident trout population. Brown-trout waters predominate over brook-trout waters. However, in some streams both species are present.

The State has obtained extensive fishing rights on the East and West Branches of Fish Creek and on their tributaries.

Many streams tributary to Oneida Lake contain trout in certain sections. Some of these are posted and consequently are not stocked by the State. Among these streams are Big Bay Creek, Frederick Creek, Scriba Creek and Spring Brook, Black Creek, Oneida Creek and its tributaries, Sconondoa and Mud Creeks, and the Canaseraga and Clockville Creeks which are tributary to the Cowaselon.

In respect to warm-water fishing, Oneida Lake, one of the most productive lakes in the state, supports an important population of pike-perch and bass. In addition, such panfishes as perch, bullhead, rock bass, white bass and sunfish are common. Many of the tributaries support spawning runs of pike-perch in the spring and angling is heavy during the period they are in the creeks. Commercial seining of carp has been profitable at times.

d. Agriculture — The many farms in the area depend to a great degree on surface waters for their domestic needs and also for cattle watering, fire fighting and irrigation. As in the rest of the state, the construction of farm ponds for storage is becoming the accepted practice.

Ordinarily, the demands for water are relatively small for all activities except irrigation. The use of water for irrigation purposes has greatly increased throughout the state and is continuing to increase. We believe this to be true in this area as in other portions of the state, but few factual data have been developed on this subject.

e. Industrial Water Supply — The following industries use surface waters for industrial water supply purposes:

INDUSTRY	SOURCE	USE
Oneida Ltd.	Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6	Process & cooling
General Crushed Stone Co., Inc.	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2	Gravel washing
Solvay Process Co., Inc.	Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6	Gravel washing
Harden Furniture Co.	West Branch Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24	Fire supply
Laribee Machine Co.	West Branch Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24	Cooling water
Olney & Floyd, Camden	West Branch Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24	Process
Olney & Floyd, Lee Center	Tributary of Canada Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1-10-8	Process water
S. Cheney & Son	Pond Stream Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2-9	Cooling
Gray Syracuse Co., Inc.	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2	Cooling
McIntyre Brothers Paper Co.	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2	Cooling
Precision Casting	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2	Process & cooling
Production Products, Inc.	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2	Cooling
Whitehouse Milk Co.	Munger Brook Ont. 66-11-P26-37-29	Cooling

In addition to these companies which maintain their own intakes, there are many industrial users of the municipal water systems.

f. Navigation — The main navigational use of surface waters in the basin is the operation of the Barge Canal. As noted previously, this includes both the Oneida River and Oneida Lake plus the canal channel from Sylvan Beach to Rome. Navigation on the other lakes in the area is incidental to recreational use. Although one of the reasons for maintaining the old Erie Canal as a feeder was for navigational purposes, its use as such is nonexistent. The remainder of the streams in the basin have practically no navigational use.

g. Power — Hydroelectric power is extremely limited in the basin. There is a hydroelectric installation at Cazenovia which furnishes power for the Cazenovia Light and Power Company and an industrial hydro plant operated by McIntyre Brothers Paper Mill on Limestone Creek. There are other industrial power sites throughout the drainage basin.

h. Sewage and Industrial Wastes — The use of surface waters for the disposal of sewage and industrial wastes is widespread. As with most other activities, it is concentrated in the area around Route 5 south of Oneida Lake. The effects of this use are covered in a subsequent section of this report entitled "Results of Survey." The sources of sewage and industrial wastes and the streams to which they discharge are included in Tables 10 and 11, appended.

I. RESULTS OF SURVEY

Surface waters of this basin range from natural to grossly polluted. The gross pollu-

tion is found mostly in the tributaries of Oneida Lake, located on the south side of the lake. Information on the various sources of pollution was collected during the survey. The results of the stream samples are also an aid to judgment but they must be evaluated in light of the conditions at the time the samples were collected. The stream flows during the field work were much above normal and we can expect that much worse results would be obtained during an average year.

ONEIDA RIVER (Ont. 66-11) was found to be subject to pollution from Barge Canal traffic and from the hamlet of Brewerton. The canalization of the river with the constant stirring up of the bottom by the passage of boats, coupled with wastes such as garbage, sewage and oil from the boats, gives the river a dirty appearance. The water is highly turbid and a decided oil slick was noted at various times. Brewerton is not sewered but there exist miscellaneous discharges from the community. Other than these, we found no large source of sewage or industrial waste. These findings are supported by the analytical results.

ONEIDA LAKE (Ont. 66-11-P26) does not receive any large amounts of pollution from specific sources; rather, the lake is subject to more-or-less continuous, but varying, amounts of pollution from the various tributaries, lake-shore cottages and Barge Canal traffic. The analytical results show high dissolved oxygen concentrations, probably due to the photosynethic action of algae in the water. The coliform density was uniformly of a low order while the biochemical oxygen demand values were somewhat higher than would be expected in an unpolluted surface water. This could be attributed to the abundance of organic matter in the lake, such as weeds and aquatic growth. During periods of high runoff, the flushing action carries large amounts of pollution into the lake, which may adversely affect the spawning of fish and result in a high coliform density in the lake.

FISH CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-24) is polluted in places but the high natural flows in the stream quickly assimilate the pollution. This is indicated by the analytical results in which the only evidence of the pollutional sources is the high coliform density.

ONEIDA CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-25) is grossly polluted in places due to the discharge of raw sewage from the cities of Sherrill and Oneida. The dissolved oxygen drops precipitously, and the biochemical oxygen demand and coliform density show companion rises below these sources of pollution. But for the relatively high stream flow this year, large stretches of the stream would have become completely septic and degraded. Sludge banks and gassing were observed in the stream.

SCONONDOA CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6) is subject to large amounts of untreated waste near Vernon (V) and to treated sewage and industrial waste at Sherrill (C). The coliform density and biochemical oxygen demand showed decided increases at Vernon, while the dissolved oxygen dips slightly. The stream recovers rapidly in the next four miles. However, it is of interest to note the supersaturated dissolved oxygen at the next downstream station. This does not indicate a healthy condition; rather, it shows the results of the pollution coupled with the photosynthetic action of algae. If a sample were collected at this point around 3:00 or 4:00 a.m., it would probably show complete oxygen depletion.

TAYLOR CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-25-9) receives a large amount of pollution from a milk receiving station plus some septic tank effluent and a small amount of industrial waste. The milk waste colors the stream milky-white below the outfall and also lowers the dissolved oxygen and raises the biochemical oxygen demand considerably. The first sampling run was made when the plant was finished with the day's operations, while the second was made during the operation period. The results show the effect of this waste very decidedly.

CANASERAGA and COWASELON CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-33) are polluted mainly by sewage carried in by Canastota Creek (Ont. 66-11-P26-33-5) but also by vegetable washing from the muck farms. The three indices, dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand and coliform density, change drastically in Cowaselon Creek after the junction with Canastota Creek. This is evident in both runs. However, it is more pronounced in the first run; for example, the dissolved oxygen drops from 7.4 ppm to 1.6 ppm; the biochemical oxygen demand rises from 0.4 ppm to 15.6 ppm; the coliform density rises from 9,300 MPN/100 ml. to 430,000 MPN/100 ml. The effects of this raw sewage from Canastota (V) in Canastota Creek, are evidenced by the drop in dissolved oxygen and the rise in biochemical oxygen demand and coliform density. It must be kept in mind, however, that the full effects of the pollution are not apparent until after the junction with Cowaselon Creek.

CHITTENANGO CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-37) is subject to intermittent pollution along its entire length. The main source is raw sewage from Cazenovia (V). This stream has a remarkable ability to assimilate pollution. The upper section is swift-flowing with many riffles, rapids and waterfalls, which results in rapid reaeration. The dissolved oxygen fluctuates with a decided drop below Chittenango due not only to pollutional sources but

also to the low stream gradient and sluggish flow in this section. The biochemical oxygen demand shows a rise below Cazenovia and then drops off below Chittenango and remains uniformly low to the lake. The coliform density rises due to individual sources of pollution but remains fairly high throughout, indicating the increments of pollution entering the stream over its entire length.

BUTTERNUT CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6) is relatively unpolluted for the first 15 miles from its source. Then the stream flows through the residential and industrial area around Syracuse, where it receives raw and treated sewage and industrial waste. The analytical results reflect this with lowering dissolved oxygen and rising biochemical oxygen demand and coliform density in this lower section. The minimum dissolved oxygen of 3.2 ppm was obtained below the Butternut Creek Sewage Treatment Plant of the City of Syracuse. It is of interest to note the extreme oil pollution of the stream from the diesel facilities of the New York Central Railroad at Minoa. This waste enters two small streams which carry it into Butternut Creek. A continuous oil slick was noted on the stream below this source of pollution.

LIMESTONE CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2) is similar to Butternut Creek with a milk receiving station at its upper end and then no appreciable sources of pollution for 18 miles. From the Manlius area to its junction with Butternut Creek, the stream receives raw and treated sewage and industrial waste. One of the more serious pollutants is the untreated wash water from a gravel pit below Fayetteville. For over a mile and a quarter below the point of discharge, the bottom of the stream is blanketed with silt deposits. The dissolved oxygen reflects the milk waste and then stays fairly uniform until Manlius, where it drops and continues to decrease (with some fluctuation) to the junction with Butternut Creek. The biochemical oxygen demand is low and uniform until Manlius is reached and then rises with a pronounced rise at Fayetteville. The coliform density rises steadily from source to mouth with some fluctuation in the lower section. This would reflect the pasture land drainage in the upper section and the various sources of concentrated pollution in the lower section.

BARGE CANAL FEEDER is subject to pollution from various sources from Dewitt to New London. This pollution is received directly and is also carried in by the diversions from the various creeks. The feeder is also used for the disposal of garbage and trash by people in its vicinity. It presents a deplorable appearance and is aesthetically offensive. It is also filled with weeds and algae and is scummy from decomposing vegetation. The dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand and coliform density fluctuate with ranges of 6.0 to 9.0 ppm dissolved oxygen, 2.0 to 6.0 ppm biochemical oxygen demand and 2,000 to 4,000 M.P.N/100 ml coliform density. There are no known major sources of pollution discharging directly to the feeder.

There are other small streams in the watershed polluted to various degrees by sewage and industrial waste. The discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage into the streams and the lake constitute the major problem in this drainage basin.

J. RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

1. GENERAL

The recommended classifications for all the surface waters in the basin are tabulated, appended, and follow this explanation. They are based on the best social and economic usage of the waters, according to our judgment, and were made after considering all the factors stated in the Water Pollution Control Law.

2. EXPLANATION OF TABLE

The information has been tabulated under these headings:

Waters Index Number. This refers to the number assigned to the specific surface water under consideration in accordance with the system explained in the introduction of the report.

Character of the District. The character of the land adjacent to or on the drainage area of the specific segment of water, usually described as woodland, open fields, industrial area, populated area or farmland.

Condition of Waters. The relative condition of the water in relation to pollutional load, described as minor, occasionally or seriously polluted, or as natural.

Present Usage. The present uses of the water, such as water supply, bathing, recreational, fishing, industrial water supply, irrigation, navigation and sewage and waste disposal.

Best Usage. The best social and economic usage of the water in our opinion, as determined by the survey.

Class. The recommended classification according to the adopted classification system based on best usage.

Comments. Any comments of interest concerning the water, such as public water supply, pollutional load, etc.

Map No. Each USGS map is identified by a number. The map number identifies the map or maps on which the water under consideration may be found.

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) including Barge Canal channel cuts.	Open fields, farmland, swampland, residential, industrial	Natural	Fishing, recreation, agricultural, navigation, waste disposal	Recreation	B		H-14ne H-15nw G-15sw
a,b,c,d,1 and tribs. including P13a	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-14ne G-14se G-14ne H-15nw
2 (Fish Creek) Mouth to dam at Pennellville	Open fields, swampland, woodland, residential	Polluted in places	Agricultural, waste disposal	Agricultural	D	Raw sewage discharged to the stream from the Hamlet of Pennellville	H-14ne G-14se
2 (Fish Creek) Dam at Pennellville to Trib. 4 including P16	Open fields, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-14se
2 (Fish Creek) Trib. 4 to source including P18	Open fields, swampland, woodlond	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-14se G-14ne
a,b	Open fields, woodlonds, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-14se
1-5a and tribs. including P18a	Open fields, swampland, woodland	Noturol	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-14se G-15sw
P17 & P17a, P17b	Woodland, open fields	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C		G-14se
3	Swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-14ne
3a-14 and tribs.	Open fields, swampland, woodland, farmlond, residential	Polluted in places	Agricultural, waste disposal	Agricultural	D		H-14ne H-15nw H-15ne H-15se
14a	Open field, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-15nw
P19 (Pleasant Lake) P20	Residential, open fields, swampland	Natural	Recreation, fishing	Recreation	B	Many cottages and summer homes on the shores of Pleasant Lake	H-15nw
14b-20 & tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agriculturol	Agricultural	D		H-15nw G-15sw
21 (Caughdenoy Creek) Mouth to P23	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C		G-15sw
21 (Caughdenoy Creek) P23 to source including P23	Open fields, farmlands, woodlands	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-15sw
1-7 and tribs.	Open fields, farmlands, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-15sw

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) 22-23 and trib.	Open fields, swampland, farmlands	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-15nw G-15sw
P26 (Oneida Lake)	Open fields, swampland, woodland, muckland, farmland	Polluted in places	Recreation, fishing, navigation	Recreation	B	Practically entire shore line is built up with homes & summer cottages. The lake is used extensively for recreational purposes such as swimming & boating. Lake is also famous for its fishing & hunting opportunities. It is also an integral part of the State Barge Canal System.	H-15nw H-15ne G-15se H-16nw H-16ne H-17nw
1-3 & tribs.	Swampland, woodland, open fields, farmland	Natural	Agricultural, waste disposal	Agricultural	D		H-15nw G-15sw G-15se
4 (Big Bay Creek) Mouth to Trib. 7	Swampland, woodland, open fields, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-15se
4 (Big Bay Creek) Trib. 7 to source	Swampland, woodland, open fields, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-15se
2-6a and tribs.	Swampland, woodland, open fields, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-15se
7 (Dykeman Creek) including P29	Open fields, woodland, farmland, swampland	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C(T)		G-15sw G-15se
2 (Shanty Creek) and tribs.	Open fields, woodland, farmland, swampland	Polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural, waste disposal	Fishing	C(T)		G-15sw G-15se
3	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-15sw G-15se
4	Open fields, woodland, swampland, farmland	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C(T)		G-15sw
5 & 6	Open fields, woadland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-15sw G-15se
8 to 11 and trib.	Open fields, woodland, swampland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-15se
5-8 and tribs.	Swampland, farmland, open fields, woadland, residential	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-15se H-15ne

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River)							
P26 (Oneida Lake)							
9 (Scriba Creek) Mouth to trib. 2 including P33	Residential, open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16nw G-15se G-16sw
9 (Scriba Creek) Trib. 2 to source	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C(T)		G-15se G-16sw
1 (Frederick Creek) Mouth to P32 including P32	Residential, woodland, open fields	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C		H-16nw G-16sw
1 (Frederick Creek) P32 to source	Woodland, swampland	Natural	Recreation, fishing	Recreation	B(T)		G-16sw
1	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-16sw
2 to 4 and trib.	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-15se G-16sw
5 (Spring Brook) and tribs. including P34a, P34b, and P35	Woodland, swampland, open fields	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C(T)		G-16sw
6,6a,7,8	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-15se
9 (Potter Creek)	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C(T)		G-15se
a-2b including P37a and P37 and all tribs.	Open fields, woodland, swamplands	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-15se
11	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-15se
15 (Crandall Creek) and tribs. including P37b and P37c	Woodland, swampland, open fields, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-16sw
17 and tribs. including P38a and P39	Woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C		G-15se G-16sw
18	Woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C(T)		G-16sw
P40 (North Pond)	Woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C		G-15se G-16sw
1	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-16sw

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 10 (Dakin Creek) and tribs. except P42	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-16nw G-16sw
P42 (Kibbe Lake)	Woodland, swampland	Natural	Recreation, fishing	Recreation	B		G-16sw
10a-12 including P43	Residential, open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16nw G-16sw
P44 (Vanderkamp Pond) and trib.	Woodland, swampland	Natural	Recreation, fishing	Bathing	B		G-16sw
13-14 and trib.	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-16sw H-16nw
15 (Black Creek) Mouth to dam in Cleveland	Residential, open fields, woodland	Polluted in places	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16nw
15 (Black Creek) Dam in Cleveland to source including P45 and tribs. 1 and 4	Residential, open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-16sw G-16se H-16nw H-16ne
1a,3,5a	Woodlands	Natural	Agricultural, drainage	Agricultural	D		G-16sw G-16se
P48 and P48a	Waodland	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C		G-16sw
P50	Woodland	Natural	Water supply	Water supply	AA	Water supply impounded for Cleveland Village	G-16se
16 (Cold Spring Brook) Mouth to Trib. 2	Residential, open fields, woodlands, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-16nw H-16ne
16 (Cold Spring Brook) Trib. 2 to source	Open field, woodlands, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-16se H-16ne
P46a	Woodland	Natural	Drainage	Drainage	D		H-16ne
2	Residential, open fields, woodlands, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-16ne G-16se
16a-17 and tribs.	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16ne
19 (Including P53)	Residential, farmland, open fields, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-16ne
1 and tribs.	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16ne G-16se

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 19							
2 (Hall Brook) formerly P26-18 – lower 1 mile	Woodland	Natural	Drainage	Drainage	D		H-16ne
2 (Hall Brook) remainder including all tribs. and P51	Swampland, open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-16ne G-16se
20 and trib.	Woodland, farmland, open fields, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C		H-16ne
22 (Murray Brook) Mauth to route 49	Residential, woodland, open fields	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17nw
22 (Murray Brook) Route 49 to source including all tribs. and P54	Open fields, swampland, woodland	Natural	Water supply, fishing	Water supply	AA(T)	North Bay water supply	H-17nw H-16ne G-17sw G-16se
23	Swampland, open fields, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		H-17nw
23a Mouth to Raute 49 (formerly P26-24-2)	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		H-17nw
23a Route 49 to source including P67a	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Water supply	Water supply	AA	Source of water for Sylvan Spring Water Co.	H-17nw
24 (Fish Creek) Mouth to Trib. 7 including all ponds immediately adjacent to the stream	Residential, farmlands, open fields, swamplands	Polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C		H-17nw H-17ne
24 (Fish Creek) Trib. 7 to Route 13 at Camden including all ponds in stream	Woodlands, swampland, open fields, farmland	Polluted in ploces	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17nw H-17ne G-17sw G-17se
24 (Fish Creek) Route 13 at Camden to Route 13 at Williamstown including all ponds in stream	Farmland, open fields, swampland, woodland	Polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C		G-16se G-17sw G-16ne G-16nw
24 (Fish Creek) Route 13 at Williams-town to source at P109 including all ponds in stream	Farmland, open fields, swampland, woodland	Polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-16nw
1 (Wood Creek) Mouth to Trib. 4	Woodlands, apen fields, farmland, swampland	Polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17nw H-17ne
1 (Wood Creek) Trib. 4 to Trib. 16	Woodland, farmland, open fields, residential	Polluted	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		H-17ne H-18nw G-18sw

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 24 (Fish Creek) 1 (Wood Creek) Trib. 16 to source including P65	Woodland, farmland, open fields, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-18sw
a-3c and tribs.	Swampland, woodland, open fields	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17nw H-17ne
4 (Beaver Brook) including all tribs. & P57 (Teelins Pond)	Open fields, farmland, woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C		H-17ne
4a-7 and tribs.	Open fields, swampland	Natural	Drainage	Drainage	D		H-17ne
8 (Stony Creek) including all tribs. & ponds	Woodland, open fields, swampland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C		H-17ne H-17se
9 and tribs.	Open fields, swampland	Natural	Drainage	Drainage	D		H-17ne
10 (Canada Creek) Mouth to N.Y.C. Railroad bridge between Coonrod and Route 49	Farmlands, swampland, open fields	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C		H-17ne
10 (Canada Creek) From same N.Y.C. Railroad bridge to bridge on Valley Rd. approximately 2 miles south of Lee Center.	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17ne
10 (Canada Creek) From Valley Rd. bridge to source	Woodland, open fields, farmland, swampland, residential	Polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C		G-17se
a-1 and tribs.	Open fields, swampland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17ne H-18nw G-18sw
2 (Beaver Creek) and tribs.	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17ne G-17se
P58a (Rapke Pond)	Open fields, farmland woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C		G-17se
3	Open fields, farmland, woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17se
3a	Open fields, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-17se
4 & 5 including P58	Woodland, open fields, farmland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17se

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida Lake) P26 (Oneida Lake) 24 (Fish Creek) 1 (Wood Creek) 10 (Canada Creek) 6-12b & tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland, swamplands	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-17se G-18sw
11-17 and tribs., including P61a	Open fields, farmland, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-18sw H-18nw H-17ne H-17se
P63	Residential	Natural	Recreational	Recreational	B		H-18nw
P64	Open fields, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-18sw
3 (Vienna Brook or Mill Stream) Mouth to water supply dam west of Vienna including Trib. a	Open fields, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17nw
3 (Vienna Brook or Mill Streom) dam to source including P68 and all tribs.	Woodland, swampland, open fields	Natural	Water supply	Water supply	AA	Source of water for Sylvan Spring Water Co.	H-17nw G-17sw
3a-7a and tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17nw H-17ne G-17se G-17sw
8	Woodland	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C(T)		G-17se
9 (Sash Factory Brook) Mouth to source and tribs. including P70a, P71, P71a, P72	Open fields, woodland, farmland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17se
10 and trib.	Woodland	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C(T)		G-17se
11 and trib.	Woodland, open fields	Natural	Drainage	Drainage	D		G-17se
12 and trib.	Open fields, woodland, farmland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17se
14 (East Branch Fish Creek) Mouth to Rome City water supply intake including tribs. a,b,2,2a,2b,3 and tribs.	Open fields, woodland, farmland, swampland, residential	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17se G-17sw G-17nw
14 (East Branch Fish Creek) from water supply intake to trib. 7 including tribs. 5 and 6 and tribs.	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Water supply, fishing, agricultural	Water supply	AA(T)	Source of water for Rome City; most of the watershed is woodland.	G-17se G-17ne G-17nw

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 24 (Fish Creek) 14 (East Branch Fish Creek) Trib. 7 to source and all ponds and tribs.	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		F-17sw F-17se F-17nw F-17ne G-17se G-17nw G-17ne G-18nw F-18
4 (Florence Creek) Mouth to dam at Glenmore including all tribs.	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17se G-17ne
4 (Florence Creek) Dam at Glenmore to source and tribs. including P73	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Water supply, fishing, agricultural	Water supply	AA(T)	Source of woter for Oneida City	G-17nw G-17ne G-17se G-17sw
4a & 4b	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		G-17se
5-6 and tribs.	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17se G-17ne G-17nw
15-17 and trib.	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		G-17sw
18 (Cold Brook) Tribs. and P85a including Tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17sw
18a-18d and trib.	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		G-17sw
19 Mouth to water supply intake	Open fields, residential	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		G-17sw
19 Water supply intake to source and trib.	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Water supply, agri-cultural	Water supply	AA	Source of water for McConnells-ville	G-17sw
20 and tribs.	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17sw
20a and 21	Woodland	Natural	Drainage	Drain-age	D		G-17sw
22 (Little River) Mouth to source and all ponds and tribs. except P94	Open fields, woodland, farmland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17sw G-16se G-16sw G-16nw

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 24 (Fish Creek) 22 (Little River) P94 (Panther Lake)	Woodlands, swamplands, open fields	Natural	Recreation, fishing, agricultural	Bathing	B	This lake is used extensively for recreational purposes.	G-16sw
23 (Cook Brook)	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17sw
24	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-17sw
25 (Colburn Brook) and trib.	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17sw
25a	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-17sw
26 (Cobb Brook) and tribs. including P96a	Open fields, woodland, swampland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17nw G-17sw
27 (Emmons Brook) Mouth to Camden water supply dam including tribs. 2 and 3	Open fields, woodland, swampland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17sw
27 (Emmons Brook) Camden water supply dam to source and tribs., including P97	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Water supply, fishing, agricultural	Water supply	AA(T)	Camden water supply	G-17sw G-17nw
1 & 2a and trib.	Open fields, swampland, farmland, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-17sw
28 (Mad River) Including all ponds & tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland, swampland, residential	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-17sw G-16se G-17nw G-16ne F-16se
28a,29,30 & tribs.	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-16se G-16ne
31 including P103	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-16se
31a-38a and trib.	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-16se G-16ne
P104 (Gifford Lake)	Swampland, woodland	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C		G-16ne
39-44 & tribs.	Open fields, woodland, farmland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-16ne G-16se G-16nw

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 24 (Fish Creek) 46,47 & tribs.	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		G-16nw G-16ne
49-55 & tribs.	Open fields, woodland, swampland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		G-16ne G-16nw
P109 (Kasoag Lakes)	Open fields, woodland, farmland, swampland	Natural	Recreation, fishing, agricultural	Recreation	B		G-16nw
P110-P112a & tribs. 1 & 2 & tribs.	Open fields, woodland, farmland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C		G-16nw
3 (Potter Creek) and tribs.	Woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C(T)		G-16nw G-16ne
25 (Oneida Creek) Mouth to Trib. 22	Open fields, woodland, swampland, residential	Grossly polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C	Lower portion of the stream is almost completely degraded by raw sewage from Oneida City	H-17nw H-17sw H-17se
25 (Oneida Creek) From Trib. 22 to source	Woodland, open fields, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17se J-17ne J-17nw
1-5 and tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland, swampland, residential	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17nw H-17ne H-17sw
6 (Sconondoa Creek) Mouth to source	Open fields, farmland, woodland, residential	Polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17sw H-17se J-17ne J-18nw
a-11 and tribs. including P113	Open fields, farmland, woodland, residential	Polluted in places	Agricultural, waste disposal	Agricultural	D		H-17sw H-17se H-18sw
12 (Dix Brook)	Open field, woodland, farmland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17se
2-3	Open field, woodland, farmland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17se
13-15 and tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-17ne H-17se H-18sw
16	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-17ne J-18nw

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 25 (Oneida Creek) 6 (Sconondoa Creek) 16 1	Open fields, swampland	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C(T)		J-17ne J-18nw
17-28c & tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-17ne J-18nw
P115	Open fields, industrial	Polluted	Waste disposal	Waste disposal	F	This pond is industrial waste lagoon at Oneida Ltd.	H-17se
P116	Open fields, industrial, residential	Natural	Industrial water supply	Industrial water supply	D	Water supply reservoir for Oneida Ltd.	H-17se
7-8 & trib.	Residential, industrial, swampland, open fields	Polluted in places	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17sw
9 (Taylor Creek) Mouth to Trib. 3	Open fields, woodland, residential	Polluted in places	Agricultural, waste disposal	Agricultural	D		H-17se
9 (Taylor Creek) From Trib. 3 to source	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17se
1-9 & tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17se
9a, 11	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17se
P120 (Sunset Lake)	Woodland, open fields, residential	Natural	Fishing, recreation, agricultural	Recreation	B		H-17se
12 & tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17sw H-17se
P123	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Fishing, recreation	Recreation	B		H-17sw
13-19a including all ponds & tribs.	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17sw H-17se
20	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17se
1 & 2	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17se

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 25 (Oneida Creek) 20a-22a	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17se J-17ne
23	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-17ne
a & 1 & trib.	Open fields, farmland, woodlond	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-17ne
24-29 & tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-17ne J-17nw
30	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-17ne
30a-34	Open fields, farmland, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-17nw
35 including P126 & tribs.	Open fields, swampland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-17nw J-16ne
37-39a	Swampland, woodland, open fields	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-17nw
26-32 & trib.	Open fields, swampland, woodland, residential	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17nw H-16ne
33 (Canaseraga Creek to Trib. 2; Cowaselon Creek Trib. 2 to source) Mouth to Trib. 12	Open fields, farmlond, woodland, muckland, residential	Polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural, waste disposal	Fishing	C		H-16ne H-16se H-17sw
33 (Canaseraga Creek to Trib. 2; Cowaselon Creek Trib. 2 to source) Trib. 12 to source	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17sw J-17nw
1-1b and tribs.	Open fields, swampland, muckland	Natural	Agricultural	Drainage	D	Many of the streams in this area form part of a drainage district, purpose of which was to reclaim muckland	H-16nw H-16ne H-16sw H-16se
2 (Canaseraga Creek) Mouth to Trib. 2	Open fields, woodland, farmland, muckland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural, waste disposal	Fishing	C		H-16ne H-16se
2 (Canaseraga Creek) Trib. 2 to source	Farmland, open fields, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-16se
P126a	Farmland, open fields, woodland	Natural	Recreation	Recreation	B		H-16se

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 33 (Canaseraga Creek to Trib. 2; Cowaselon Creek Trib. 2 to source) 2 (Canaseraga Creek)							
a-1a	Open fields, woodland, farmland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Drain-age	D		H-16se
2	Open fields, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-16se
3,4 & trib.	Farmland, open fields, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Drainage	D		H-16se
5 Mouth to Trib. 4	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C		H-16se
5 Trib. 4 to source	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-16se J-16ne
1-6 & tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Drainage	D		H-16se J-16ne
2a-4 & tribs.	Open fields, muckland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		H-16ne H-16se H-17sw H-17nw
4a Owlville Creek (formerly 33-5-2)	Open fields, farmland, muckland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-16se
a-4	Open fields, farmland, muckland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		H-16se
5 (Conastota Creek) Mouth to Trib. 4	Farmland, residential, industrial	Polluted	Water disposal	Fishing	C	This section of the stream is grossly polluted and completely degraded by raw sewage from the Village of Canastota.	H-16se
5 (Canastota Creek) Trib. 4 to source except P130	Residential, industrial, open fields, farmland, woodland	Polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-16se H-17sw
P130	Open fields	Natural	Water supply, fishing	Water supply	AA(T)	Canastota water supply source.	H-16se
1-5 and trib.	Open fields, muckland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		H-16se H-17sw
8	Open fields, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-16se
8a	Open fields, farmland	Natural	Agriculturol	Agricul-tural	D		H-16se

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 33 (Canaseraga Creek to Trib. 2; Cowaselon Creek Trib. 2 to source) 7-12 & tribs.	Open fields, woodland, swampland, muckland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17sw
13 (Clockville Creek)	Woodland, farmland, open fields	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17sw J-17nw J-16ne
2	Farmland, open fields, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17sw
3a,4	Farmland, open fields, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17sw
6	Open fields, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17sw
1	Open fields, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17sw
7	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17sw H-16se
8	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17sw H-16se
1,2 & trib.	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16se
9-12 including P131a	Open fields, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16se H-17sw J-17nw
15	Open fields, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17sw
16,18a	Open fields, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17sw
19	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-17sw
20-30 and trib.	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-17sw J-17nw
34-36a and tribs.	Open fields, farmland, residential	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16nw H-16ne
37 (Chittenango Creek) Mouth to Trib. 8	Open fields, swampland farmland, muckland	Polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C		H-16nw H-16sw

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 37 (Chittenango Creek) Trib. 8 to source	Woodland, open fields, farmland, residential	Polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural, waste disposal	Fishing	C(T)		J-17nw J-16ne J-16nw H-16se H-16sw
a-5 and tribs.	Open fields, farmland, muckland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-15ne H-16nw H-15se H-16sw
6 (Butternut Creek) Mouth to source	Woodland, open fields, farmland, residential, industrial	Polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural, waste disposal	Fishing	C(T)	This stream receives a large amount of sewage and industrial waste	J-15se J-15ne H-15se H-16sw
1, 1a & tribs.	Open fields, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16sw
2 (Limestone Creek) Mouth to source including P138a	Open fields, farmland, woodland, residential, industrial	Polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural, waste disposal	Fishing	C(T)	This stream receives a large amount of sewage and industrial waste	J-16se J-16sw J-16nw H-16sw H-15se
a-5a including P146a, P146b, P133a	Open fields, farmland, industrial, residential	Polluted in places	Industrial water supply, agricultural, power, waste disposal	Agricultural	D	Trib. 5a is a power canal running through Jamesville Village	H-15se H-16sw J-16nw
6 Including P134 (Snooks Pond) P135 (White Lake) P137 (Evergreen Lake) P137a (Lost Lake)	Farmlands, open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Recreation, fishing, agricultural	Recreation	B	These lakes are used extensively for recreational purposes by private interests and by youth organizations	H-15se
6a	Open fields	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-15se H-16sw
8 (West Branch Limestone Creek)	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-16nw
1-7a & tribs.	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-16nw J-15ne
8 outside of Pratts Falls County Park	Open field, farmland, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)	Pratts Falls County Park is located on this stream	J-15ne J-16nw
8 within Pratts Falls County Park	Open field, farmland, woodland	Natural	Recreation, fishing	Recreation	B(T)		J-16nw

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 37 (Chittenango Creek) 6 (Butternut Creek) 2 (Limestone Creek) 8 (West branch Limestone Creek) 8							
1-4a & tribs.	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-15ne J-16nw
9a & 9b	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-16nw
9-30 & tribs.	Residential, industrial, open fields, farmland, woodland	Polluted in places	Agricultural, waste disposal	Agricultural	D		H-16sw J-16nw
34	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-16nw J-16sw
1-6 & tribs.	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-16nw J-16sw
36,36a	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-16nw J-16sw
37 & tribs.	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)	Trib. 37 is the outlet from DeRuyter Reservoir	J-16sw
38-42 & tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Polluted in places	Agricultural, waste disposal	Agricultural	D		J-16sw J-16se
2a-12 & tribs. & ponds	Open fields, farmland, swampland, woodland, residential, industrial	Polluted in places	Agricultural, waste disposal	Drainage	D	Trib. 2b is grossly polluted by oil from N.Y.C. Railroad	H-15se H-15sw
13 Mouth to water supply intake for Boy Scout camp at Rams Gulch	Swampland, woodland, open fields	Natural	Fishing	Fishing	C(T)		H-15se
13 Water supply intake to source	Swampland, woodland, open fields	Natural	Water supply, fishing	Water supply	AA(T)	This stream is used as the source of water supply at the Boy Scout camp located at Rams Gulch	H-15se
14 Mouth to Clark Reservation State Park boundary	Woodland, farmland, industrial, residential	Natural	Industrial water supply, agricultural	Industrial water supply	D	Used by Alpha Portland Cement Co.	J-15ne
14 Clark Reservation State Park boundary to source including P143 (Green Lake)	Woodland, open fields	Natural	Recreation, fishing	Recreation	B	Clark Reservation State Park	J-15ne

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 37 (Chittenango Creek) 6 (Butternut Creek) 15 (Rush Creek) Mouth to Jamesville water supply dam	Residential, open fields, farmland, woodland	Polluted in places	Fishing, agricultural, waste disposal	Fishing	C(T)	Stream is grossly polluted in Jamesville Hamlet	J-15ne
15 (Rush Creek) Water supply dam to source including all tribs. including 143b	Open fields, woodland, swampland	Natural	Water supply, agricultural	Water supply	AA	This is the main source of water for the Jamesville Water District	J-15ne
1 Mouth to East Syracuse water supply dam	Open fields, woodlands, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-15ne
1 Water supply intake to source including P143a	Open fields, woadland, farmland	Natural	Water supply	Water supply	AA	This is the main source of the water for East Syracuse Village	J-15ne
2	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		J-15ne
P144 (Jamesville Reservoir)	Open fields, farmland, woodland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, recreatian, agricultural	Water supply (Future)	AA	County park is located on this reservoir. The reservoir is an old Erie Canal feeder, possible source of public water supply	J-15ne
16-18b	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		J-15ne
19	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-15ne
19a	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		J-15ne
21	Open fields, woodlands, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-15ne
1a & 2	Open fields, woodlands, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		J-15ne
23-35 & tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		J-15ne J-15se
36	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-15se
1-3 & trib.	Open field, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		J-15se
36a-43 and tribs. including P145a & P145	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricul-tural	D		J-15se

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 37 (Chittenango Creek) 6a & 6b	Muckland, open fields	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16sw
8 Mouth to north boundary of Green Lakes State Park	Open fields, residential, swampland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)	This stream is the outlet from Green Lake and Round Lake	H-16sw
8 Park boundary to source	State Park	Natural	Recreation	Recreation	B(T)		H-16sw
1-2 & tribs.	Open fields, residential, swampland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16sw
P147 (Green Lake) & tribs.	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Recreation, fishing	Recreation	B	This Lake is located in Green Lakes State Park and is used as a public swimming area	H-16sw
P148 (Round Lake) & trib.	Open fields, woodland	Natural	Water supply, fishing	Water supply	AA	This Lake is a source of water supply for Green Lakes State Park	H-16sw
8a-8d and tribs.	Open fields, farmland, muckland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16sw
9 (Pools Brook) Mouth to road bridge on Route 5 just west of Mycenae	Open fields, farmland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16sw
9 (Pools Brook) Bridge at Route 5 to source	Open fields, farmland, swampland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		H-16sw
a-4 & tribs.	Open fields, farmland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16sw
10-28 & tribs.	Open fields, farmland, woodland, residential, industrial	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-16sw H-16se J-16nw J-16ne
P149a	Open fields, farmland	Natural	Recreation	Recreation	B		H-16sw
29 (Munger Brook)	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Polluted in places	Fishing agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-16ne
a-1a & trib.	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-16ne
2 & trib.	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-16ne

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Continued)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 37 (Chittenanga Creek) 30 & 30a	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-16ne
31	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-16ne
32 & 33	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-16ne
34	Open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-16ne
1 Mouth to water supply impoundment (P151)	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-16ne
1 Water supply impoundment (P151) to source including P151	Open fields, woodland, farmland	Natural	Water supply, agricultural	Water supply	AA	Auxiliary supply for Cazenovia Village	J-16ne
35 Mouth to Cazenovia Lake including P152	Open fields, woodland, residential	Natural	Recreation, fishing	Recreation	B	This stream is the outlet for Cazenovia Lake	J-16ne
P153 (Cazenovia Lake) and all tribs.	Open field, woodland, residential, farmland	Natural	Recreation, fishing	Water supply	A	It is planned by Cazenovia Village to use the lake as a source of public water supply in the near future. In addition, many cottage owners around the the lakeshore also use the lake as a source of domestic water.	J-16nw J-16ne
36 & trib.	Open field, woodland, swampland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-16ne
38-43 including P153a	Open fields, farmland, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-16nw J-16ne J-16se
47 and tribs.	Swampland, open fields, farmland, woodland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)	This stream is the outlet for Tuscarora Lake (Erieville Reservoir)	J-16ne J-16se J-17nw
48-50	Open fields, farmland, woodland, swampland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-16ne
51	Open field, woodland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-16ne J-17nw
1-3	Open field, woodland, farmland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-16ne

TABLE 1

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATIONS

(Concluded)

WATERS INDEX NUMBER	CHARACTER OF DISTRICT	CONDITION OF WATERS	PRESENT USAGE	BEST USAGE	CLASS	COMMENTS	MAP NO.
Ont. 66-11 (Oneida River) P26 (Oneida Lake) 37 (Chittenango Creek) 51 6	Open field, woodland, farmland	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-17nw
53	Woodland, farmland, open fields	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-16ne
54	Woodland, farmland, open fields	Natural	Fishing, agricultural	Fishing	C(T)		J-16ne
55	Woodland, farmland, open fields	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		J-16ne J-17nw
38-43b & tribs.	Swampland, farmland, open fields, woodland	Natural	Agricultural	Agricultural	D		H-15nw H-15ne
Barge Canal (Oneida Lake to Rome)	Open fields, farmland, swampland, residential, industrial	Polluted in places	Fishing, navigation	Fishing	C	Part of the Canal is coincident with the Oneida River & Oneida Lake. In case of conflict, the higher classification will prevail.	H-17nw H-17ne H-18nw
Barge Canal Feeder	Open fields, woodlands, farmland, swampland, residential, industrial	Polluted in places	Fishing, canal water supply	Fishing	C	This feeder is not very important in the operation of the canal system. We expect that eventually it will be abandoned.	H-15se H-16sw H-16se H-17sw H-17nw H-17ne

TABLE 2

STREAM FLOW DATA

Oneida River at Caughdenoy (Drainage area 1,377 square miles)

U. S. Geological Survey Record Continuous From October 1947 to Present

YEAR	MEAN DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MAXIMUM DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MINIMUM DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MINIMUM AVERAGE 7-CONSECUTIVE DAY FLOW (C.F.S.)	PERIOD
1948	2,194	7,740	175	216	October 15-21
1949	2,294	6,000	160	193	August 20-26
1950	2,758	9,160	62	72	July 28-August 3
1951	3,154	8,730	104	494	June 19-25
1952	2,306	6,490	143	150	September 7-13

Probability studies were not made because of the short record

TABLE 3

STREAM FLOW DATA

East Branch Fish Creek at Taberg (Drainage area 189 square miles)

U. S. Geological Survey Records From April 1932 to Present

YEAR	MEAN DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MAXIMUM DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MINIMUM DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MINIMUM AVERAGE 7-CONSECUTIVE DAY FLOW (C.F.S.)	PERIOD
1932	665	9,240	58	90	July 20-26
1933	400	4,490	13	14	July 25-31
1934	381	4,110	18	22	August 28-September 3
1935	500	5,500	18	37	August 15-21
1936	550	5,060	16	21	August 16-22
1937	558	4,400	16	24	September 5-11
1938	536	5,000	38	54	June 19-25
1939	388	3,820	15	20	August 30-September 5
1940	493	6,250	21	25	August 24-30
1941	427	5,540	8.8	14	August 5-11
1942	509	5,120	16	31	September 1-7
1943	666	4,720	40	44	September 25-October 1
1944	383	4,530	14	21	August 10-16
1945	685	10,400	28	38	August 19-25
1946	525	3,380	16	31	September 3-9
1947	784	7,910	32	40	October 21-27
1948	487	7,360	14	19	September 24-30
1949	529	4,860	5.2	6.3	August 11-17
1950	573	4,690	21	24	August 12-18
1951	621	6,050	63	90	August 10-16
1952	543	7,840	27	36	September 8-14

Estimated Min. Avg. 7-Consec. day flow occurring once in 10 years.....13 c.f.s.

