



Great South Bay/Fire Island Inlet Watershed (0203020204)

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
(MW7.3) AO-GSB (portion 2)	Great South Bay, Middle (1701-0040)	Impaired
(MW7.3) AO-GSB (portion 3)	Great South Bay, West (1701-0173)	Impaired
(MW7.6) AO-GSB (portion 6)	Nicoll Bay (1701-0375)	Impaired
(MW7.6) AO-GSB-191 thru 192	Tidal Tribs to Nicoll Bay (1701-0392)	Minor Impacts
(MW7.6) AO-GSB-193	Connetquot River, Lower, and tribs (1701-0337)	Minor Impacts
(MW7.6) AO-GSB-193	Connetquot River, Upper, and tribs (1701-0095)	No Known Impacts
(MW7.6) AO-GSB-193-2-P903	West Brook Pond (1701-0339)	Threatened
(MW7.7) AO-GSB-193..P304	Lake Ronkonkoma (1701-0020)	Impaired
(MW7.8) AO-GSB (portion 7)	Great Cove (1701-0376)	Impaired
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-193a thru 204 (sel)	Tidal Tribs to Great South Bay, Middle (1701-0338)	Minor Impacts
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-194	Champlin Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0019)	Impaired
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-194-P910,P911,P912	Winganhauppauge, Knapp Lakes (1701-0340)	Unassessed
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-196	Orowoc Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0094)	Impaired
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-196-P915,P916	Pardees, Orowoc Lakes (1701-0341)	Unassessed
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-197	Awixa Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0093)	Impaired
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-198	Penataquit Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0092)	Impaired

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-201-P924	Cascade Lake (1701-0342)	Unassessed
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-204 thru 216	Tidal Tribs to Great South Bay, West (1701-0372)	Minor Impacts
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-205	Willets Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0091)	Unassessed
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-205-P934	Lake Capri (1701-0175)	Impaired
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-207	Sampawams Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0090)	Impaired
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-207-P938,P939	Guggenheim Lakes (1701-0343)	Unassessed
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-208	Carlls River, Upper, and tribs (1701-0089)	Threatened
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-208-P943	Argyle Lake (Memorial Pond) (1701-0344)	No Known Impacts
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-208-P946	Southards Pond (1701-0345)	Threatened
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-208-P947	Elda Lake (1701-0346)	Threatened
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-208-P949	Belmont Lake (1701-0021)	Minor Impacts
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-210	Santapogue Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0016)	Unassessed
(MW7.8) AO-GSB-211	Neguntatogue Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0088)	Needs Verification

Great South Bay, Middle (1701-0040)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.3) AO-GSB (portion 2) **Water Class:** SA
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204) **Drainage Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 30812 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: portion of bay, as described below

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Shellfishing	Stressed	Known
Public Bathing	Stressed	Known
Recreation	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Impaired	Known
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Suspected
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/PLANT GROWTH (BROWN TIDE), NUTRIENTS (NITROGEN), Pathogens
Suspected: Priority Organics (PCBs/migratory fish), Low D.O./Oxygen Demand
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: Municipal Discharges, ON-SITE/SEPTIC SYST, OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species)
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Strategy Implementation Scheduled or Underway
Lead Agency/Office: DEC/Reg1
IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water Requiring a TMDL (IR Category 5)

Further Details

Overview

This portion of Great South Bay is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to recreational uses that are known to be impaired by nutrient loadings that result in algal blooms (including brown tide). Urban stormwater runoff and impacts from onsite wastewater treatment in this densely developed area are considered the more significant sources. Impacts from wildlife/waterfowl are also concerns, as are recreational boating impacts, though a vessel no discharge zone has been established for these waters. Fish consumption is considered to experience minor impacts due to precautionary health advisories limiting the consumption of certain species due to elevated PCB levels. These advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody. Shellfishing and recreational uses including public bathing are considered to be supported, but with minor impacts due to shellfishing restrictions in small portions of these waters and the periodic occurrence of brown tides. Aquatic life is impacted by low D.O. thought to be the result of nitrogen loads to the stream.

Use Assessment

This portion of Great South Bay is a Class SA waterbody, suitable for shellfishing, public bathing, general recreation use

and support of aquatic life.

Much of this portion of Great South Bay (Shellfish Growing Area #4) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. The remaining areas within the segment boundaries where shellfishing is restricted are limited by year-round restrictions adjacent to Great Cove and at the outlet of the Ocean Beach STP outfall. Seasonal restrictions apply in the northeastern portion of the segment, and adjacent Ocean Beach, Clam Pond and other Fire Island communities and marinas along the southern shore. These year-round or seasonally uncertified waters are quite small relative to the size of the Bay (less than 10%). These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality monitoring and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria for pathogens. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. Although more than 90% of the waters of the Bay are certified for the taking of shellfish, this use is considered to be stressed due to the smaller areas that remain uncertified and the impact of brown tide on the shellfish population. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2010)

