

# Will New York Harbor ever be “Clean” or just Cleaner?



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HRES CONFERENCE  
CLEAN WATER ACT AT 40:  
FACING THE FUTURE  
MAY 7, 2012  
VASSAR COLLEGE  
POUGHKEEPSIE, NY

# NY Harbor

Receives daily discharge from:

Hudson, Passaic, & Raritan Rivers

Over 10 million people live in the metropolitan area



# Clean Water Act of 1972



## Overall Objective of the CWA

- “restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s Waters”

## Goals

- Attainment of water quality sufficient to support protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife... and recreation – the *fishable/swimmable* goal
- Prohibition of the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts
- Financial support for POTWs and promotion of *areawide* waste treatment

# Major issues in NY Harbor that have been addressed by the Clean water Act



- Poor water quality due to raw or partially treated sewage and storm water
  - Dissolved Oxygen
  - Pathogens
- Toxic substances affecting marine life and fish consumption (and dredging)
- Degradation of habitat through filling

# Background: Sewage Treatment



338

T. M. BROSINAN, A. STODDARD, AND L. J. HETLING

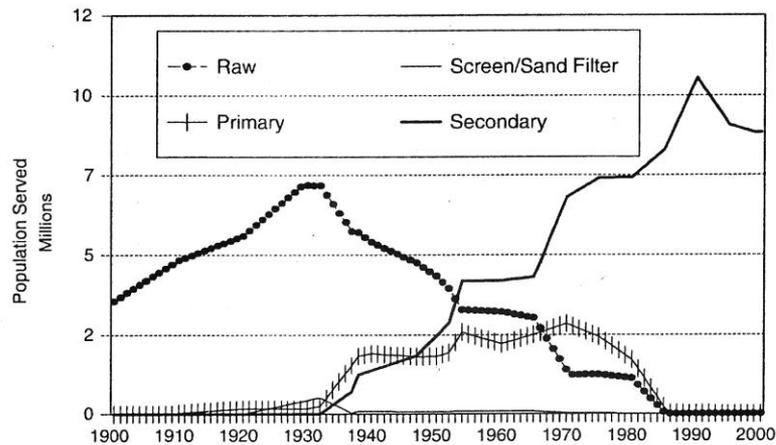
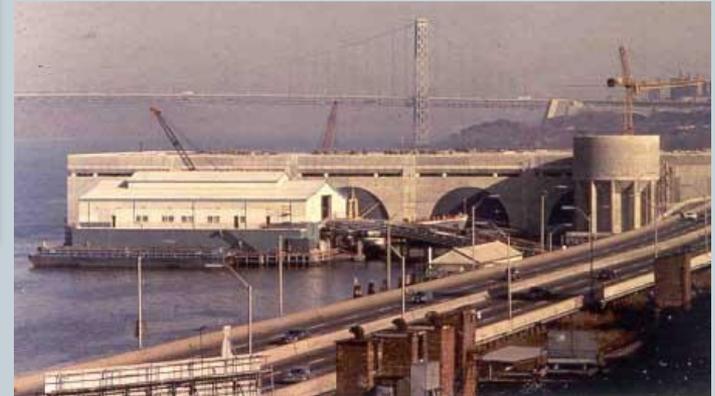
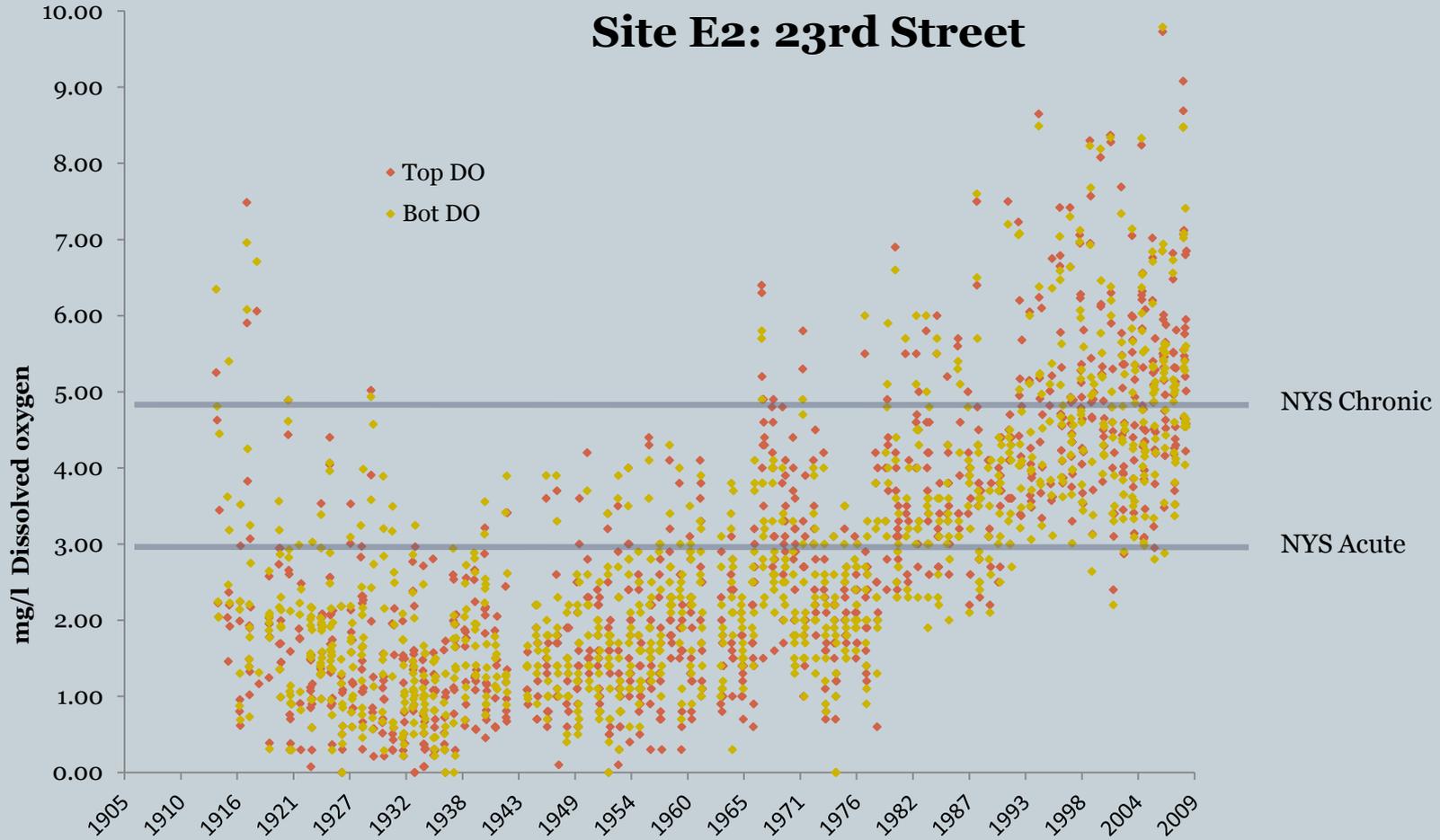