TABLE 4

STREAM FLOW DATA

Oneida Creek at Oneida (Drainage area 112 square miles)

U. S. Geological Survey Record From October 1949 to Present

YEAR	MEAN DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MAXIMUM DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MIMIMUM DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MINIMUM AVERAGE 7-CONSECUTIVE DAY FLOW (C.F.S.)	PERIOD
1950	183	4,500	20	23	August 12-18
1951	210	2,140	36	39	October 18-24
1952	125	1,700	16	17	September 9-15

Probability studies were not made because of the short record

TABLE 5

STREAM FLOW DATA

Sconondoa Creek at Sherrill

Oneida Ltd. Record From May 1952

YEAR	MAXIMUM DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MINIMUM DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)
1952	126	6.8
1953	149	5.9
1954	272	7.9
1955	107	5.9
1956	59	8.2

The data are not a complete daily record. Records are kept from 6 to 10 months per year depending on ice conditions and available personnel.

TABLE 6

STREAM FLOW DATA

Chittenango Creek near Chittenango (Drainage area 67.7 square miles)

U. S. Geological Survey Record From August 1950 to Present

YEAR	MEAN DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MAXIMUM DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MINIMUM DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MINIMUM AVERAGE 7-CONSECUTIVE DAY FLOW (C.F.S.)	PERIOD
1951	147	1,080	22	24	October 18-24
1952	98.7	766	14	14	October 13-19

Probability studies were not made because of the short record.

TABLE 7

STREAM FLOW DATA

Limestone Creek at Fayetteville (Drainage area 85.7 square miles)

U. S. Geological Survey Record From November 1939 to Present

YEAR	MEAN DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MAXIMUM DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MINIMUM DAILY FLOW (C.F.S.)	MINIMUM AVERAGE 7-CONSECUTIVE DAY FLOW (C.F.S.)	PERIOD
1940	155	2,740	30	32	August 22-28
1941	98.2	1,850	21	21	September 25-October 1
1942	135	3,750	26	30	August 5-11
1943	188	1,810	35	37	July 17-23
1944	127	1,380	40	42	August 8-14
1945	206	2,630	40	41	July 13-19
1946	107	1,010	36	38	September 15-21
1947	178	3,000	27	28	October 5-11
1948	126	1,500	23	25	October 3-9
1949	122	1,250	22	23	August 21-27
1950	161	4,060	26	27	August 22-28
1951	168	1,580	33	34	September 6-12
1952	119	1,520	22	23	September 25-October1

Estimated Min. Avg. 7-Consec. day flow occurring once in 10 years.....22 c.f.s.

TABLE 8

STREAM FLOW DATA ON DAYS OF SAMPLING

STATION	DATE	FLOW C.F.S.
Oneida River at Caughdenoy	August 17, 1956	890
	September 19, 1956	520
East Branch Fish Creek at Taberg	September 11, 1956	145
	October 10, 1956	444
Oneida Creek at Oneida	September 13, 1956	28
	September 14, 1956	27
	October 8, 1956	52
	October 9, 1956	44
Sconondoa Creek at Sherrill	September 10, 1956	18
	October 9, 1956	22
Chittenango Creek at Chittenango	August 7, 1956	27
	August 8, 1956	27
	September 20, 1956	92
	September 21, 1956	70
Limestone Creek at Fayetteville	September 4, 1956	38
	September 5, 1956	34
	October 2, 1956	38
	October 3, 1956	47

TABLE 9

MUNICIPAL AND INSTITUTIONAL SEWAGE DISCHARGES

PLACE	POPULATION				COMMENTS	STREAM
	TOTAL	SEWERED	PROVIDED TREATMENT	NOT PROVIDED TREATMENT		
Caughdenoy (U) Tn. Hastings	100	Storm sewers only	Private systems only	Unknown	Unknown number of buildings discharge raw sewage or septic tank effluent to storm sewers, roadside ditches or adjacent streams.	Oneida River Ont. 66-11 (13.2)
Brewerton (U) Tn. Cicero	562	Storm sewer only	Private systems only	0	Unknown number of buildings discharge septic tank effluent or raw sewage to storm sewers, road ditches, streams, or direct to the river.	Oneida River Ont. 66-11 (18.0)
Pennellville (U) Tn. Schroeppel	60	Storm sewer only	Private systems only	Unknown	Storm sewer picks up effluent from school system and sewage from about 20 houses.	Fish Creek or Potts Creek Ont. 66-11-2 (3.6)
Phoenix Central School District, Pennellville School	215	215	215	0	Septic tank, sand filter, discharges to storm sewer tributary to creek	Fish Creek or Potts Creek Ont. 66-11-2 (3.6)
Cicero (U) Tn. Cicero	657	Storm sewers only	Private systems only	Unknown	Unknown number of buildings discharge raw sewage or septic tank effluent to storm sewers, roadside ditches or adjacent streams.	Mud Creek Ont. 66-11-11 (8.6)
North Syracuse (V)	3400	Storm sewers only	Private systems only	Unknown	Unknown number of buildings discharge raw sewage or septic tank effluent to storm sewers, roadside ditches or adjacent streams. Part of the village is on the Oneida River watershed and part is on the Onondaga Lake watershed.	Tributary of Mud Creek Ont. 66-11-11-9 (1.4)
North Syracuse Central School District, Cicero Elementary School	500	500	500	0	Septic tank, sand filter	Tributary of Mud Creek Ont. 66-11-11-13a (1.0)
Central Square Central School District, Cleveland Elementary School	320	320	320	0	Septic tank, sand filter	Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26
Cleveland (V)	555	Storm sewers only	Private systems only	Unknown	An unknown number of buildings discharge raw sewage and/or septic tank effluent to storm sewers or directly to Black Brook or to Oneida Lake.	Black Brook Ont. 66-11-P26-15 (0.1) Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26
Sylvan Beach (U) Tn. Vienna	779	110	Private systems only	Unknown	An unknown number of buildings discharge raw sewage and/or septic tank effluent to ditches, streams or Oneida Lake.	Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26

TABLE 9

MUNICIPAL AND INSTITUTIONAL SEWAGE DISCHARGES

(Continued)

PLACE	POPULATION				COMMENTS	STREAM
	TOTAL	SEWERED	PROVIDED TREATMENT	NOT PROVIDED TREATMENT		
Central Square (V)	665	Storm sewers only	Private systems only	Unknown	An unknown number of buildings discharge raw sewage and/or septic tank effluent to storm sewers or directly to stream.	Little Bay Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-3 (2.3-2.8)
Central Square Central School District, Central Square Central School	1400	1400	1400	0	Septic tank and sand filter	Tributary of Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26-2 (3.1)
McConnellsville (U) Tn. Vienna	300	10	Private systems only	Unknown	A sewer serves school and about 3 houses. Unknown number of homes discharge septic tank effluent or raw sewage directly to stream.	West Branch Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (18.6)
Camden (V)	2400	2400	2400	0	Primary treatment, bar screen and Imhoff tank. Tank under repairs at time of survey and most of sewage being discharged with no treatment.	West Branch Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (26.7)
Oneida (C)	11,325	8000	0	8000	Bar screens, sedimentation tank, open digesters. Plant has not been in operation for an unknown length of time.	Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (11.2)
Oneida Castle (V)	596	Storm sewers only	Private systems only	Unknown	An unknown number of buildings discharge raw sewage and/or septic tank effluent to storm sewers, ditches or Oneida Creek.	Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (13.5)
Stockbridge Valley Central School District, Stockbridge Valley Central School	630	630	630	0	Septic tank, sand filter, chlorination.	Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (23.0)
Munnsville (V)	412	Storm sewers only	Private systems only	Unknown	An unknown number buildings discharge raw sewage and/or septic tank effluent to storm sewers, ditches or Oneida Creek	Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (23.0-24.0)
Verona Beach State Park	3000 to 12,000	100%	100%	0	Septic tank, sand filter, chlorination	Black Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-1 (1.5)
Sherrill (C)	2600	2600	300	2300	Approximately 300 people are served by Oneida Ltd. Sewage Treatment Plant tributary to Sconondoa Creek. Most of city discharges raw sewage to Oneida Creek. There are also two septic tank systems serving 6 & 7 houses respectively.	Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (15.7) Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (3.3)
Kenwood Sectian, Oneida (C)	200	None	None	200	This area is located adjacent to Sherrill (C) but is actually a part of Oneida City. All sewage is discharged raw into Oneida Creek.	Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (17.0)

TABLE 9

MUNICIPAL AND INSTITUTIONAL SEWAGE DISCHARGES

(Continued)

PLACE	POPULATION				COMMENTS	STREAM
	TOTAL	SEWERED	PROVIDED TREATMENT	NOT PROVIDED TREATMENT		
Vernon-Verona Central School District, Vernon-Verona Central School	1000	1000	1000	0	Septic tank, sand filter and chlorination	Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (7.0)
Vernon (V)	754	250	200	550 (Includes raw discharges and private systems.)	Plans for a comprehensive sewer system and treatment plant have been approved. Sewer system being installed and treatment plant under construction. Village partially served by sanitary sewer on Curtis St. This discharges into chlorine-contact chamber used as septic tank. This is grossly overloaded and provides little effective treatment.	Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (8.6)
Thruway Restaurant (Chittenango)	Flow 15,000 to 30,000 gpd	100%	100%	0	Comminutor, primary sedimentation, trickling filters, secondary sedimentation, chlorination.	Canaseraga Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-33 (5.0)
Canastota (V)	4458	95%	None	4458	The village is served by a comprehensive sewer system. No treatment is provided.	Canastota Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-33-2-5 (0.9)
Chittenango Central School District, Bridgeport Elementary School	430	430	430	0	Septic tank, sand filter.	Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (3.4)
Chittenango Central School District, Chittenango Station School	420	420	420	0	Septic tank, sand filter, chlorination.	Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (22.8)
Chittenango Station (U) Tn. Sullivan	100	0	Private systems only	Unknown	An unknown number of buildings discharge septic tank effluent and/or raw sewage into drainage ditches in the village.	Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (22.8)
Chittenango (V)	1307	Storm sewers	Private systems only	Unknown	An unknown number of buildings discharge septic tank effluent or raw sewage into storm sewers and drainage ditches in the village.	Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (24.8)
Cazenovia (V)	1946	1946	0	1946	Village is entirely sewered. There are two outfalls; one serves one street with about 12 houses; the other serves the rest of the village. No treatment is provided.	Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (34.6)

TABLE 9

MUNICIPAL AND INSTITUTIONAL SEWAGE DISCHARGES

(Continued)

PLACE	POPULATION				COMMENTS	STREAM
	TOTAL	SEWERED	PROVIDED TREATMENT	NOT PROVIDED TREATMENT		
Syracuse (C) (Butternut Creek Plant)	3000	3000	3000	0	Imhoff tank serving a small section of Syracuse City. A large number of Town of DeWitt residents have connected to trunk sewer, which has resulted in overloading the plant. Plans have been submitted for expansion of plant, which will serve a portion of Town of DeWitt.	Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (9.3)
Jamesville (U) Tn. DeWitt	906	Unknown	Private systems only	Unknown	Unknown number of residences and commercial buildings discharge septic tank effluent or raw sewage to storm sewers or direct to local streams. An engineering study is now underway to determine the complete problem.	Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (15.4)
Onondaga County Penitentiary, Jamesville	600	600	600	0	Primary treatment provided by septic-tank-type settling tank. Plans are now being prepared for a new treatment plant.	Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (15.7)
Minoa (V)	1008	1008	1008	0	Bar screen & Imhoff tank.	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (2.4)
Fremont Sewer District Tn. Manlius	100	100	100	0	Temporary septic tank serves approximately 100 people. Plant consisting of Imhoff tank and post chlorination under construction to serve 1500 people.	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (3.9)
Fayetteville (V)	3700	Storm sewers only	Private systems only	Unknown Estimate in excess of 50% of populace	Much of the village served by storm sewers which carry large amounts of sewage. The two main outlets are located approximately 100' north and south of Route 5 respectively.	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (7.4)
Manlius (V)	1742	Storm sewers only	Private systems only	Unknown	An unknown number of buildings discharge industrial waste or sanitary sewage to storm sewers or direct to the Limestone Creek.	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (11.4)
Fayetteville-Manlius Central School District, Manlius School	700	Storm sewer only	700	0	Septic tank only.	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (11.4)
Manlius Military School	500	500	0	500	All sewage is discharged raw into stream.	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (12.2)
Apulia Station (U) Tn. Fabius	50	Storm sewer only	Private systems only	Unknown	It is estimated that wastes from 5 residences, 1 hotel and 1 garage are connected to storm sewer which discharges to drainage ditch.	Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (29.2)

TABLE 9

MUNICIPAL AND INSTITUTIONAL SEWAGE DISCHARGES

(Concluded)

PLACE	POPULATION				COMMENTS	STREAM
	TOTAL	SEWERED	PROVIDED TREATMENT	NOT PROVIDED TREATMENT		
Southwood Area Tn. Onondaga	200	0	Private systems only	Unknown	Unknown number of buildings discharge raw sewage or septic tank effluent to roadside ditches or adjacent streams. This community is on the divide between Onondaga Creek Basin and Limestone Creek Basin.	Tributary of Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-13 (1.3)
Rome State School	5500	5500	5500	0	Bar screen, Imhoff tank, trickling filters. Plant appears to be extremely overloaded.	Barge Canal

TABLE 10

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISCHARGES

LOCATION	INDUSTRY	PRODUCT	TYPE WASTE	TREATMENT	STREAM
Cicero	Cicero Cheese Factory	Cheese	Milk, whey, wash water	None	Mud Creek Ont. 66-11-11 (8.5)
Central Square	Rensin's Motel	None	Sanitary	Septic tank, sand filter	Tributary of Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26-2 (1.6)
Central Square	Dairymen's League Co-operative Assn., Inc. Receiving Station	Raw fluid milk	Milk, wash water; sanitary	None	Little Bay Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-3 (2.1)
Mallory Station	Queensboro Farm Products Inc. Receiving Station	Raw fluid milk	Milk	Septic tank	Shanty Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-4-7-2 (0.6)
Blossvale	Queensboro Farm Products Inc. Receiving Station	Raw fluid milk	Milk, wash water; sanitary	Septic tank	West Branch Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (15.0)
McConnellsville	Harden Furniture Co., Inc.	Furniture	Overflow from log-washing tank – probably contains silt, bark. Sanitary	None	West Branch Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (18.5)
Camden	Laribee Wire & Equipment Corp.	Copper Wire	Oil, cleaning solution; sanitary	None	West Branch Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (27.6)
Camden	Olney & Floyd Co., Inc.	Beans	Cannery	Wastes are discharged to an oxbow appendage of Fish Creek; this functions somewhat as a settling basin but is still directly connected to the stream. This does not function as a true lagoon.	West Branch Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (29.9)
Williamstown	Dairymen's League Co-operative Assn., Inc. Receiving Station	Raw fluid milk	Milk, wash water; sanitary	None	West Branch Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (39.5)
Rome	Rome Specialty Corp.	Fishing tackle	Plating	None	Wood Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1 (12.5)
Verana	Murphy's Custom Canning	Beans, corn, tomatoes	Cannery	None	Tributary of Stony Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1-8-5 (0.6)

TABLE 10

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISCHARGES

(Continued)

LOCATION	INDUSTRY	PRODUCT	TYPE WASTE	TREATMENT	STREAM
Lee Center	Lee Center Cheese Factory	Cheese	Milk, whey, wash water	None	Canada Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1-10 (9.2)
West Lee	P. & K. Dairy Company, Inc. Receiving Station	Raw fluid milk	Milk, wash water; sanitary	Septic tank	Canada Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1-10 (11.2)
Lee Center	Olney & Floyd Co., Inc.	Peas, beans, corn, pumpkin	Cannery	Lagoons	Tributary of Canada Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1-10-8 (0.3)
Florence	Anken Cheese Factory	Cheese	Milk, whey, wash water	None	Tributary of a tributary of Mad River Ont. 66-11-P26-24-28-18-a (1.6)
Oneida Castle	Reids Union Dairy Divisian, The Borden Company Receiving Station	Raw fluid milk	Milk, wash water Sanitary	None Septic tank	Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (13.5)
Kenwood	Oneida Ltd.	Knives	Oil, alkalai cleaner, metal scale; sanitary	None	Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (17.0)
Munnsville	Muller Dairies, Inc. Receiving Station	Raw fluid milk	Milk, wash water Sanitary	None	Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (23.3)
Oneida Castle	Dewan Dairy – Pasteurization plant	Pasteurized milk & cream, cheese, ice cream	Milk, whey, wash water, sanitary	None	Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (2.2)
Sherrill	Oneida Ltd.	Silverplate	Acid, alkali, oil, copper, nickel, iron, silver, cyanide Sanitary	Waste is treated for oil removal, heavy metal removal, cyanide destruction, silver recovery and pH control	Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (3.3)
Vernon	Dairymen's League Co-operative Assn., Inc.	Cream & dried milk	Milk, wash water Sanitary	None Septic tank	Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (8.7)
Vernon	Vernon Canning Co.	Corn, tomatoes	Cannery	None	Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (8.8)
Vernon	Midstate Raceway Inc. (Vernon Downs)	None	Sanitary	Septic tank, sand filter chlorination	Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (9.6)
Vernon Center	Simmons Dairy Pasteurization Plant	Pasteurized milk	Milk	None	Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (12.6)

TABLE 10

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISCHARGES

(Continued)

LOCATION	INDUSTRY	PRODUCT	TYPE WASTE	TREATMENT	STREAM
Augusta	Olney & Floyd Co., Inc. Vinery Station	Peas	Stack drainage	Lagoon	Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (16.6)
Verona	Albert Dam Canning Co.	Beans	Cannery	None	Tributary of Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6a (2.1)
Sherrill	Eastern Farm Products, Inc. Receiving Station	Raw fluid milk	Milk, wash water Sanitary	None Septic tank	Taylor Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-9 (0.4)
Sherrill	Conde Milking Machine Co.	Milking machines	Waste from grinding operation	None	Taylor Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-9 (0.45)
Five Corners	Tri-Clover Farms Pasteurization Plant	Pasteurized milk	Milk, wash water	Septic tank	Tributary of Canaseraga Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-33-11 (0.3)
Bingley	Bingley Park (picnic grounds)	None	Sanitary	None	Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (32.6)
Rippleton	Dairymen's League Co-operative Assn., Inc. Receiving Station	Raw fluid milk	Milk, wash water; sanitary	Septic tank	Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (37.0)
DeWitt (T)	New York Central (Diesel repair shop)	None	Alkalai cleaners, oil, dirt and grit Sanitary	Oil separator Septic tank & sand filter	Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (4.0)
DeWitt (T)	Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.	Washed and crushed stone	Wash water	Lagoon	Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (15.0)
Apulia Station	The Borden Company Receiving Station	Raw fluid milk	Milk, wash water, sanitary	Septic tank	Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (29.2)
DeWitt (T)	General Crushed Stone Co., Inc.	Washed gravel & crushed stone	Wash Water	None	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (5.0)
DeWitt (T)	New York Central System (Diesel fueling platform)	None	Oil	Oil separator	Tributary of Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2b (0.9)
Fayetteville	Onondaga Tool Corp.	Machine parts	Oil & sanitary	None	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (7.5)
Manlius	Production Products Inc.	Machine parts	Oil & sanitary	None	Abandoned power ditch on Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (11.3)
Manlius	S. Cheney & Son	Foundry	Sanitary	None	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (11.2)

TABLE 10

INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISCHARGES

(Concluded)

LOCATION	INDUSTRY	PRODUCT	TYPE WASTE	TREATMENT	STREAM
Manlius	Gray Syracuse Inc.	Foundry	Sanitary	None	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (11.3)
Manlius	Gay's Dairy Pasteurization Plant	Pasteurized milk	Milk, wash water; sanitary	None	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (11.5)
Manlius	Suburban Park (Amusement park)	None	Sanitary	Some sewage is discharged raw and some goes through septic tank.	Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (12.4)
Fayetteville	Ideal Screw Products Co., Inc.	Machine parts	Oil Sanitary	None Septic tank	Barge Canal Feeder and Bishops Brook Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2-4 (0.1)
Fayetteville	McIntyre Bros. Paper Co., Inc.	Paper	Whitewater Sanitary	Savall None	Power Canal thru Fayetteville Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2-5a (0.05)
Fayetteville	Precision Casting	Foundry	Sanitary	Septic tanks	Power Canal thru Fayetteville Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2-5a (0.35)
Manlius	Stone Machinery Co.	Machinery (assembly only)	Sanitary	Septic tank	Pond Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2-9 (0.4)
New Woodstock	Ross Matthews Dairy Pasteurization Plant	Pasteurized milk	Milk, wash water	None	East Branch Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (28.3)
New Woodstock	Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn., Inc. Receiving Station	Raw fluid milk	Milk, wash water	None	Tributary of East Branch of Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2-40 (1.0)
Bingley	Whitehouse Milk & Cream Co., Inc. Receiving Station	Raw fluid milk	Milk, wash water; sanitary	Septic tank	Munger Brook Ont. 66-11-P26-37-29 (0.2)
Cazenovia	Davis Dairy Corp. Pasteurization Plant	Pasteurized milk, ice cream	Milk, wash water Sanitary	None Septic tank	Tributary of Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-33 (0.5)

TABLE 11A

SAMPLING STATIONS – HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(*Denotes station also used by Conservation Department)

STATION	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Oneida River Ont. 66-11 (0.15)*	Highway bridge on Route 57 at Three Rivers	210 feet wide; 12 to 15 feet deep; flow sluggish; stone and mud bottom; no sludge deposits; moderately turbid with aquatic life; oil slick on surface of water.
Oneida River Ont. 66-11 (7.8)*	Schroeppel highway bridge north of Euclid	200 feet wide; 14 to 17 feet deep; mud and stone bottom; no sludge deposits; moderately turbid; aquatic life; oil slick on surface of water.
Oneida River Ont. 66-11 (13.2)*	Highway bridge over river at Caughdenoy.	300 feet wide; 2 to 10 feet deep; swift flow; rocky bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; slight turbidity.
Oneida River Ont. 66-11 (17.2)*	Highway bridge on Route 11 at Brewerton.	300 feet wide; 12 to 15 feet deep; slow flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water slightly turbid.
Fish Creek or Potts Creek Ont. 66-11-2(1.4)	Highway bridge on dirt road north of Horseshoe Island south of Pennellville.	12 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; fast current; mud and stone bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water moderately turbid and highly colored.
Fish Creek or Potts Creek Ont. 66-11-2 (3.6)	Highway bridge on Central Square Road at Pennellville.	15 feet wide; 2 inches to 1 foot deep; swift flow; mud and rock bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water highly colored.
Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26 76°00' (N)	North-south line (Long 76°00') passing through Constantia; north sampling point 1.5 miles north of center of Barge Canal Channel and just north of Little Island.	17 feet deep; bottom not observable; large amounts of algae; water green-brown color.
Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26 76°00' (C)	North-south line (Long 76°00') passing through Constantia Center sampling point; center of Barge Canal Channel.	14 feet deep; bottom not observable; large amounts of algae; water brown colored.
Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26 76°00' (S)	North-south line (Long 76°00') passing through Constantia; south sampling point approximately 1.5 miles south of center of Barge Canal Channel.	14 to 15 feet deep; bottom not observable; large amounts of algae; water brown colored.
Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26 75°55' (N)	North-south line (Long 75°55') passing 1,000 feet east of buoy 123; north sampling point approximately 1.5 miles north of buoy123.	32 feet deep; small amounts of algae; green-brown color.
Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26 75°55' (C)	North-south line (Long 75°55') passing 1,000 feet east of buoy 123; center sampling point directly opposite buoy 123.	39 feet deep; small amounts of algae; green-brown color.

TABLE 11A

SAMPLING STATIONS – HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(*Denotes station also used by Conservation Department)

(Continued)

STATION	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26 75°55' (S)	North-south line (Long 75°55') passing 1,000 feet east of buoy 123; south sampling point approximately 2.5 miles south of bouy 123.	16 feet deep; small amounts of algae; green-brown color.
Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26 75°50' (N)	North-south line (Long 75°50') passing through buoy 115; north sampling point approximately 1.4 miles north of buoy 115.	40 feet deep; algae suspension; water green-brown color.
Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26 75°50' (C)	North-south line (Long 75°50') passing through buoy 115; center sampling point; just north of buoy 115.	39 feet deep; algae suspension; water green-brown color.
Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26 75°50' (S)	North-south line (Long 75°50') passing through buoy 115; south sampling point; approximately 1.6 miles south of buoy 115.	26 feet deep; algae suspension; water green-brown color.
Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26 75°45' (N)	North-south line (Long 75°45') passing just west of North Bay; north sampling point; approximately 1.5 miles north of center of Barge Canal Channel.	28 feet deep; algae suspension; water green-brown color.
Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26 75°45' (C)	North-south line (Long 75°45') passing just west of North Bay; center sampling point; at center of Barge Canal Channel.	28 feet deep; algae suspension; water green-brown color.
Oneida Lake Ont. 66-11-P26 75°45' (S)	North-south line (Long 75°45') passing just west of North Bay; south sampling point; approximately 1.5 miles south of the center of Barge Canal Channel.	14 feet deep; algae suspension; water green-brown color.
Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (0.1)	Highway bridge over stream at Sylvan Beach.	200 feet wide; 12 to 15 feet deep; flow sluggish with back water from lake; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; moderately turbid and highly colored.
Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (8.9)	Highway bridge on Route 49 (Hecter Bridge).	100 feet wide; 6 feet deep; slow flow; mud and rock bottom; no aquatic life; moderately turbid and highly colored.
Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (18.6)	Highway bridge at McConnellsville.	180 feet wide; 4 feet deep; slow flow; mud and stone bottom; aquatic life; some sludge deposits; water highly colored.
Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (25.6)*	Highway bridge on Brewer Road south-east of Camden.	100 feet wide; 3 to 5 feet deep; swift current; stone and mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water highly colored.

TABLE 11A

SAMPLING STATIONS – HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(*Denotes station also used by Conservation Department)

(Continued)

STATION	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (28.5)*	Highway bridge on Mill Street on northwest side of Camden.	60 feet wide; 3 to 4 feet deep; swift current; rocky bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water highly colored.
Wood Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1 (4.9)*	Highway bridge on Route 49 northwest of New London.	45 feet wide; 2 to 5 feet deep; slow flow; mud and sand bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water highly colored.
Wood Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1 (12.2)*	Bridge on Charles Street in Rome.	20 feet wide; 1 to 2 feet deep; swift current; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; highly colored water; trash in stream.
Wood Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1 (14.7)*	Bridge on Jarvis Street in Rome.	12 feet wide; 1 to 2 feet deep; swift flow; sand and stone bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water moderately colored.
East Branch of Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24-14 (3.1)*	Highway bridge over stream at Taberg.	90 feet wide; 5 feet deep; swift, turbulent flow; stone and rock bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water highly colored.
Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (0.1)	Highway bridge over stream on Route 13 south of Sylvan Beach.	100 feet wide; 18 feet deep; sluggish flow; mud and gravelly bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water highly colored; this section of the stream is in back water from Oneida Lake.
Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (4.1)	Highway bridge on dirt road east of Route 316 about 1.3 miles southeast of Oneida Valley.	60 feet wide; 3 feet deep; slow flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water moderately turbid.
Oneido Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (8.9)*	Highway bridge on Route 46 just south of Durhamville.	90 feet wide; 2 feet deep; slow flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water moderately turbid.
Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (10.7)*	Highway bridge on secondary road just outside Oneida City located about 0.5 mile north-east of the intersection of Harden Street and New York Central Railroad Track.	60 feet wide; 6 feet deep; slow flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; gassing and sludge deposits; oil slick; moderate turbidity.
Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (11.7)	Bridge on Sconondoa Street in Oneida City.	50 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; swift flow; mud and rock bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water slightly turbid.
Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (13.5)	Highway bridge on Route 5 at Oneida Castle.	65 feet wide; 2 feet deep; swift flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water moderately turbid.

TABLE 11A

SAMPLING STATIONS – HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(*Denotes station also used by Conservation Department)

(Continued)

STATION	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (16.0)*	Bridge on Kenwood Avenue in Sherrill.	35 feet wide; 3 feet deep; swift flow; mud and rock bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water moderately turbid.
Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (23.4)	Bridge on secondary road in Munnsville approximately 500 feet east of intersection of road at Route 46.	21 feet wide; 1 to 3 feet deep; swift flow; stony bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water clear.
Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (2.2)*	Bridge on Second Street Road just west of Oneida City.	50 feet wide; 2 to 5 feet deep; swift flow; rock bottom; aquatic life; some sludge deposits; water moderately turbid.
Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (3.9)*	Bridge on William Street in Sherrill.	60 feet wide; 1 to 4 feet deep; slow flow; rock and mud bottom; aquatic life; some sludge deposits; water slightly turbid.
Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (8.7)*	Highway bridge on Route 234 north of Vernon.	50 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; rocky bottom; aquatic life; some sludge deposits; water slightly turbid.
Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (11.1)	Highway bridge on Oneida Road north-west of Vernon Center.	24 feet wide; 3 to 5 feet deep; swift flow; sand and stone bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water clear.
Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (14.6)*	Highway bridge on Munnsville-Knoxboro Road, 300 feet west of Route 26.	18 feet wide; 2 to 4 feet deep; swift flow; rocky bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water clear.
Taylor Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-9 (0.3)*	Bridge on Hamilton Avenue just south of Route 5 in Sherrill.	35 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; rock and mud bottom; aquatic life; some sludge deposits; oil slick; water moderately turbid.
Taylor Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-9 (1.8)*	Bridge on Betsinger Road just south of Route 5 in Sherrill.	12 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; slow flow; mud and stone bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water clear.
Canaseraga Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-33 (0.1)*	Highway bridge on Lake Road (Route 31) at Lakeport.	50 to 60 feet wide; 6 to 8 feet deep; sluggish flow; back water from Oneida Lake; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water extremely turbid.
Cowaselon Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-33-2 (3.0)*	Bridge on Ogden Road 1 mile north-east of Canastota.	50 feet wide; 1 to 2 feet deep; swift flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water extremely turbid.
Cowaselon Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-33-2 (6.3)*	Bridge on secondary road about 0.25 mile south-west of intersection of dirt road and North Main Street Road. This intersection is located about 1 mile northwest of the Canastota Village line.	30 feet wide; 1 foot deep; swift current; mud bottom; no aquatic life; extensive sludge deposits; water extremely turbid and milky color.

TABLE 11A

SAMPLING STATIONS – HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(*Denotes station also used by Conservation Department)

(Continued)

STATION	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Cowaselon Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-33-2 (6.9)*	Bridge on North Main Street Road in Canastota.	45 feet wide; 1 foot deep; swift current; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water extremely turbid.
Canastota Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-33-5 (0.8)	Bridge on North Main Street in Canastota Village.	20 feet wide; 1 to 2 feet deep; slow flow; stone and rubble bottom; no aquatic life; extensive sludge deposits; water milky colored.
Canastota Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-33-5 (2.2)*	Highway bridge on Route 5 just north of Canastota Village.	10 feet wide; 1 to 2 feet deep; swift flow; rock bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; clear water.
Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (3.4)*	Highway bridge on Route 31 at Bridgeport	180 feet wide; 3 to 5 feet deep; rocky and sandy bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water extremely turbid.
Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (6.0)	Highway bridge on Peck Road located about 0.5 mile north of North Manlius.	70 to 80 feet wide; 3 feet deep; moderately swift stream; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; oil slick; water moderately turbid.
Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (7.4)	Highway bridge at North Manlius.	60 feet wide; 2 feet deep; swift flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water highly turbid.
Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (10.5)	Highway bridge on Kirkville Road approximately 1 mile south of Fly Road.	50 feet wide; 3 feet deep; sluggish flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; extremely turbid water.
Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (20.9)	Highway bridge on Boliver Road just south of Flyer Settlement Road.	50 feet wide; 3 feet deep; sluggish flow; mud bottom; oquatic life; no sludge deposits; extremely turbid water.
Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (24.8)*	Bridge on Tuscarora Road in Chittenango Village.	40 feet wide; 3 feet deep; swift flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; oil slick; turbid waters.
Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (25.7)	Bridge on Madison Street in Chittenango Village.	60 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; swift flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water turbid.
Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (31.0)	Highway bridge on Route 13 at Chittenango Falls.	45 feet wide; 1 to 3 feet deep; turbulent swift flow; rock bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; slight turbidity.
Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (32.6)	Road bridge at Bingley just east of Route 13.	30 feet wide; 1 foot deep; rocky bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water slightly turbid.
Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (34.6)	Road bridge on dirt road just north of Bittner Mill and east of Route 13 located approximately at the North Cazenovia Village line.	40 feet wide; 1 foot deep; turbulent flow; rocky bottom; aquatic life; some sludge deposits; water moderately turbid.

TABLE 11A

SAMPLING STATIONS – HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(*Denotes station also used by Conservation Department)

(Continued)

STATION	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (35.4)	Bridge on Mill Street in Cazenovia.	50 feet wide; 4 feet deep; sluggish flow due to power impoundment; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water moderately turbid.
Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (37.1)	Bridge on dirt road .01 mile east of Route 13 and about 0.5 mile south of Cazenovia Village.	25 feet wide; 3 feet deep; swift flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water moderately turbid.
Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (0.2)*	Highway bridge over stream on Shepps Corners Road approximately 0.3 mile from Myers Road.	90 to 100 feet wide; 3 feet deep; swift current; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water turbid with oil slick.
Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (2.9)	Highway bridge over stream on Myers Road approximately 0.5 mile west of Route 298.	50 feet wide; 4 feet deep; sluggish flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; moderately turbid; oil slick.
Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (6.1)*	Highway bridge over creek on Kirkville Road approximately 2.0 miles east of Kinney Street in East Syracuse.	60 feet wide; 4 feet deep; sluggish flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; slightly turbid; oil over entire surface.
Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (7.7)*	Highway bridge over creek on Route 290 (Manlius Center Road) 0.1 mile east of Crouse Road (Butternut Drive).	30 feet wide; 3 feet deep; sluggish stream flow; mud bottam; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; slightly turbid with septic odor.
Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (11.4)*	Highway bridge over creek on Route 5 in Dewitt.	30 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; swift current; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; greenish color.
Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (13.9)	Bridge over creek on Jamesville Road 1.6 miles south of Dewitt; the creek crosses road twice between Jamesville and Dewitt. This is the most northerly crossing.	30 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; swift current; rocky bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; clear water.
Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (15.4)*	Highway bridge on Route 20n over stream in hamlet of Jamesville.	30 feet wide; 3 to 5 feet deep; swift current; rocky bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; slightly turbid; septic odor.
Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (15.9)	Road bridge on access road from Route 20n to Onondaga County garage just downstream from Jamesville Reservoir.	30 feet wide; 1 to 2 feet deep; swift current; stone bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; clear water.
Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (21.4)	Highway bridge over creek Apulia Road approximately 2.5 miles north of intersection of this road with Route 20.	20 feet wide; 2 feet deep; rocky and sandy bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; slight turbidity.
Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (29)	Highway bridge on Route 80 over stream at Apulia Station.	12 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; rocky bottom; no sludge deposits; aquatic life; moderately turbid.

TABLE 11A

SAMPLING STATIONS - HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(*Denotes station also used by Conservation Department)

(Continued)

STATION	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (0.5)	Bridge over stream on Myers Road approximately 0.5 mile east of Route 298.	80 to 90 feet wide; 5 feet deep; sluggish flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; moderately turbid.
Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (1.7)	Bridge on road parallel to and 0.4 mile south of Kirkville Road and about 0.1 mile east of Minoa Village line.	60 feet wide; 5 feet deep; sluggish flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; moderately turbid.
Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (4.0)	Highway bridge over creek on Route 298 about 0.6 mile south of the New York Central Railroad crossing in Minoa.	80 to 90 feet wide; 3 feet deep; sluggish flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; extremely turbid.
Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (7.4)	Highway bridge on Route 5 over stream in Fayetteville.	45 feet wide; 3 feet deep; swift flow; stone bottom; aquatic life; some sludge deposits; moderately turbid; oil slick.
Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (8.8)*	Bridge over stream on High Bridge Road approximately 2 miles west of Manlius Village.	50 to 60 feet wide; 3 to 4 feet deep; swift and turbulent flow; stony bottom; no sludge deposits; water clear with greenish color.
Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (11.3)	Bridge over stream on West Seneca Street (Route 173) in Manlius.	50 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; swift flow; stony bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; clear water.
Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (12.0)	Bridge over creek on Whetstone Road approximately 0.5 mile south of Route 20n.	45 feet wide; 1 to 3 feet deep; swift and turbulent flow; stony and rocky bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; moderately turbid.
Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (21.4)	Highway bridge over stream on Route 20 approximately midway between the Orran-Delphi Road and Pompey Hollow Road.	30 feet wide; 3 to 5 feet deep; slow flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; water greenish with moderate turbidity.
Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (25.0)	Highway bridge on Delphi Station Road east of Pompey Hollow Road.	20 feet wide; 2 to 4 feet deep; sluggish flow; rocky bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; clear water.
Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (28.4)	Concrete channel which carries water discharge from DeRuyter Reservoir about 0.1 mile north of DeRuyter Reservoir.	6 feet wide; 1 foot deep; rapid flow; stony bottom; aquatic life; clear water; no sludge deposits.
Barge Canal Feeder (0.4)	Bridge over canal feeder at New London just south of Route 46.	15 feet wide; 2 feet deep; swift flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; moderately turbid.
Barge Canal Feeder (4.7)	Bridge over stream at Starks Landing just east of Route 46.	15 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; slow flow; mud and stone bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; oil slick; moderately turbid.