Recreational use including public bathing is considered to be stressed based on monitoring at beaches in shellfishing waters in the segment. Beach monitoring revealed occasional elevated bacteriological levels that occurred in more than ten percent of the samples and resulted in closures at a number of beaches. Other occasional beach closures in the segment are largely pre-emptive closures during heavier rainstorms that are known to wash pollutants into the harbor. Beaches with higher frequency of elevated bacteria and/or sampling-based closures include Point O'Woods Association Bay, Atlantique Beach (Bay), Sayville Marina Park Beach and Bayport Beach. Other regularly sampled beaches within this reach that report few if any water quality problems or closures include Seaview Beach, Ocean Beach (Bay), Dunewood POA Beach, Fair Harbor Community Association Beach and Saltaire Beach. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2010 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Aquatic life in the waterbody is considered to be stressed due to periodic low dissolved oxygen, the result of elevated nitrogen loadings. Nitrogen source including residential wastewater, urban/storm runoff and atmospheric deposition promote algal growth, die-off, settlement to the sediment, and create and oxygen demand which results in low dissolved oxygen in the bottom waters of the Bay. The resulting low dissolved oxygen conditions impact the fishery and other aquatic life. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 1, August 2015)

NYS DOH has issued precautionary health advisories recommending limiting consumption of American eel, bluefish, striped bass and weakfish from these waters due to possible elevated levels of PCBs. These advisories are largely precautionary and are related to the specific habits and characteristics of these species, specifically the wide migratory range, predatory nature and high lipid/fat content that make them more likely to accumulate contaminants. Because possible contamination is more a result of the migratory range and other factors rather than any known sources of PCBs in this waterbody, fish consumption use in this segment is considered to be stressed. In addition, for some species the advisories recommend limiting consumption to no more than one meal per week which is no more stringent than the general statewide advisory for all New York waters and does not result in significant impact to uses. Health advisories regarding the consumption of fish are revised regularly; for the most current advisories, go to www.nyhealth.gov/environmental/outdoors/fish/fish.htm. (2009-10 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, January 2010)

Water Quality Information

Assessments of recreational uses and aquatic life in marine waters are based primarily on information from NYS and local health departments and the NYSDEC Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources. This information is compiled and updated in regularly issued advisories and certifications regarding bathing beaches, shellfishing harvest and sportfish consumption. (NYSDOH and DEC/DFWMR, 2014)

A Long Island dissolved oxygen monitoring effort led by The Nature Conservancy in collaboration with SUNY Stony Brook SoMAS and USGS began continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen in a number of marine embayments in 2014. This sampling documented significant diurnal swings in dissolved oxygen during some summer periods. The initial results of this sampling are consistent with this assessment that aquatic life is known to be stressed by nutrients and the resulting episodic low dissolved oxygen. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, April 2016)

Source Assessment

Urban stormwater runoff and possibly residential onsite wastewater/septic systems are considered to be the primary

sources of pathogens, although various other sources such as boat discharges, municipal wastewater discharges and waterfowl may also contribute.

Since 1985, algal blooms resulting in extensive brown tide events have occurred periodically in this waterbody. The brown tide reduces light penetration, causing a die-off of seagrass beds, which in turn affects scallops, larval fish, and other species for which the seagrass provides critical habitat. There is evidence the algae may also generate some associated toxicity as be a poor nutrition source for desired species. Chronic brown tides are a likely impediment to ecosystem and fishery recovery efforts on Long Island's south shore. The tides are a known impairment to recreational uses in these waters. The conditions that promote algal growth and the resulting brown tide are the result of multiple factors, but elevated nitrogen loading is considered to be a key component. The primary source of nitrogen loads to the South Shore Estuary waters is thought to come from onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems delivered through groundwater.

Management Action

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

Great South Bay has been identified by NYSDEC as a priority for the development of a TMDL/Clean Water Plan over the next few years. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, January 2016)

This waterbody is also included within the South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER). The SSER encompasses the tidal waters and watershed between the Nassau–Queens County line and the eastern boundary of Shinnecock Bay. The goals of the SSER Program outlined in the 2001 Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) include improvement and maintenance of water quality, protection and restoration of living resources, expansion of public use and enjoyment, sustaining and of the estuary-related economy, and increasing education, outreach and stewardship. Program activities focus on point and nonpoint source pollution reduction, protection and restoration of water quality and coastal habitat, increasing shellfish harvesting, open space preservation and enhancing other public uses of the estuary. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2009 to address impacts from boat pollution. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, March 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

This portion of Great South Bay is included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 1 of the List as an impaired waterbody requiring development of a TMDL to address nitrogen and resulting low dissolved oxygen. This waterbody was first listed on the 2010 List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, April 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes bay waters between the Robert Moses Causeway Bridge and Blue Point. Nicoll Bay and Great Cove waters are listed separately.