Figure 23.2. Trends of wastewater flow to the middle and lower Hudson River (combined) from ca. 1900–2000, including untreated flows, primary and secondary treatment flows, and total flows.



# Background: Dissolved Oxygen

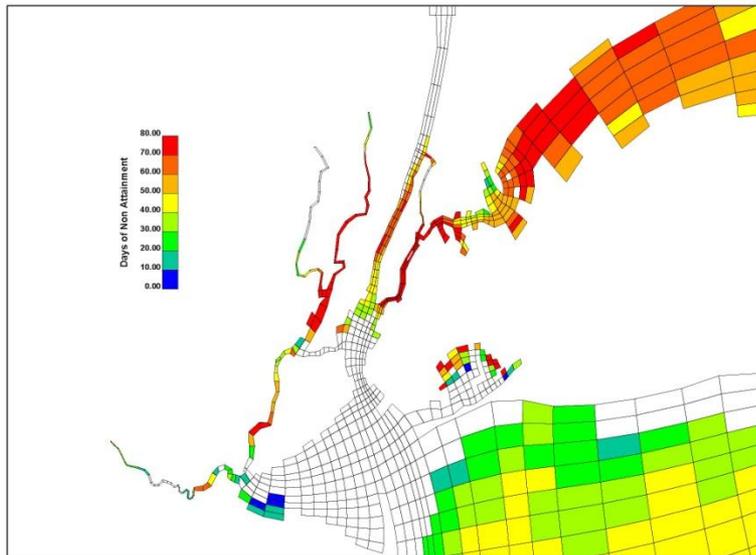


(From NYCDEP)