TABLE 11A

SAMPLING STATIONS - HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(*Denotes station also used by Conservation Department)

(Concluded)

STATION	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Barge Canal Feeder (9.0)	Highway bridge on Route 46 at Durhamville.	27 feet side; 2 to 3 feet deep; slow flow; mud and stone bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; moderately turbid; trash in stream.
Barge Canal Feeder (12.2)	Bridge on Wampsville-Lenox-Basin Road.	18 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; slow flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; moderately turbid.
Barge Canal Feeder (16.3)	Bridge on dirt road running north from Route 5 approximately 1.5 miles west of Canastota.	20 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; slow flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; turbid and scummy.
Barge Canal Feeder (20.9)	Highway bridge on road running north from Route 5 in Village of Chittenango approximately 0.25 mile north of Route 5.	25 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; slow flow; mud bottom; aquatic life no sludge deposits; turbid and scummy.
Barge Canal Feeder (25.6)	Highway bridge on Kirkville Road.	18 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; slow flow; rock and mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; slightly turbid.
Barge Canal Feeder (29.7)	Bridge on Route 290 at Manlius Center.	20 feet wide; 2 to 3 feet deep; slow flow; mud and rock bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; moderately turbid and scummy.
Barge Canal Feeder (33.7)	Highway culvert on Route 5 just east of Dewitt.	6 feet wide; 3 to 4 feet deep; slow flow; mud bottom; aquatic life; sludge deposits; slightly turbid.
Barge Canal (3.3)	Highway bridge on Fish Creek Landing Road	200 feet wide; 15 feet deep; sluggish flow; mud and stone bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; moderately turbid and highly colored.
Barge Canal (7.6)	Highway bridge over canal at New London (Route 46).	200 feet wide; 15 feet deep; sluggish flow; mud and stone bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; moderately turbid and highly colored.
Barge Canal (13.7)	Road bridge on South James Street (Routes 26 and 365) in Rome.	200 feet wide; 15 feet deep; sluggish flow; stone and mud bottom; aquatic life; no sludge deposits; moderately turbid; highly colored; oil slick.

TABLE 11B

SAMPLING STATIONS - CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

STATION	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (1.3)	Bridge at Fish Creek landing just above Oneida Lake.	100 feet wide; 25 feet deep; slow current; water turbid; sand and clay bottom.
Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (14.3)	Just above confluence with east branch of Fish Creek at Blossvale.	65 feet wide; 7 feet deep; moderate current; clear water; rubble bottom.
Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (27.6)	Bridge on Crescent St. in Camden.	25 feet wide; 2 feet deep; very fast current; clear water; rubble bottom.
Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (27.8)	Mexico St. bridge in Camden.	50 feet wide; 4 feet deep; fast current; clear water; rubble and gravel bottom.
Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (30.5)	Route 13 bridge first crossing north of Camden.	30 feet wide; 2 feet deep; fast current; clear water; rubble and sand bottom.
Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (43.8)	Route 13 bridge at Williamstown.	20 feet wide; 1 foot deep; fast current; clear water; rubble bottom.
Fish Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24 (44.3)	Salt Road bridge just above Williamstown.	20 feet wide; 2 feet deep; fast current; clear water; rubble and gravel bottom.
Canada Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1-10 (9.1)	First road bridge below Lee Center.	20 feet wide; 8 inches deep; fast current; clear water; rubble bottom.
Canada Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1-10 (10.3)	Just below Main Road bridge in Lee Center.	15 feet wide; 3 feet deep; fast current; clear water; rubble and gravel bottom.
Canada Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1-10 (12.0)	First bridge below West Lee on West Lee Center Road.	10 feet wide; 2 feet deep; fast current; slight turbidity; rubble and gravel bottom.
Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (2.4)	Route 31 bridge at Oneida Valley.	40 feet wide; 2 feet deep; slow current; moderate turbidity; rubble and gravel bottom.
Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (12.1)	Prospect St. bridge in Oneida City.	25 feet wide; 3 feet deep; moderate current; turbid water, rubble bottom.
Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (14.3)	Middle Road bridge in Oneida Castle.	40 feet wide; 6 feet deep; slow current; turbid water; rubble and gravel bottom.
Oneida Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25 (18.6)	Peterboro Road bridge above Sherrill.	30 feet wide; 1 foot deep; fast current; moderate turbidity; gravel and rubble bottom.
Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (0.9)	Route 365 bridge in Oneida Castle.	25 feet wide; 2 feet deep; moderate current; slight turbidity; rubble and rock bottom.

TABLE 11B

SAMPLING STATIONS - CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

(Concluded)

STATION	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (9.2)	Route 5 bridge at Vernon.	25 feet wide; 2 feet deep; fast current; clear water; rubble and gravel bottom.
Sconondoa Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6 (15.0)	Route 26 bridge just below Augusta.	12 feet wide; 1 foot deep; fast current clear water, rubble and gravel bottom.
Taylor Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-25-9 (0.2)		
Canastota Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-33-5a (0.2)	Bridge on private farm road.	10 feet wide; 1 foot deep; fast current, extreme turbidity; sludge deposits; gravel bottom.
Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (34.1)	Old abandoned bridge just off Route 13 below Cazenovia.	20 feet wide; 2 feet deep; fast current; moderate turbidity; rubble bottom.
Chittenango Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37 (35.1)	Route 20 bridge in Cazenovia.	25 feet wide; 1 foot deep; fast current; clear water; rubble bottom.
Butternut Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6 (2.0)	First bridge above confluence with Limestone Creek.	25 feet wide; 6 feet deep; slow current; moderately turbid; clay and mud bottom.
Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (1.25)	Kirkville Road bridge north of Minoa.	30 feet wide; 3 feet deep; moderate current; extremely turbid; mud and gravel bottom.
Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (5.0)	Bridge just northwest of Manlius Center.	25 feet wide; 4 feet deep; moderate current; extremely turbid; silt and mud bottom.
Limestone Creek Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2 (13.0)	Pompey Center Road bridge just below Edwards Falls.	20 feet wide; 2 feet deep; very fast current; slightly turbid; rock and rubble bottom.
State Barge Canal (1.1)	First bridge just above the confluence with Fish Creek	150 feet wide; 16 feet deep; very slow current; extreme turbidity; mud and stone bottom.
State Borge Canal (5.8)	Just west of lock 21.	150 feet wide; 16 feet deep; slow current; turbid water; mud and stone bottom.
State Barge Canal (9.5)	At Ceifert Corners-Verona Mills Road east of New London.	150 feet wide; 16 feet deep; slow current; turbid water; mud and rock bottom.

TABLE 12A

ANALYTICAL RESULTS — HEALTH DEPARTMENT

SAMPLING STATION	DATE COLLECTED	TIME	APPEARANCE OF STREAM				EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE												
			COLOR* **	ODOR* ***	TURBIDITY*	SUSPENDED MATTER*	COLOR — PPM	ODOR* ***	TURBIDITY PPM	SUSPENDED MATTER — PPM	TEMPERATURE °C.	pH VALUE	CARBON DIOXIDE — PPM	DISSOLVED OXYGEN — PPM	% SATURATION	B.O.D. — 5-DAY PPM	CHLORIDES PPM	ALKALINITY PPM	HARDNESS PPM	COLIFORMS M.P.N. PER 100 ML.
	1956						ONEIDA RIVER (Ont. 66-11)												
(0.15)	8/17	10:35	BrG-3	0	3	3	23	M-2	15	2	25	8.2	0.0	8.0	95.5	1.8	5.0	79.0	124.0	230
(0.15)	9/19	10:45	GBr-3	0	3	2	40	M-2	20	2	17	8.1	0.0	8.2	84.3	1.4	43.0	79.0	156.0	75
(7.8)	8/17	10:20	BrG-3	0	3	3	23	M-2	15	2	25	8.2	0.0	7.4	88.3	0.6	5.0	79.0	128.0	430
(7.8)	9/19	10:30	GBr-3	0	3	2	40	M-2	20	2	16	8.1	0.0	8.0	80.4	7.2	7.0	82.0	124.0	230
(13.2)	8/17	9:50	GBr-3	0	3	2	25	M-2	18	2	24	8.3	0.0	8.0	93.8	1.6	5.0	79.0	128.0	230
(13.2)	9/19	9:45	YG-3	0	2	2	20	M-2	15	2	17	8.4	0.0	9.0	92.5	2.0	6.0	76.0	128.0	230
(17.2)	8/17	9:30	GBr-3	0	3	2	28	M-2	13	2	24	8.4	0.0	8.4	98.5	2.6	6.0	79.0	132.0	150
(17.2)	9/19	1:25	YG-3	0	2	2	20	M-2	15	2	16	8.5	0.0	9.6	96.5	1.2	7.0	77.0	132.0	93
							FISH CREEK (POTTS CREEK) (Ont. 66-11-2)												
(1.4)	8/17	11:20	GBr-4	0	4	3	60	V-2	50	3	22	7.7	2.0	7.8	88.3	1.6	8.0	102.0	110.0	4300
(1.4)	9/19	10:10	RBr-4	0	3	3	100	E-2	30	2	14	7.6	4.0	8.6	82.8	1.4	8.0	88.0	102.0	2300
(3.6)	8/17	11:00	RBr-3	Df-3	3	3	65	V-2	8	2	24	7.5	7.0	7.4	86.8	2.2	8.0	91.0	98.0	43
(3.6)	9/19	10:00	RBr-4	0	3	2	100	E-3	5	3	15	7.1	8.0	5.6	55.1	5.4	9.0	85.0	96.0	93
							ONEIDA LAKE (Ont. 66-11-P26)												
76°00' (N)	8/16	12:05 pm	GBr-3	0	2	3	25	M-2	5	2	23	8.4	0.0	8.2	94.5	1.4	6.0	80.0	124.0	23
76°00' (N)	9/27	12:40 pm	BrG-3	0	1	1	18	E-1	7	1	15	8.7	0.0	11.0	108.0	2.8	5.0	78.0	136.0	23
76°00' (C)	8/16	11:55	GBr-3	0	2	3	25	M-2	5	2	23	8.4	0.0	8.2	94.5	2.0	6.0	80.0	124.0	< 3.6
76°00' (C)	9/27	11:55	BrG-3	0	1	1	18	E-1	7	1	14	8.7	0.0	10.6	102.0	1.8	5.0	77.0	132.0	23
76°00' (S)	8/16	11:40	GBr-3	0	2	3	25	M-2	7	2	23	8.4	0.0	8.2	94.5	1.4	6.0	81.0	128.0	23
76°00' (S)	9/27	11:30	BrG-3	0	1	1	18	E-1	7	1	15	8.6	0.0	10.8	106.0	2.6	7.0	77.0	136.0	23
75°55' (N)	8/16	10:30	GBr-3	0	2	2	20	M-2	5	2	23	8.2	0.0	7.6	87.6	0.8	6.0	77.0	124.0	< 3.6
75°55' (N)	9/27	10:15	BrG-3	0	1	1	18	E-1	7	1	15	8.7	0.0	10.8	106.0	1.2	5.0	75.0	136.0	3.6
75°55' (C)	8/16	10:45	GBr-3	0	2	2	25	M-2	5	2	23	8.2	0.0	7.2	82.9	0.8	6.0	77.0	124.0	< 3.6
75°55' (C)	9/27	10:40	BrG-3	0	1	1	18	E-1	7	1	15	8.7	0.0	10.4	102.0	2.6	5.0	74.0	128.0	< 3.6
75°55' (S)	8/16	11:05	GBr-3	0	2	3	25	M-2	7	2	23	8.2	0.0	8.0	92.2	2.0	6.0	80.0	128.0	23
75°55' (S)	9/27	11:00	BrG-3	0	1	1	18	V-1	7	1	15	8.5	0.0	10.6	104.0	1.8	5.0	78.0	136.0	< 3.6
75°50' (N)	8/15	11:50	GBr-3	0	3	3	23	M-2	5	2	24	8.2	0.0	7.0	82.1	0.2	6.0	77.0	120.0	< 3.6
75°50' (N)	9/26	11:10	G-3	0	2	2	18	V-1	7	1	15	8.7	0.0	10.4	102.0	1.6	6.0	78.0	132.0	< 3.6
75°50' (C)	8/15	12:05 pm	GBr-3	0	3	3	23	M-2	5	2	24	8.3	0.0	7.2	84.4	0.6	6.0	76.0	120.0	< 3.6

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

INTENSITY*

1 - very slight
2 - slight
3 - distinct
4 - decided
5 - extreme

COLOR**

Na - Natural
Y - Yellow
Bl - Bluish
R - Red or Reddish
Co - Cocoa
T - Tan
Bk - Black
F - Forest
Br - Brown or Brownish
G - Green or Greenish
Gr - Grey or Greyish
Md - Muddy

ODOR***

S - Septic
Bs - Sweetish
A - Aromatic
Df - Fishy
E - Earthy
M - Musty
Mm - Moldy
V - Vegetable
C - Chemical
Ol - Oil or Oily
Hy - Hydrocarbon

TIME — AM unless specified

TABLE 12A

ANALYTICAL RESULTS — HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

SAMPLING STATION	DATE COLLECTED	TIME	APPEARANCE OF STREAM				EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE												
			COLOR * **	ODOR * ***	TURBIDITY *	SUSPENDED MATTER *	COLOR — PPM	ODOR * ***	TURBIDITY PPM	SUSPENDED MATTER *	TEMPERATURE °C.	pH VALUE	CARBON DIOXIDE—PPM	DISSOLVED OXYGEN—PPM	% SATURATION	B.O.D.— 5-DAY PPM	CHLORIDES PPM	ALKALINITY PPM	HARDNESS PPM	COLIFORMS M.P.N. PER 100 ML.
	1956						ONEIDA LAKE (Ont. 66-11-P26) (Continued)												
75° 50' (C)	9/26	11:25	G-3	0	2	2	20	V-1	7	1	16	8.7	0.0	10.4	105.0	2.0	5.0	78.0	128.0	<3.6
75° 50' (S)	8/15	12:30 pm	GBr-3	0	3	3	23	M-2	5	2	24	8.4	0.0	7.6	89.1	1.2	6.0	78.0	124.0	23
75° 50' (S)	9/26	11:45	GBr-3	0	2	2	23	V-1	7	1	16	8.7	0.0	10.6	107.0	1.6	5.0	80.0	132.0	150
75° 45' (N)	8/15	11:25	GBr-3	0	3	3	30	M-2	5	3	24	8.5	0.0	8.0	93.8	2.4	6.0	77.0	124.0	9.1
75° 45' (N)	9/26	10:55	BrG-3	0	2	2	23	V-1	7	1	15	8.7	0.0	10.0	98.5	2.6	5.0	75.0	128.0	23.0
75° 45' (C)	8/15	11:05	GBr-3	0	3	3	25	M-2	5	2	24	8.3	0.0	7.4	86.8	2.0	6.0	78.0	124.0	23
75° 45' (C)	9/26	10:35	GBr-3	0	2	2	20	V-1	7	1	15	8.7	0.0	11.0	108.0	2.4	5.0	75.0	136.0	9.1
75° 45' (S)	8/15	10:45	GBr-3	0	3	3	23	M-2	5	2	24	8.3	0.0	7.4	86.8	1.2	6.0	78.0	124.0	9.1
75° 45' (S)	9/26	10:15	Br-3	0	2	2	25	V-1	7	1	15	8.5	0.0	10.4	102.0	2.6	5.0	70.0	128.0	9.1
			FISH CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-24)																	
(0.1)	9/11	9:30	Br-3	0	2	2	70	V-2	13	2	17	7.5	4.0	8.0	82.0	1.8	3.0	50.0	64.0	2300
(0.1)	10/10	11:15	GBr-3	0	2	1	20	A-1	5	1	11	7.3	3.0	9.0	81.2	0.4	3.0	42.0	46.0	2300
(8.9)	9/11	10:05	BrBk-4	0	2	2	50	V-2	5	2	15	7.4	3.0	9.0	88.6	0.6	1.0	47.0	52.0	2300
(8.9)	10/10	10:55	Br-4	0	1	1	20	E-1	<5	1	9	7.4	2.0	10.6	91.5	1.2	1.0	33.0	36.0	2300
(18.6)	9/11	10:35	BrBk-4	0	2	2	60	V-2	<5	2	14	7.2	4.0	8.6	83.0	1.0	1.0	47.0	50.0	9300
(18.6)	10/10	10:00	Br-4	0	1	1	60	E-1	<5	1	11	7.3	3.0	9.8	88.4	1.0	2.0	37.0	46.0	14000
(25.6)	9/11	11:00	BrBk-4	0	2	2	40	V-2	<5	2	15	7.3	3.0	8.6	84.7	0.8	3.0	51.0	52.0	93000
(25.6)	10/10	9:30	Br-4	0	1	1	50	E-1	<5	1	9	7.3	3.0	10.4	89.7	1.2	4.0	41.0	48.0	4300
(28.5)	9/11	11:20	BrBk-4	0	2	2	50	V-2	<5	2	15	7.3	3.0	8.2	80.6	0.4	3.0	53.0	60.0	430
(28.5)	10/10	9:10	Br-4	0	1	1	50	E-1	<5	1	11	7.2	3.0	9.4	84.8	1.4	3.0	39.0	58.0	230
			WOOD CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1)																	
(4.9)	9/12	10:50	Br-3	0	2	1	45	V-1	5	1	14	7.7	4.0	9.0	86.8	1.2	12.0	75.0	96.0	4300
(4.9)	10/1	1:25 pm	NaBr-3	0	2	1	45	V-1	10	1	12	7.6	4.0	9.4	86.8	1.2	19.0	77.0	104.0	2300
(12.2)	9/12	10:15	GBr-3	0	3	2	40	V-1	5	1	15	7.7	3.0	7.8	76.8	1.0	8.0	121.0	144.0	23000
(12.2)	10/1	11:55	GBr-3	0	11	Rock -trash	40	V-2	10	1	11	7.7	5.0	9.2	83.0	1.6	2.0	115.0	112.0	4300
(14.7)	9/12	9:55	NaBr-2	0	2	1	35	V-1	5	1	14	7.7	3.0	9.2	88.6	1.2	3.0	113.0	132.0	930
(14.7)	10/1	12:20 pm	NaBr-3	0	1	1	30	V-1	5	1	11	7.9	3.0	11.2	101.0	1.8	4.0	112.0	124.0	2300
			EAST BRANCH FISH CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-24-14)																	
(3.1)	9/11	11:55	BkBr-4	0	2	2	50	V-2	<5	2	14	7.7	2.0	10.0	96.5	0.6	1.0	35.0	38.0	9300
(3.1)	10/10	10:30	BrBk-4	0	1	1	70	E-1	<5	1	9	7.5	2.0	11.4	98.4	1.0	2.0	25.0	30.0	430
			ONEIDA CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-25)																	
(0.1)	9/14	9:50	BrG-3	0	3	2	23	M-2	18	2	20	8.1	0.0	8.4	91.6	5.7	9.0	108.0	190.0	4300
(0.1)	10/9	9:30	GBr-3	0	3	2	30	M-2	15	2	12	8.1	0.0	9.2	85.0	2.0	10.0	123.0	220.0	2300
(4.1)	9/14	9:35	BrG-3	0	3	2	20	M-2	8	2	19	7.7	2.0	4.4	47.0	1.2	21.0	179.0	480.0	930
(4.1)	10/9	9:10	GrBr-3	0	3	2	30	V-2	20	2	11	7.7	6.0	4.8	43.3	3.8	17.0	205.0	370.0	15000

TABLE 12A

ANALYTICAL RESULTS — HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

SAMPLING STATION	DATE COLLECTED	TIME	APPEARANCE OF STREAM				EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE												
			COLOR* **	ODOR* ***	TURBIDITY*	SUSPENDED MATTER*	COLOR — PPM	ODOR* ***	TURBIDITY PPM	SUSPENDED MATTER*	TEMPERATURE °C.	pH VALUE	CARBON DIOXIDE—PPM	DISSOLVED OXYGEN—PPM	% SATURATION	B.O.D.—5-DAY PPM	CHLORIDES PPM	ALKALINITY PPM	HARDNESS PPM	COLIFORMS M.P.N. PER 100 ML.
	1956						ONEIDA CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-25) (Continued)													
(8.9)	9/14	9:15	FG-4	0	3	2	23	BsA-2	10	3	20	7.7	6.0	1.8	19.6	3.4	20.0	187.0	450.0	430000
(8.9)	10/9	8:55	GrG-3	0	3	2	30	S-2	5	1	11	7.9	4.0	6.2	56.0	4.6	17.0	210.0	510.0	230000
(10.7)	9/14	8:50	FG-4	S-3	4	3	23	BsA-2	20	3	20	7.7	5.0	3.8	41.5	4.4	21.0	184.0	480.0	93000
(10.7)	10/9	8:35	GrG-3	0	3	2	30	S-2	5	1	11	7.9	3.0	7.8	70.4	3.8	16.0	205.0	470.0	230000
(11.7)	9/13	9:55	GrG-3	0	3	3	15	M-2	10	2	17	8.1	0.0	9.0	92.4	1.0	23.0	177.0	510.0	15000
(11.7)	10/8	12:15pm	GrBr-3	0	3	2	30	E-1	5	1	13	8.2	0.0	11.2	106.0	2.0	14.0	206.0	450.0	23000
(13.5)	9/13	9:35	GrG-3	0	3	3	15	M-2	10	2	17	8.1	0.0	8.8	90.4	2.0	9.0	199.0	430.0	>110000
(13.5)	10/8	11:50	GrBr-3	0	2	2	30	E-1	5	1	13	8.2	0.0	10.6	100.0	1.6	10.0	208.0	420.0	43000
(16.0)	9/13	9:15	GrG-3	0	3	3	15	A-1	10	2	17	8.1	0.0	9.2	94.5	1.4	9.0	180.0	410.0	9300
(16.0)	10/8	11:30	GrG-3	0	3	2	30	A-2	5	1	13	8.1	0.0	10.4	98.1	2.6	10.0	205.0	400.0	24000
(23.4)	9/13	8:40	GrBr-2	0	1	1	15	A-1	7	2	14	8.2	0.0	9.8	94.7	1.0	4.0	205.0	330.0	430
(23.4)	10/8	11:00	NaBr-3	0	1	1	28	E-2	5	1	10	8.3	0.0	10.8	95.3	1.2	3.0	223.0	280.0	15000
							SCONONDOA CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6)													
(2.2)	9/10	12:55pm	BrG-3	0	3	2	18	C-3	5	2	16	8.1	5.0	9.4	94.5	1.2	25.0	167.0	660.0	430
(2.2)	10/9	11:50	GBr-3	0	2	1	27	V-2	<5	1	12	8.1	0.0	9.6	88.7	3.4	21.0	198.0	660.0	430
(3.9)	9/10	12:40pm	BrG-3	0	3	2	18	M-2	5	2	18	8.7	0.0	14.6	153.0	1.8	15.0	148.0	680.0	430
(3.9)	10/9	11:30	Br-3	0	1	1	22	E-2	<5	1	12	8.6	0.0	14.6	134.8	1.8	17.0	191.0	680.0	2300
(8.7)	9/10	12:25pm	GrBr-2	Df-1	3	2	18	M-3	10	2	16	8.1	0.0	10.2	102.5	>8.6	14.0	165.0	740.0	93000
(8.7)	10/9	11:05	Gr-3 (sewage)	0	3	2	35	Mm-2	10	1	11	8.1	0.0	10.0	90.2	>8.8	15.0	195.0	720.0	23000
(11.1)	9/10	12:10pm	NaBr-2	0	2	1	15	M-2	5	1	16	8.1	0.0	10.6	106.5	0.8	11.0	185.0	800.0	230
(11.1)	10/9	10:50	NaBr-3	0	1	1	8	E-2	<5	1	11	8.2	0.0	11.0	99.3	1.4	11.0	207.0	820.0	230
(14.6)	9/10	11:50	NaBr-2	0	2	1	15	M-2	5	1	16	8.1	0.0	10.8	108.4	1.4	6.0	229.0	540.0	230
(14.6)	10/9	10:30	NaBr-3	0	1	1	8	M-1	<5	1	11	8.1	0.0	11.4	102.9	1.6	5.0	244.0	510.0	2300
							TAYLOR CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-25-9)													
(0.3)	9/7	8:45	Gr-3	0	3	2	20	S-2	50	2	18	7.7	3.0	5.8	60.8	36.6	23.0	145.0	420.0	43000
(0.3)	10/4	2:00pm	GrBr-3	0	3	2	60	M-1	20	1	13	8.3	0.0	8.8	83.0	2.2	20.0	187.0	480.0	93000
(1.8)	9/7	9:10	GrBr-3	0	2	1	15	M-2	13	2	18	8.1	0.0	8.6	90.2	1.0	25.0	166.0	480.0	46000
(1.8)	10/4	1:45pm	CoBr-3	0	3	3	50	M-1	25	1	12	8.2	0.0	10.2	94.2	2.0	20.0	188.0	450.0	12000
							CANASERAGA CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-33)													
(0.1)	9/6	11:15	RBr-3	0	3	2	140	BsA-3	25	2	22	7.4	6.0	1.8	20.4	3.3	35.0	196.0	500.0	930000
(0.1)	10/4	10:20	T-3	0	3	2	80	E-2	25	1	13	7.7	11.0	4.4	41.5	3.0	58.0	212.0	580.0	93000
							COWASELON CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-33-2)													
(3.0)	9/6	10:50	RBr-3	M-2	2	1	70	BsA-4	15	2	22	7.5	9.0	1.0	11.3	2.6	31.0	214.0	560.0	430000
(3.0)	10/4	9:55	GrG-3	0	3	2	80	A-1	20	1	13	7.7	11.0	4.8	45.3	3.0	33.0	215.0	580.0	43000
(6.3)	9/6	10:25	GrBr-3	BsA-3	3	3	35	BsA-4	40	2	22	7.6	3.0	1.6	18.2	15.6	35.0	197.0	620.0	430000

TABLE 12A

ANALYTICAL RESULTS — HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

SAMPLING STATION	DATE COLLECTED	TIME	APPEARANCE OF STREAM				EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE													
			COLOR* **	ODOR* ***	TURBIDITY*	SUSPENDED MATTER*	COLOR — PPM	ODOR* ***	TURBIDITY PPM	SUSPENDED MATTER*	TEMPERATURE °C.	pH VALUE	CARBON DIOXIDE—PPM	DISSOLVED OXYGEN—PPM	% SATURATION	B.O.D.—5-DAY PPM	CHLORIDES PPM	ALKALINITY PPM	HARDNESS PPM	COLIFORMS M.P.N. PER 100 ML.
	1956						COWASELON CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-33-2) (Continued)													
(6.3)	10/4	9:35	GrG-3	S-2	3	2	25	A-3	15	1	13	7.8	6.0	7.2	67.9	3.6	88.0	211.0	660.0	230000
(6.9)	9/6	10:10	Br-3	0	3	2	25	M-3	40	2	22	7.8	2.0	7.4	83.8	0.4	14.0	181.0	660.0	9300
(6.9)	10/4	9:15	GrG-3	E-2	3	2	25	E-2	15	1	13	7.9	2.0	9.2	86.8	1.2	22.0	203.0	660.0	3900
							CANASTOTA CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-33-5)													
(0.8)	9/6	9:45	BrG-2	0	2	1	25	BsA-3	10	1	22	7.6	5.0	2.6	29.5	3.4	33.0	225.0	680.0	230000
(0.8)	10/4	8:55	Br-2	0	1	1	15	A-2	5	1	12	7.8	6.0	7.2	66.5	3.0	29.0	222.0	760.0	93000
(2.2)	9/6	9:30	BrG-2	0	1	1	10	M-2	5	1	21	8.2	0.0	9.8	109.0	0.8	28.0	196.0	880.0	46000
(2.2)	10/4	8:40	NaBr-2	0	1	1	10	E-2	5	1	12	8.1	0.0	10.0	92.4	1.2	26.0	215.0	860.0	9300
							CHITTENANGO CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-37)													
(3.4)	8/8	12:10pm	GBr-3	0	3	2	13	A-2	50	2	22	8.1	0.0	11.2	127.0	1.4	15.0	181.0	440.0	2300
(3.4)	9/21	10:20	RBr-4	0	4	3	60	A-2	15	3	12	7.7	5.0	7.8	72.0	1.4	17.0	163.0	330.0	9300
(6.0)	8/8	11:45	GBr-3	0	3	3	15	A-2	50	2	20	8.1	3.0	8.0	87.2	1.4	17.0	180.0	420.0	4300
(6.0)	9/21	10:10	YBr-4	0	4	3	30	A-2	25	3	11	7.9	1.0	8.4	75.8	1.4	14.0	161.0	240.0	46000
(7.4)	8/8	11:20	MdBr-3	0	3	3	18	A-1	50	2	20	7.9	3.0	7.2	78.5	1.2	11.0	177.0	450.0	430
(7.4)	9/21	10:00	GBr-3	0	3	2	30	A-1	20	3	11	8.2	0.0	9.6	86.6	1.0	6.0	165.0	250.0	9300
(10.5)	8/8	10:50	MdBr-3	0	3	3	18	A-1	80	3	20	7.9	2.0	6.8	74.1	1.4	9.0	188.0	430.0	930
(10.5)	9/21	9:50	YBr-3	0	3	3	30	A-1	10	2	11	8.2	0.0	9.4	84.8	1.4	7.0	161.0	240.0	24000
(20.9)	8/8	10:10	MdBr-3	0	3	3	18	A-1	50	3	19	8.0	2.0	7.0	74.9	1.2	7.0	180.0	410.0	4300
(20.9)	9/21	9:30	YBr-3	0	3	2	30	A-1	5	2	10	8.1	0.0	10.0	88.2	1.0	5.0	166.0	270.0	15000
(24.8)	8/8	9:25	NaBr-2	0	2	1	15	A-1	5	1	18	8.3	0.0	10.4	109.0	1.0	8.0	189.0	420.0	4300
(24.8)	9/21	9:15	GBr-3	0	3	2	30	A-1	5	2	9	8.1	0.0	11.4	98.4	1.0	5.0	159.0	240.0	23000
(25.7)	8/7	11:40	GBr-2	0	2	2	20	A-1	10	2	20	8.2	0.0	11.4	124.0	3.2	9.0	191.0	400.0	9300
(25.7)	9/20	10:25	GBr-3	0	2	2	30	M-1	20	2	12	8.1	1.0	10.2	94.2	1.4	5.0	163.0	230.0	21000
(31.0)	8/7	11:15	GBr-2	0	2	2	20	A-1	10	1	21	8.6	0.0	9.6	107.0	3.8	7.0	174.0	200.0	930
(31.0)	9/20	10:10	Br-3	0	2	2	30	M-1	20	2	11	8.2	0.0	10.2	92.1	1.8	3.0	155.0	164.0	110000
(32.6)	8/7	11:00	GBr-2	0	1	1	20	A-1	5	1	21	8.6	0.0	10.6	118.0	3.2	7.0	169.0	196.0	2300
(32.6)	9/20	10:00	GBr-3	0	2	2	30	M-1	20	2	12	8.2	0.0	10.0	92.4	3.0	3.0	147.0	156.0	110000
(34.6)	8/7	10:35	GBr-2	0	1	1	25	A-1	5	1	21	8.1	0.0	8.2	91.2	1.2	5.0	160.0	176.0	9300
(34.6)	9/20	9:50	GBr-3	0	2	2	35	M-1	15	2	12	7.9	3.0	10.2	94.2	1.2	3.0	135.0	148.0	4300
(35.4)	8/7	10:15	GBr-3	0	2	2	25	A-1	5	1	20	7.9	1.0	6.6	72.0	1.4	5.0	153.0	172.0	2300
(35.4)	9/20	9:37	YBr-4	0	2	2	35	M-1	25	2	11	7.8	2.0	8.8	79.4	1.0	3.0	134.0	144.0	9300
(37.1)	8/7	9:45	GBr-3	0	2	2	25	A-1	5	1	20	8.0	0.0	9.2	100.0	1.2	5.0	154.0	176.0	4300
(37.1)	9/20	9:30	YBr-4	0	3	3	35	M-1	40	3	12	8.0	0.0	9.2	85.0	1.8	3.0	122.0	128.0	1500
							BUTTERNUT CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6)													
(0.2)	8/14	11:35	BlG-3	0	2	1	15	V-3	5	2	21	7.7	4.0	5.2	57.8	1.4	25.0	182.0	490.0	930
(0.2)	9/25	10:20	GrG-3	0	3	2	25	Ol-1	20	1	14	7.9	6.0	7.2	69.4	2.6	15.0	175.0	312.0	15000
(2.9)	8/14	11:20	BlG-3	0	2	1	20	Ol-2	5	2	21	7.7	9.0	4.0	44.5	2.0	26.0	190.0	510.0	2300
(2.9)	9/25	11:00	G-3	Ol-3	3	2	30	Ol-1	5	1	14	7.7	6.0	4.8	46.3	2.4	21.0	174.0	336.0	24000
(6.1)	8/14	11:05	GBr-3	0	3	3	20	AHy-4	20	2	20	7.7	4.0	3.2	34.9	5.1	21.0	200	520.0	23000

TABLE 12A

ANALYTICAL RESULTS — HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

SAMPLING STATION	DATE COLLECTED	TIME	APPEARANCE OF STREAM				EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE													
			COLOR* **	ODOR* ***	TURBIDITY*	SUSPENDED MATTER*	COLOR — PPM	ODOR* ***	TURBIDITY PPM	SUSPENDED MATTER*	TEMPERATURE °C.	pH VALUE	CARBON DIOXIDE—PPM	DISSOLVED OXYGEN—PPM	% SATURATION	B.O.D.—5-DAY PPM	CHLORIDES PPM	ALKALINITY PPM	HARDNESS PPM	COLIFORMS M.P.N. PER 100 ML.
	1956						BUTTERNUT CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6) (Continued)													
(6.1)	9/25	9:30	GrG-3	Ol-3	3	2	30	Ol-2	10	1	15	7.7	7.0	7.2	70.9	3.8	20.0	179.0	352.0	75000
(7.7)	8/14	10:35	GBr-3	0	3	3	20	M-2	25	2	20	7.6	10.0	3.8	41.4	3.0	19.0	195.0	490.0	93000
(7.7)	9/25	8:55	GrG-3	0	3	2	25	M-1	15	1	15	7.7	8.0	7.4	72.9	1.2	10.0	177.0	364.0	23000
(11.4)	8/14	10:00	GBr-3	0	3	2	15	M-2	10	2	21	---	0.0	6.8	75.6	0.2	12.0	174.0	410.0	46000
(11.4)	9/25	8:20	GBr-3	0	2	1	35	M-2	5	1	13	7.5	12.0	6.0	56.6	1.4	12.0	282.0	680.0	1500
(13.9)	8/13		NaBr-2	0	2	1	10	M-2	5	2	19	8.2	0.0	9.0	96.3	0.8	12.0	187.0	380.0	9300
(13.9)	9/24	11:00	NaBr-1	0	1	1	--	E-2	5	1	16	8.2	0.0	10.0	100.5	2.4	6.0	157.0	248.0	110000
(15.4)	8/13	12:10pm	GrBr-3	S-2	3	2	12	S-2	5	2	19	7.9	1.0	8.2	87.7	3.2	7.0	163.0	196.0	230000
(15.4)	9/24	10:45	NaBr-2	S-1	2	1	20	E-2	5	1	16	8.2	0.0	9.8	98.5	3.2	5.0	151.0	180.0	4300
(15.9)	8/13	11:55	GBr-3	0	2	2	15	M-2	5	2	23	8.3	0.0	7.6	87.6	0.8	6.0	144.0	172.0	230
(15.9)	9/24	10:25	NaBr-2	0	1	1	18	E-3	5	1	15	8.3	0.0	9.8	96.5	2.0	6.0	151.0	176.0	930
(21.4)	8/13	11:30	GBr-3	0	3	2	18	M-2	10	2	21	8.2	0.0	8.8	97.9	3.4	9.0	204.0	250	2300
(21.4)	9/24	9:50	Br-3	0	2	1	60	E-2	20	1	14	7.9	1.0	9.6	92.3	1.6	6.0	217.0	256.0	24000
(29.0)	8/13	11:00	GrBr-3	0	3	3	30	M-2	8	2	19	7.6	17.0	5.4	57.8	4.0	4.0	205.0	220.0	93000
(29.0)	9/24	9:10	Br-3	0	2	1	60	E-2	10	1	13	7.4	10.0	5.6	52.8	2.0	4.0	149.0	180.0	23000
							LIMESTONE CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2)													
(0.5)	9/5	11:05	Br-3	0	4	3	17	M-2	36	3	20	7.9	2.0	6.6	72.0	1.4	17.0	192	420.0	46000
(0.5)	10/3	11:00	GrG-3	0	3	2	15	M-2	20	1	12	7.7	3.0	8.4	77.6	1.4	12.0	185.0	380.0	23000
(1.7)	9/5	10:45	Br-3	0	4	3	17	M-2	34	3	21	7.7	2.0	6.4	71.2	1.2	20.0	191.0	370.0	110000
(1.7)	10/3	10:30	GrT-3	0	3	2	20	M-2	20	1	13	8.1	0.0	8.2	77.4	1.4	19.0	180.0	380.0	43000
(4.0)	9/5	10:25	Br-3	0	4	3	17	M-2	34	3	20	7.9	0.0	7.8	85.0	1.2	11.0	190.0	390.0	24000
(4.0)	10/3	10:00	Gr-3	0	3	2	15	E-2	20	1	13	8.0	2.0	9.4	88.7	1.6	10.0	179.0	380.0	9300
(7.4)	9/5	10:05	Br-3	0	3	2	15	M-2	32	3	20	8.1	0.0	9.6	104.5	4.2	22.0	175.0	310.0	75000
(7.4)	10/3	9:30	GrG-3	0	3	2	20	Hy-3	15	1	13	8.2	0.0	10.6	100.0	5.2	8.0	176.0	310.0	23000
(8.8)	9/5	9:40	GBr-3	0	3	2	15	V-2	12	1	20	7.5	1.0	7.4	80.7	1.4	9.0	166.0	390.0	2300
(8.8)	10/3	9:00	G-3	0	3	2	15	E-2	10	1	13	7.9	4.0	9.2	86.8	1.0	7.0	175.0	370.0	7500
(11.3)	9/4	2:45pm	GrBr-3	0	3	2	15	V-2	15	2	21	8.3	0.0	9.2	102.0	0.8	5.0	174.0	250.0	24000
(11.3)	10/2	12:40pm	GrBr-3	0	1	1	18	E-1	5	1	13	8.3	0.0	12.2	115.0	0.8	5.0	166.0	256.0	46000
(12.0)	9/4	2:30pm	BrGr-3	0	3	2	15	V-2	15	2	21	8.2	0.0	9.2	102.0	1.0	5.0	172.0	240.0	9300
(12.0)	10/2	12:20pm	BrG-2	0	1	1	18	V-1	5	1	13	8.3	0.0	11.0	104.0	0.6	5.0	144.0	176.0	2300
(21.4)	9/4	2:05pm	YG-3	0	3	2	15	V-2	10	2	21	8.0	1.0	9.2	102.0	0.8	3.0	140.0	160.0	1500
(21.4)	10/2	11:40	GrG-3	0	1	1	18	V-1	5	1	12	8.2	0.0	11.2	103.0	1.2	6.0	171.0	248.0	930
(25.0)	9/4	1:45pm	BrGr-2	0	2	1	15	V-2	10	2	21	8.2	0.0	9.2	102.0	0.8	3.0	113.0	120.0	930
(25.0)	10/2	11:20	NaBr-3	0	1	1	15	E-2	5	1	12	8.5	0.0	11.4	105.0	0.6	3.0	118.0	136.0	4300
(28.4)	9/4	1:00pm	GrBr-2	0	2	1	15	V-2	10	2	21	7.8	3.0	7.2	80.0	0.8	3.0	48	58.0	<3.6
(28.4)	10/2	11:00	GrBr-3	0	1	1	15	E-2	5	1	15	7.9	1.0	9.8	96.5	1.2	3.0	52.0	66.0	23
							BARGE CANAL FEEDER													
(0.4)	8/10	10:10	GBr-3	0	3	3	40	M-2	25	2	24	7.7	7.0	5.8	68.0	4.2	20.0	149.0	480.0	930
(0.4)	9/17	12:15pm	GBr-3	0	3	2	33	M-1	20	2	16	8.1	3.0	9.4	94.5	3.2	15.0	138.0	390.0	110000
(4.7)	8/10	9:50	GBr-3	0	3	3	25	M-2	25	2	25	7.7	3.0	4.8	57.3	5.0	21.0	161.0	500.0	930