Great South Bay, West (1701-0173)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.3) AO-GSB (portion 3) **Water Class:** SA
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204) **Drainage Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 11513.5 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: portion of bay, as described below

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Shellfishing	Stressed	Known
Public Bathing	Stressed	Known
Recreation	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Impaired	Known
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Suspected
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/PLANT GROWTH (BROWN TIDE), NUTRIENTS (NITROGEN), Pathogens
Suspected: Priority Organics (PCBs/migratory fish), Low D.O./Oxygen Demand
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: Municipal Discharges, ON-SITE/SEPTIC SYST, OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species)
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Strategy Implementation Scheduled or Underway
Lead Agency/Office: DEC/Reg1
IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water Requiring a TMDL (IR Category 5)

Further Details

Overview

This portion of Great South Bay is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to recreational uses that are known to be impaired by nutrient loadings that result in algal blooms (including brown tide). Urban stormwater runoff and impacts from onsite wastewater treatment in this densely developed area are considered the more significant sources. Impacts from wildlife/waterfowl are also concerns, as are recreational boating impacts, though a vessel no discharge zone has been established for these waters. Fish consumption is considered to experience minor impacts due to precautionary health advisories limiting the consumption of certain species due to elevated PCB levels. These advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody. Shellfishing and recreational uses including public bathing are considered to be supported, but with minor impacts due to shellfishing restrictions in small portions of these waters and the periodic occurrence of brown tides. Aquatic life is impacted by low D.O. thought to be the result of nitrogen loads to the stream.

Use Assessment

This portion of Great South Bay is a Class SA waterbody, suitable for shellfishing, public bathing, general recreation use

and support of aquatic life.

Much of this portion of Great South Bay (Shellfish Growing Area #3) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Many of these restrictions apply to Class SA, SC waters which are listed separately. Year-round restrictions apply to the northern near-shore waters and area around Oak Island. Seasonal closures apply to areas adjacent to Fire Island communities and boat basins. These year-round or seasonally uncertified waters are quite small relative to the size of the Bay (less than 10%). These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality monitoring and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria for pathogens. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. Although more than 90% of the waters of the Bay are certified for the taking of shellfish, this use is considered to be stressed due to the smaller areas that remain uncertified and the impact of brown tide on the shellfish population. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2010)

Recreational use including public bathing is considered to be stressed based on monitoring at beaches in shellfishing waters in the segment. Beach monitoring revealed occasional elevated bacteriological levels that occurred in more than ten percent of the samples, however this sampling is limited to a single beach within the segment. Regularly sampled beaches within this segment is limited to Tanner Park Beach, while two other beaches - Amityville Beach and Venetians Shores Beach - are located in tribs to the Bay. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2010 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Aquatic life in the waterbody is considered to be stressed due to periodic low dissolved oxygen, the result of elevated nitrogen loadings. Nitrogen source including residential wastewater, urban/storm runoff and atmospheric deposition promote algal growth, die-off, settlement to the sediment, and create an oxygen demand which results in low dissolved oxygen in the bottom waters of the Bay. The resulting low dissolved oxygen conditions impact the fishery and other aquatic life. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 1, August 2015)

NYS DOH has issued precautionary health advisories recommending limiting consumption of American eel, bluefish, striped bass and weakfish from these waters due to possible elevated levels of PCBs. These advisories are largely precautionary and are related to the specific habits and characteristics of these species, specifically the wide migratory range, predatory nature and high lipid/fat content that make them more likely to accumulate contaminants. Because possible contamination is more a result of the migratory range and other factors rather than any known sources of PCBs in this waterbody, fish consumption use in this segment is considered to be stressed. In addition, for some species the advisories recommend limiting consumption to no more than one meal per week which is no more stringent than the general statewide advisory for all New York waters and does not result in significant impact to uses. Health advisories regarding the consumption of fish are revised regularly; for the most current advisories, go to www.nyhealth.gov/environmental/outdoors/fish/fish.htm. (2009-10 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, January 2010)

Water Quality Information

Assessments of recreational uses and aquatic life in marine waters are based primarily on information from NYS and local health departments and the NYSDEC Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources. This information is compiled and updated in regularly issued advisories and certifications regarding bathing beaches, shellfishing harvest and sportfish consumption. (NYSDOH and DEC/DFWMR, 2014)

A Long Island dissolved oxygen monitoring effort led by The Nature Conservancy in collaboration with SUNY Stony Brook SoMAS and USGS began continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen in a number of marine embayments in 2014. This sampling documented significant diurnal swings in dissolved oxygen during some summer periods. The initial results of this sampling are consistent with this assessment that aquatic life is known to be stressed by nutrients and the resulting episodic low dissolved oxygen. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, April 2016)

Source Assessment

Urban stormwater runoff and possibly residential onsite wastewater/septic systems are considered to be the primary sources of pathogens, although various other sources such as boat discharges, municipal wastewater discharges and waterfowl may also contribute.