# Dissolved Oxygen

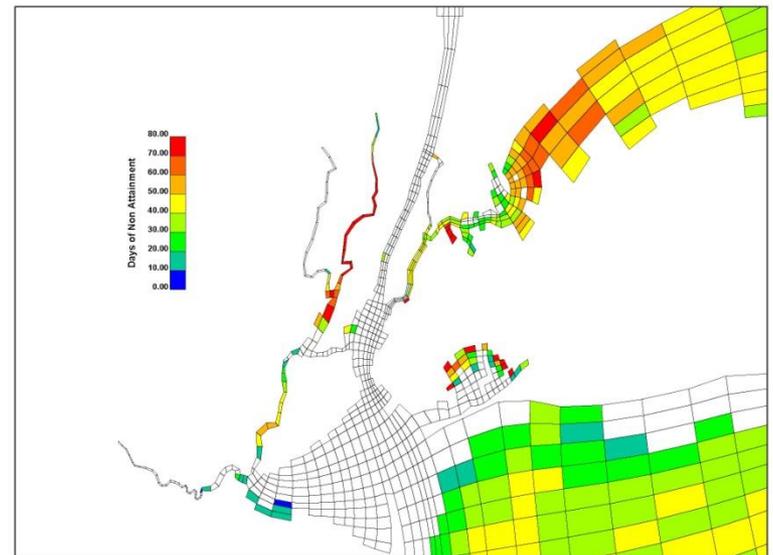
“Baseline”

With Planned  
Improvements



New York State Chronic Criteria  
NWG Baseline, 1988 Hydrodynamic Conditions

15



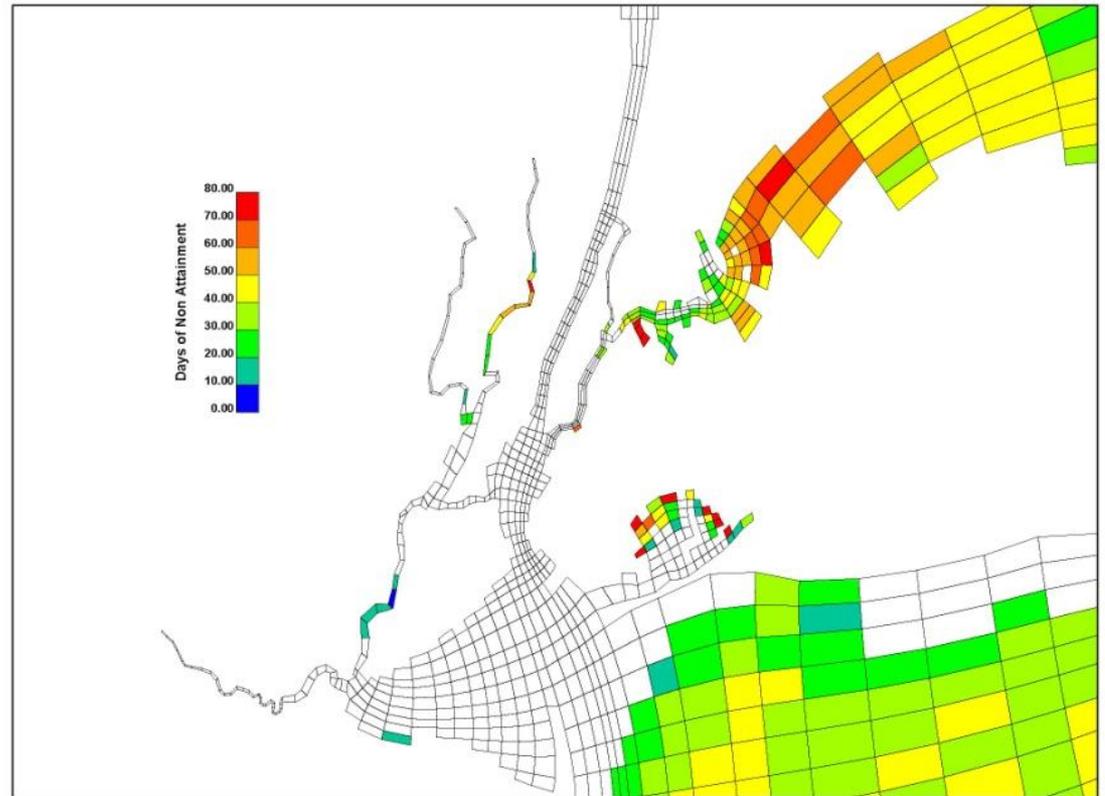
New York State Chronic Criteria  
Revised Planned Improvements, with Peconic TMDL (Step 4, 2/15/2010 memo), 1988 Hydrodynamic Conditions