TABLE 12A

ANALYTICAL RESULTS — HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Concluded)

SAMPLING STATION	DATE COLLECTED	TIME	APPEARANCE OF STREAM				EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE												
			COLOR* **	ODOR* ***	TURBIDITY*	SUSPENDED MATTER*	COLOR — PPM	ODOR* ***	TURBIDITY PPM	SUSPENDED MATTER*	TEMPERATURE °C.	pH VALUE	CARBON DIOXIDE—PPM	DISSOLVED OXYGEN—PPM	% SATURATION	B.O.D.—5-DAY PPM	CHLORIDES PPM	ALKALINITY PPM	HARDNESS PPM	COLIFORMS M.P.N. PER 100 ML.
	1956						BARGE CANAL FEEDER (Continued)												
(4.7)	9/17	11:55	GBr-3	0	3	2	33	M-1	20	2	16	7.9	3.0	8.4	84.5	2.6	22.0	159.0	460.0	4300
(9.0)	8/10	9:20	GBr-3	0	3	3	25	M-1	25	2	24	7.8	3.0	6.0	70.3	3.0	25.0	158.0	520.0	2300
(9.0)	9/17	11:40	GBr	3	0	3	25	M-1	20	3	16	7.8	3.0	7.6	76.4	2.0	22.0	159.0	450.0	4300
(12.2)	8/10	9:00	GBr-3	0	3	3	27	M-1	25	2	24	7.7	5.0	7.0	82.1	4.4	25.0	160.0	520.0	930
(12.2)	9/17	11:30	GBr-3	0	3	2	25	M-1	20	3	16	7.8	3.0	7.0	70.3	2.8	23.0	159.0	500.0	930
(16.3)	8/9	11:25	BrG-4	0	3	4	20	M-2	50	3	25	8.0	3.0	9.6	115.0	6.3	23.0	162.0	580.0	430
(16.3)	9/18	11:05	YBr-3	0	3	2	20	M-2	25	2	15	7.8	5.0	7.2	71.0	1.4	13.0	150.0	470.0	2300
(20.9)	8/9	11:00	GrG-3	0	3	3	15	M-2	25	3	24	8.0	2.0	8.6	101.0	5.7	12.0	163.0	500.0	430
(20.9)	9/18	10:30	YBr-3	0	3	2	20	M-2	25	2	15	8.1	0.0	9.2	90.5	3.0	14.0	151.0	520.0	4300
(25.6)	8/9	10:25	BrGr-3	0	3	3	15	2	60	3	26	7.8	6.0	6.8	82.7	5.8	16.0	134.0	340.0	430
(25.6)	9/18	10:10	YBr-3	0	3	2	20	M-2	25	3	16	8.1	0.0	7.6	76.3	3.6	14.0	130.0	350.0	930
(29.7)	8/9	10:05	BrGr-2	0	2	3	20	M-2	50	3	23	7.9	5.0	10.6	122.0	6.0	15.0	144.0	360.0	1500
(29.7)	9/18	9:45	Gr-3	0	2	2	20	M-2	25	3	15	7.9	3.0	8.4	82.7	2.6	13.0	143.0	370.0	4300
(33.7)	8/9	9:40	BrGr-3	0	3	3	15	M-2	75	3	20	7.5	14.0	4.0	43.6	5.1	16.0	185.0	540.0	23000
(33.7)	9/18	9:15	Gr-3	0	3	2	20	M-2	75	3	14	7.6	6.0	5.8	56.0	2.2	13.0	175.0	480.0	23000
							BARGE CANAL												
(3.3)	9/12	11:20	Br-4	0	3	2	65	V-1	50	2	18	7.7	3.0	7.8	81.8	0.6	10.0	87.0	136.0	430
(3.3)	10/1	2:05pm	MdT-3	0	3	2	60	V-1	75	1	14	7.7	4.0	8.8	84.9	1.0	10.0	97.0	146.0	930
(7.6)	9/12	10:35	Br-4	0	3	2	--	V-1	50	3	19	7.9	2.0	7.4	79.2	1.8	8.0	100.0	168.0	930
(7.6)	10/1	1:15pm	MdT-3	0	3	3	80	V-1	75	1	14	7.7	5.0	8.2	79.1	1.4	9.0	120.0	120.0	930
(13.7)	9/12	9:20	Br-4	Ol-3	4	2	--	V-1	75	3	18	7.3	5.0	6.8	71.3	1.0	2.0	59.0	72.0	15000
(13.7)	10/1	11:30	Br-3	0	3	2	30	E-2	10	1	15	7.5	4.0	8.6	84.7	2.4	2.0	58.0	84.0	9300

TABLE 12B

ANALYTICAL RESULTS – CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

STATION	DATE	TIME	TURBIDITY	TEMP. OF AIR	TEMP. OF WATER	pH	ALKALINITY M.O.	ALKALINITY Pht.	D. O.	Co2	B.O.D. AT 60° F	OTHER
ONEIDA RIVER (Ont. 66-11)												
(0.15)	10/22/56	12:45 PM	Turbid	68	60	7.4	122.0	---	9.6	2.0	7 day = 2.8 ppm	
(7.8)	10/22/56	1:00 PM	Turbid	68	60	7.4	88.0	---	9.4	2.0	7 day = 1.4 ppm	
(13.2)	10/22/56	1:30 PM	Turbid	67	55	7.4	84.0	---	10.0	2.0	7 day = 1.2 ppm	
(17.2)	10/22/56	2:10 PM	Turbid	67	56	7.4	82.0	---	9.8	2.0	7 day = 1.4 ppm	
FISH CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-24)												
(1.3)	7/31/56	1:15 PM	Turbid	75	69	7.3	62.0	---	9.0	1.0	5 day = 1.0 ppm	
(14.3)	7/31/56	10:45 AM	Clear	73	64	7.3	62.0	---	9.8	2.0	5 day = 1.0 ppm	
(25.6)	7/27/56	1:20 PM	Slight	78	68	7.3	62.0	---	8.4	3.0	5 day = 0.2 ppm	
(27.6)	7/27/56	1:00 PM	Clear	81	68	7.3	62.0	---	8.6	2.0	5 day = 0.6 ppm	
(27.8)	7/27/56	12:30 PM	Clear	81	68	7.1	62.0	---	6.8	4.0	5 day = 0.2 ppm	
(28.5)	7/26/56	1:45 PM	Clear	78	70	7.3	60.0	---	9.6	Trace	5 day = none	
(30.5)	7/26/56	1:15 PM	Clear	78	68	7.1	60.0	---	8.0	4.0	5 day = 0.2 ppm	
(43.8	7/25/56	2:00 PM	Clear	72	66	7.3	52.0	---	8.8	2.0	5 day = 1.8 ppm	
(44.3)	7/25/56	1:30 PM	Clear	72	64	7.6	58.0	---	9.0	Trace	5 day = 0.6 ppm	
WOOD CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1)												
(4.9)	8/8/56	4:00 PM	Turbid	81	69	7.3	92.0	---	8.0	2.0	5 day = 0.6 ppm	
(12.2)	8/8/56	1:45 PM	Moderate	77	69	7.5	142.0	---	7.6	4.0	5 day = 1.8 ppm	
(14.7)	8/8/56	12:30 PM	Clear	75	68	8.0	118.0	6.0	10.8	Alk	5 day = 1.0 ppm	
CANADA CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-24-1-10)												
(9.1)	7/30/56	2:00 PM	Clear	69	68	7.1	58.0	---	11.0	Trace	5 day = 1.4 ppm	
(10.3)	7/30/56	1:30 PM	Clear	74	64	---	-------	---	-----	--------	----------	
(12.0)	7/30/56	12:15 PM	Slight	74	67	7.3	104.0	---	9.6	2.0	5 day = 6.8 ppm	
EAST BRANCH FISH CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-24-14)												
(3.1)	7/31/56	11:45 AM	Clear	74	64	7.2	54.0	---	9.4	3.0	5 day = 0.4 ppm	
ONEIDA CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-25)												
(2.4)	8/7/56	3:30 PM	Moderate	79	77	8.6	184.0	24.0	11.4	Alk	4 day = 0.6 ppm	
(8.9)	8/7/56	2:45 PM	Turbid	85	73	7.7	190.0	8.0	7.0	Alk	4 day = 1.2 ppm	
(10.7)	8/7/56	2:15 PM	V. Turbid	85	74	7.5	170.0	---	5.6	Trace	1 day = 4.4 ppm	
(12.1)	8/7/56	1:30 PM	Turbid	83	73	8.2	208.0	8.0	8.4	Alk	4 day = 1.6 ppm	
(14.3)	8/7/56	11:30 AM	Turbid	79	70	7.8	192.0	4.0	6.1	Alk	4 day = 2.7 ppm	
(16.0)	8/7/56	11:00 AM	Turbid	78	77	8.2	192.0	12.0	10.8	Alk	4 day = 1.2 ppm	
(18.6)	8/7/56	10:15 AM	Moderate	77	67	8.2	196.0	20.0	8.6	Alk	4 day = 0.6 ppm	

TABLE 12B

ANALYTICAL RESULTS - CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

STATION	DATE	TIME	TURBIDITY	TEMP. OF AIR	TEMP. OF WATER	pH	ALKALINITY M.O.	ALKALINITY Pht.	D.O.	Co_2	B.O.D. AT 60°F	OTHER
SCONONDOA CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-25-6)												
(0.9)	8/3/56	2:30 PM	Slight	78	71	7.6	120.0	------	7.6	Trace	5 day = 0.6 ppm	
(2.2)	8/3/56	1:45 PM	Slight	77	69	7.6	140.0	------	7.8	Trace	5 day = 1.2 ppm	
(3.9)	8/3/56	1:20 PM	Clear	77	77	8.4	172.0	20.0	11.4	Alk	5 day = 1.2 ppm	
(8.7)	8/3/56	12:50 PM	Milky	73	68.5	8.0	166.0	18.0	9.4	Alk	4 day = more than 9.4 ppm 2 day = 8.4 ppm 1 day = 5.0 ppm	
(9.2)	8/3/56	11:30 AM	Clear	76	66	8.4	174.0	14.0	10.2	Alk	5 day = 0.6 ppm	
(14.6)	8/2/56	12:45 PM	Clear	68	69.5	8.0	228.0	8.0	10.2	Alk	5 day = 0.4 ppm	
(15.0)	8/2/56	12:15 PM	Clear	68	67	8.0	238.0	7.0	9.0	Alk	5 day = none	
TAYLOR CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-25-9)												
(0.2)	8/6/56	3:10 PM	Milky	78	75	---	-------	-----	1.2	---	----------	
(0.3)	8/6/56	3:00 PM	Milky	78	75	7.9	160.0	12.0	4.3	Alk	1 day = more than 4.3 ppm	
(1.8)	8/6/56	2:30 PM	Clear	78	74	8.4	160.0	10.0	8.3	Alk	5 day = 0.5 ppm	
COWASELON CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-33)												
(0.1)	8/27/56	4:30 PM	Turbid	76	69	---	-------	-----	3.0	---	----------	
(3.0)	8/27/56	4:00 PM	Turbid	77	66	7.5	236.0	-----	2.4	7.0	----------	
(6.3)	8/27/56	3:20 PM	V. Turbid	76	66	7.3	210.0	-----	2.0	10.0	----------	
(6.9)	8/28/56	1:00 PM	Turbid	81	66	7.8	192.0	14.0	7.0	Alk	5 day = none	
CANASTOTA CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-33-5a)												
(0.2)	8/27/56	3:00 PM	V. Turbid	76	75	7.2	250.0	----	0.0	15.0	----------	
(2.2)	8/28/56	1:45 PM	Clear	82	72	8.2	184.0	16.0	8.4	Alk	5 day = none	
CHITTENANGO CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-37)												
(3.4)	9/27/56	1:45 PM	Turbid	54	64	7.8	208.0	----	9.4	6.0	5 day = 0.9 ppm	
(24.8)	9/19/56	2:30 PM	Clear	68	57	8.8	186.0	22.0	13.2	Alk	6 day = 1.0 ppm	
(34.1)	9/19/56	1:30 PM	Moderate	64	54	8.2	180.0	Trace	9.6	Alk	6 day = 1.4 ppm	
(35.1)	9/19/56	1:00 PM	Clear	63	52	8.1	152.0	----	10.2	2.0	6 day = 0.4 ppm	
BUTTERNUT CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6)												
(0.2)	9/27/56	1:15 PM	Turbid	65	53	7.6	224.0	----	8.0	4.0	5 day = 0.5 ppm	
(2.0)	9/27/56	12:45 PM	Moderate	63	54	7.6	208.0	----	6.4	5.0	5 day = 3.4 ppm	Oil noted
(6.1)	9/27/56	12:30 PM	Turbid	63	57	7.6	240.0	----	6.6	5.0	5 day = 4.8 ppm	Oil noted
(7.7)	9/26/56	1:30 PM	Turbid	63	54	7.8	212.0	----	8.0	3.0	5 day = 0.4 ppm	
(11.4)	9/26/56	1:00 PM	Slight	59	55	7.8	196.0	----	10.0	3.0	5 day = 0.1 ppm	
(15.4)	9/26/56	12:15 PM	Clear	57	57	8.2	172.0	----	9.4	1.0	5 day = 0.1 ppm	

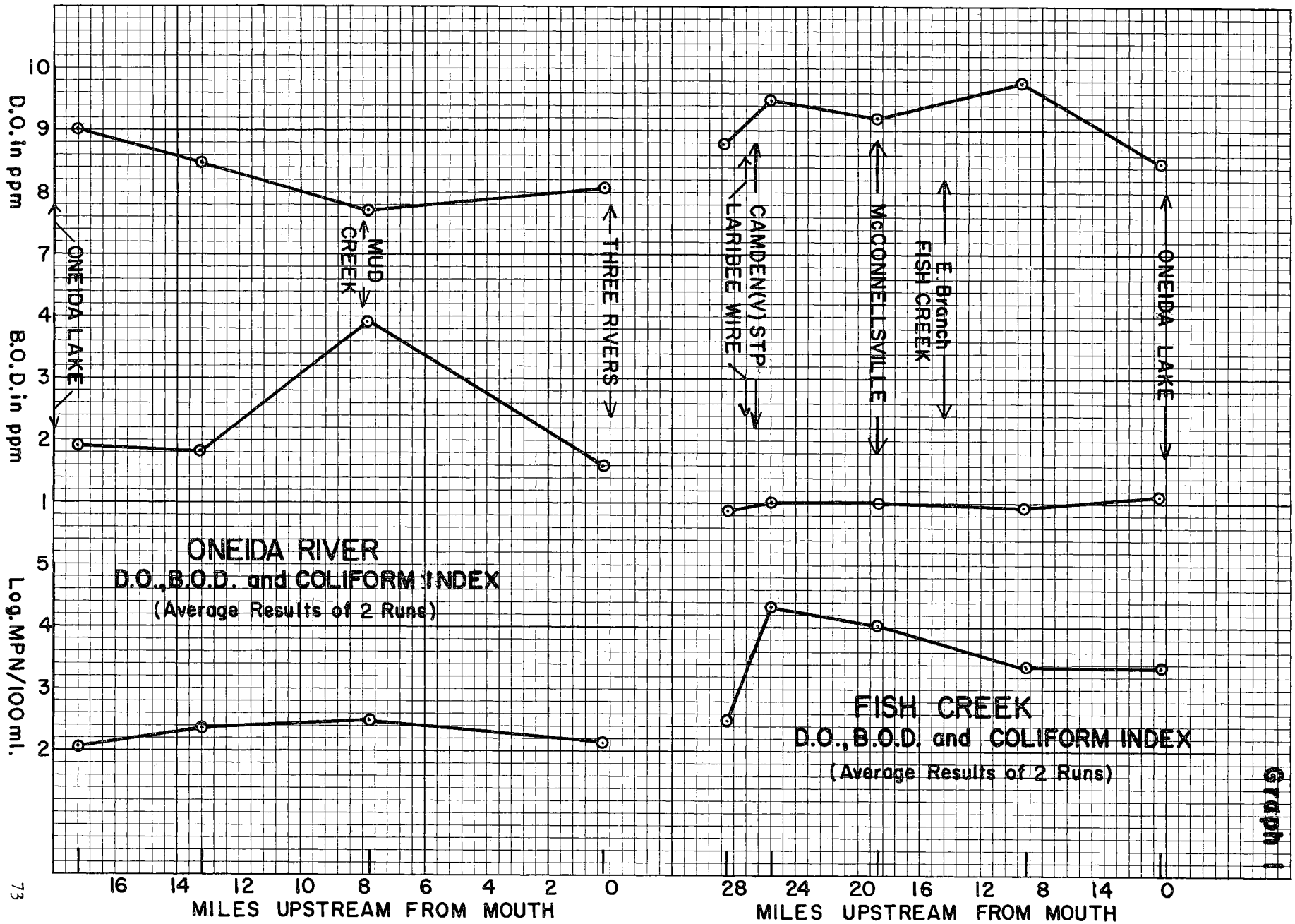
TABLE 12B

ANALYTICAL RESULTS – CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

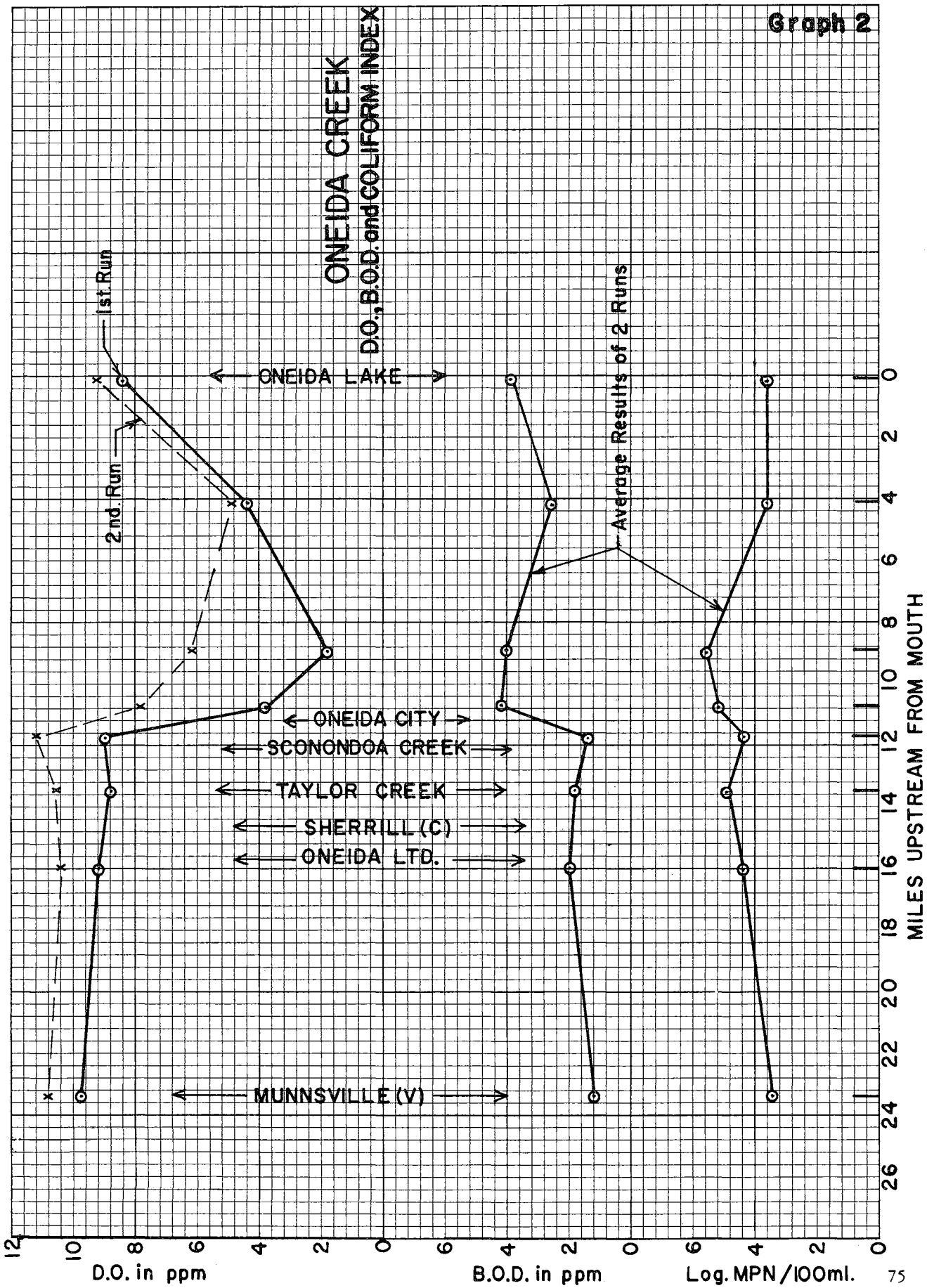
(Concluded)

STATION	DATE	TIME	TURBIDITY	TEMP. OF AIR	TEMP. OF WATER	pH	ALKALINITY M.O.	ALKALINITY Pht.	D. O.	Co_2	B.O.D. AT 60°F	OTHER
LIMESTONE CREEK (Ont. 66-11-P26-37-6-2)												
(1.25)	9/25/56	1:15 PM	V. Turbid	56	55	8.1	200.0	10.0	9.0	Alk	6 day = 0.7 ppm	
(5.0)	9/25/56	12:45 PM	V. Turbid	57	55	8.0	204.0	8.0	9.4	Alk	6 day = 0.7 ppm	
(8.8)	9/25/56	11:30 AM	Moderate	55	54	8.2	188.0	10.0	10.0	Alk	6 day = 1.0 ppm	
(13.0)	9/25/56	11:00 AM	Slight	55	54	8.0	204.0	10.0	10.0	Alk	6 day = 0.3 ppm	
BARGE CANAL												
(1.1)	10/8/56	11:45 AM	V. Turbid	66	54	7.1	102.0	----	9.6	2.0	5 day = 4.6 ppm	Cu = .038 ppm
(5.8)	10/8/56	10:45 AM	Turbid	60	55	7.3	127.0*	----	8.6	2.0	5 day = 0.8 ppm	Cu = .056 ppm
(9.5)	10/8/56	10:00 AM	Turbid	58	55	7.1	93.0	----	8.2	2.5	5 day = 1.2 ppm	Cu = .051 ppm

*Concrete repairs being made at Lock 21 could account for increased alkalinity



Graph 1



Graph 3

SCONONDOA CREEK

D.O., B.O.D. and COLIFORM INDEX

(Average Results of 2 Runs)

DEWAN DAIRY

ONEIDA LTD.

VERNON DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE PLANT

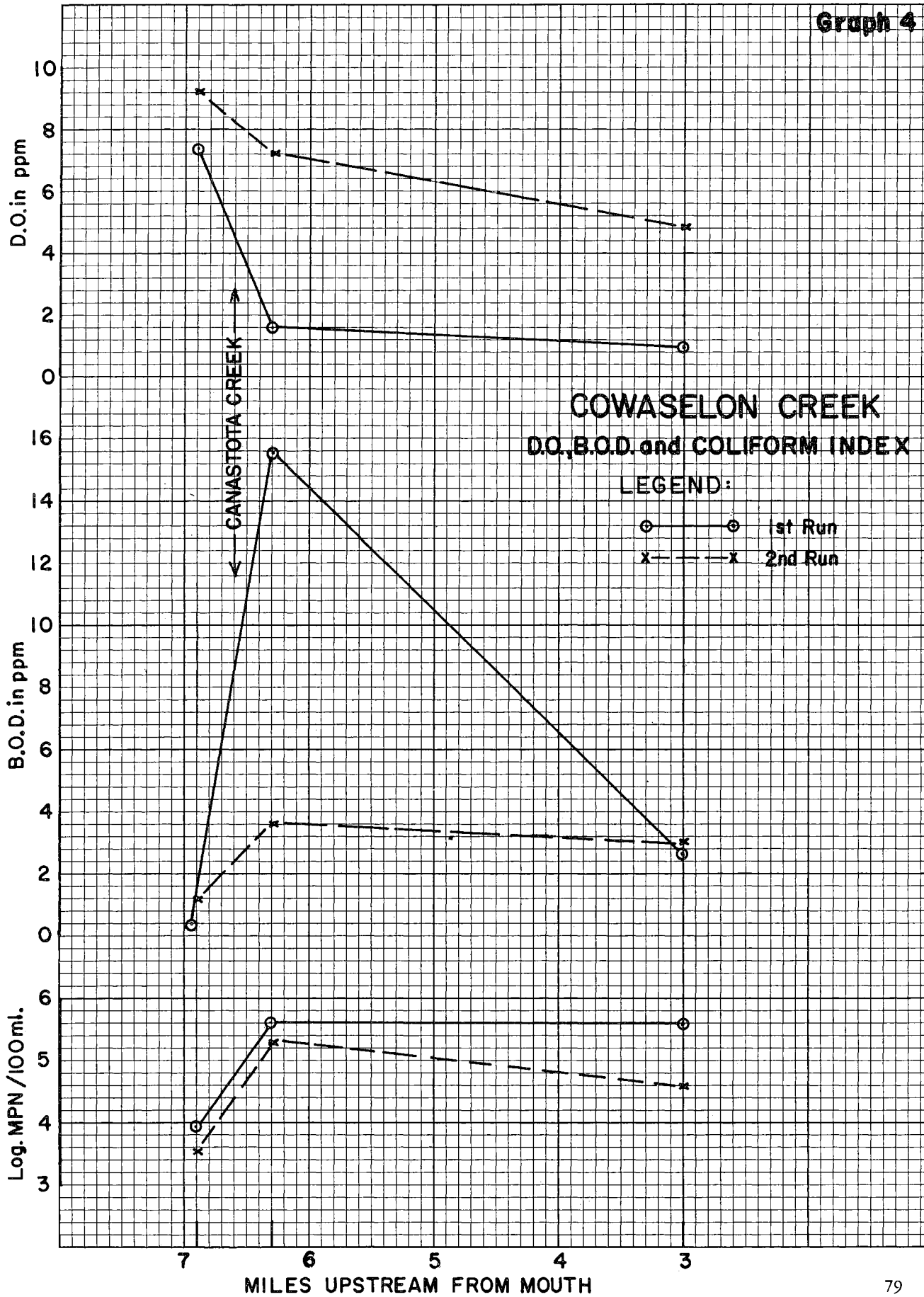
VERNON DOWNS

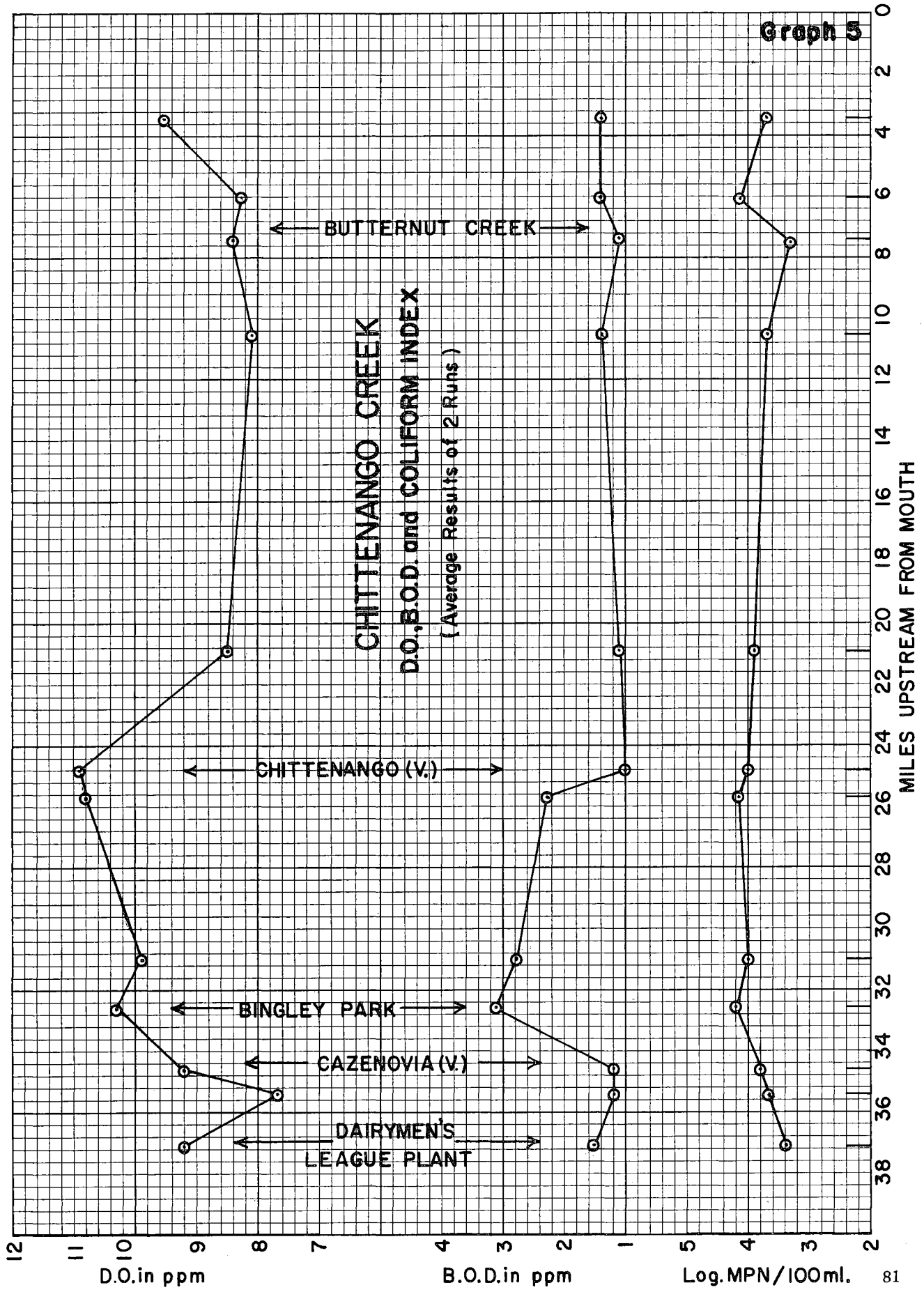
16 14 12 10 8 10 8 6 4 2 0 4 3 2 1

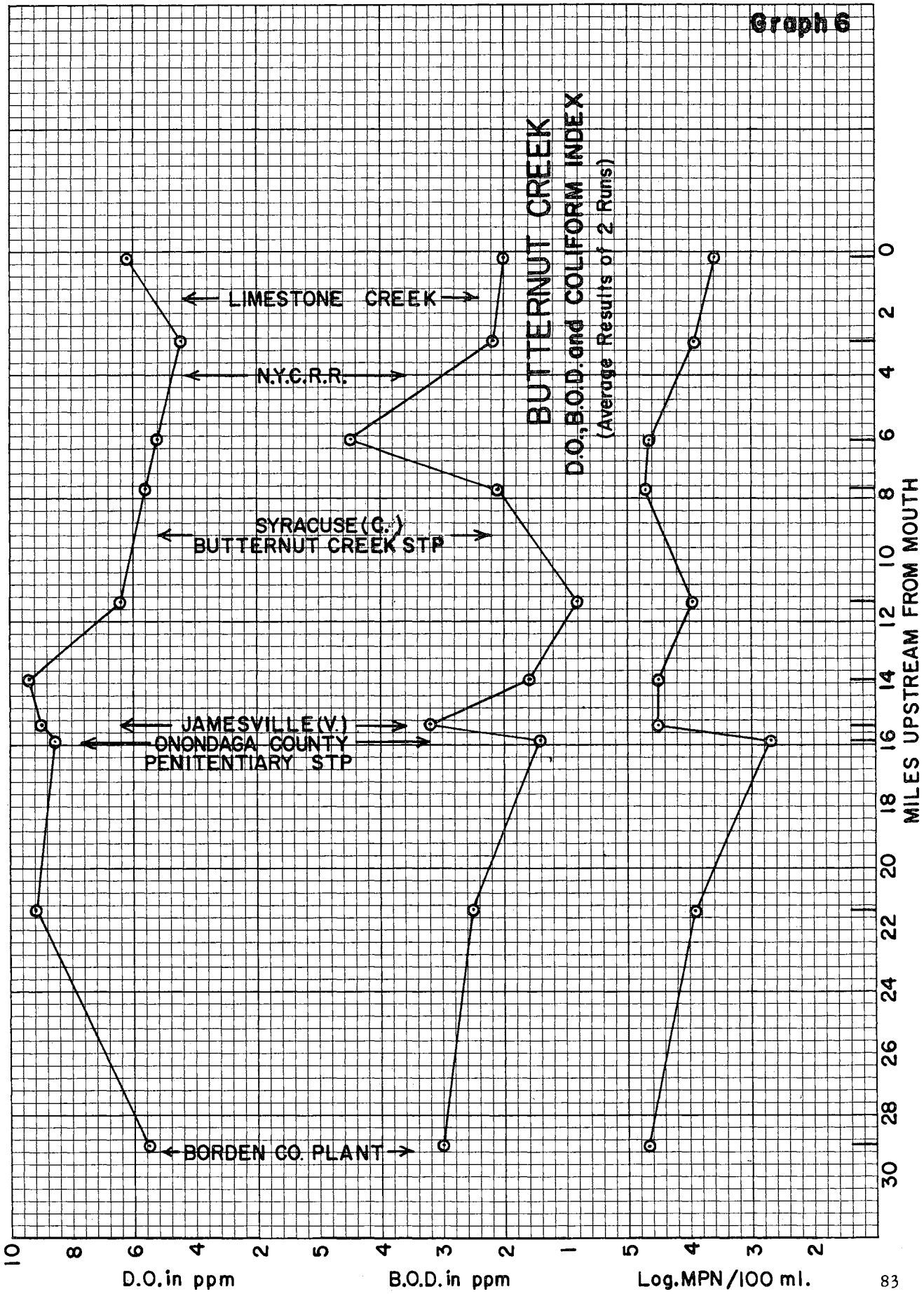
D.O. in ppm | B.O.D. in ppm | Log. MPN/100 ml.