Since 1985, algal blooms resulting in extensive brown tide events have occurred periodically in this waterbody. The

brown tide reduces light penetration, causing a die-off of seagrass beds, which in turn affects scallops, larval fish, and other species for which the seagrass provides critical habitat. There is evidence the algae may also generate some associated toxicity as be a poor nutrition source for desired species. Chronic brown tides are a likely impediment to ecosystem and fishery recovery efforts on Long Island's south shore. The tides are a known impairment to recreational uses in these waters. The conditions that promote algal growth and the resulting brown tide are the result of multiple factors, but elevated nitrogen loading is considered to be a key component. The primary source of nitrogen loads to the South Shore Estuary waters is thought to come from onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems delivered through groundwater.

Management Action

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

Great South Bay has been identified by NYSDEC as a priority for the development of a TMDL/Clean Water Plan over the next few years. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, January 2016)

This waterbody is also included within the South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER). The SSER encompasses the tidal waters and watershed between the Nassau–Queens County line and the eastern boundary of Shinnecock Bay. The goals of the SSER Program outlined in the 2001 Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) include improvement and maintenance of water quality, protection and restoration of living resources, expansion of public use and enjoyment, sustaining and of the estuary-related economy, and increasing education, outreach and stewardship. Program activities focus on point and nonpoint source pollution reduction, protection and restoration of water quality and coastal habitat, increasing shellfish harvesting, open space preservation and enhancing other public uses of the estuary. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2009 to address impacts from boat pollution. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, March 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

This portion of Great South Bay is included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 1 of the List as an impaired waterbody requiring development of a TMDL to address nitrogen and resulting low dissolved oxygen. This waterbody was first listed on the 2010 List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, April 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes bay waters between the Suffolk–Nassau County line and the Robert Moses Causeway.

Nicoll Bay (1701-0375)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 04/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.6) AO-GSB (portion 6) **Water Class:** SA
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204) **Drainage Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 1111.3 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire bay, as described below

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Shellfishing	Impaired	Known
Public Bathing	Stressed	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aquatic Life	Impaired	Unconfirmed
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Suspected
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unassessed	
Aesthetics	Unassessed	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PATHOGENS
Suspected: Nutrients (nitrogen), Low D.O./Oxygen Demand, Priority Organics (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: Onsite/Septic Systems, Other Source
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Strategy Implementation Scheduled or Underway
Lead Agency/Office: DEC/Reg1
IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water, TMDL Completed (IR Category 4a)

Further Details

Overview

Nicoll Bay is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is known to be precluded by pathogens. Urban and storm runoff are the primary sources of pathogens, although various other sources such as boat discharges, waterfowl may also contribute. Fish consumption is considered to experience minor impacts due to precautionary health advisories limiting the consumption of certain species due to elevated PCB levels. These advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody. Public bathing and other recreational uses are fully supported, however these uses may also be stressed, as a result of the shellfishing restrictions and related pathogen levels. Aquatic life is impacted by low D.O. thought to be the result of nitrogen loads to the stream. The larger Great South Bay is listed as impaired due to nitrogen and brown tide.

Use Assessment

Nicoll Bay is a Class SA waterbody, suitable for shellfishing, public bathing, general recreation use and support of aquatic life.

Shellfish harvesting for consumption purposes in the bay is restricted due to the designations of much of the area

(Shellfish Growing Area #5) as only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Seasonal restrictions apply to the portion of the bay north of a line from the Timber Point West Marina to the foot of West Avenue in West Sayville. Shellfish that grow in contaminated waters can accumulate disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria, viruses) that can be eaten with the shellfish. This designation is based on results of water quality monitoring and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria for pathogens. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2010)

Recreational use including public bathing is considered to experience minor impacts based on monitoring at beaches in the segment. Beach monitoring revealed occasional elevated bacteriological levels at beaches, but typically these results occurred in less than ten percent of the samples and the sampling resulted in few closures. Occasional beach closures that do occur are typically pre-emptive closures during heavier rainstorms that are known to wash pollutants into the harbor. Beaches within this reach include West Oaks Recreation Club Beach. (from summary of local 2008 beach monitoring data as cited in Testing the Waters, NRDC, 2009)

Aquatic life in the waterbody is considered to be stressed due to periodic low dissolved oxygen, the result of elevated nitrogen loadings. Nitrogen source including residential wastewater, urban/storm runoff and atmospheric deposition promote algal growth, die-off, settlement to the sediment, and create an oxygen demand which results in low dissolved oxygen in the bottom waters of the Bay. The resulting low dissolved oxygen conditions impact the fishery and other aquatic life. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 1, August 2015)

NYS DOH has issued precautionary health advisories recommending limiting consumption of American eel, bluefish, striped bass and weakfish from these waters due to possible elevated levels of PCBs. These advisories are largely precautionary and are related to the specific habits and characteristics of these species, specifically the wide migratory range, predatory nature and high lipid/fat content that make them more likely to accumulate contaminants. Because possible contamination is more a result of the migratory range and other factors rather than any known sources of PCBs in this waterbody, fish consumption use in this segment is considered to be stressed. In addition, for some species the advisories recommend limiting consumption to no more than one meal per week which is no more stringent than the general statewide advisory for all New York waters and does not result in significant impact to uses. Health advisories regarding the consumption of fish are revised regularly; for the most current advisories, go to www.nyhealth.gov/environmental/outdoors/fish/fish.htm. (2009-10 NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DFWMR, Habitat, January 2010)