19

(HydroQual, 2010)

# Future Dissolved Oxygen

With TMDL



**New York State Chronic Criteria**

Revised Sub-regional Plans, with Peconic TMDL (Step 5, 2/15/2010 memo), 1988 Hydrodynamic Conditions

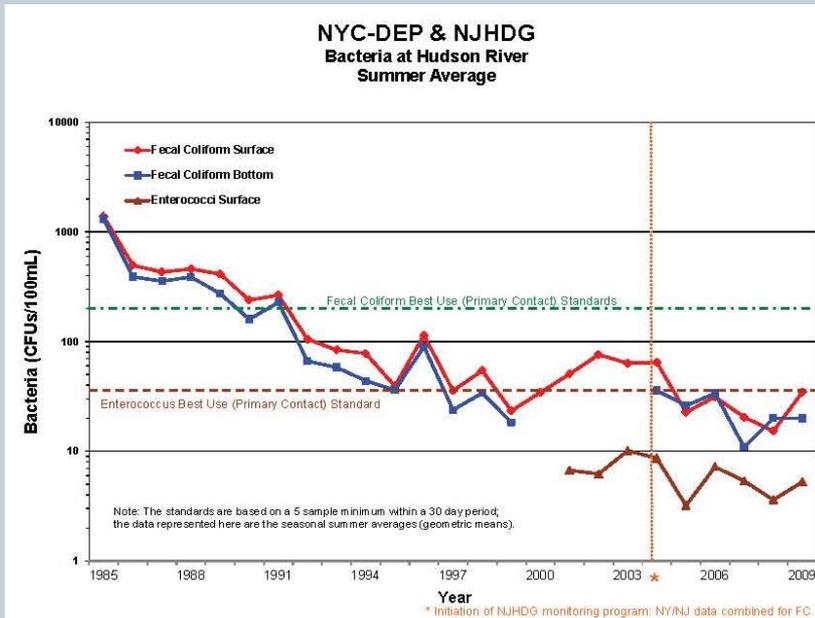
(HydroQual, 2010)

# Pathogens



## Coliform Bacteria Trends

## Enterococcus



(NYCDEP, 2011)

