

Sewage still plagues Hudson River

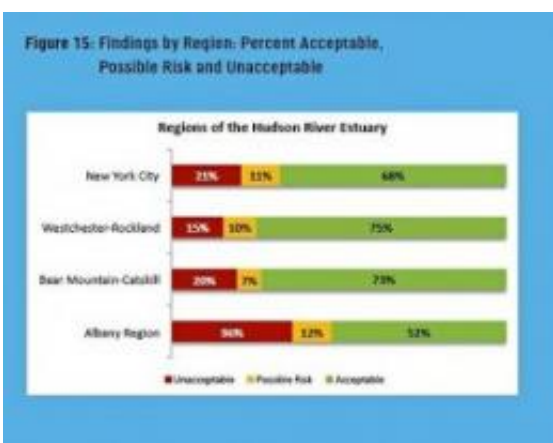
August 12 2011



People are swimming in the Hudson again, and while clumps of sewage rarely float by anymore, the water is not reliably clean, says a report released this week from the environmental group Riverkeeper. Four years of testing by Riverkeeper and Columbia's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, show recurring hot spots, especially after rain, when overwhelmed sewers divert storm water and sewage into the river. Between 2006 and 2010, the river was unsafe for swimming nearly a quarter of the time, according to the report, *How is the Water?*

The state Department of Environmental Conservation says swimming is safe north of the Bronx to Columbia County. But most municipalities do not regularly test their stretch of river for pollution; and those that do rarely release the results quickly. In New York City, test results come out years later, averaged across the season, masking extreme events. Not so helpful, as Lamont-Doherty scientist Andrew Juhl put it in [Huffington](#)

[Post](#) this week. “You can find out three years after you were in the [water](#), if that summer, the average indicator of contamination was okay,” he said. The city Department of Environmental Protection is apparently reconsidering its stance. An official told [DNAinfo](#) on Wednesday that test results will soon be put online regularly. That’s too late for the thousands of triathletes who [dove into the Hudson](#) last Sunday, but potentially helpful information for next year.



Credit: Riverkeeper

A [fire last month](#) at Harlem’s North River Wastewater Treatment plant sent more than 2 million gallons of raw [sewage](#) into the river, but the more pervasive threat may be coming from outdated sewage treatment plants and faulty septic systems upstream.

Sparkill Creek in Rockland County had the worst results in the study, showing “unacceptable” levels of contamination 86 percent of the time, followed by Normans Kill Creek near Albany, with a 65 percent unacceptable rate, and Tarrytown Marina, Westchester County, at 56 percent. If clean water laws are enforced and infrastructure investments continue, more people will use the river for recreation, Riverkeeper

president Paul Gallay was [quoted as saying](#) in the Journal News. But “if we fail to take care of the river we’ll lose the gains we’ve made and the economic benefits that go along with them,” he said.

Provided by Columbia University

Citation: Sewage still plagues Hudson River (2011, August 12) retrieved 23 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2011-08-sewage-plagues-hudson-river.html>

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