Water Quality Information

Assessments of recreational uses and aquatic life in marine waters are based primarily on information from NYS and local health departments and the NYSDEC Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources. This information is compiled and updated in regularly issued advisories and certifications regarding bathing beaches, shellfishing harvest and sportfish consumption. (NYSDOH and DEC/DFWMR, 2014)

A Long Island dissolved oxygen monitoring effort led by The Nature Conservancy in collaboration with SUNY Stony Brook SoMAS and USGS began continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen in a number of marine embayments in 2014. This sampling documented significant diurnal swings in dissolved oxygen during some summer periods. The initial results of this sampling are consistent with this assessment that aquatic life is known to be stressed by nutrients and the resulting episodic low dissolved oxygen. It is possible that the conditions found in the near-shore waters, if representative of the larger waterbody, rise to the level of impairment. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, April 2016)

Source Assessment

Urban stormwater runoff and possibly residential onsite wastewater/septic systems are considered to be the primary sources of pathogens, although various other sources such as boat discharges, municipal wastewater discharges and waterfowl may also contribute.

Management Action

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

This waterbody is included within the South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER). The SSER encompasses the tidal waters and watershed between the Nassau–Queens County line and the eastern boundary of Shinnecock Bay. The goals of the SSER Program as outlined in the 2001 Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) include improvement and maintenance of water quality, protection and restoration of living resources, expansion of public use and enjoyment, sustaining and of the estuary–related economy, and increasing education, outreach and stewardship. Program activities focus on point and nonpoint source pollution reduction, protection and restoration of water quality and coastal habitat, increasing shellfish harvesting, open space preservation and enhancing other public uses of the estuary. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, July 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Nicoll Bay is included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 2c of the List as a shellfishing restricted water. This waterbody was first listed on the 2002 Section 303(d) List. The waterbody is also referenced on the current List, noted as a tributary to the nitrogen impaired embayment of Great South Bay. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, April 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the Class SA waters north of a line from Nicoll Point to Green Point. Connetquot River (-193) is listed separately.

Tidal Tribs to Nicoll Bay (1701-0392)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 7/10/2016

Water Index No:	(MW7.6) AO-GSB-188a thru 190	Water Class:	SC
Hydro Unit Code:	Carmans River-Great South Bay (0203020203)	Drainage Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 64.1 Acres	Reg/County:	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	total area of selected tidal tribs to bay		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Shellfishing	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown
Aesthetics	Unknown

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	Pathogens
Suspected:	Algal/Plant Growth (brown tide)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	Urban/Storm Runoff
Unconfirmed:	Onsite/Septic Systems

Management Information

Management Status:	Strategy Implementation Scheduled or Underway
Lead Agency/Office:	ext/WQCC
IR/305(b) Code:	Water Attaining All Standards (IR Category 1)

Further Details

Overview

The Nicoll Bay Tidal Tribs segment is assessed as a waterbody having minor impacts due to recreational uses that are thought to be stressed by pathogens. This assessment is based on pathogens levels identified through shellfishing program monitoring. Algal growth (brown tide) may also impact uses.

Use Assessment

Nicoll Bay Tidal Tribs is a Class SC waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a shellfishing water – although sampling of the waterbody has been included in the shellfish monitoring program – or for public bathing.

All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #5) has been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Although this waterbody is monitored through the shellfish program and designated as uncertified, its Class SC designation does not include shellfishing as an appropriate use and this assessment does not include an evaluation for the support of shellfishing use. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

Recreational use including public bathing is thought to be stressed based on shellfishing certification monitoring, and

the occurrence of algal blooms (brown tide). There are no regularly monitored beaches in this waterbody, but bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program indicate elevated pathogen levels. However criteria for shellfishing are lower than those for public bathing and additional bacteriological sampling is needed to more fully evaluate swimming use. (DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Based on other available indicators for other related uses, this waterbody is expected to support a healthy marine water fishery, although no specific fishery or biological reports are included in this assessment.