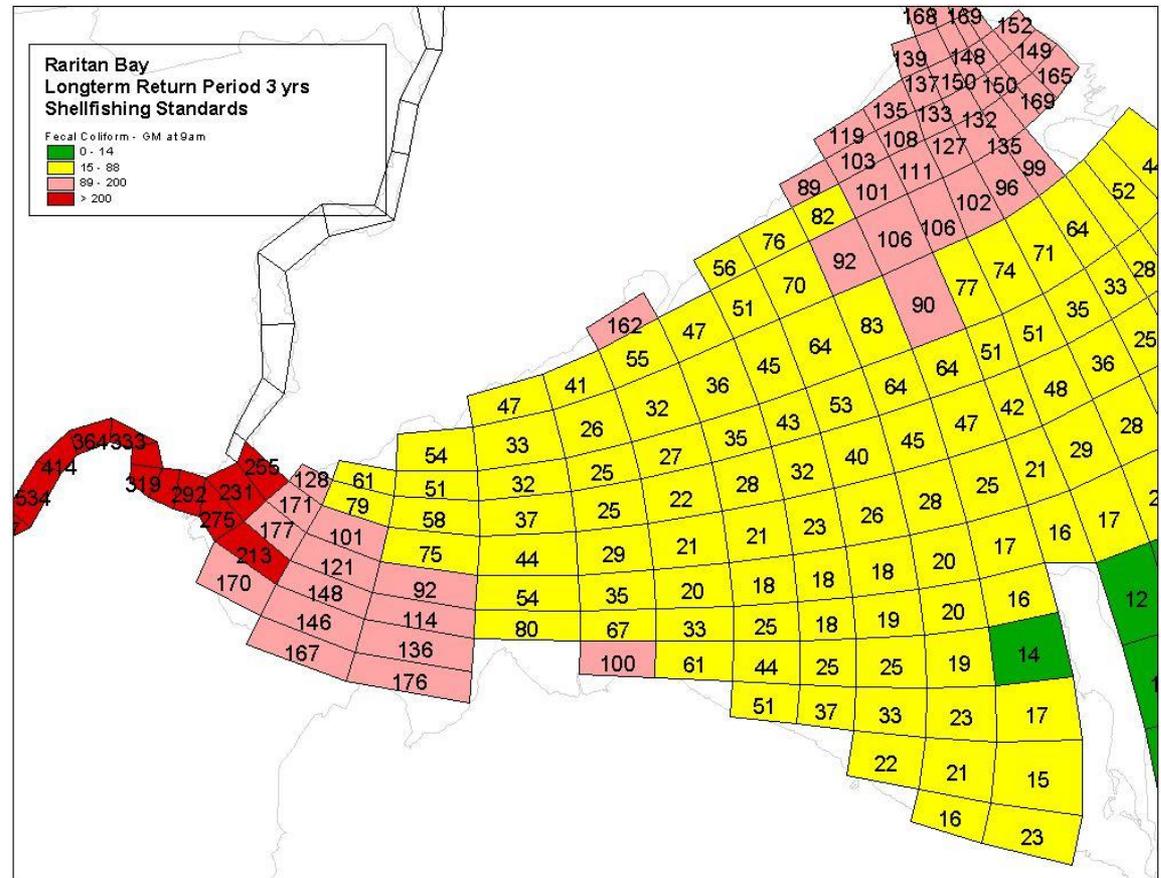
# Pathogen Standards for Shellfishing (NY)

Fecal Coliform Geometric Means

**Green** = Direct harvest OK

**Yellow** = Depuration OK

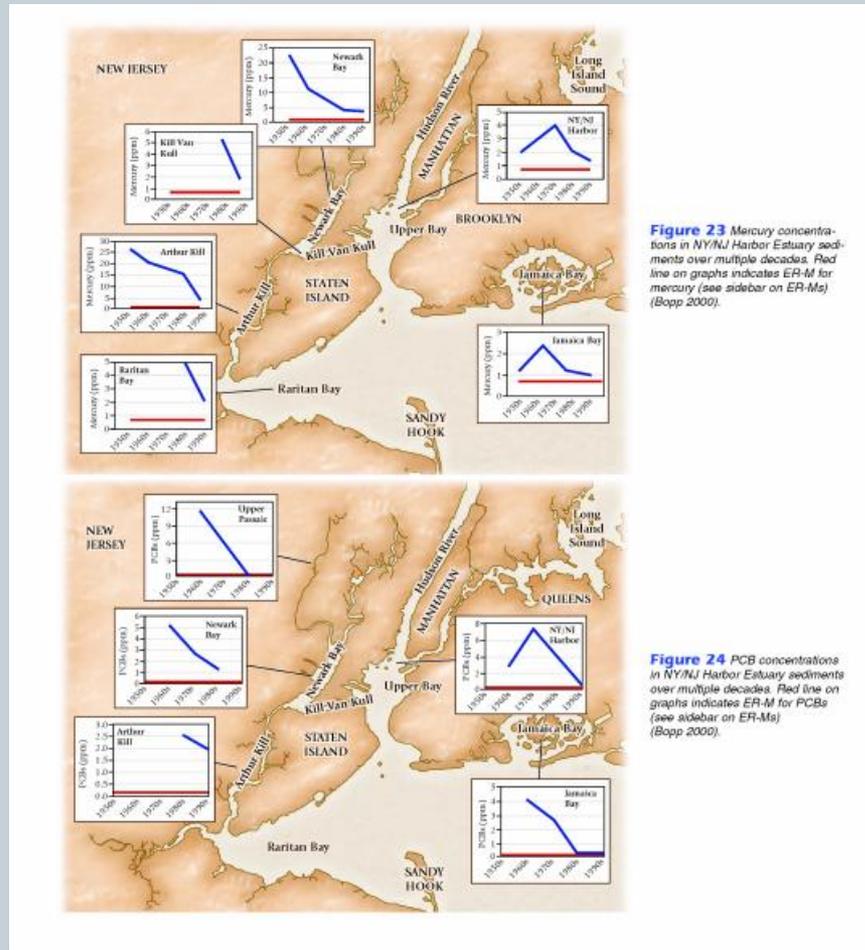
**Red/pink** = No depuration or direct harvest allowed



(HydroQual, 2010)



# Toxic Substances



**Figure 23** Mercury concentrations in NY/NJ Harbor Estuary sediments over multiple decades. Red line on graphs indicates ER-M for mercury (see sidebar on ER-Ms) (Bopp 2000).