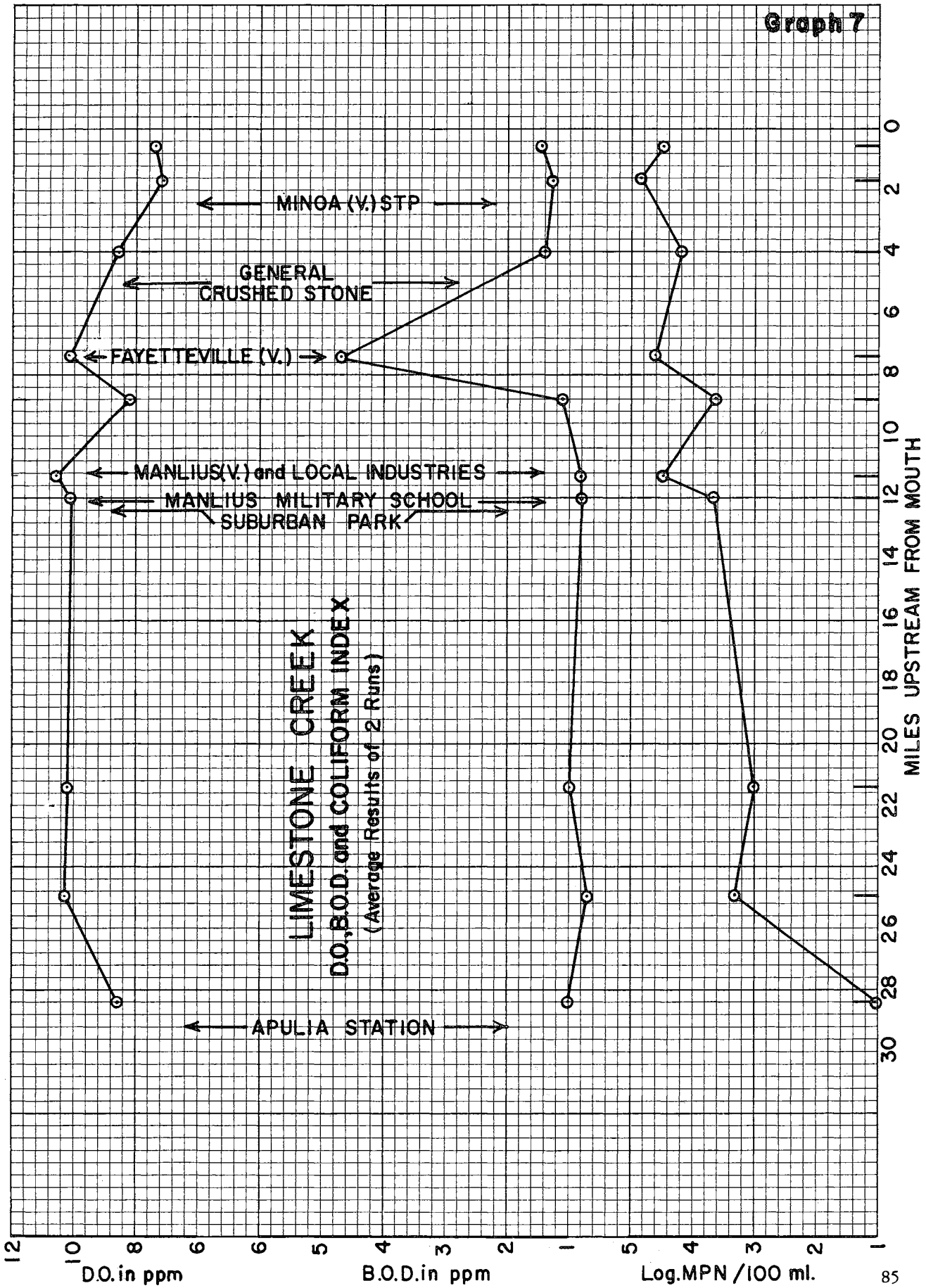
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16

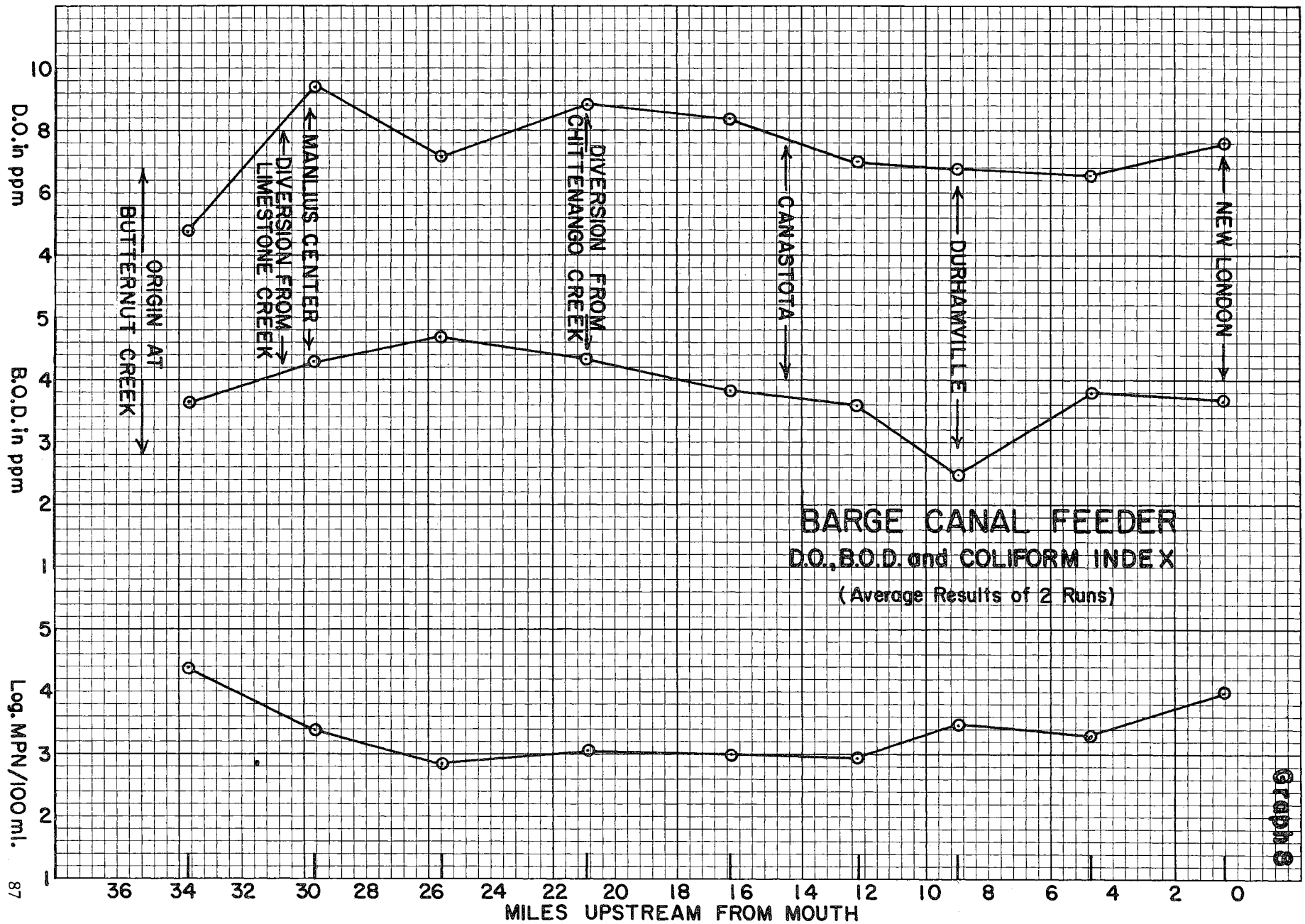
MILES UPSTREAM FROM MOUTH



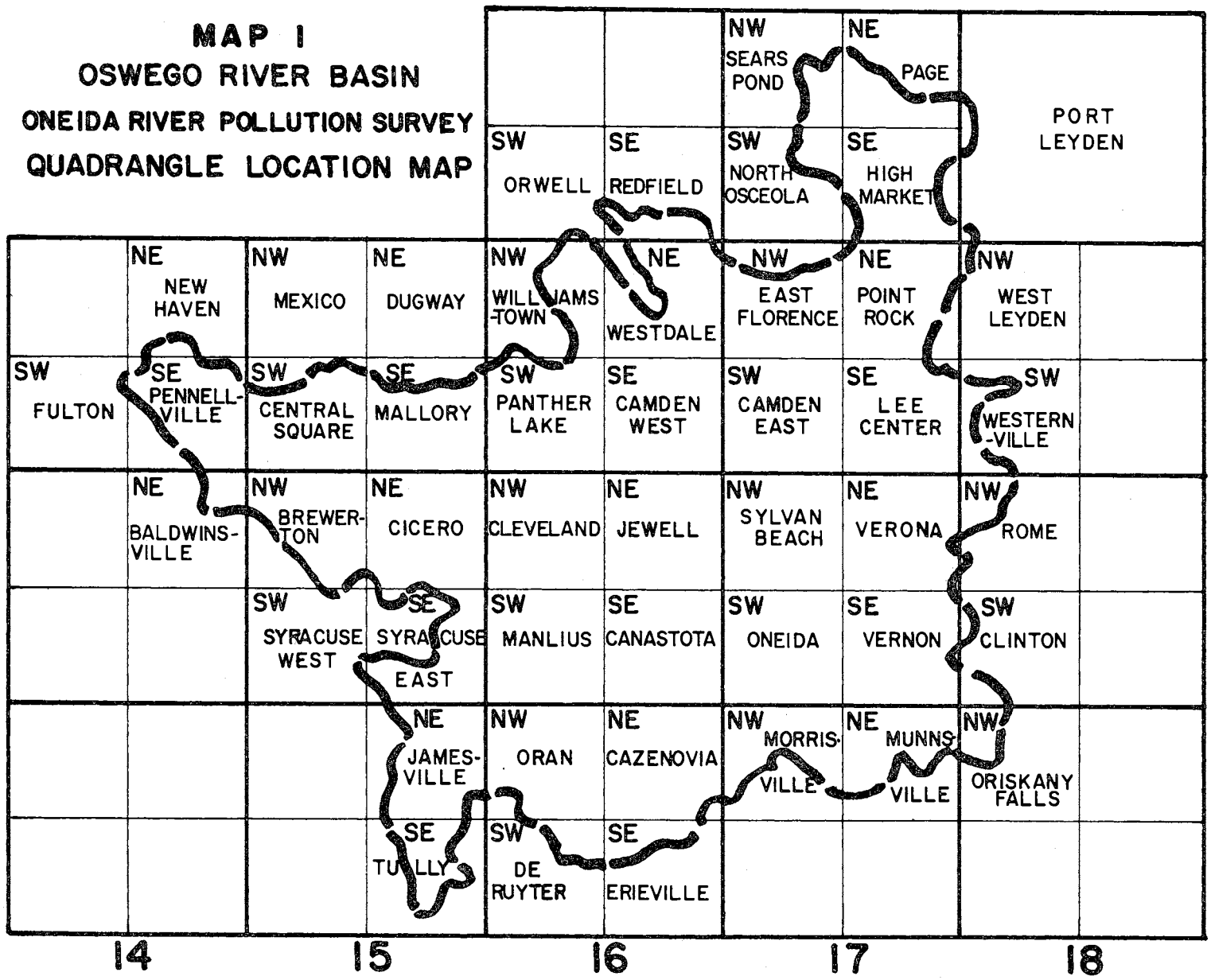




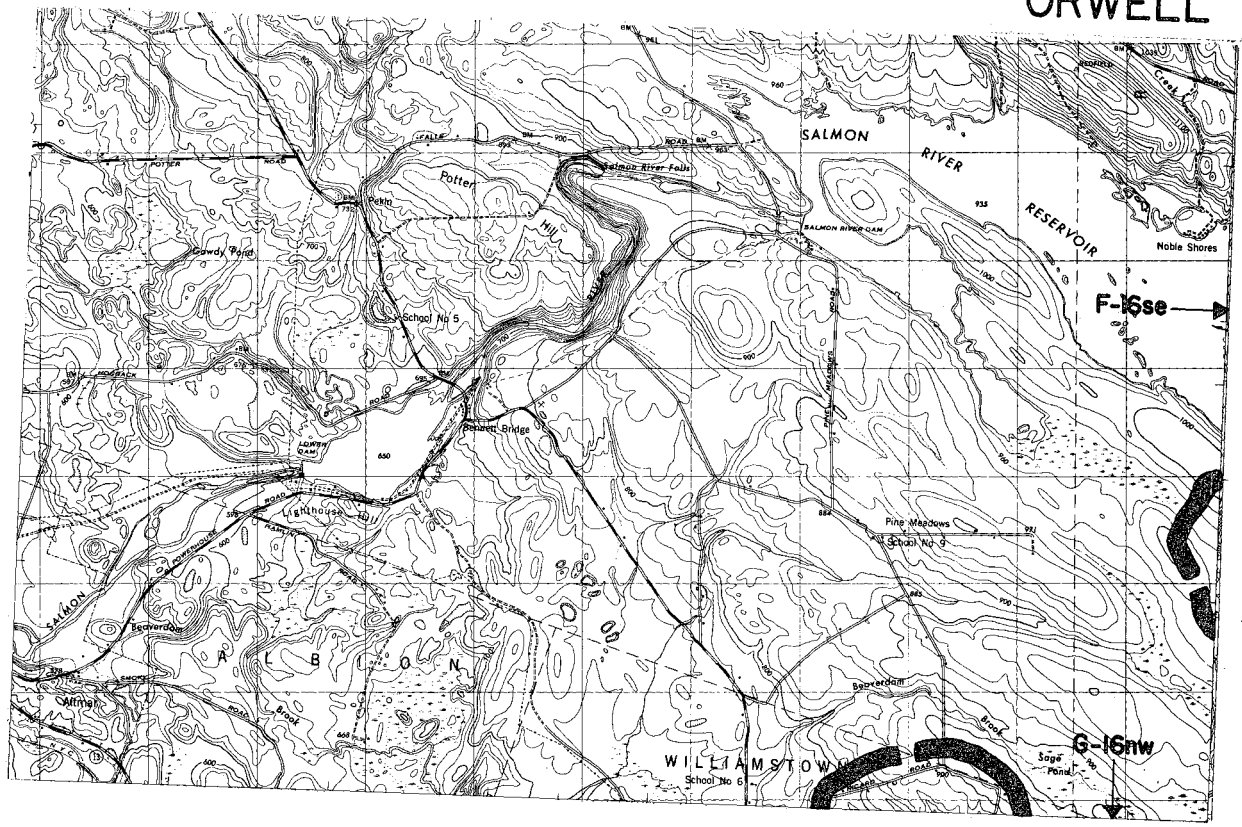




MAP 1
OSWEGO RIVER BASIN
ONEIDA RIVER POLLUTION SURVEY
QUADRANGLE LOCATION MAP

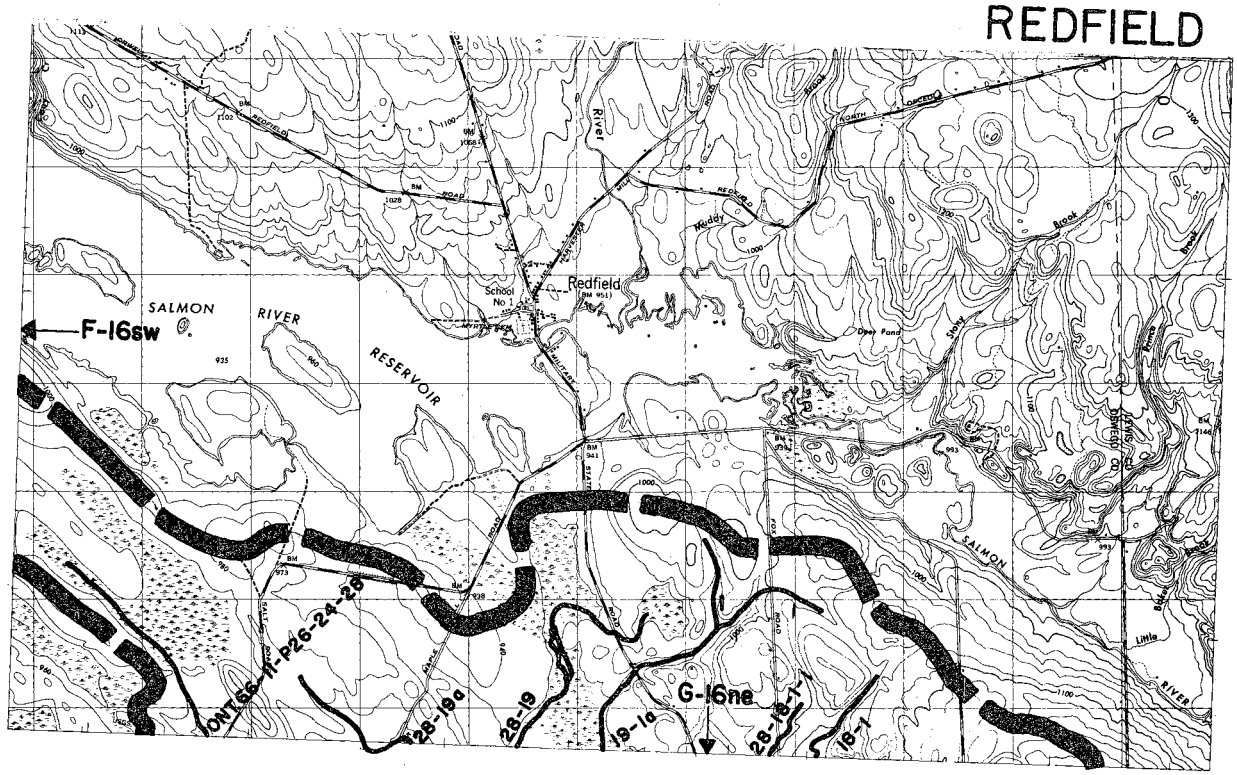


ORWELL



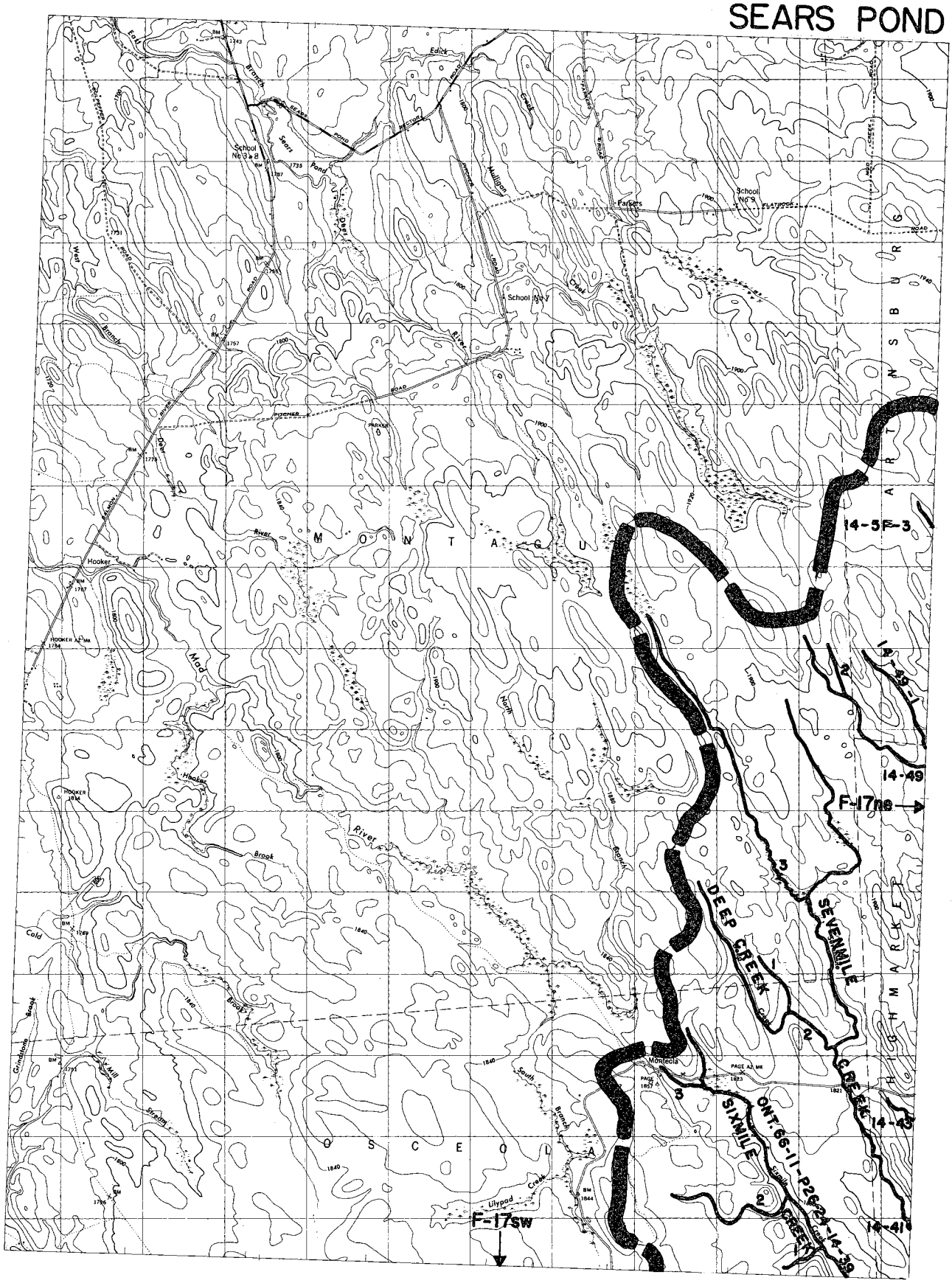
MAP F-16sw

REDFIELD

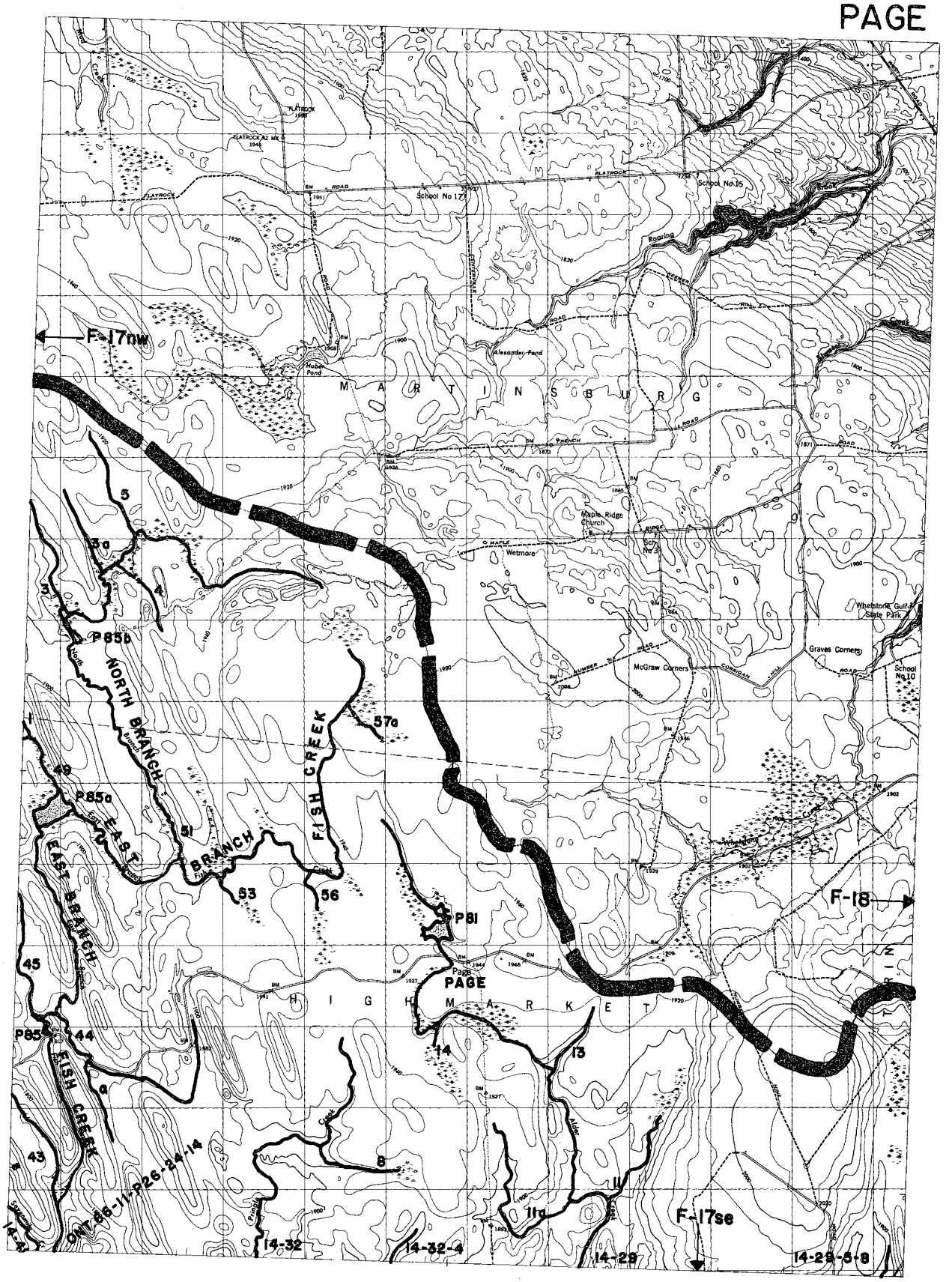


SCALE IN MILES
1/2 0

MAP F-16se



MAP F-17nw



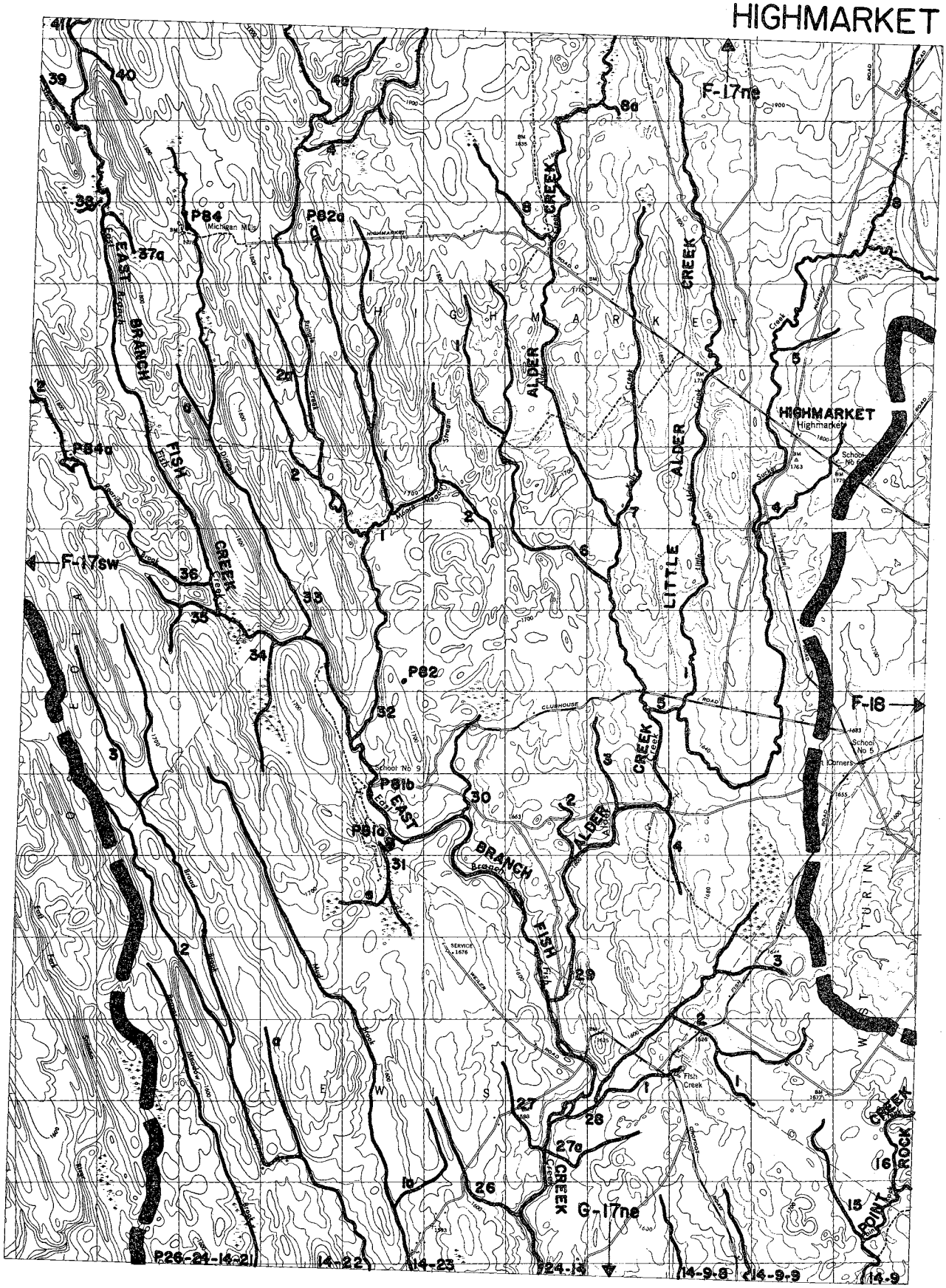
SCALE IN MILES

1/2 0 1

MAP F-17ne

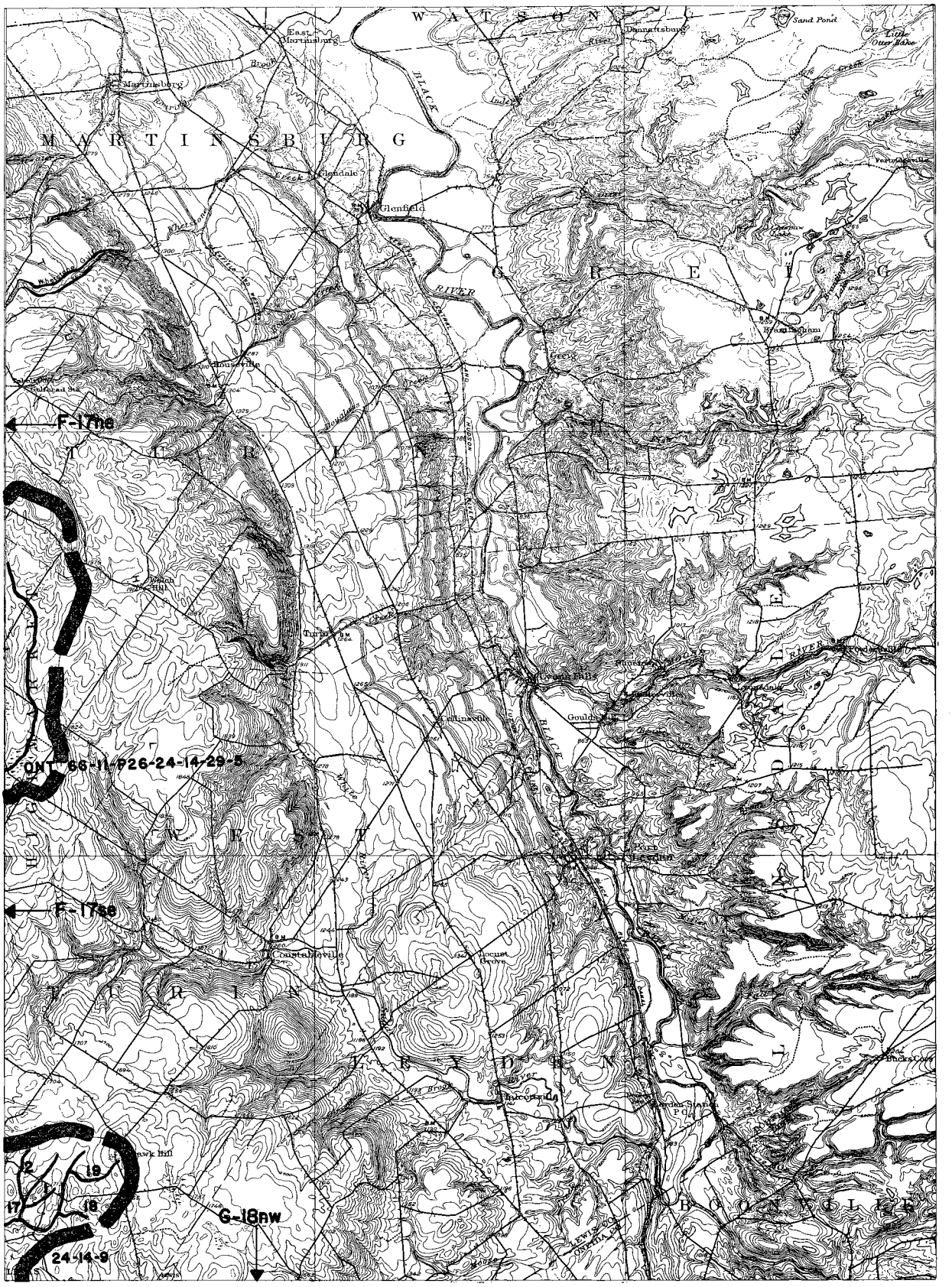
NORTH OSCEOLA

MAP F-17sw



MAP F-17se

PORT LEYDEN



SCALE IN MILES
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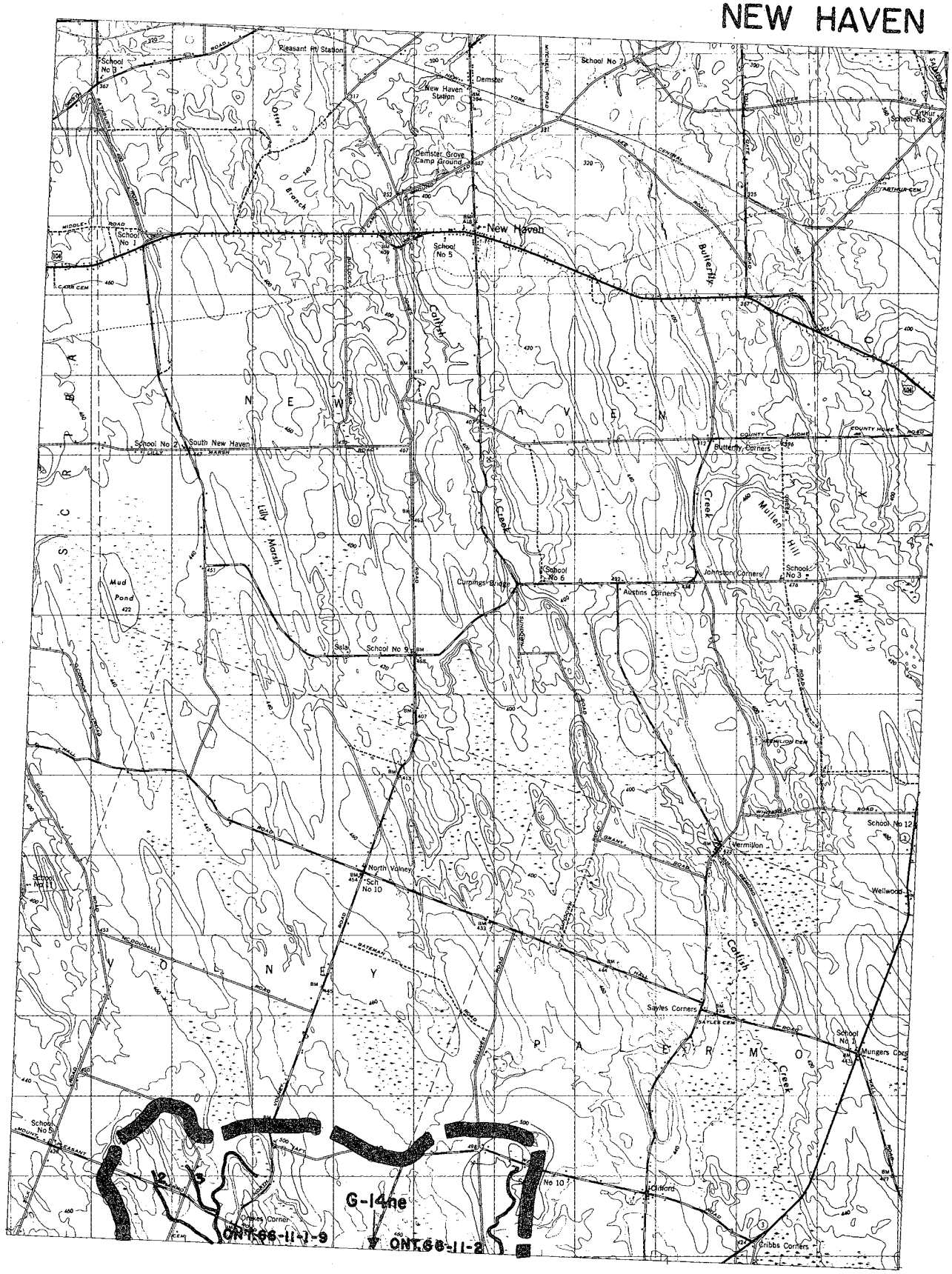
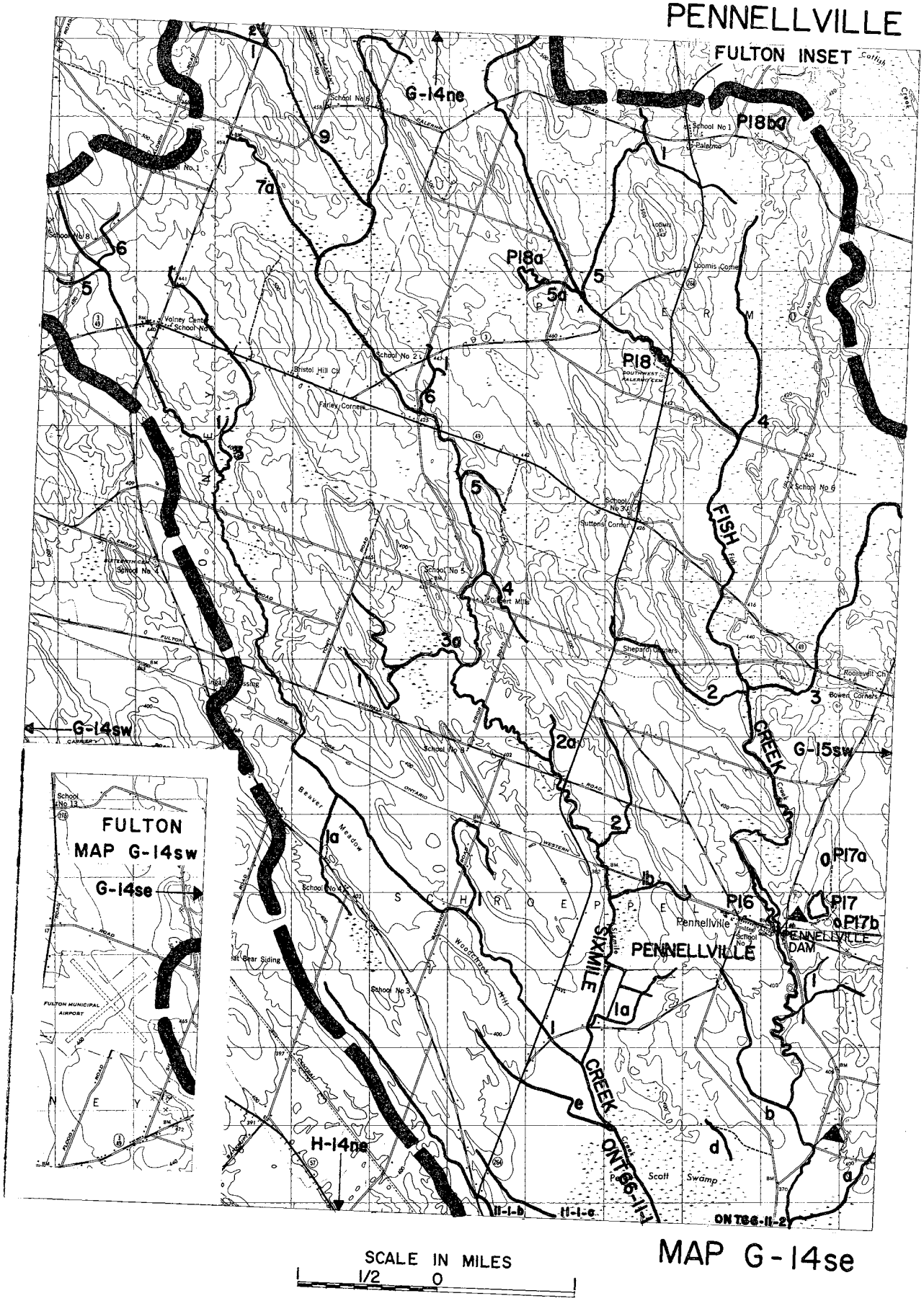
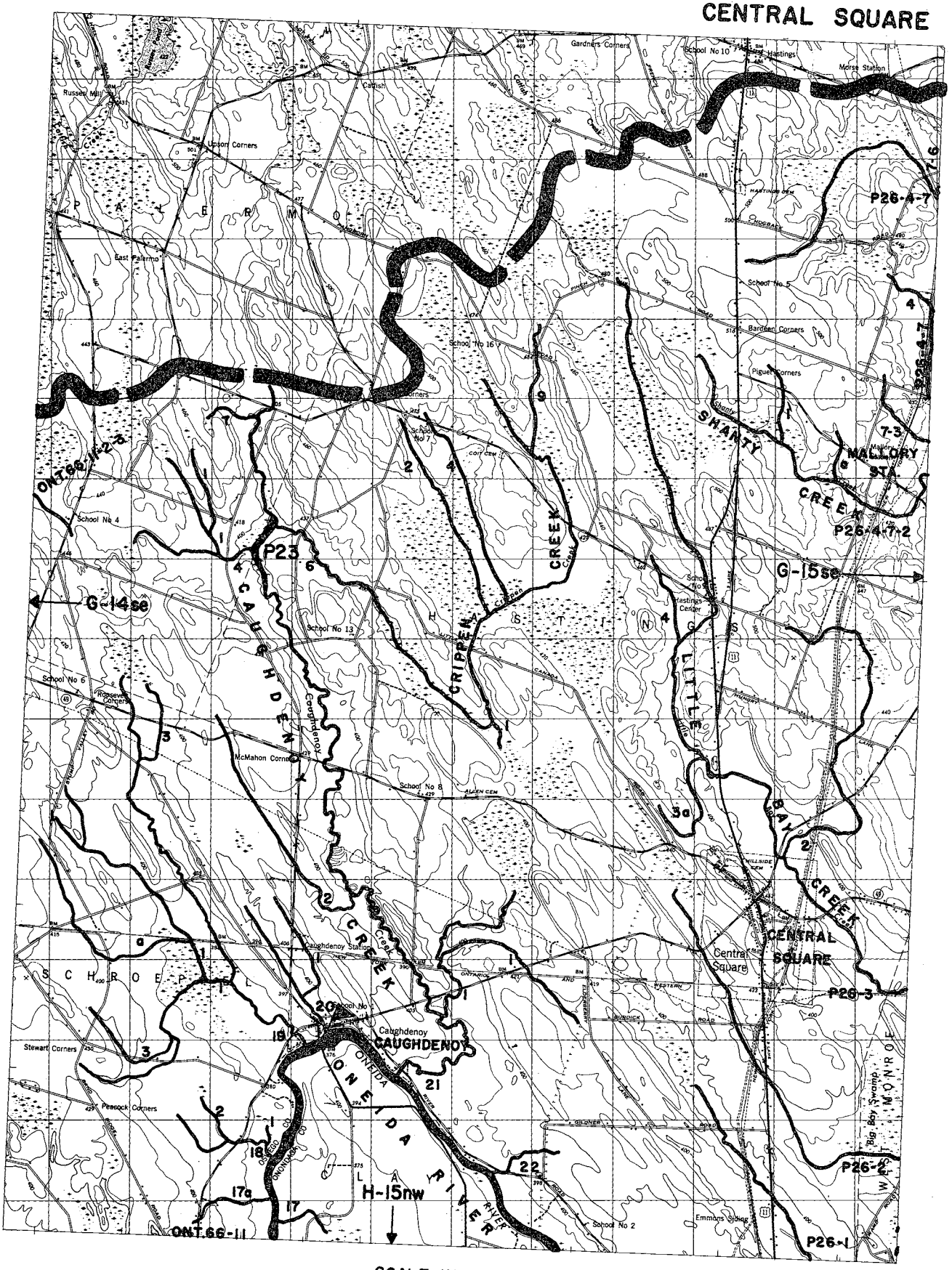
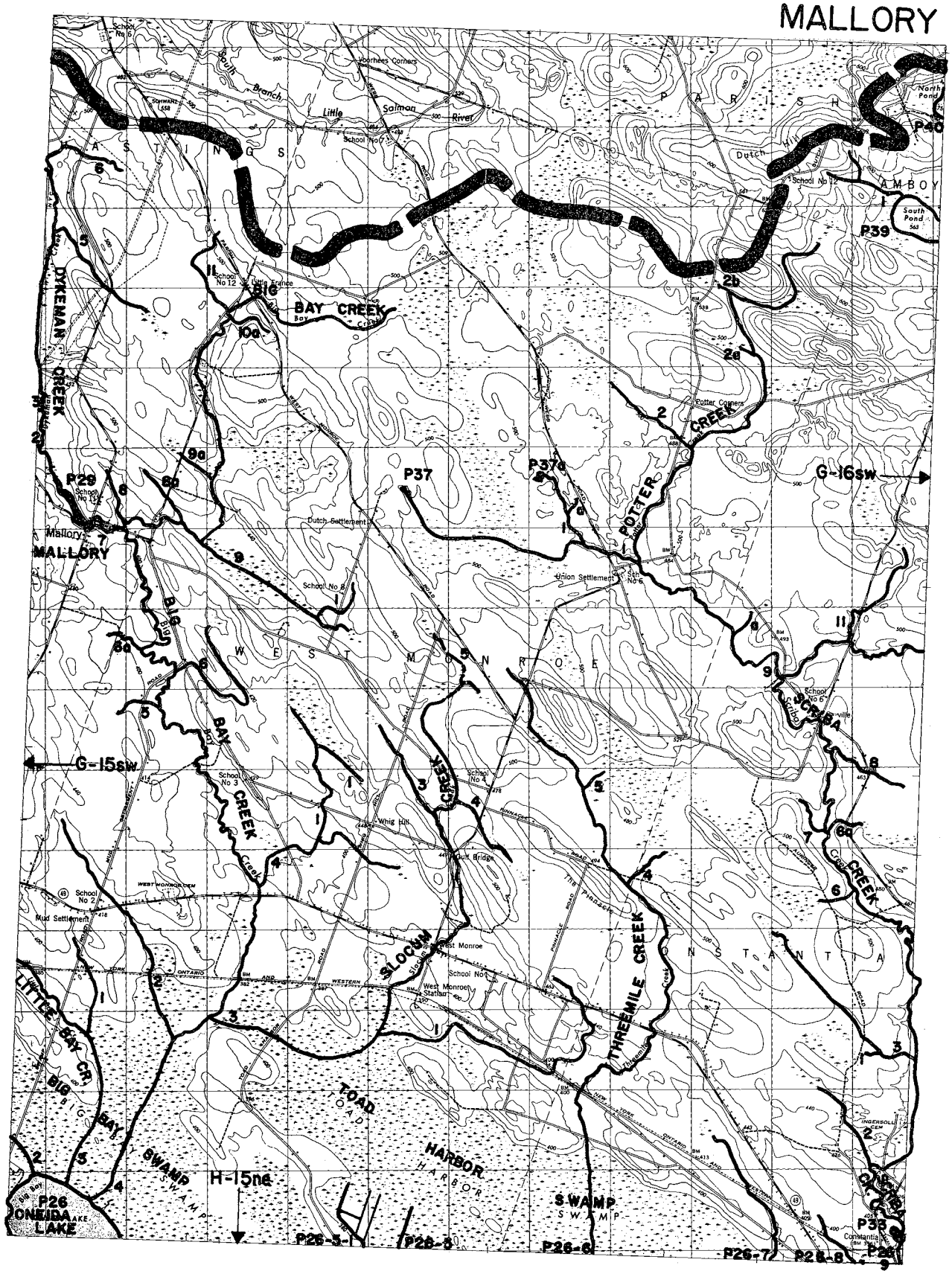
MAP F-18