There are no health advisories in place limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). Fish consumption is considered to be fully supported based on the absence of any waterbody-specific advisory, but is noted as unconfirmed since routine monitoring of contaminants in fish is limited. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2014)

Water Quality Information

Assessments of recreational uses and aquatic life in marine waters are based primarily on information from NYS and local health departments and the NYSDEC Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources. This information is compiled and updated in regularly issued advisories and certifications regarding bathing beaches, shellfishing harvest and sportfish consumption. (NYSDOH and DEC/DFWMR, 2014)

Source Assessment

Based on surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, the most likely sources of pathogens to the waterbody are largely nonpoint runoff from developed urban and residential areas agricultural activity and open space/forest; direct waterfowl/wildlife inputs; and boats and marinas. Onsite/septic systems have also been identified as a possible contributing source. Relative contributions from each type of source are very site-specific in nature, particularly in localized areas of study. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, September 2015)

Management Action

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

This waterbody is also included within the South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER). The SSER encompasses the tidal waters and watershed between the Nassau–Queens County line and the eastern boundary of Shinnecock Bay. The goals of the SSER Program outlined in the 2001 Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) include improvement and maintenance of water quality, protection and restoration of living resources, expansion of public use and enjoyment, sustaining and of the estuary-related economy, and increasing education, outreach and stewardship. Program activities focus on point and nonpoint source pollution reduction, protection and restoration of water quality and coastal habitat, increasing shellfish harvesting, open space preservation and enhancing other public uses of the estuary. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire South Shore Estuary in 2009 to address impacts from boat pollution. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, March 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Middle Great South Bay Tidal Tribs is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There appear to be no impacts that would justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes Class SC portions of tribs Namkee Creek (-188a), Hermans Creek (-188b), Brown Creek (-189),

and Green Creek (-190).

Connetquot River, Lower, and tribs (1701-0337)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.6) AO-GSB-193
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 465.9 Acres
Description: reach and tribs from mouth to Montauk Highway (tidal)

Water Class: SC
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Shellfishing	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: Pathogens
Suspected: - - -
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: Urban/Storm Runoff, Other Source (boat pollution)
Unconfirmed: Onsite/Septic Systems

Management Information

Management Status: Strategy Implementation Scheduled or Underway
Lead Agency/Office: ext/SSER
IR/305(b) Code: Water Attaining All Standards (IR Category 1)

Further Details

Overview

This portion of Connetquot River is assessed as a waterbody having minor impacts due to recreational uses that are thought to be stressed by pathogens due to pathogens from urban stormwater runoff and other nonpoint sources. This assessment is based on pathogens levels identified through shellfishing program monitoring. Algal growth (brown tides) may also impact uses.

Use Assessment

This portion of Connetquot River is a Class SC waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a shellfishing water – although sampling of the waterbody has been included in the shellfish monitoring program – or for public bathing.

All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #5) have been designated as uncertified or only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Although this waterbody is monitored through the shellfish program and designated as uncertified, its Class SC designation does not include shellfishing as an appropriate use and this assessment does not include an evaluation for the support of shellfishing use. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

Recreational use including public bathing is thought to be stressed based on shellfishing certification monitoring. There are no regularly monitored beaches in this waterbody, but bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program indicate elevated pathogen levels. However criteria for shellfishing are lower than those for public bathing and additional bacteriological sampling is needed to more fully evaluate swimming use. (DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Based on other available indicators for other related uses, this waterbody is expected to support a healthy marine water fishery, although no specific fishery or biological reports are included in this assessment.

There are no health advisories in place limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). Fish consumption is considered to be fully supported based on the absence of any waterbody-specific advisory, but is noted as unconfirmed since routine monitoring of contaminants in fish is limited. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2014)

Water Quality Information

Assessments of recreational uses and aquatic life in marine waters are based primarily on information from NYS and local health departments and the NYSDEC Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources. This information is compiled and updated in regularly issued advisories and certifications regarding bathing beaches, shellfishing harvest and sportfish consumption. (NYSDOH and DEC/DFWMR, 2014)

Biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling at a freshwater site above this reach in 2009 found non-impacted water quality. Similar results were found during 2003 and 2004 sampling. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, November 2010)

Source Assessment

Based on surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, the most likely sources of pathogens to the waterbody are largely nonpoint runoff from developed urban and residential areas agricultural activity and open space/forest; direct waterfowl/wildlife inputs; and boats and marinas. Onsite/septic systems have also been identified as a possible contributing source. Relative contributions from each type of source are very site-specific in nature, particularly in localized areas of study. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, September 2015)

Management Action

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

This waterbody is also included within the South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER). The SSER encompasses the tidal waters and watershed between the Nassau–Queens County line and the eastern boundary of Shinnecock Bay. The goals of the SSER Program outlined in the 2001 Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) include improvement and maintenance of water quality, protection and restoration of living resources, expansion of public use and enjoyment, sustaining and of the estuary-related economy, and increasing education, outreach and stewardship. Program activities focus on point and nonpoint source pollution reduction, protection and restoration of water quality and coastal habitat, increasing shellfish harvesting, open space preservation and enhancing other public uses of the estuary. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2009 to address impacts from boat pollution. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, March 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

This portion of Connetquot River is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There appear to be no impacts that would justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes Class SC tidal portions of the stream between the mouth and Route 27, including tribs -1, -1a and

tidal portion of West Brook (-2).