**Figure 24** PCB concentrations in NY/NJ Harbor Estuary sediments over multiple decades. Red line on graphs indicates ER-M for PCBs (see sidebar on ER-Ms) (Bopp 2000).

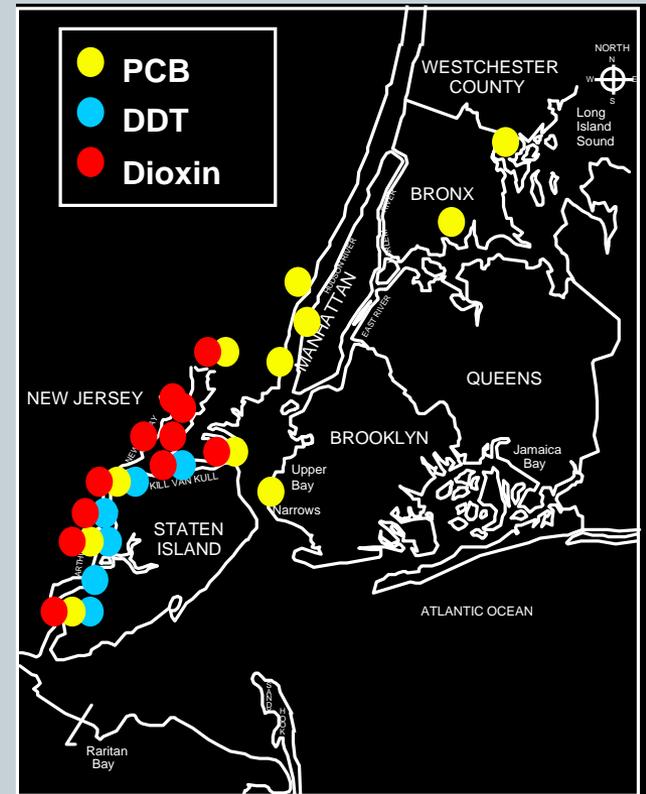
# Toxics

## Fish Consumption Advisories

## Dredged Material Criteria Violations

	Upper Bay	Hatlem East River	Kills/ Newark Bay	Jamaica Bay	Lower Bay	NY Bight Apex
PCBs	●	●	●	◐	●	◐
Chlordane	◐	●	●	●	◐	○
DDT	○	○	◐	○	○	○
Dioxins	●	ns	●	○	ns	◐
Mercury	○	◐	○	○	○	○

○ No species above action limit    ◐ 1 species above action limit    ● 2 or more species above action limit    ns = Not sampled

