

SPARKILL CREEK

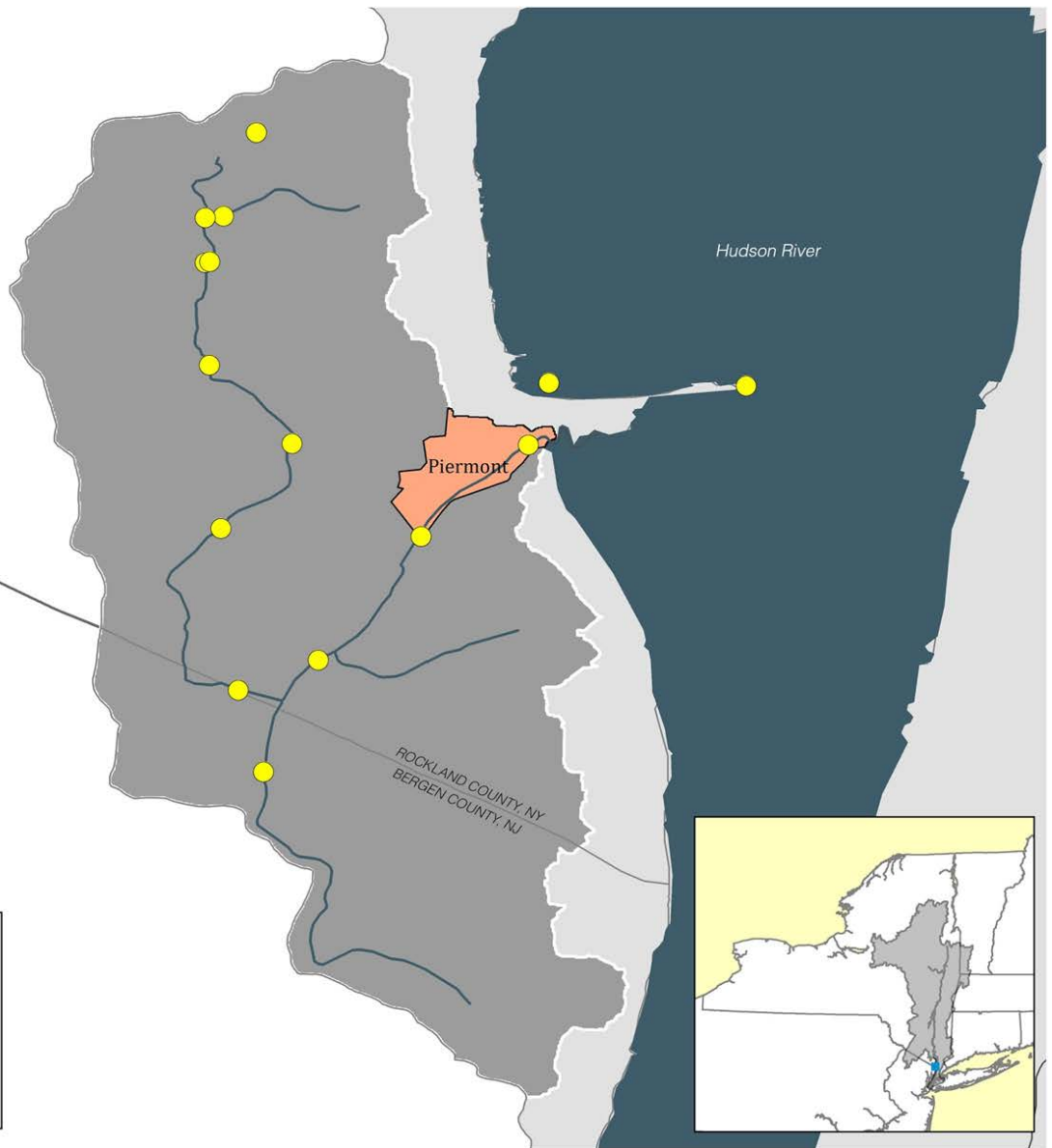
Community Water Quality Monitoring Results

2011-2018

Solutions Spotlight

There are over 300 miles of sewer line in the Sparkill Creek watershed, with an average age of 65.

Maintaining and upgrading sewer and stormwater collection systems is a high priority.

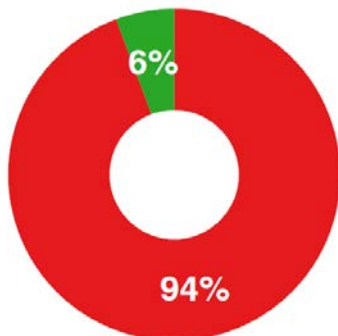


- Sampling Locations
- Village Boundaries
- Sparkill Creek Watershed
- Hudson River Watershed

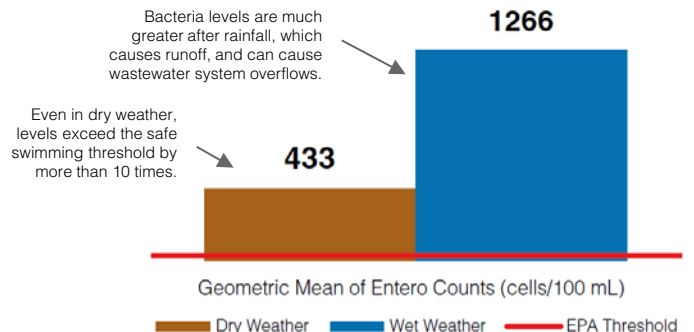
What the Data Show

What portion of samples were safe for swimming?

Only a small fraction of samples collected at non-tidal sites met the EPA guideline for safe swimming.



