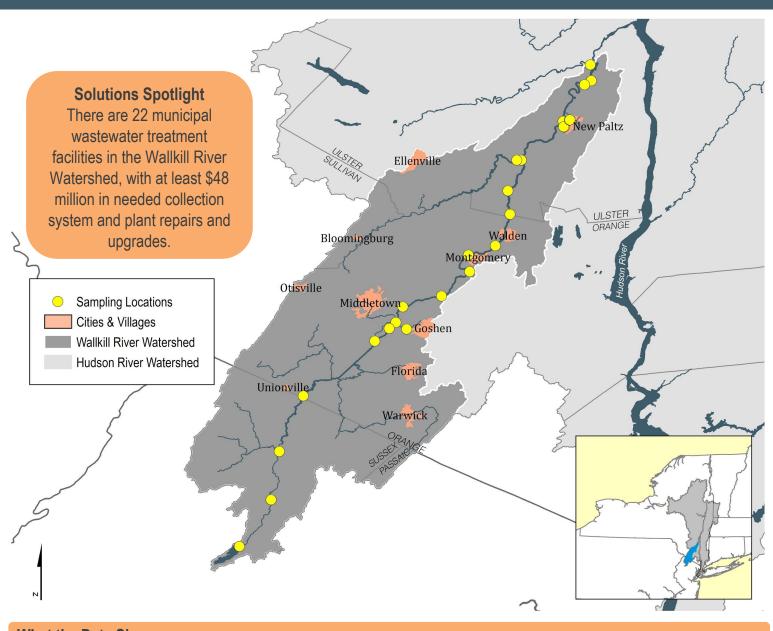
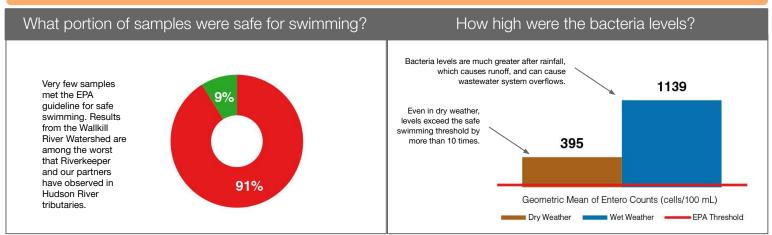
WALLKILL RIVER

Community Water Quality Monitoring Results

2012-2019



What the Data Show



More: Explore a watershed map, data from each sampling site, year-to-year patterns and more at <u>riverkeeper.org/water-quality/citizen-data/wallkill-river</u>. Learn more about the Wallkill River Watershed Alliance at <u>www.wallkillalliance.org</u>.



Community Science

The water quality data presented here are based on an analysis of 1072 samples collected since 2012 by Gardiner and Montgomery CAC members and watershed residents. Samples are collected monthly (May to October) and processed by Riverkeeper. To get involved, contact Sebastian Pillitteri at spillitteri@riverkeeper.org.

Why We Measure Bacteria

Fecal indicator bacteria such as Enterococcus ("Entero") 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.

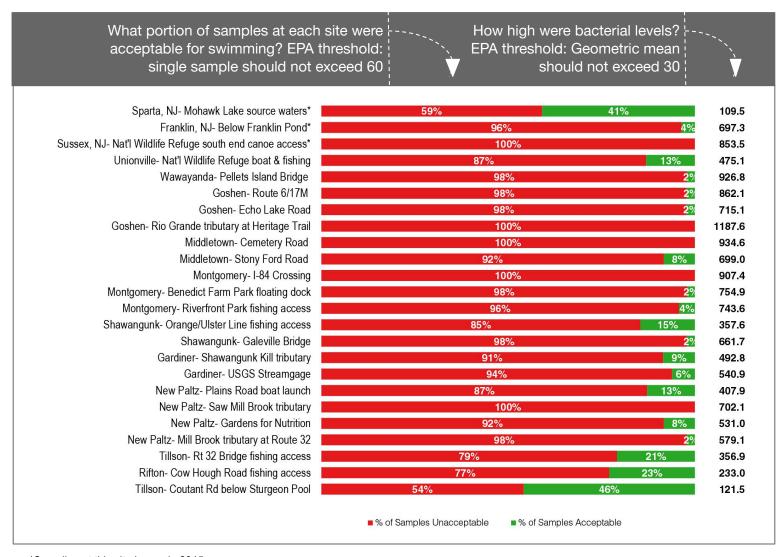
While research continues, the EPA has set thresholds to define if water is safe for swimming based on decades of science relying on measurements of these bacteria. Data are shown in Entero cells per 100 mL.

A Little About the Wallkill River

One of the largest tributaries to the Hudson, the Wallkill is home to the New Paltz Regatta, a singular wacky boat race, and a haven for paddlers and anglers.

Signs of Progress

In 2019, based on the results of extensive water sampling, NYS DEC initiated development of a Total Maximum Daily Load for the Wallkill River, a first step toward reducing the nutrient inputs that have caused Harmful Algal Blooms to proliferate in the river. The primary sources of the Wallkill's excess nutrients are wastewater treatment plants and agriculture.



^{*}Sampling at this site began in 2015.