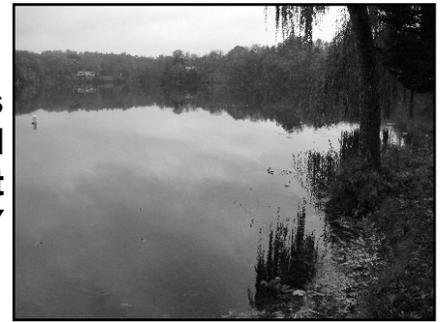Drill rig used to tap groundwater

Fact Sheet:

Important Hydrologic Issues Associated with the Proposed Hudson River Valley Resort Development in Rosendale, NY

42-Acre Williams Lake

- The surficial watershed tributary to Williams Lake is small. Planned water withdrawal from the lake may be up to 900 times historic usage. Over time, it is possible that over-withdrawal may "mine" or dewater the lake if more water is used than is naturally replenished each year. This poses a long-term financial risk to HRVR and the community.

- Planned expansion of Williams Lake via dredging may degrade the lake ecosystem and may possibly result in the loss of lake water through cave-bearing bedrock formations.

- Unnatural lowering of the level of Williams Lake for water supply purposes may adversely impact the lake and surrounding ecosystems.

- A large State wetland west of Williams Lake receives much of its water source from the outflow of Williams Lake. Unnatural lowering of Williams Lake may irreparably harm the headwater wetland ecosystem, as the naturally functioning flow regime that make it healthy would be altered.

- HRVR plans to discharge "treated" project wastewater to this wetland and downstream Fourth Lake even during times when little or no water enters them. Contaminant additions may degrade these valuable resources, making Fourth Lake and wetlands eutrophic and unhealthy. All of Fourth Lake, and any contaminants, drain into an underlying karst aquifer that may then flow toward or into both on-site and off-site wells. Aquifer contaminants may also adversely impact air and water quality in endangered bat hibernacula in nearby mines.
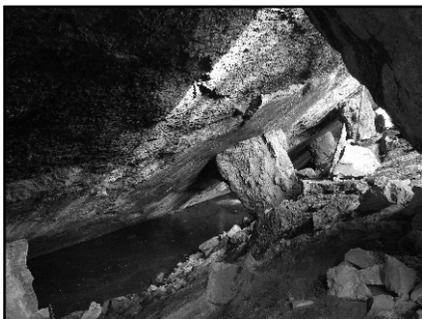
Groundwater in property mine

- Extraction of groundwater via wells may indirectly lower lake, wetland, and mine water levels that may, in turn, adversely impact endangered Northern Cricket Frogs and the endangered Indiana Bat.

Fourth Lake drains underground into a karst aquifer

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