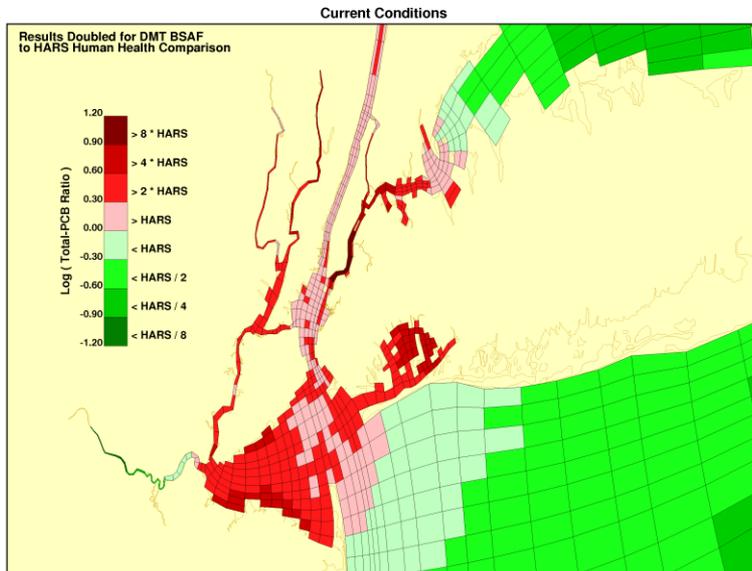


# Toxics

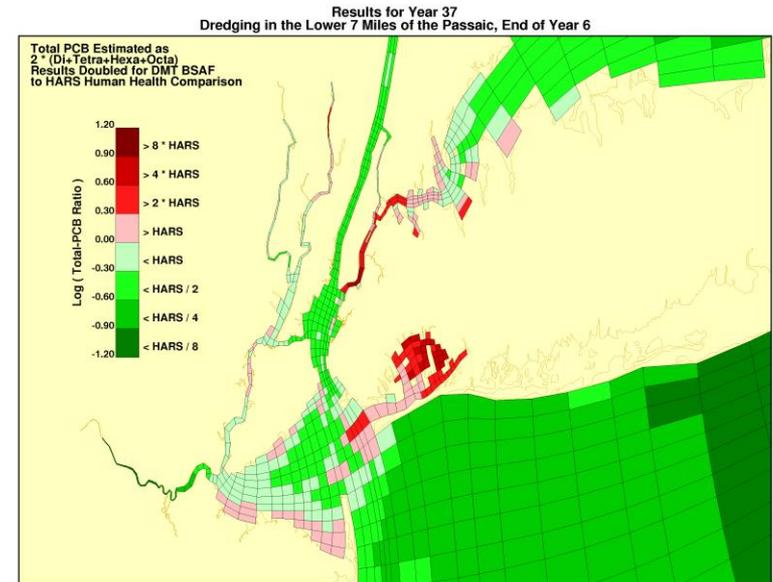


## Conditions in ~ 2000

## If Upriver PCBs are Removed

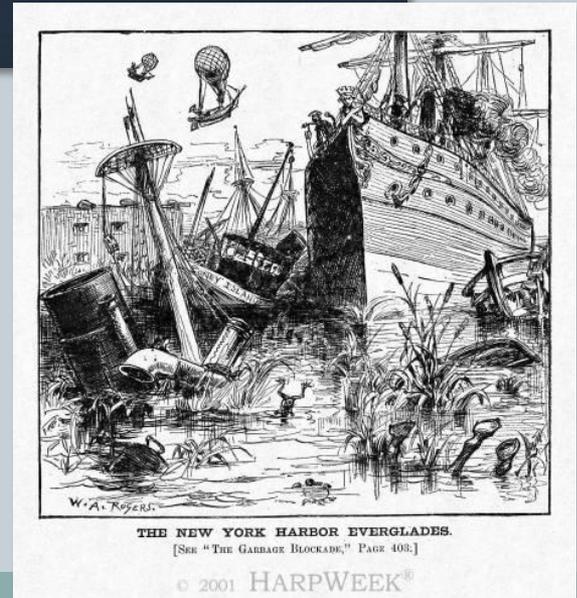
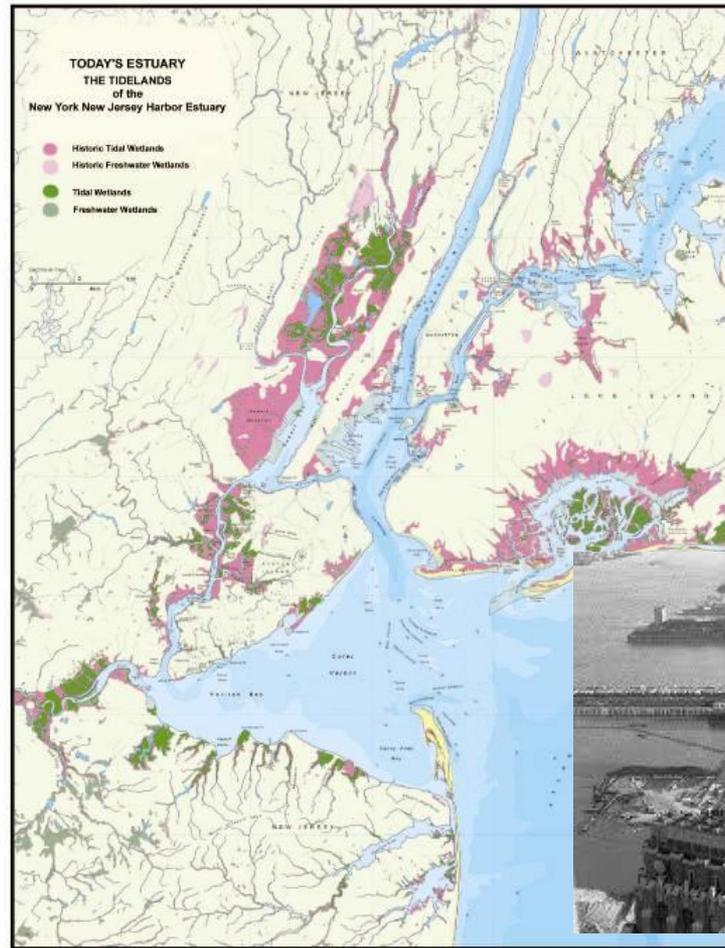