Connetquot River, Upper, and tribs (1701-0095)

No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.6) AO-GSB-193
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 7.8 Miles
Description: stream and tribs above Montauk Highway (freshwater)

Water Class: B(TS)
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	Fully Supported	Suspected
Recreation	Fully Supported	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Known
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown
Aesthetics	Unknown

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Management Information

Management Status: No Action Needed
Lead Agency/Office: ext/SSER
IR/305(b) Code: Water Attaining All Standards (IR Category 1)

Further Details

Overview

This portion of the Connetquot River is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Upper Connetquot River is a Class B waterbody, suitable for public bathing, general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply. The waterbody is also designated as a cold water (trout) fishery.

Aquatic life is considered to be fully supported based on biological sampling that shows non-impacted conditions. This sampling can also be used to infer that there are no impacts to recreational (fishing) uses. The stream supports native brook trout and is the only source of water for the Connetquot River Fish Hatchery. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, December 2014)

There are no health advisories in place limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). Fish consumption is considered to be fully supported based on the absence of any waterbody-specific

advisory, but is noted as unconfirmed since routine monitoring of contaminants in fish is limited. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2014)

Water Quality Information

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Connetquot River in Oakdale (at state park hatchery) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2009. Sampling results indicated non-impacted conditions and very good water quality. Such samples are dominated by clean-water species and are most similar to a natural community with minimal human impacts. Aquatic life community is fully supported. These results are consistent with a biological assessment at this site conducted in 2003 and 2004. Sampling was also conducted on Rattlesnake Creek, a trib to Connetquot River, in 2013 and 2008. Results of this sampling indicated slightly impacted conditions. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicate some elevated enrichment in the stream and fauna that is most similar to communities influenced by impoundment effects. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, November 2010)

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) monitoring of Connetquot Creek in Oakdale was conducted in 2003 and 2004. Intensive Network sampling typically includes macroinvertebrate community analysis, water column chemistry, toxicity testing, sediment assessment and macroinvertebrate tissue analysis. Biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling indicated non-impacted conditions. Water column chemistry measurements indicate dissolved aluminum, dissolved oxygen and pH to be parameters of concern. However the biological results suggest these conditions are not limiting aquatic life. Toxicity testing using water from this location detected no significant mortality or reproductive effects on the test organism. Bottom sediments analysis based on sediment quality guidelines developed for freshwater ecosystems revealed overall sediment quality is not likely to cause chronic toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Macroinvertebrate tissue collected at this site and chemically analyzed showed no contaminant to be elevated. Based on the consensus of these established assessment indicators, overall water quality at this site shows that aquatic life and recreational uses are considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to recreational uses). (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SMAS, May 2011)

Source Assessment

There are no apparent sources of pollutants to the waterbody.

Management Actions

No specific management actions have been identified or are deemed necessary for the waterbody.

Section 303(d) Listing

Upper Connetquot River is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There are no impacts that would justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the freshwater portion of the stream and tribs, including Rattlesnake Creek (-3) and the freshwater portion of trib -2, above Route 27.

West Brook Pond (1701-0339)

Threatened

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.6) AO-GSB-193-2-P903
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 14.6 Acres
Description: entire pond

Water Class: C(T)
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Threatened	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Fair	
Aesthetics	Unassessed	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: Aquatic Invasive Species (milfoil, fanwort)
Suspected: - - -
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: Habitat Alteration
Suspected: - - -
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Sources Needed
Lead Agency/Office: ext/SSER
IR/305(b) Code: Water Attaining All Standards (IR Category 1)

Further Details

Overview

West Brook Pond is assessed as threatened due to recreational uses that are thought to be threatened by invasive plant growth. Although uses are currently fully supported, the presence of invasive plants raise concerns and condition should continue to be monitored.

Use Assessment

West Brook Pond is a Class C(T) waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing. The waterbody is also designated as a cold water (trout) fishery.

Recreational uses are considered to be fully supported but threatened due to presence of invasive plant growth (water milfoil, fanwort). Water quality appears to be supportive of uses, however sampling is limited and follow up monitoring is recommended. This waterbody is considered to support a suitable cold water fishery. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, July 2016)

There are no health advisories in place limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice

for all waters). Fish consumption is considered to be fully supported based on the absence of any waterbody-specific advisory, but is noted as unconfirmed since routine monitoring of contaminants in fish is limited. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2014)

Water Quality Information

West Brook Lake was surveyed by the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPR) as part of the OPR ambient lake monitoring program in 2000, 2001, 2003 and 2006. Aquatic plant surveys were also conducted by OPR staff in 2006 as part of a joint DEC–OPR–TNC aquatic plant survey of Long Island lakes. This survey work found a wide variety of native plants, as well as variable watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*) and fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*), invasive exotic plant species. The limited water quality data indicated that the pond has moderately softwater, circumneutral pH, fully oxygenated water, and slight turbidity. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

There is no indication of any present impacts to fishing in the lake. The presence of invasives could impact recreational use, though the lake is not used for boating. There is no indication of any present impacts to aquatic life in West Brook Pond, although the presence of invasives watermilfoil may ultimately threaten the biological condition and aquatic life in the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

Source Assessment

Beyond the habitat modification related to the invasive plants, there are no apparent sources of pollutants to the waterbody.