NEW HAVEN

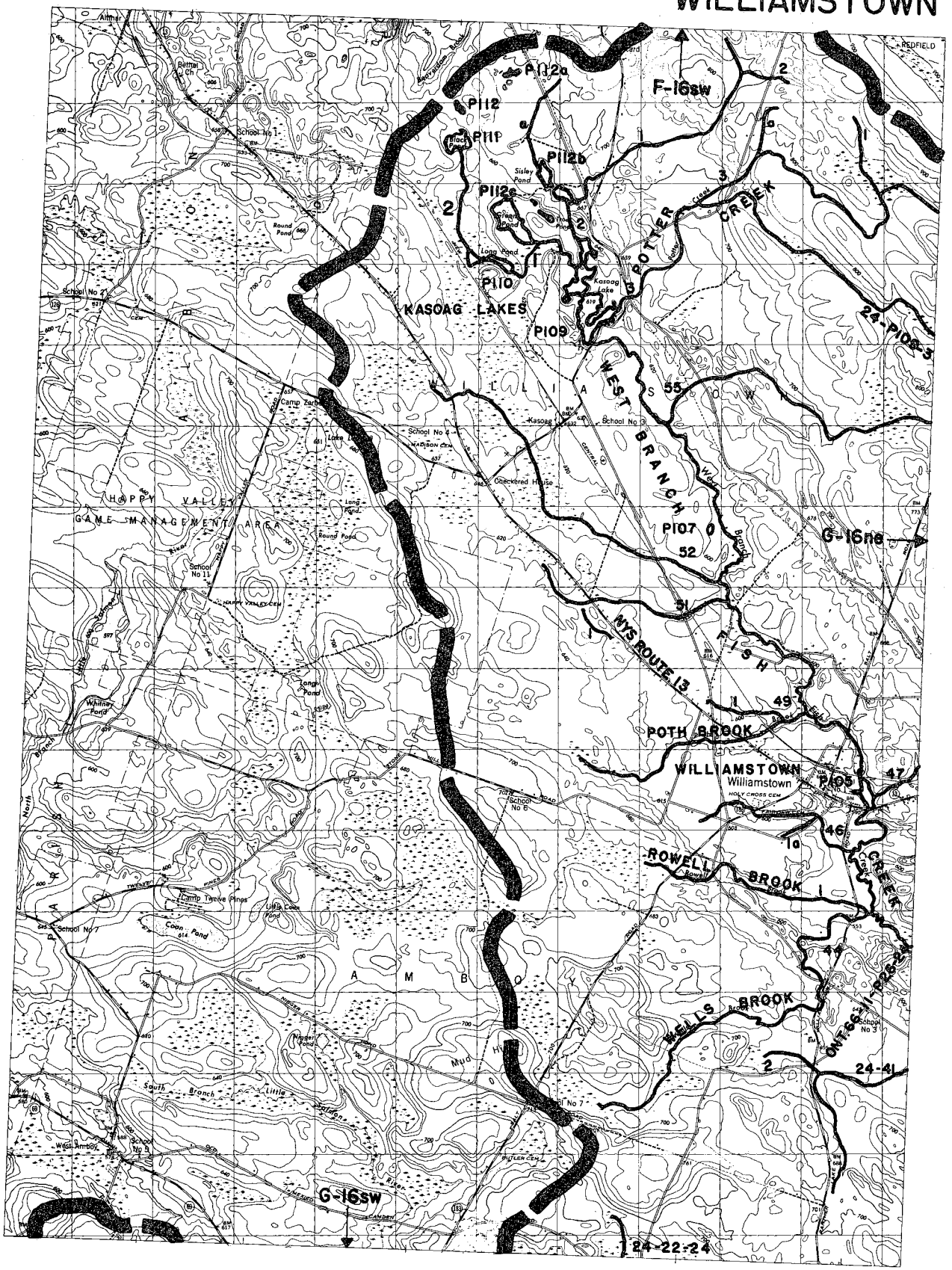




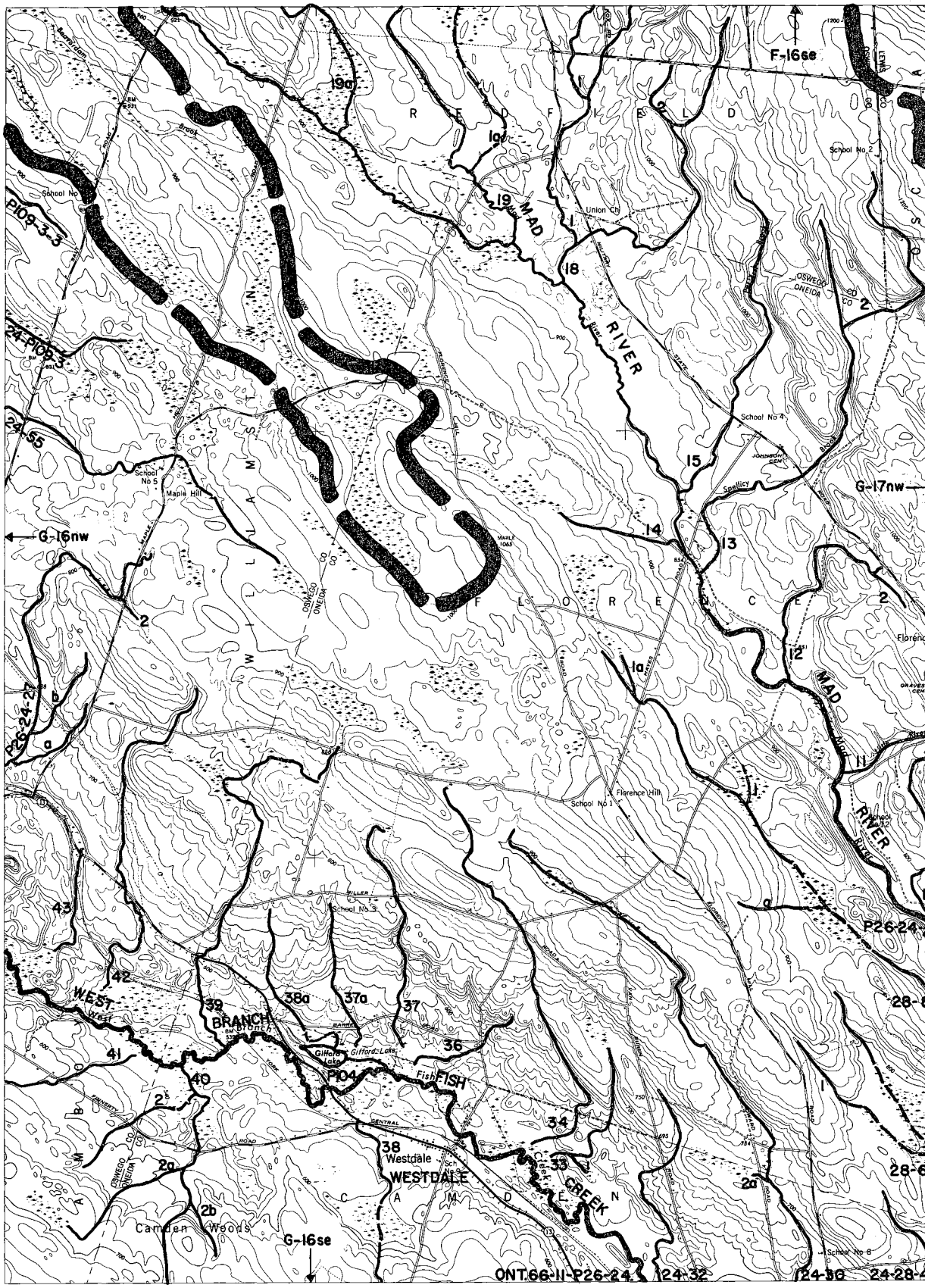




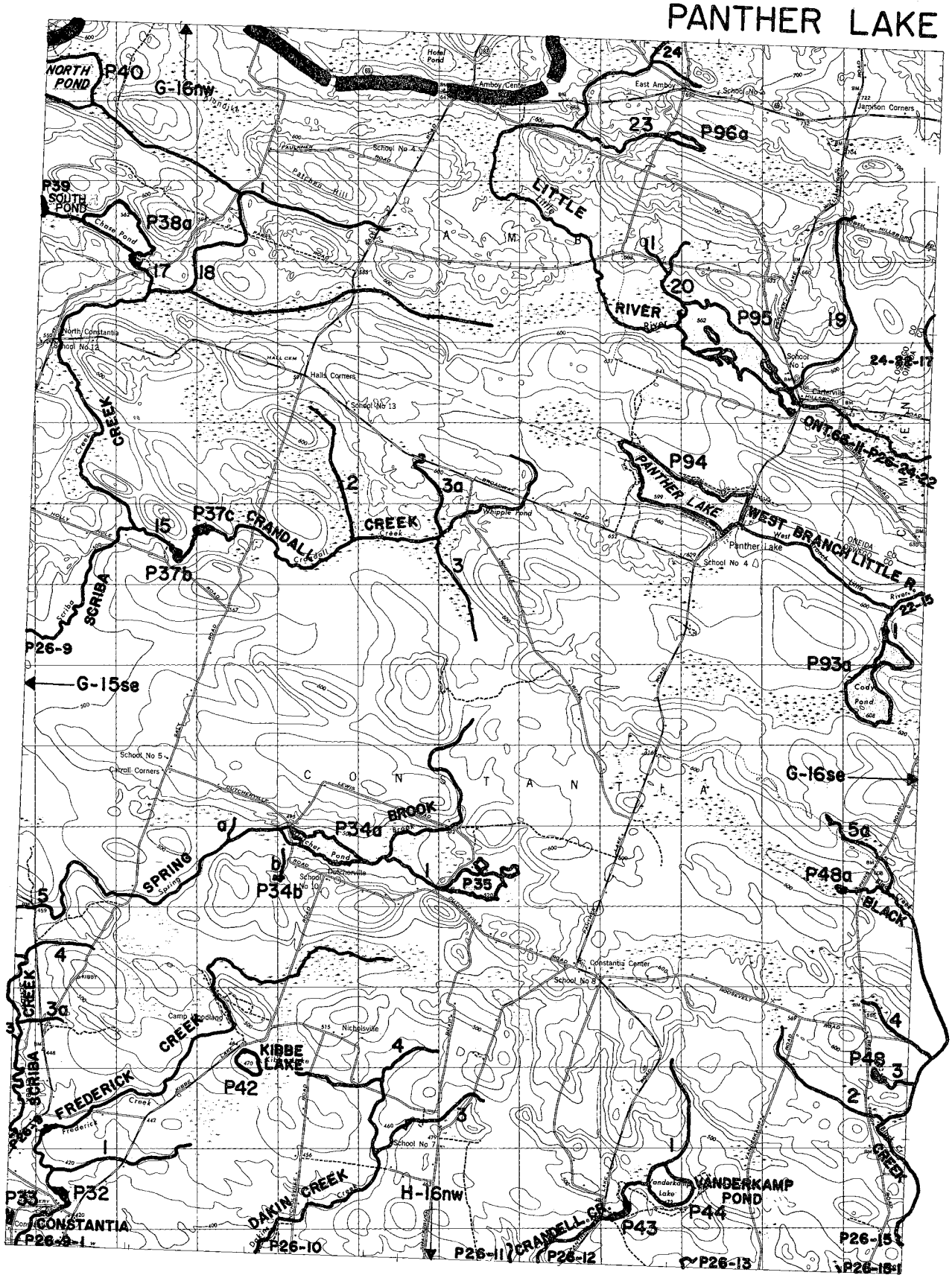
WILLIAMSTOWN



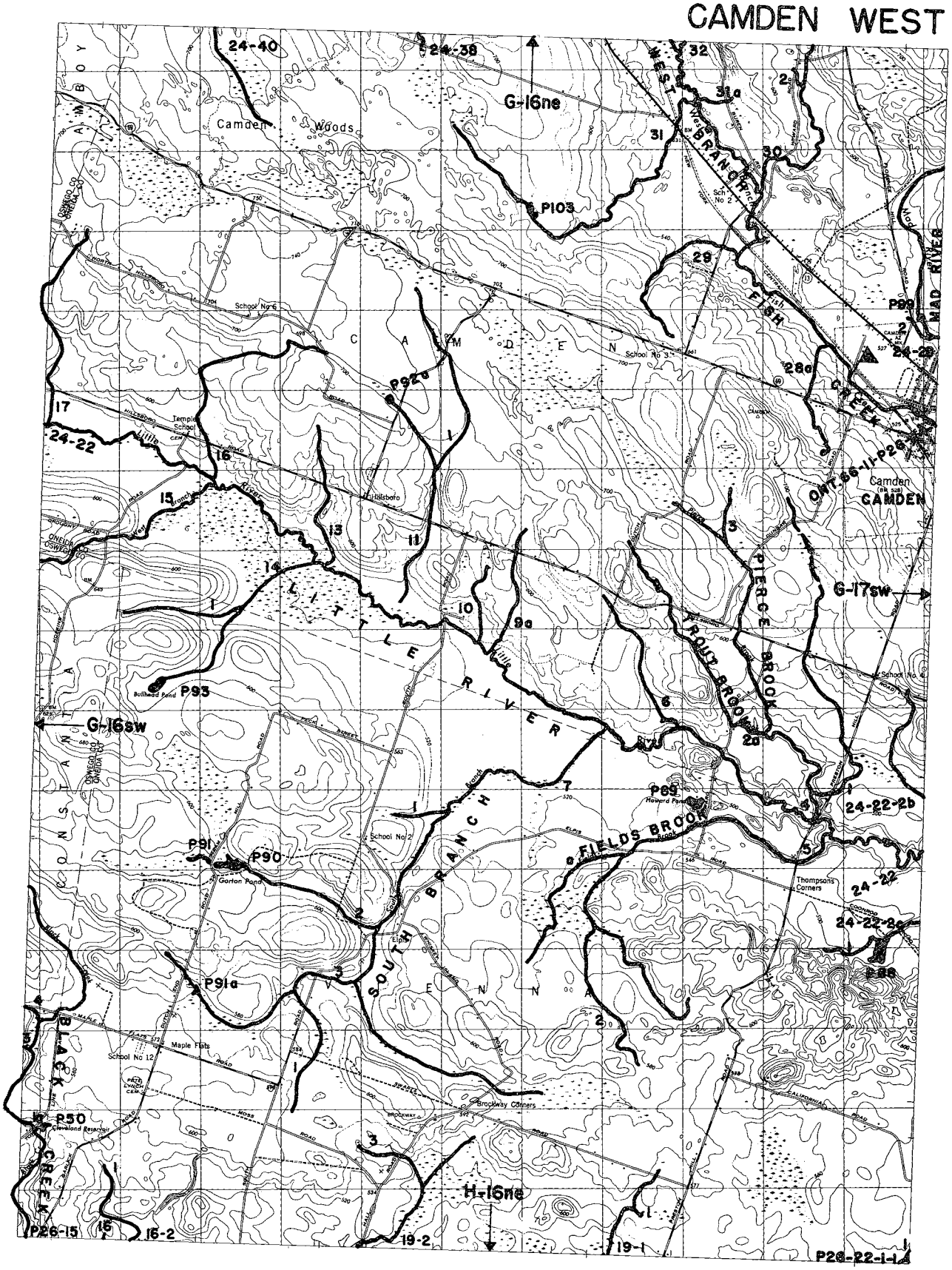
MAP G-16nw



MAP G-16ne



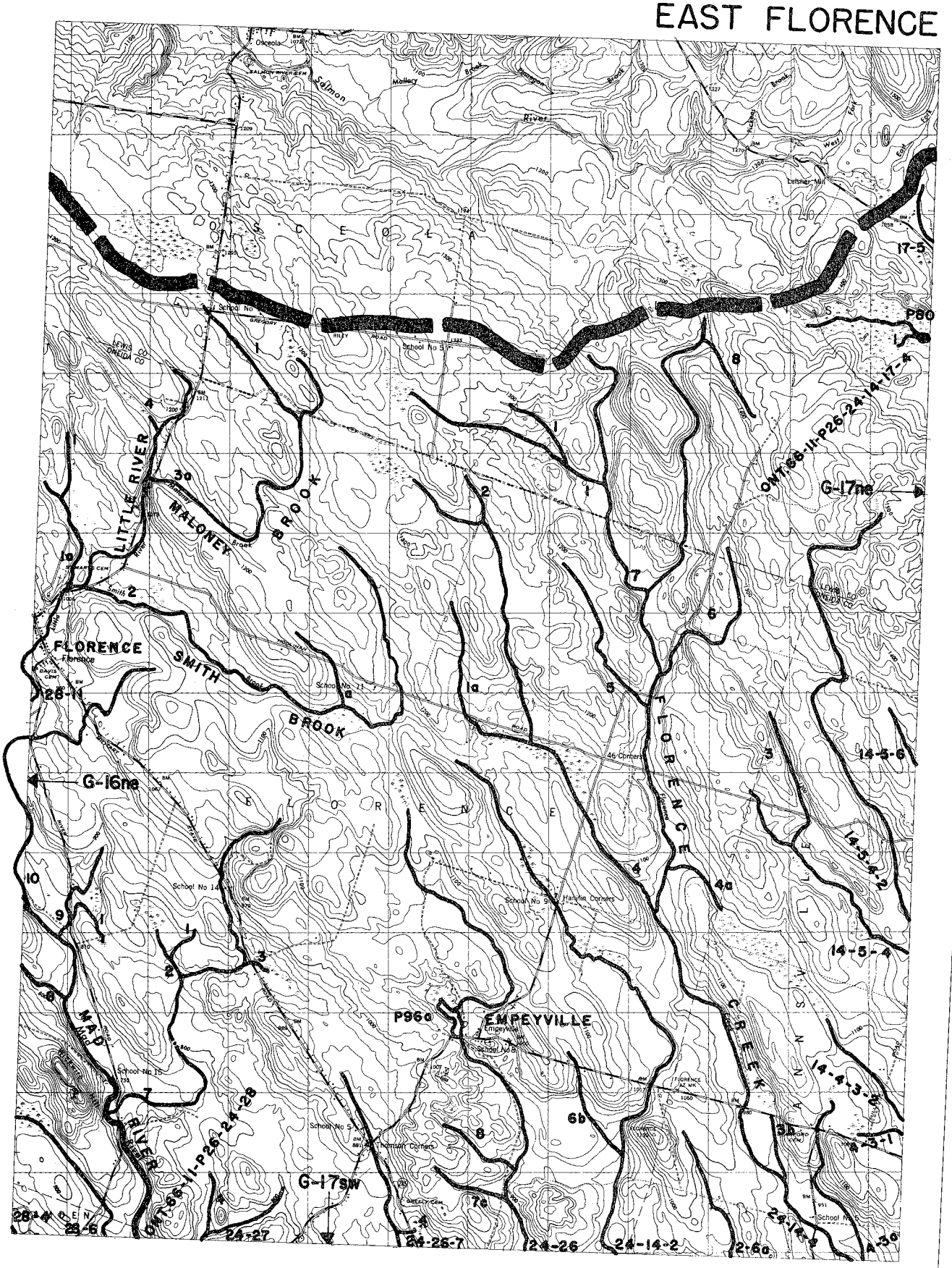
CAMDEN WEST



SCALE IN MILES
1/2 0 1

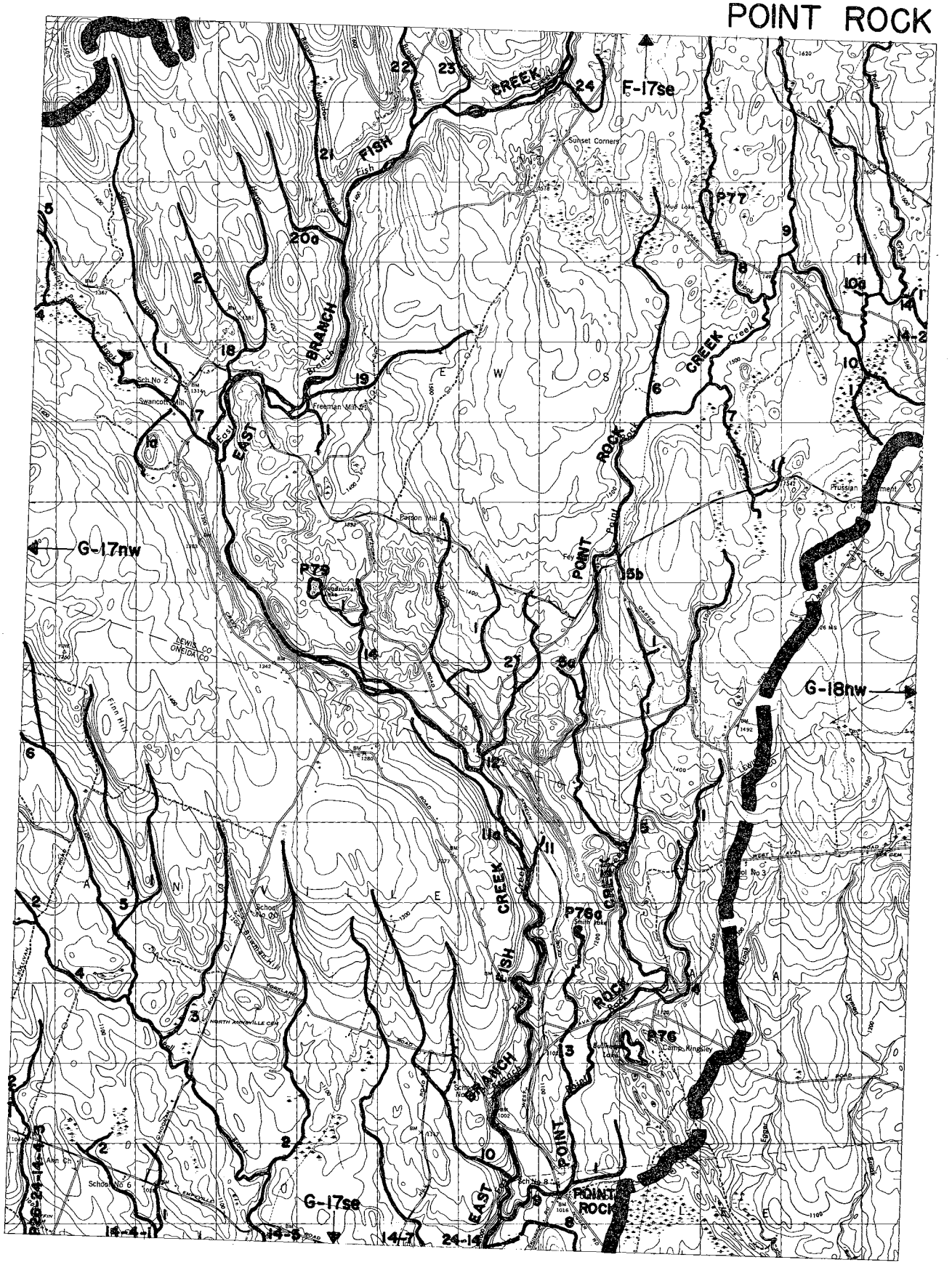
MAP G-16se

EAST FLORENCE

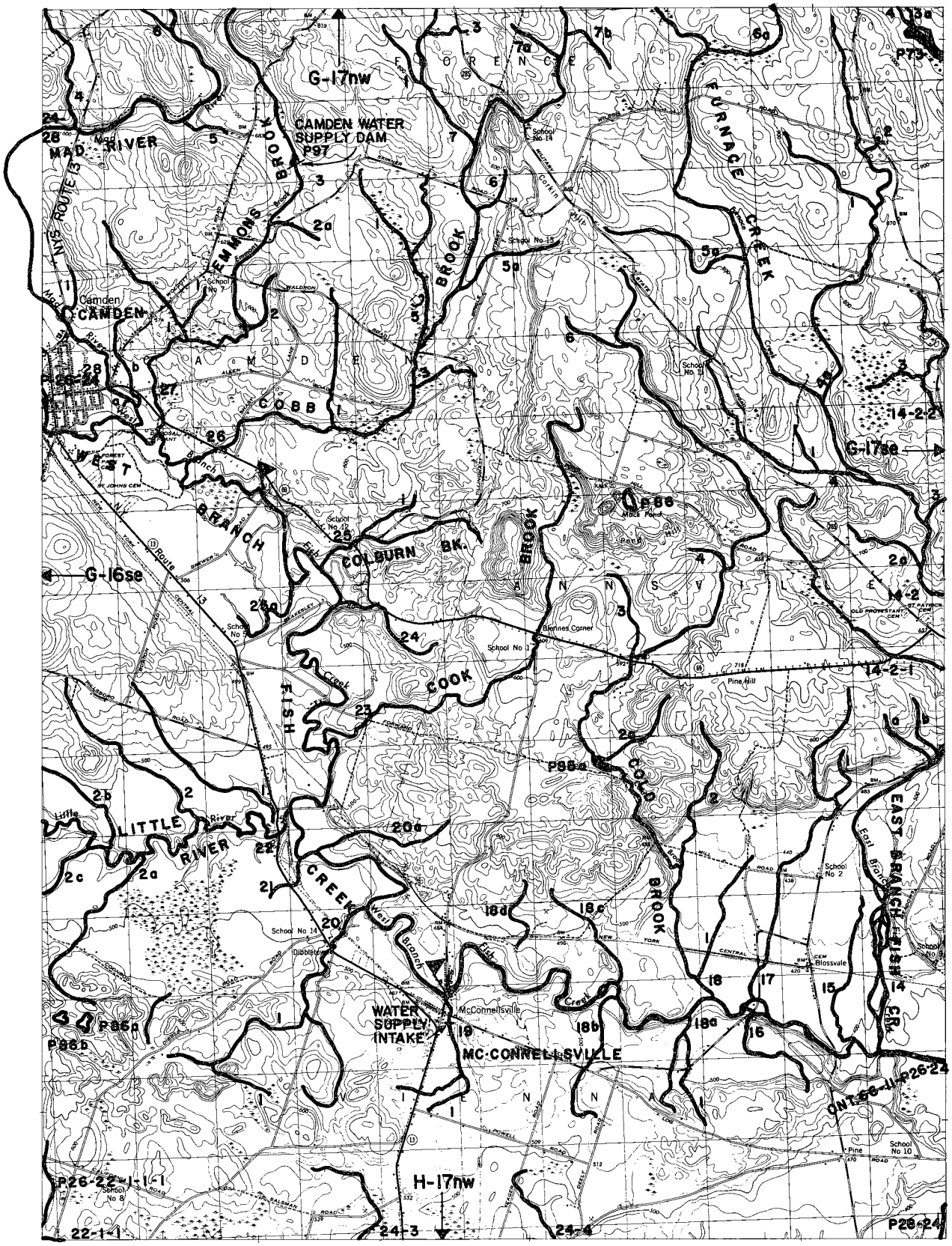


SCALE IN MILES
1/2 0 1

MAP G-17nw



CAMDEN EAST

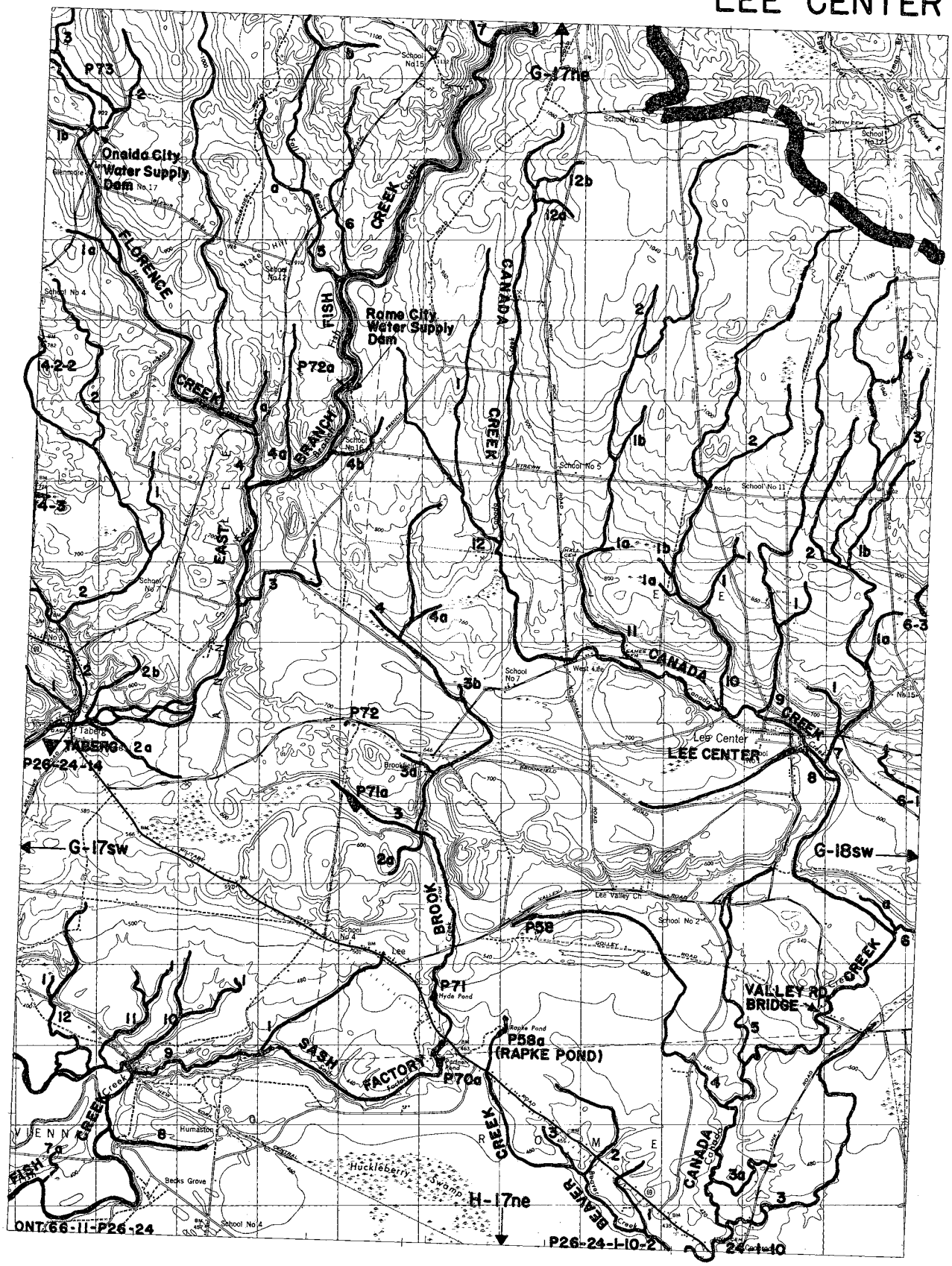


SCALE IN MILES

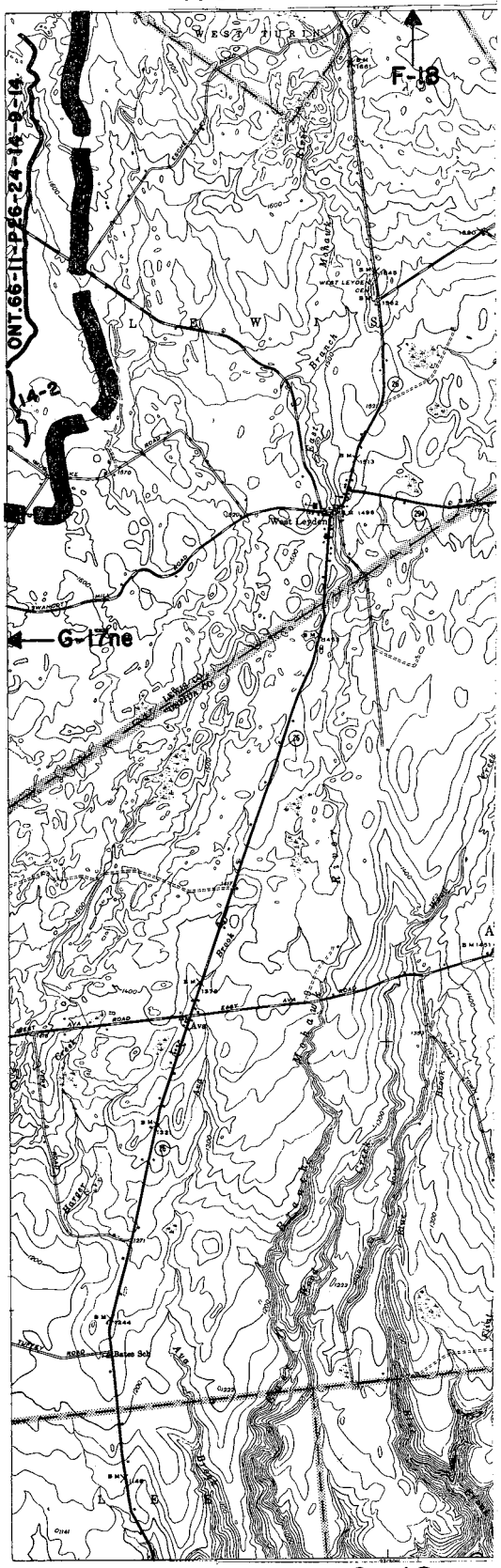
1 1/2 0 1

MAP G-17sw

LEE CENTER

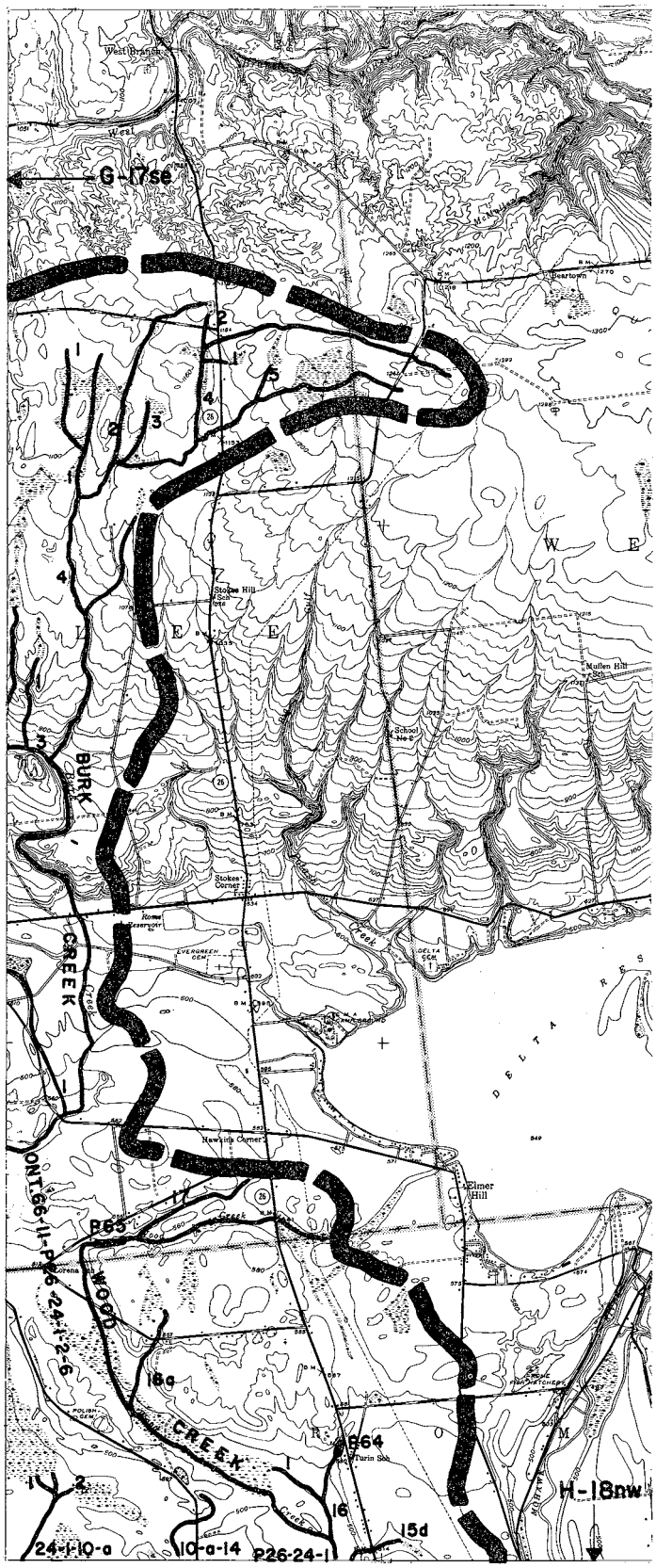


WEST LEYDEN



MAP G-18nw

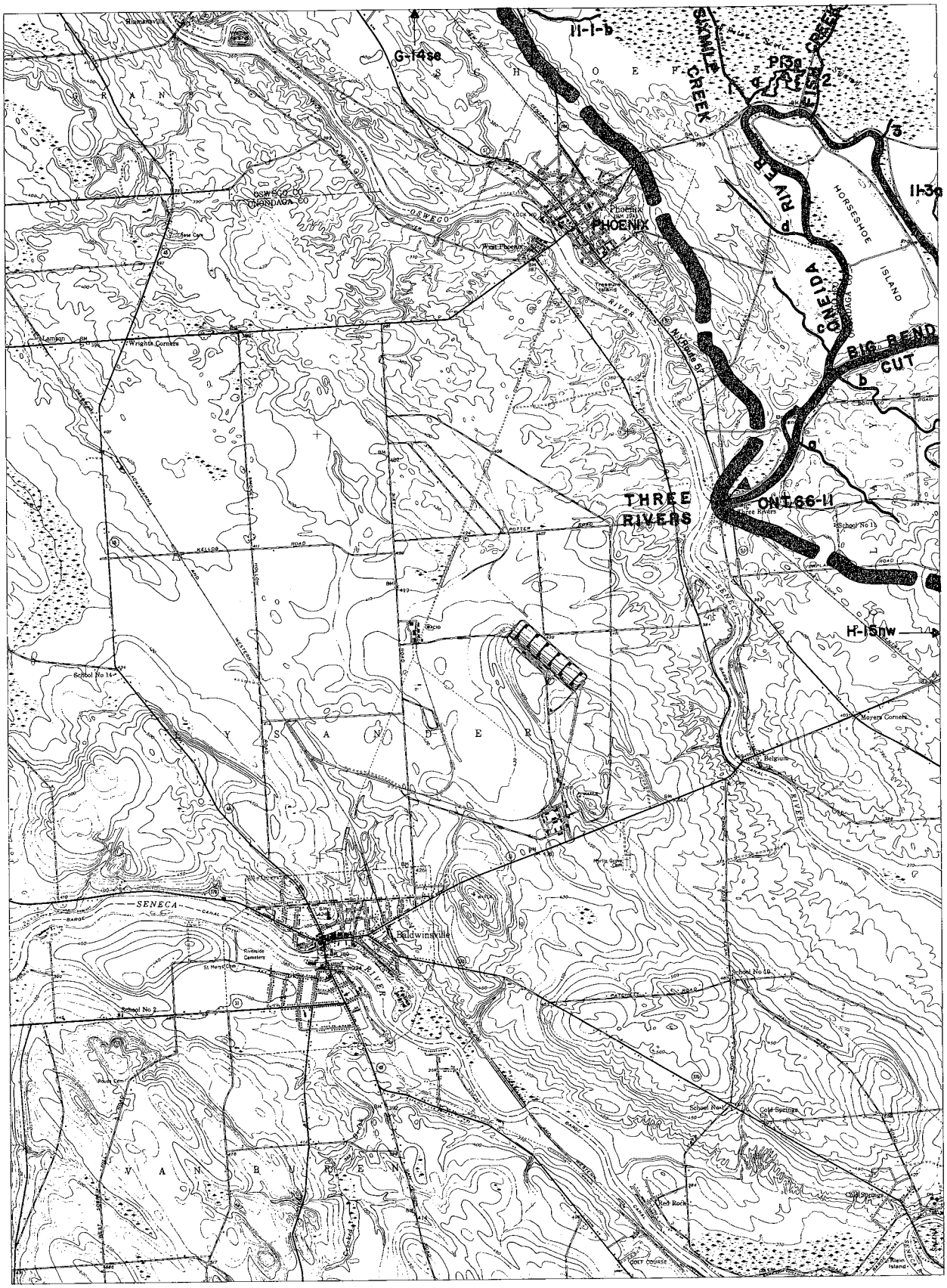
WESTERNVILLE



MAP G-18sw