Ratio of Sediment Total PCB Concentration to the Value Required for HARS Disposal Based on Mono-Deca BSAFs = 0.00, 0.24, 0.24, 0.30, 0.34, 0.50, 0.33, 0.22, 0.28, and 0.18 (gm-DW/gm-WW) from Reiss Data and a Worm Target Concentration of 113 ppb (Interim HARS Non-Cancer)

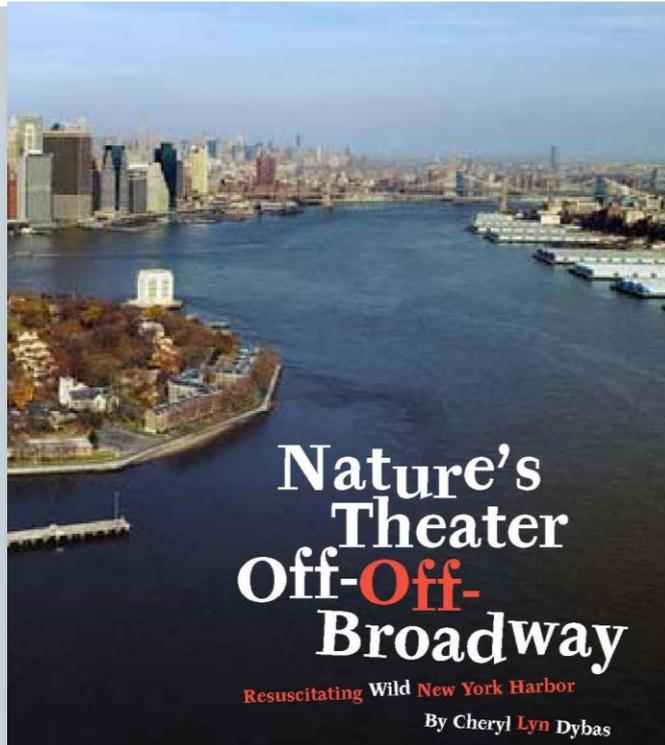


Ratio of Sediment Total PCB Concentration to the Value Required for HARS Disposal Based on Di, Tetra, Hexa, and Octa BSAFs = 0.24, 0.30, 0.50, and 0.22 (gm-DW/gm-WW) from Reiss Data and a Worm Target Concentration of 113 ppb (Interim HARS Non-Cancer)

# Sec. 404 – Filling of Waters & Wetlands



# Shoreline Restoration



Can Sec. 404 of the CWA work with the Comprehensive Restoration Plan? Why not?



# Preparing for the Future



# Conclusions



- CWA has resulted in unprecedented environmental improvement to NY Harbor
- Much of the harbor, however, is not considered *fishable* or *swimmable* ...and arguably, the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the harbor has not been restored
- CWA will continue to be an important component of the “toolbox” to improve the harbor environment.... but it won’t be the only, nor the most important “tool” in many cases in the future
  - CWA will work in combination with Comprehensive Harbor Restoration, SuperFund and other authorizations

# Conclusions (cont.)



- New public attitudes about the Harbor will likely encourage water quality upgrades and ecosystem restoration
- Challenges to becoming fully “Clean” include:
  - Solutions less obvious and more complicated
  - Lack of resources, exacerbated by poor economy
  - Political and agency indifference, also exacerbated by poor economy
  - Limits of science and technology
- We should celebrate what’s been achieved by the CWA and find creative ways to enhance the CWA’s ability to restore the environmental integrity of the Harbor