How high were the bacteria levels?



More: Explore a watershed map, data from each sampling site, year-to-year patterns and other info at riverkeeper.org/water-quality/citizen-data/sparkill-creek.

Learn about the Sparkill Creek Watershed Alliance at www.sparkillcreek.org/.

Community Science

The water quality data presented here are based on an analysis of 643 samples collected since 2011 by Sparkill Creek Watershed Alliance. Samples are collected monthly (May to October) and processed by the Sarah Lawrence College Center for the Urban River at Beczak. To get involved, contact Sebastian Pillitteri at spillitteri@riverkeeper.org.

About the Sparkill Creek

After flowing through neighborhoods and commercial and industrial areas in New York and New Jersey, the Sparkill Creek feeds Piermont Marsh, one of the four wetlands that make up the Hudson River National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Why We Measure Bacteria

Fecal indicator bacteria such as *Enterococcus* ("Enter") usually do not make us sick. But because they live in the guts of warm-blooded animals, when these bacteria are present in water, pathogens that can make us sick may also be present.

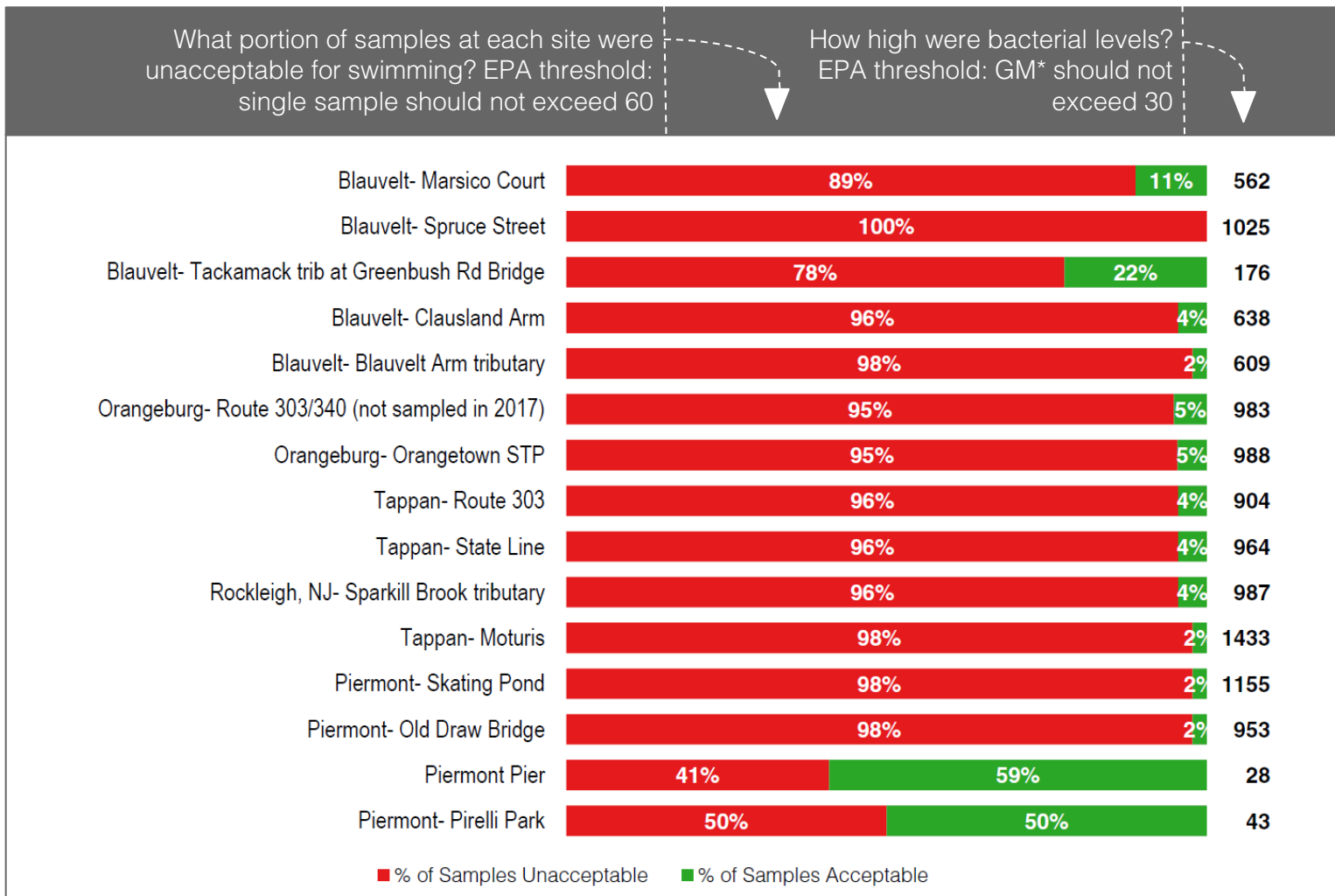
Sources of fecal bacteria may include sewer overflows and failures, inade-

quate sewage treatment, urban or farm runoff, septic system failures, wildlife and contaminated sediment.

While research continues, the EPA has set thresholds to define if water is safe for swimming based on decades of science relying on measurements of these bacteria. Data are shown in Enterococcus cells per 100 mL.

Signs of Progress

A citizens group, the Sparkill Creek Watershed Alliance, has been testing stormwater outfalls and surveying their drainage areas to track down pollution sources. The group has discovered a buried stream that now flows through the stormwater system, and an illegal discharge from a food processing facility.



*The geometric mean (GM) is a weighted average of all samples.