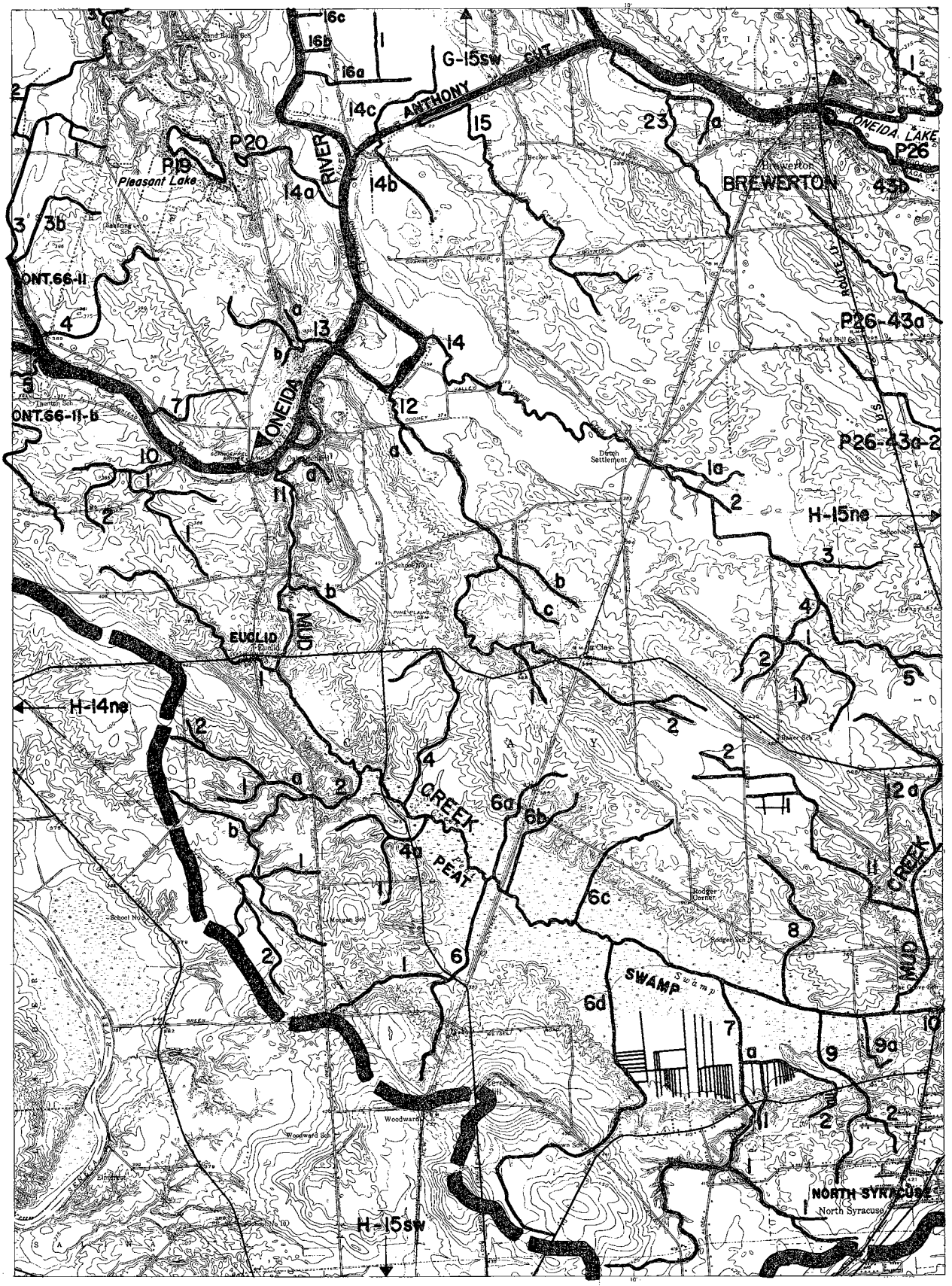
SCALE IN MILES

1/2 0



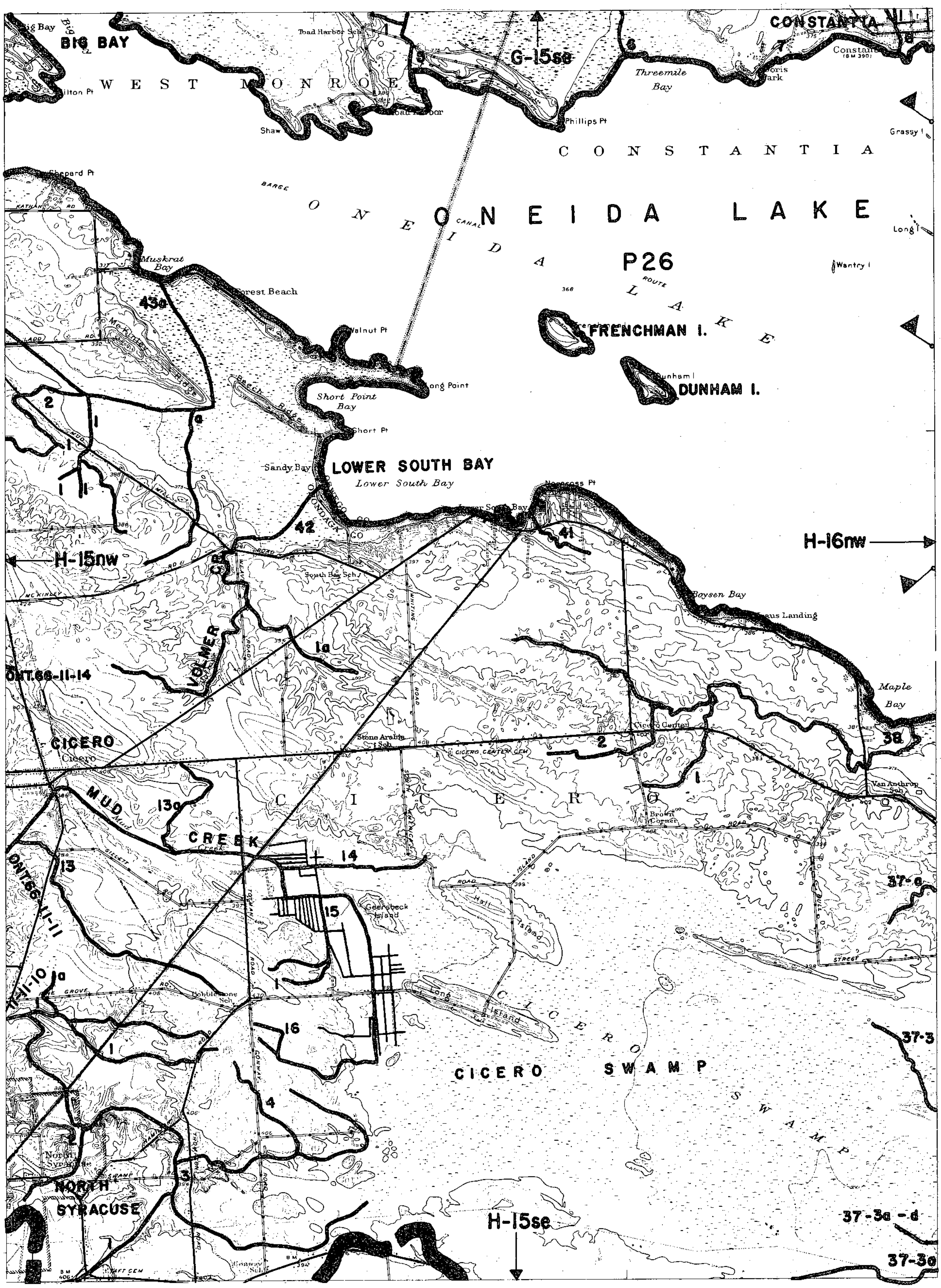
MAP H-14ne

BREWERTON



SCALE IN MILES
1/2 0

MAP H-15nw



SCALE IN MILES

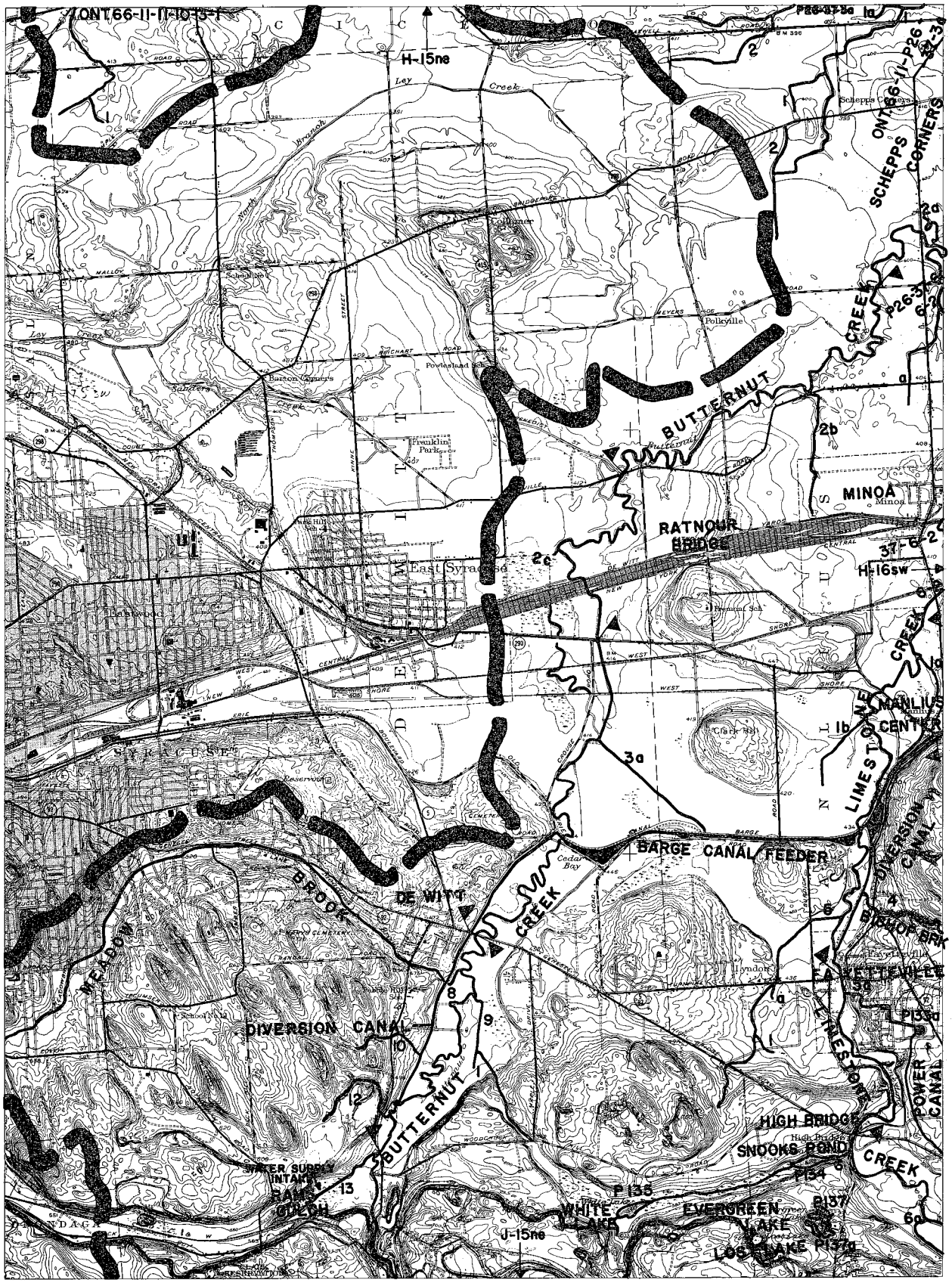
1 1/2 0 1

MAP H-15ne

SYRACUSE WEST

MAP H-15sw

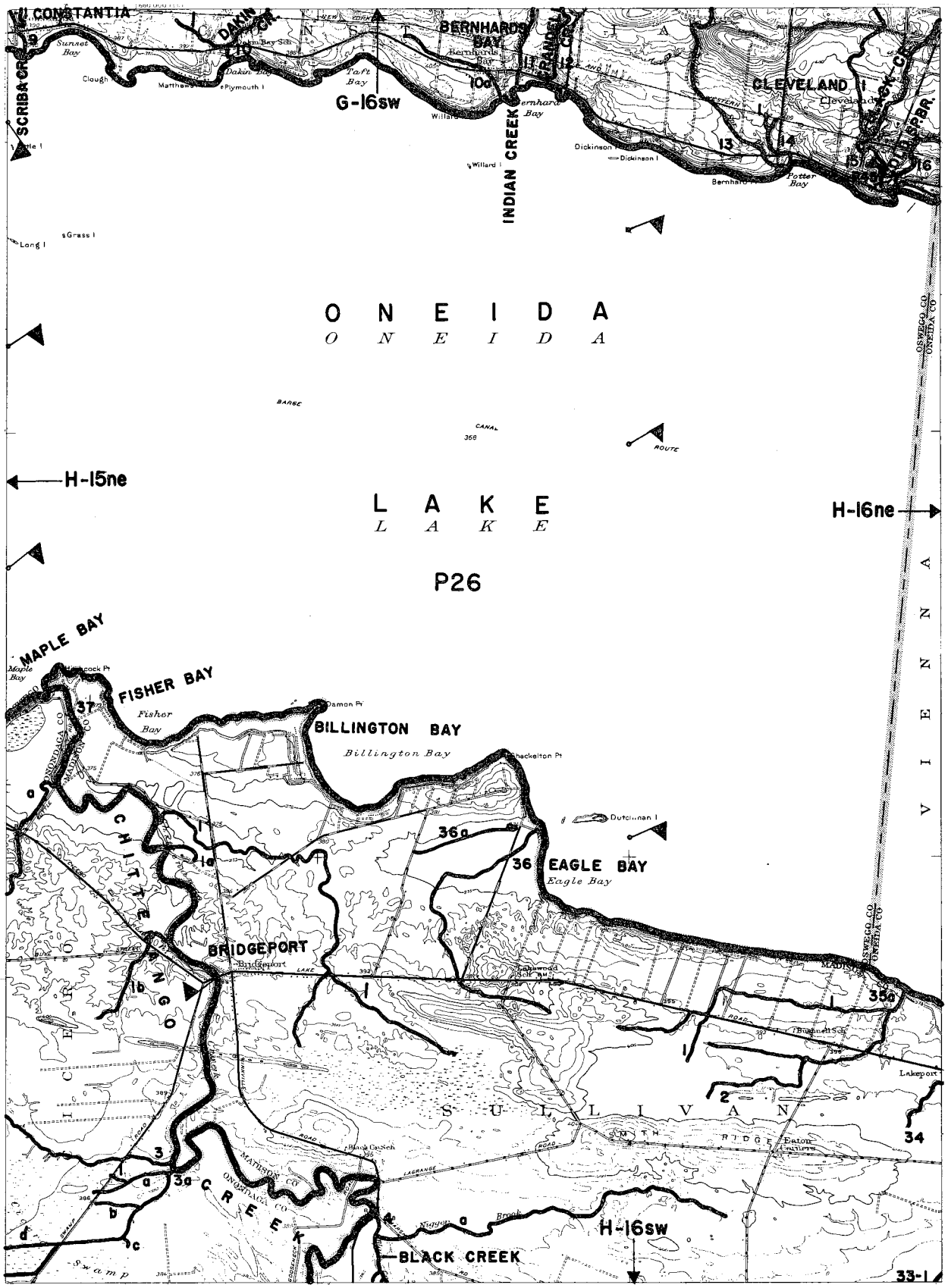
SYRACUSE EAST



SCALE IN MILES

1/2 0

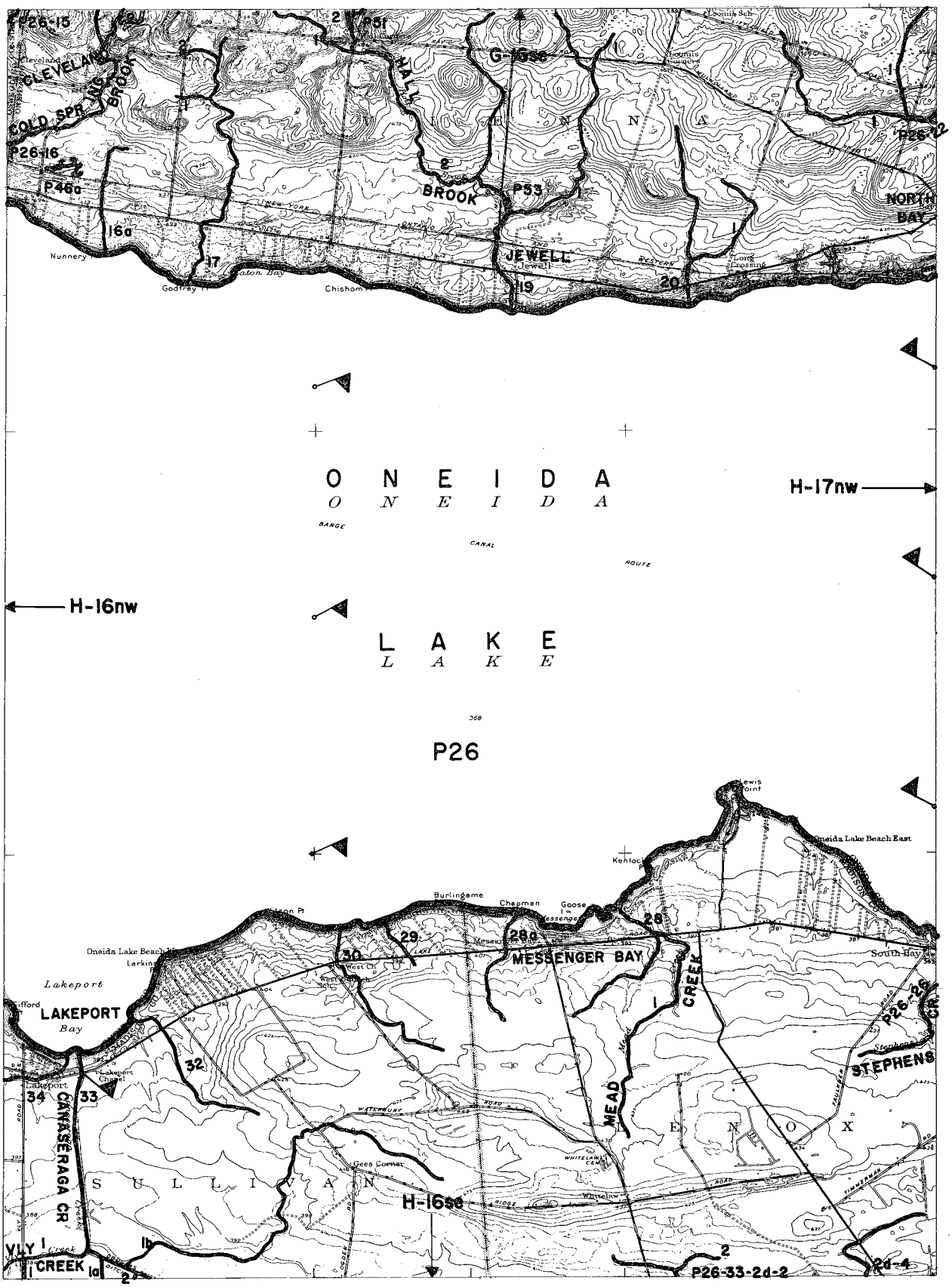
MAP H-15se



SCALE IN MILES

1 1/2 0 1

MAP H-16nw

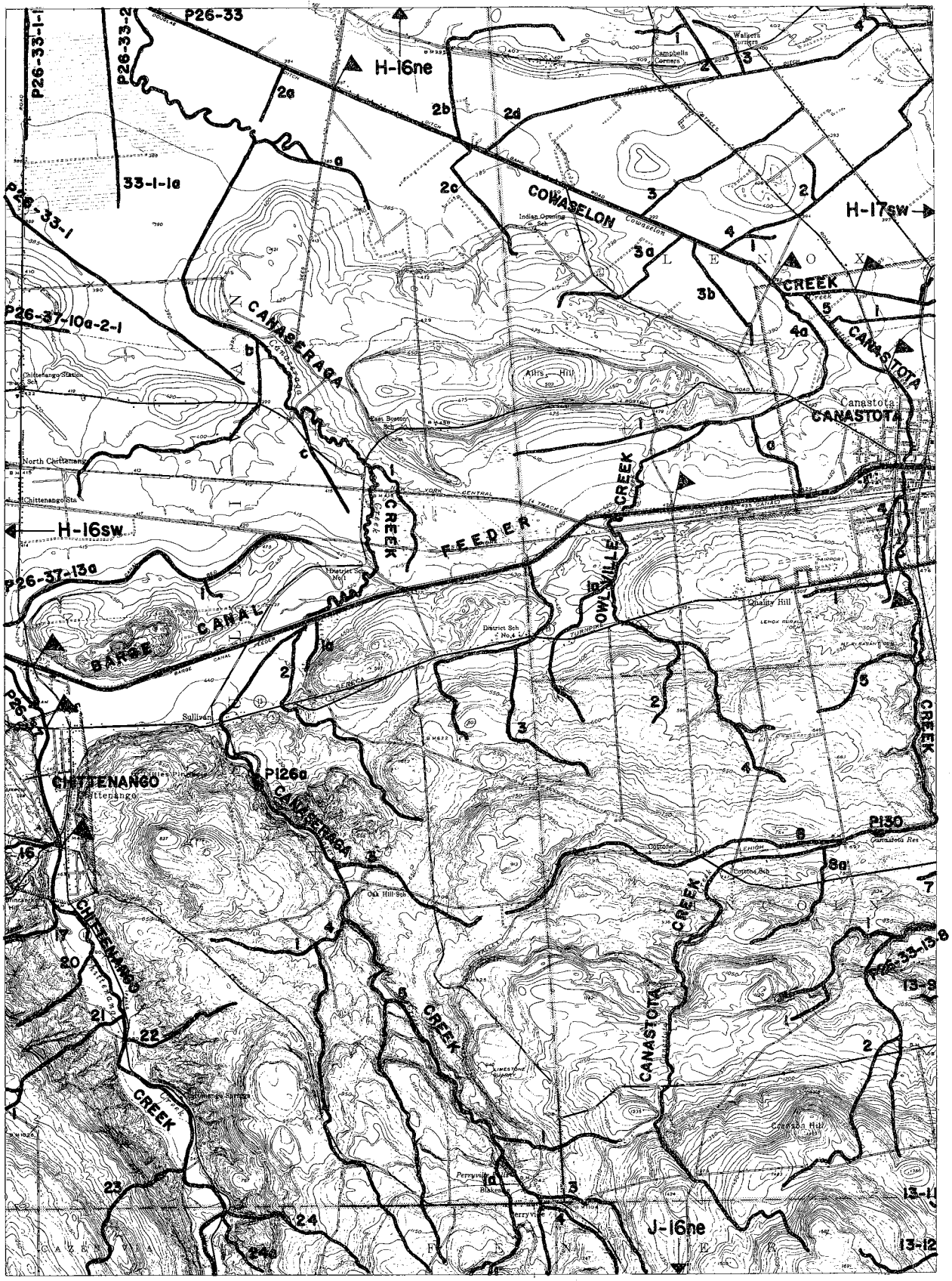


SCALE IN MILES
1/2 0

MAP H-16ne

SCALE IN MILES
1/2 0

MAP H-16sw

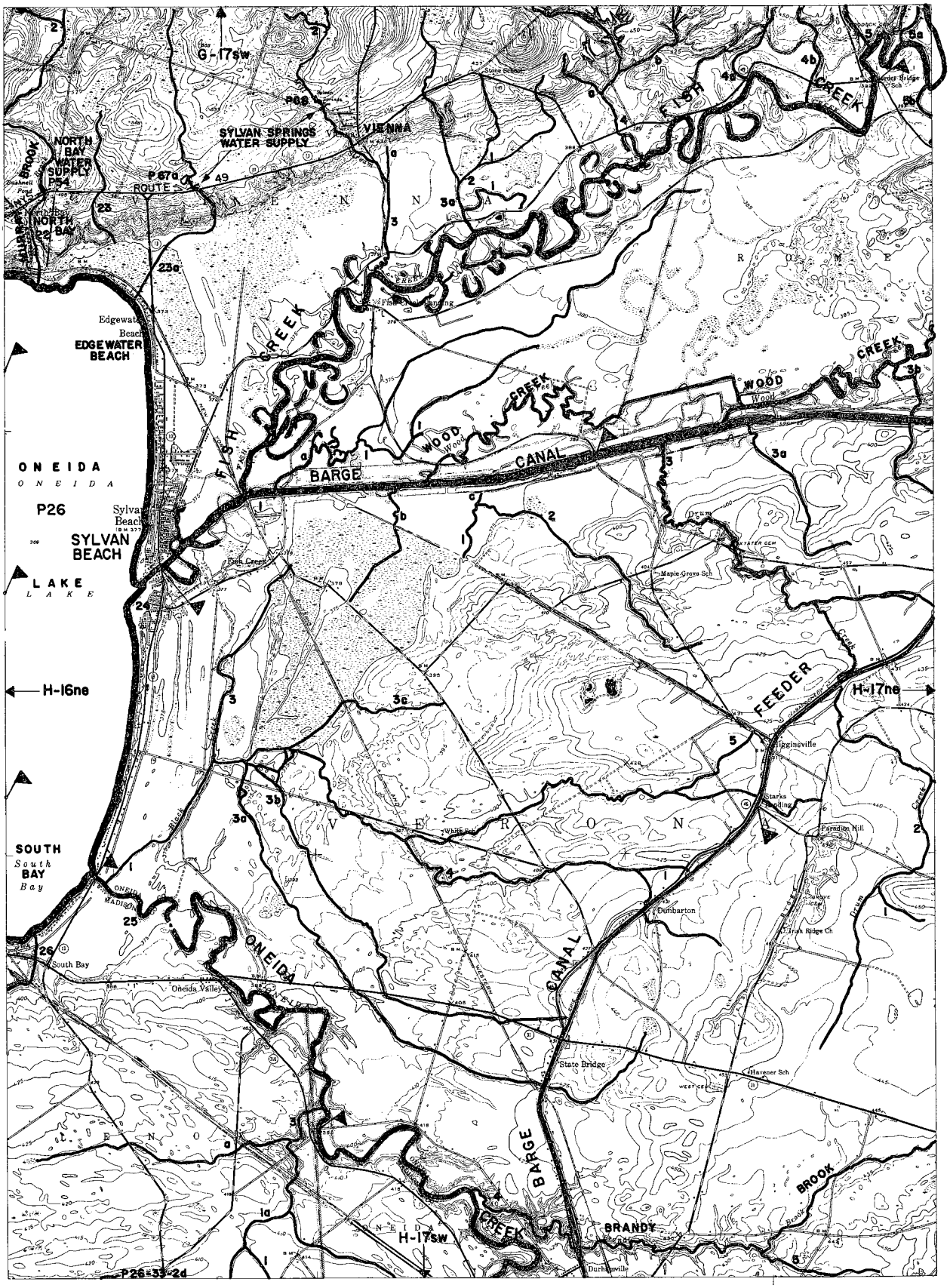


SCALE IN MILES

1/2 0

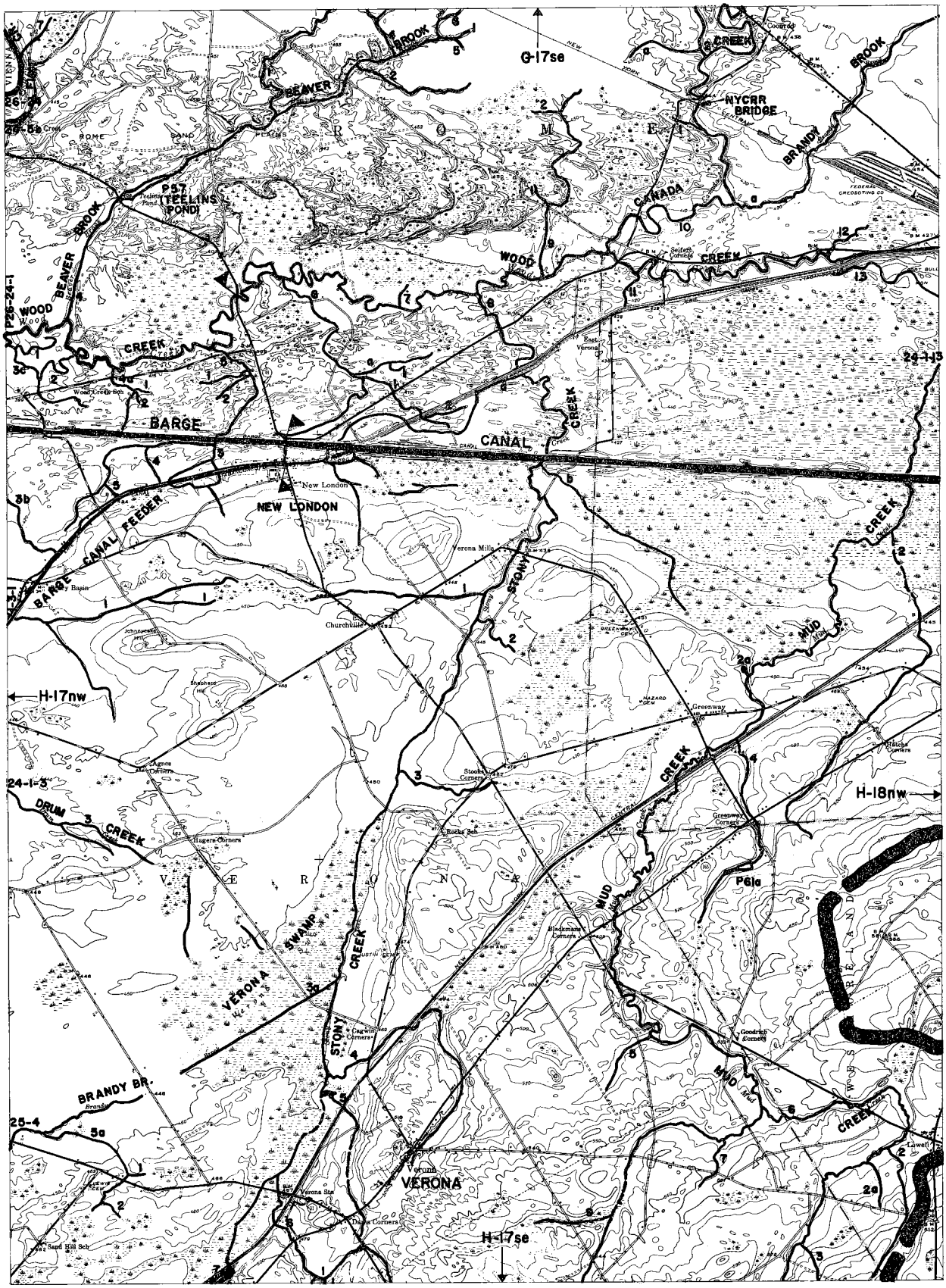
MAP H-16se

SYLVAN BEACH

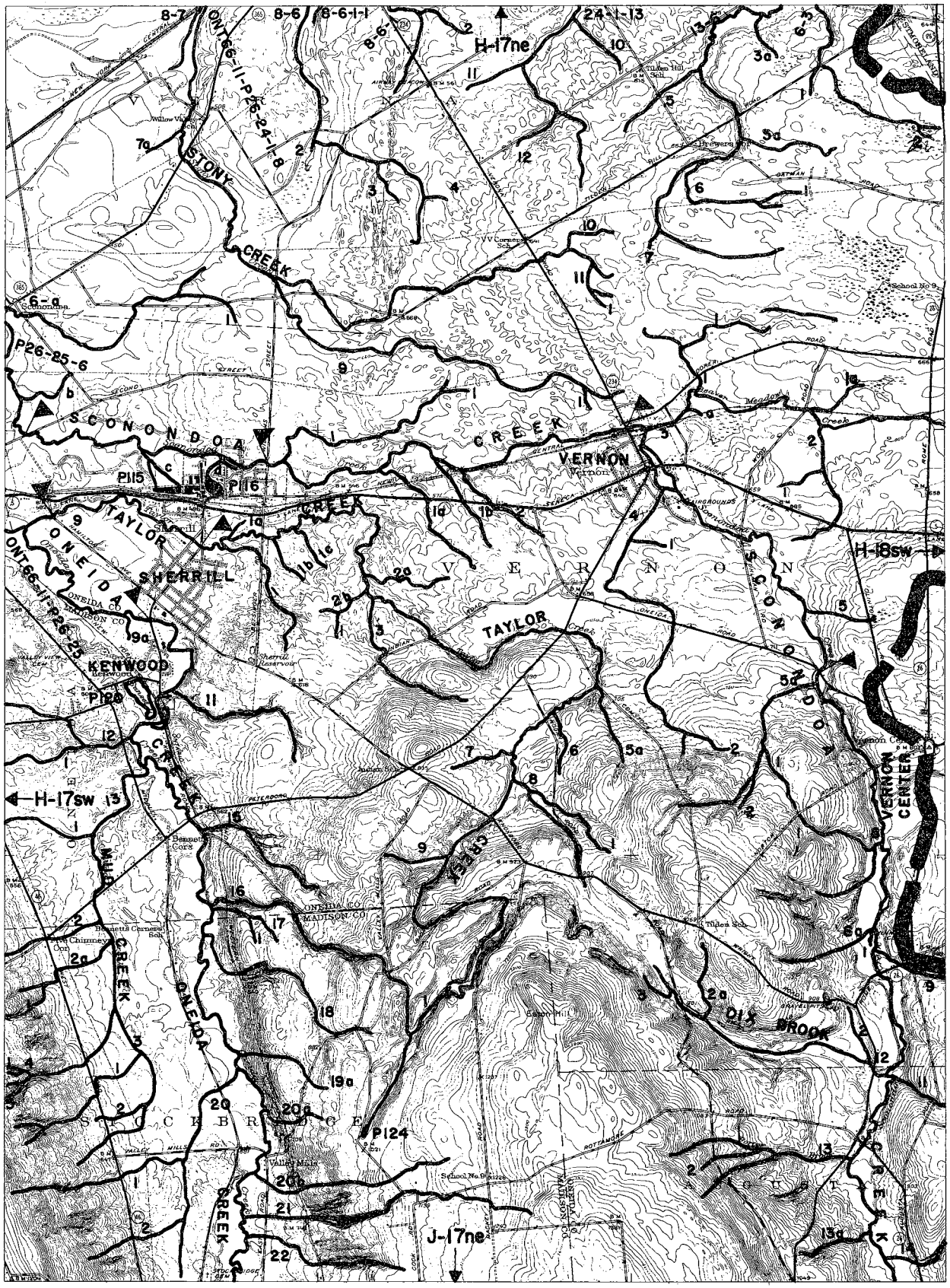


SCALE IN MILES
1/2 0

MAP H-17nw



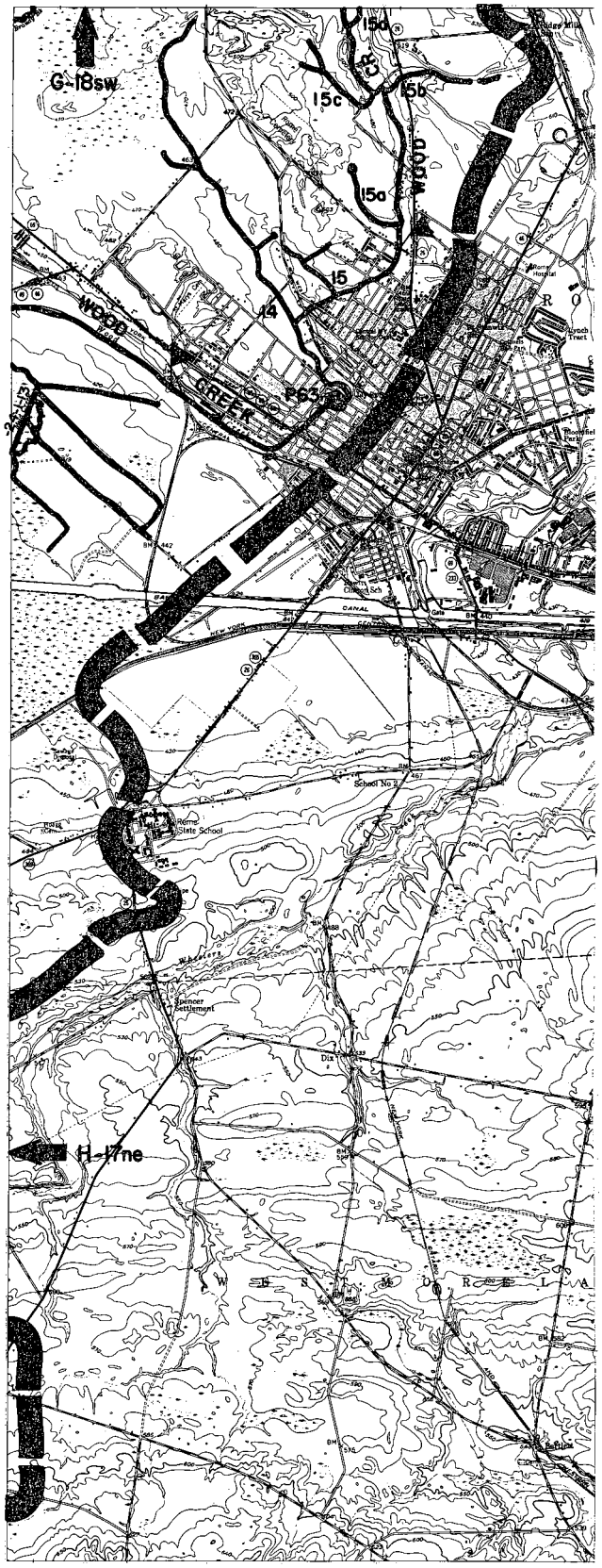
MAP H-17ne



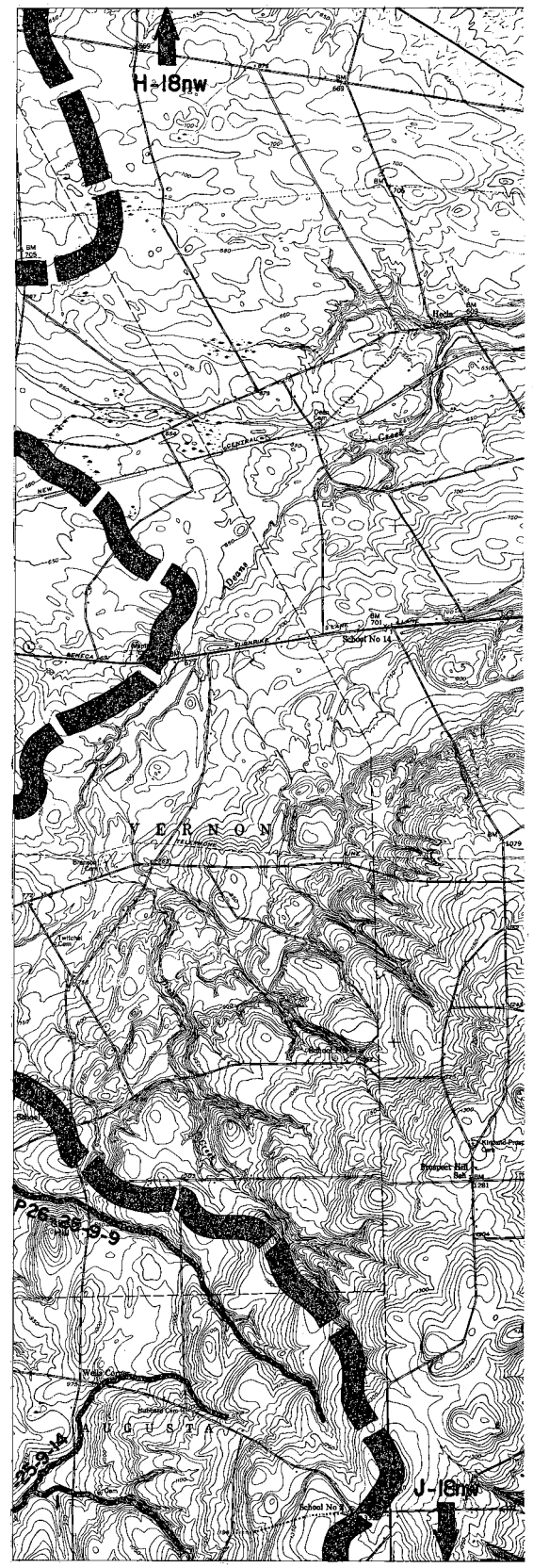
MAP H-17se

ROME

CLINTON



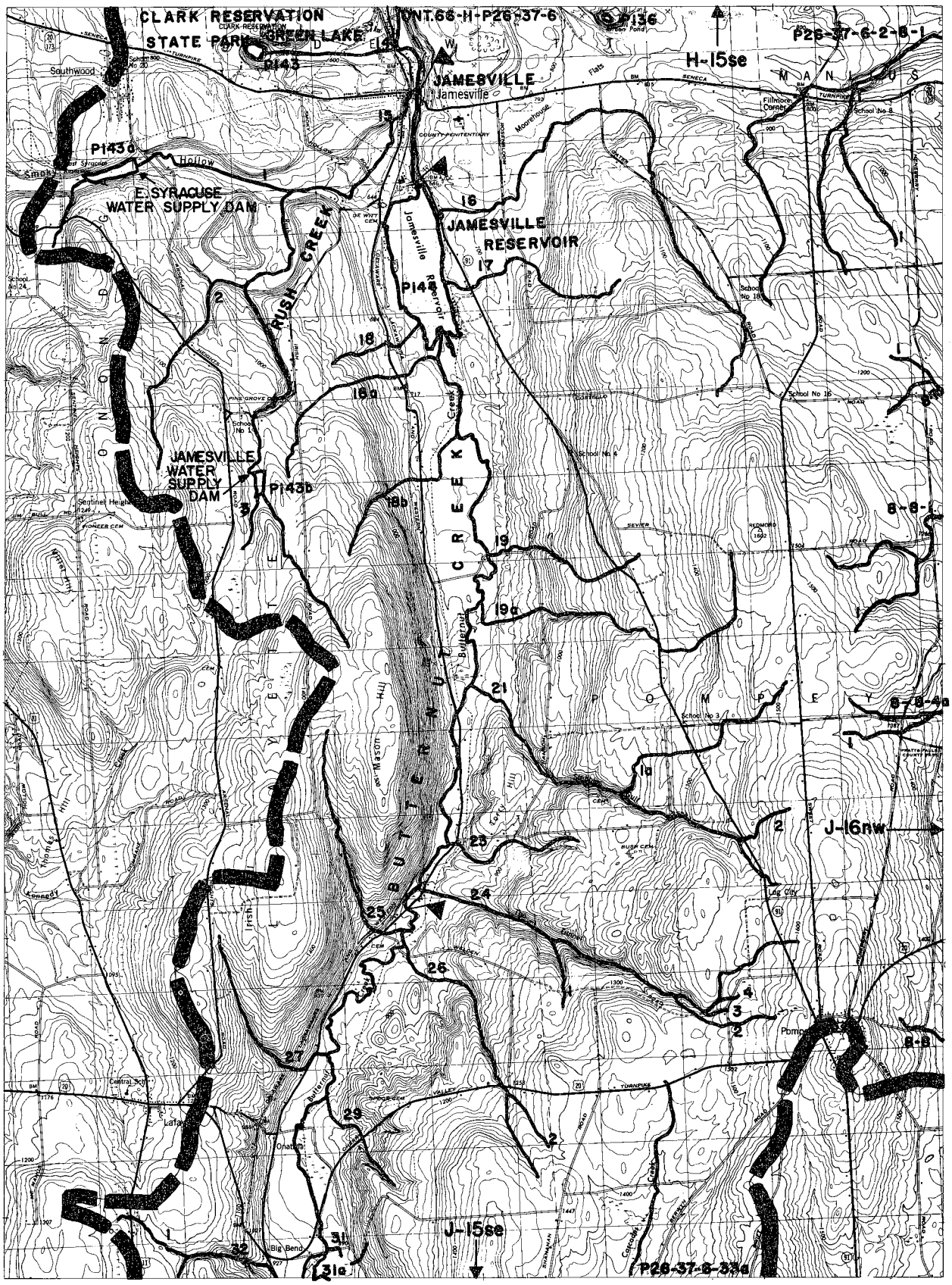
MAP H-18nw

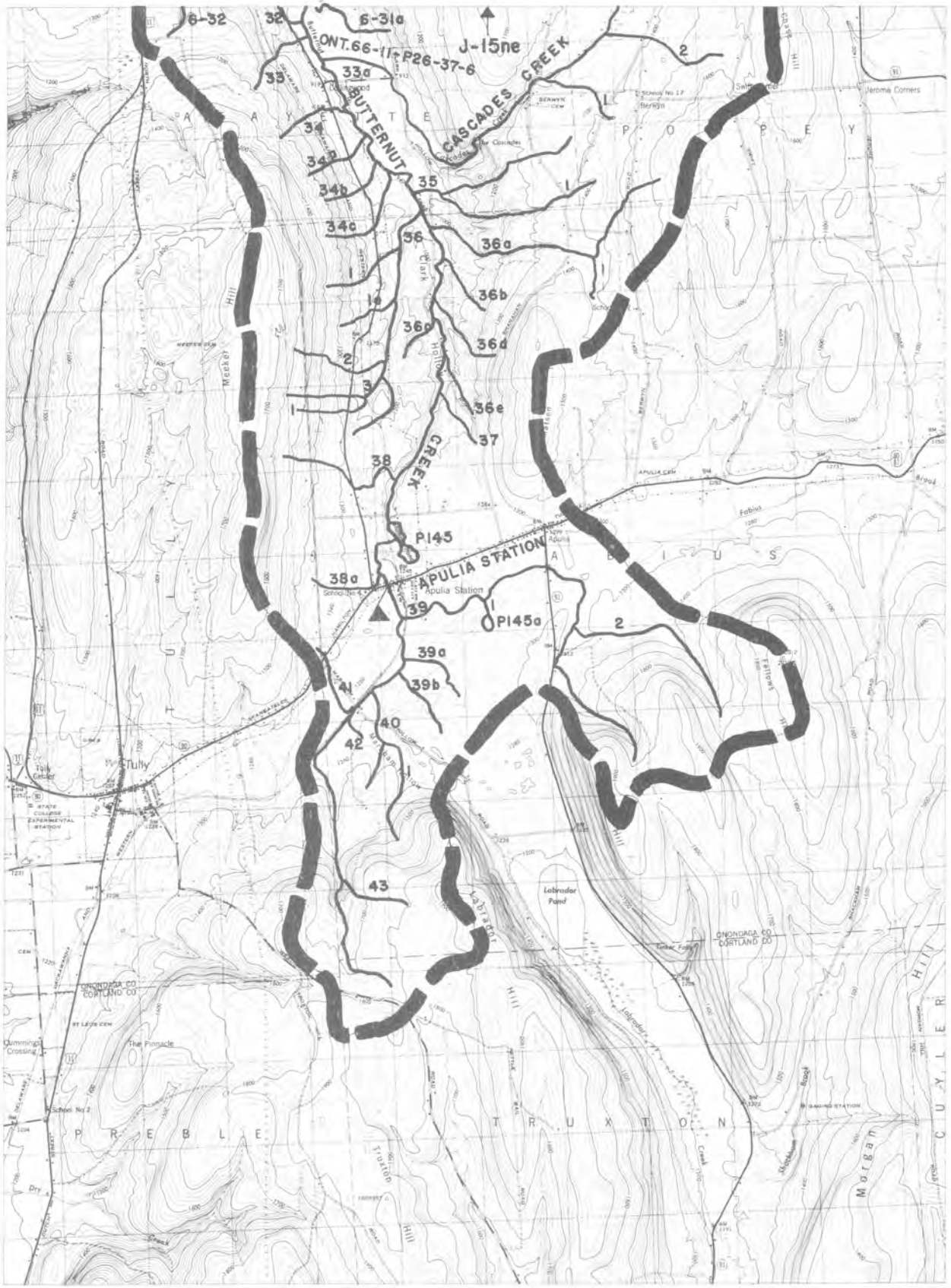


MAP H-18sw

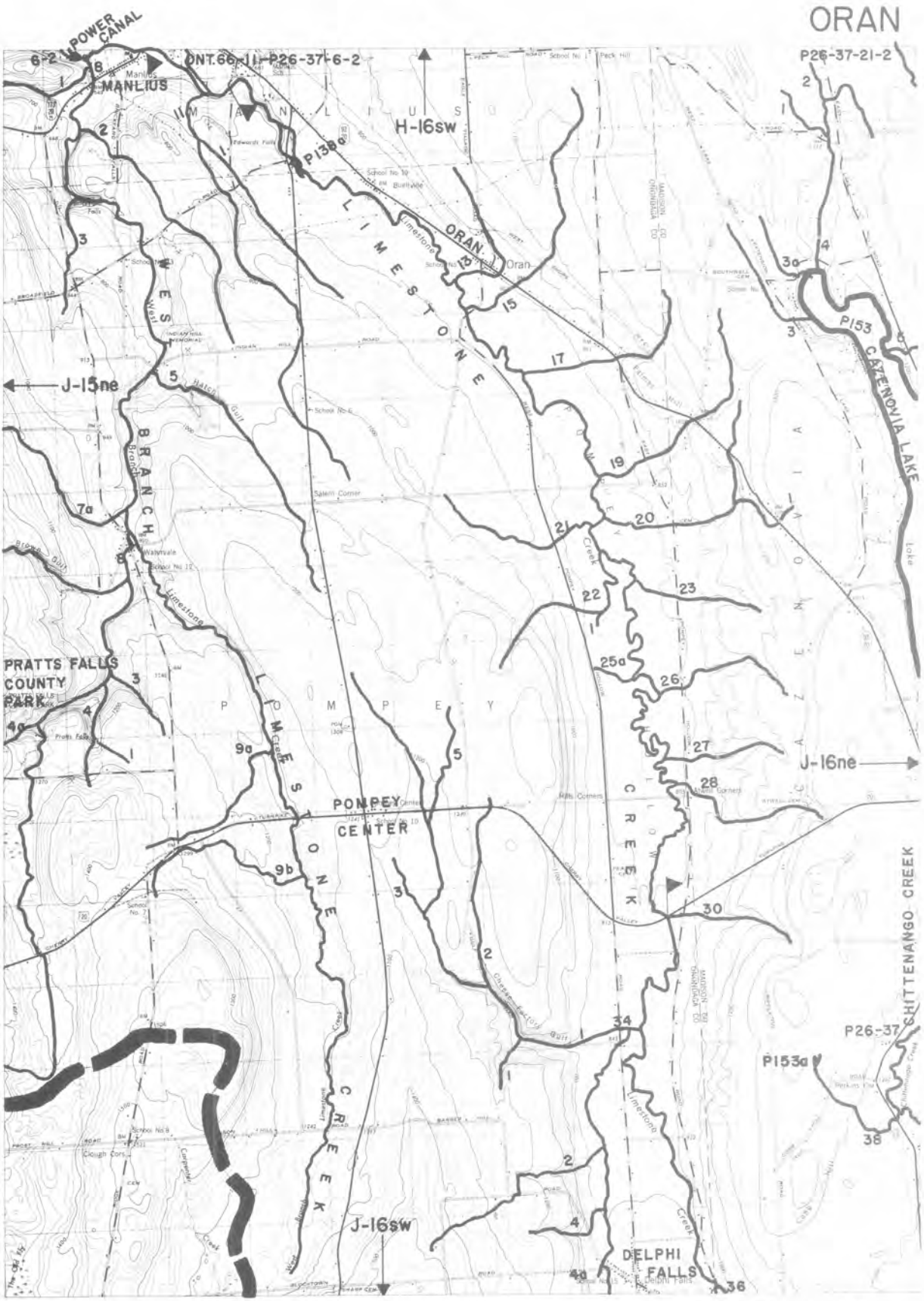
SCALE IN MILES

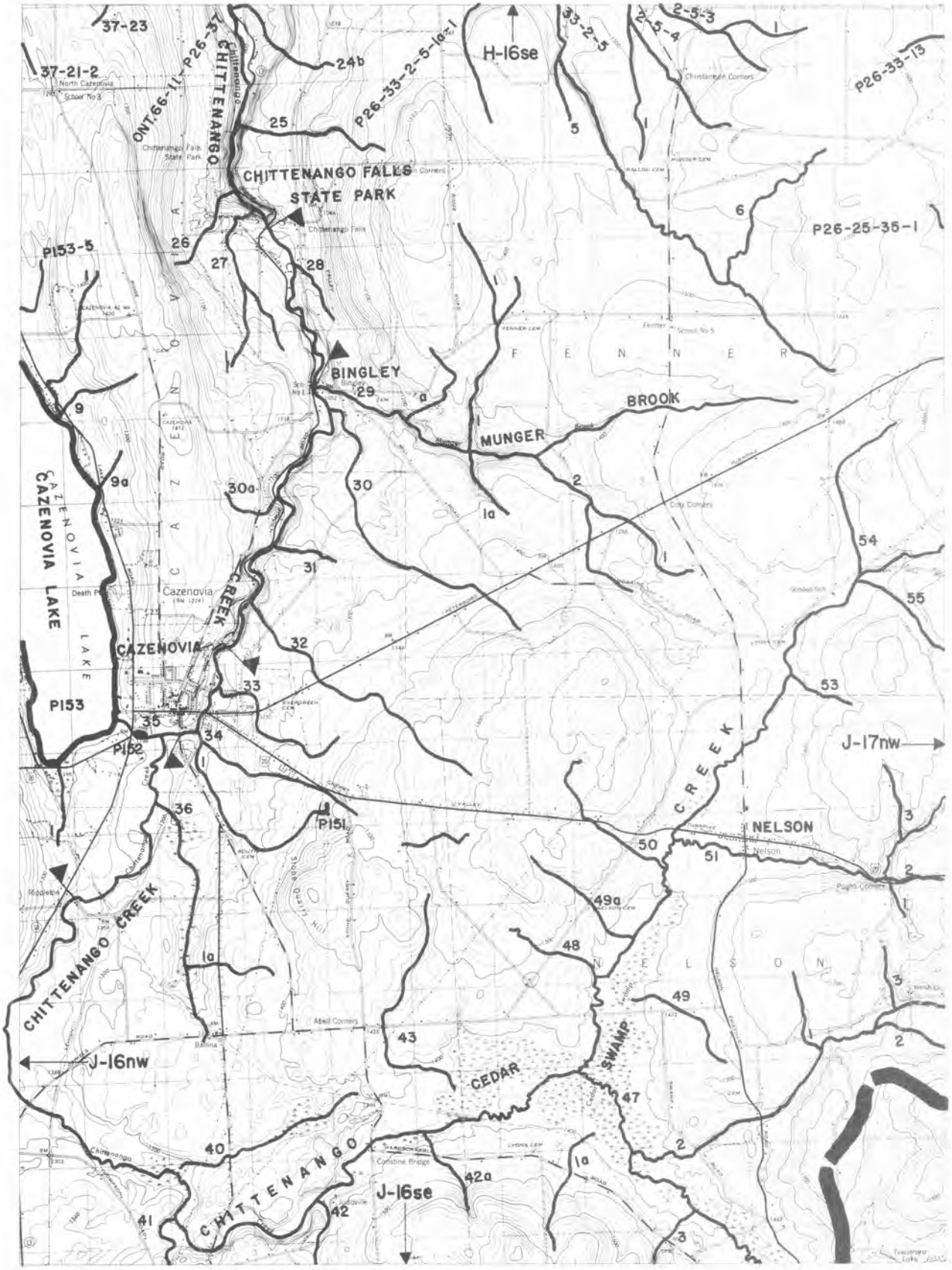
1/2 0 1





MAP J-15se



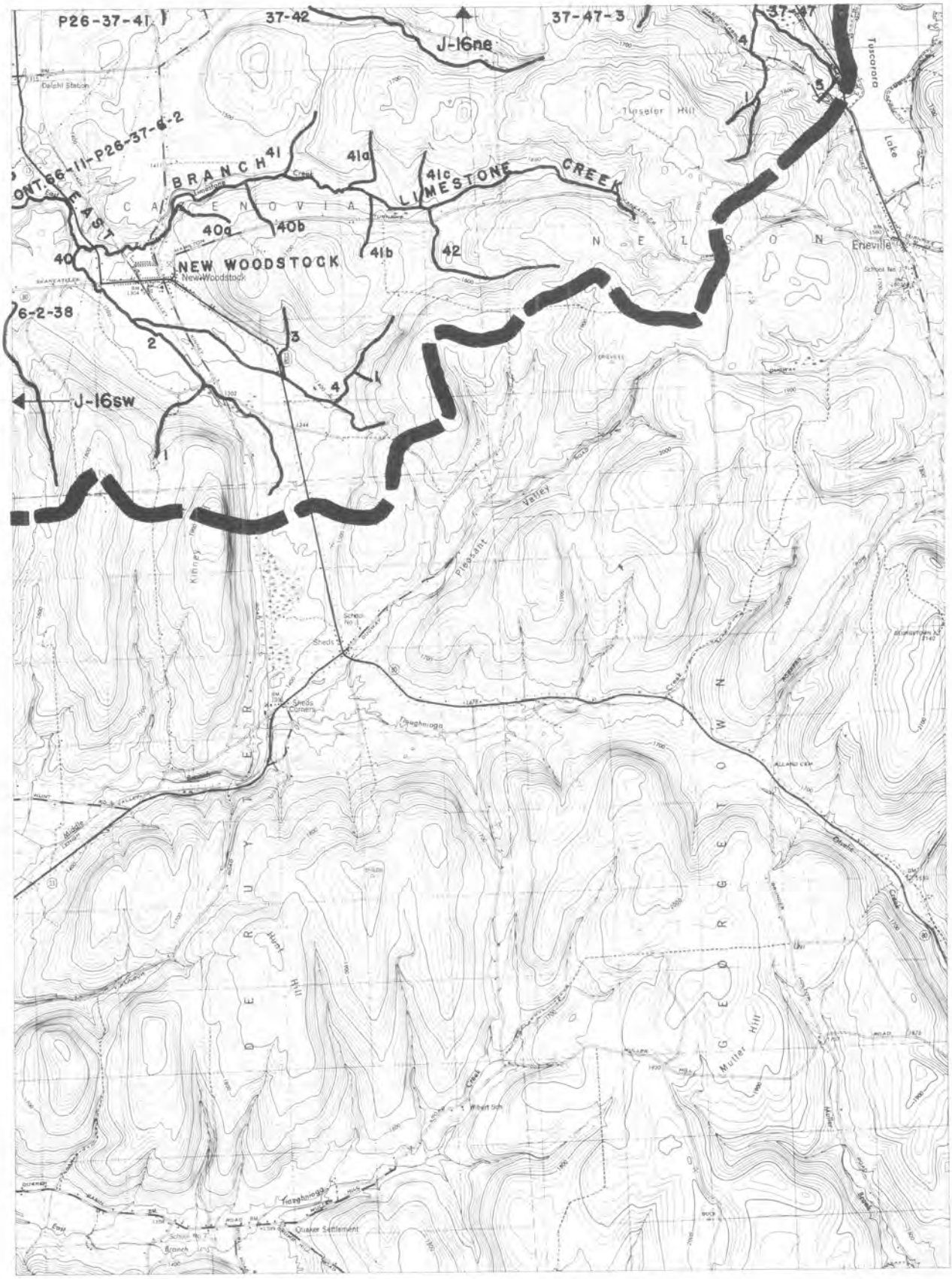


SCALE IN MILES
1/2 0

MAP J-16ne

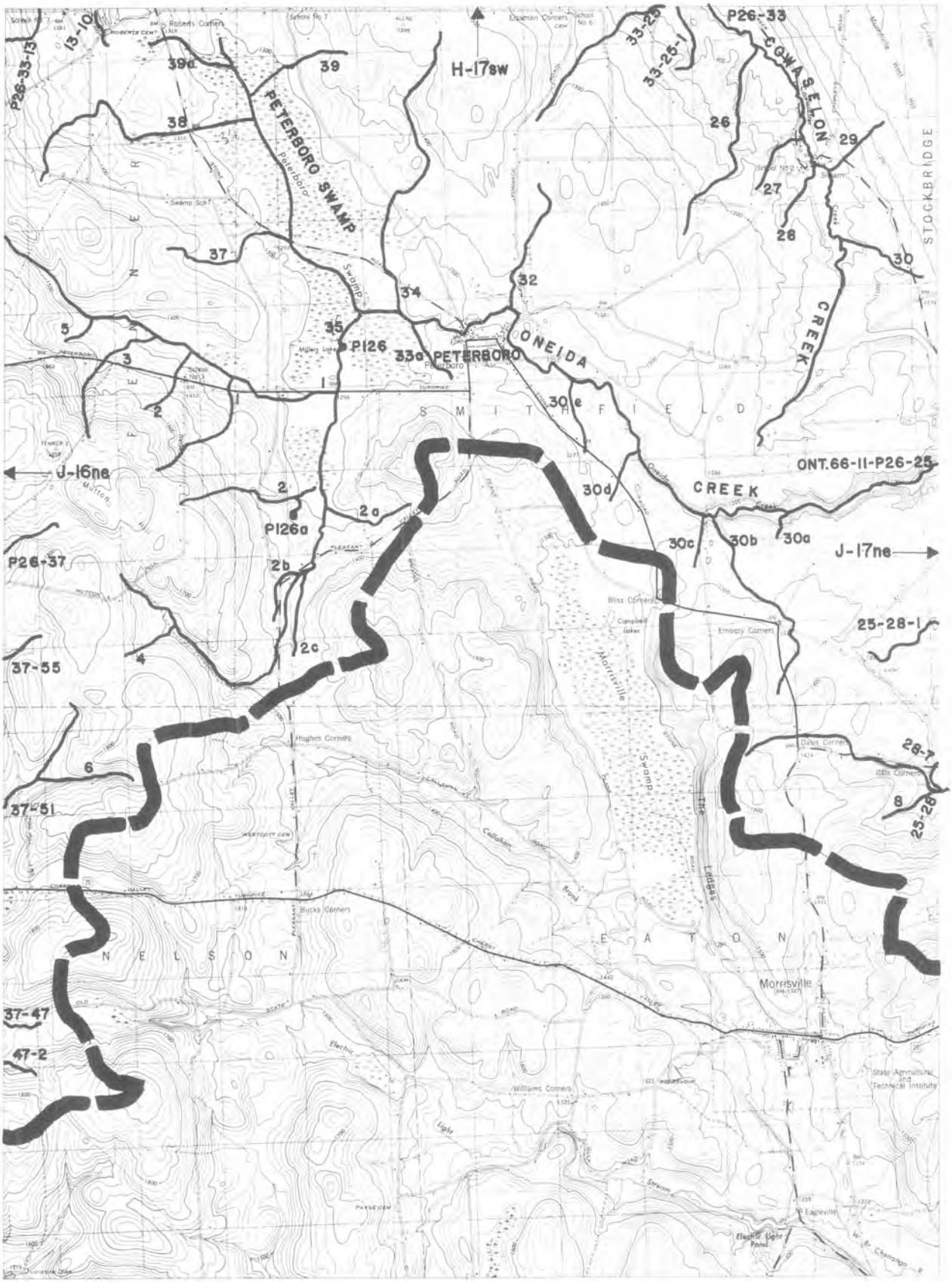
MAP J-16sw

SCALE IN MILES
1/2 0



SCALE IN MILES
1/2 0

MAP J-16se

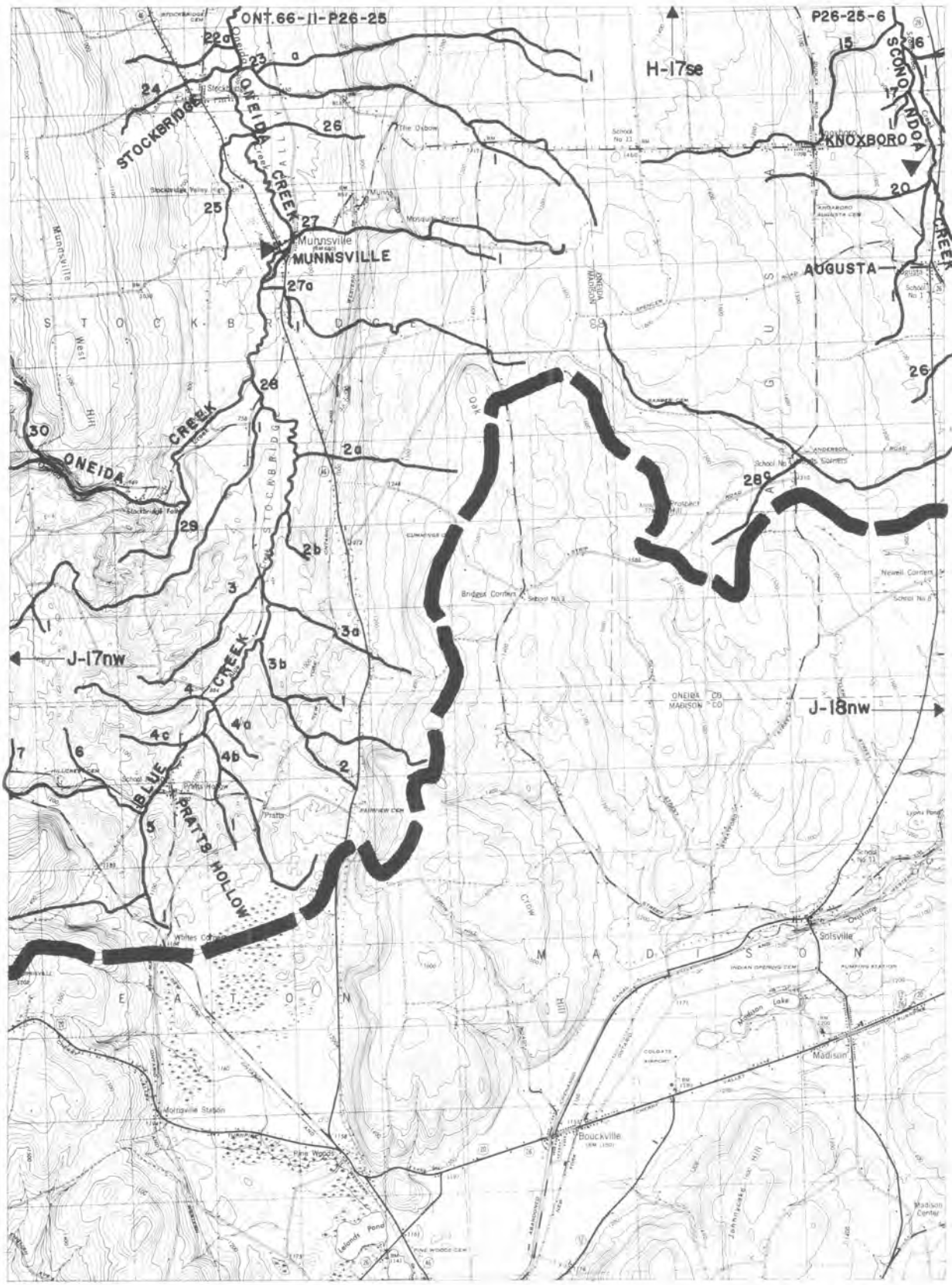


SCALE IN MILES

1/2 0

MAP J-17nw

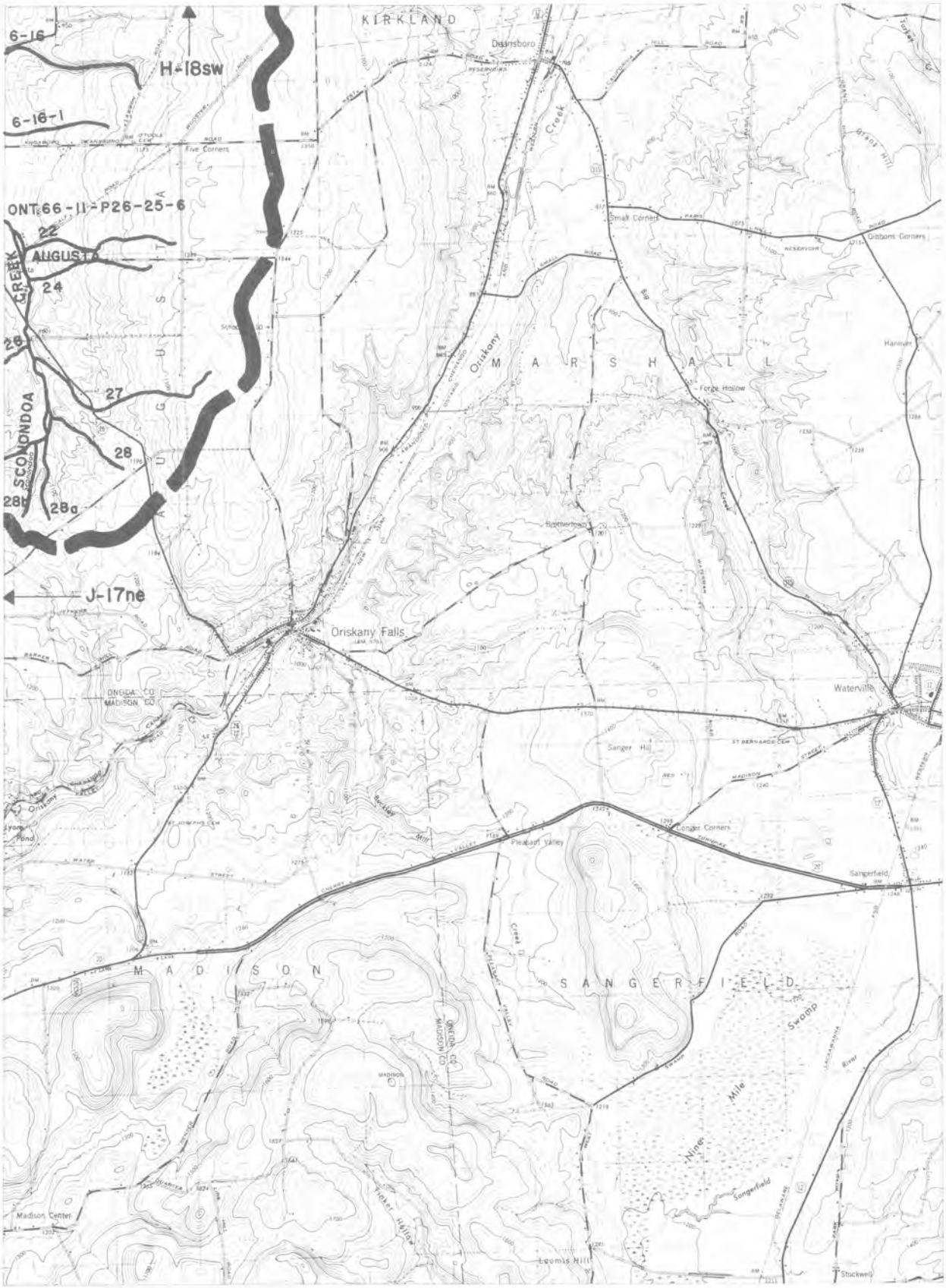
MUNNSVILLE



MAP J-17ne

SCALE IN MILES
1/2 0

ORISKANY FALLS



SCALE IN MILES
1/2 0

MAP J-18nw