Management Actions

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. West Brook Pond is a small pond within the Bayard Cutting Arboretum State Park in Great River, Suffolk County. It is designated as a passive recreation park. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

Section 303(d) Listing

West Brook Pond is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There are no impacts/impairments that would justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire lake.

Lake Ronkonkoma (1701-0020)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.7) AO-GSB-193..P304
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 226.3 Acres
Description: entire lake

Water Class: B
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	Impaired	Known
Recreation	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Known
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Poor
Aesthetics	Poor

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PATHOGENS, NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), ALGAL/PLANT GROWTH (native), AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES, Low D.O./Oxygen Demand
Suspected: Silt/Sediment
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, Habitat Alteration
Suspected: Onsite/Septic Systems
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Restoration/Protection Strategy Needed
Lead Agency/Office: ext/SSER
IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water Requiring a TMDL (IR Category 5)

Further Details

Overview

Lake Ronkonkoma is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to public bathing and recreational uses that are known to be impaired by pathogens, high nutrient loads, excessive aquatic weed growth, occasional algal blooms and reduced water clarity. Habitat is stressed by the occurrence of invasive species (Hydrilla). The fishery is considered stressed by low hypolimnetic dissolved oxygen. Urban stormwater runoff and other nonpoint sources are the primary contributing source of pollutants.

Lake Ronkonkoma is the largest of Long Island's freshwater lakes. The lake is a glacial kettlehole lake and no outlet and only a minor inlet (draining from the Great Swamp north of the lake). Water level is controlled by the local water table. Portions of the lake's irregular basin are unusually deep for Long Island (65 feet), but most of the lake is less than 15 feet deep.

Use Assessment

Lake Ronkonkoma is a Class B waterbody, suitable for public bathing, general recreation use and support of aquatic life,

but not as a water supply.

Recreational uses considered to be impaired due pathogen levels, elevated nutrients (phosphorus), excessive algae and plant growth. Frequent beach closures due to high coliform counts occur frequently. Swimming was at one time permitted from the beaches operated by the towns of Islip and Brookhaven; however, there have been numerous beach closures over the past several years due to high bacteria levels, and swimming has not been allowed for at least three years. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, July 2013)

Aquatic life is currently considered to be stressed based on suspected low dissolved oxygen related to the eutrophic condition of the lake and low dissolved oxygen. The fishery is limited at depths greater than 15 feet because there is seldom enough dissolved oxygen to sustain fish beyond this depth, though most of the lake is less than 15 feet deep. The primary gamefish are largemouth bass and smallmouth bass, but locating them is a challenge due to the scarcity of natural structure to attract these fish. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2016)

Fish Consumption use is considered to be unassessed. There are no health advisories limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). However due to the presence of impacts/contaminants in the stream and the uncertainty as to whether the lack of a waterbody-specific health advisory is based on actual sampling, fish consumption use is noted as unassessed, rather than fully supported but unconfirmed. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, December 2014)

Water Quality Information

Water quality sampling of Lake Ronkonkoma has been conducted through the NYSDEC Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) Program, most recently in 2009. The lake is also surveyed annually by the Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources (DFWMR). In 2006 a plant survey was conducted at the lake by the Division of Water as part of a joint effort by New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historical Preservation, The Nature Conservancy and DEC to assess the plant communities of Long Island lakes. The lake was also sampled as part of a pilot State Wide Lake Biomonitoring project in 2009, during which water quality conditions were evaluated through standard limnological indicators. Based on the single water quality sampling event in 2009, and consistent with historical data, Lake Ronkonkoma can generally be characterized as eutrophic, or highly productive. This assessment is supported by chlorophyll/algal levels above criteria corresponding to impaired recreational uses, while phosphorus concentrations are also typically high. Lake clarity observations indicate water transparency is typically poor. These data suggest that baseline nutrient levels support at least occasional algae blooms in the lake, and high algae levels are regularly reported during the summer months. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

Lake Ronkonkoma is atypical of other Long Island waterbodies due to both its overall size and depth. Like most deep waterbodies, Lake Ronkonkoma exhibits thermal stratification. Anoxic conditions and elevated deepwater nutrient (phosphorus and ammonia) readings are found in the hypolimnion (bottom waters), which is consistent with data collected by FWMR. High levels of sodium and chloride were found, indicating impacts from runoff through developed areas. A fisheries survey in 2005 found the invasive species *Cabomba caroliniana* (fanwort) at a single location in the lake; however it has not been found in subsequent years. During the 2009 DOW sampling event the highly invasive species *Hydrilla verticillata*, was found at four of the eight sampling sites around the lake shoreline, and subsequent NYSDEC DFW surveys reported explosive growth of this plant throughout the littoral zone in 2010. This species was first found in New York State and on Long Island in 2008. This plant is known to out-compete many native plants as well as alter the physical and chemical characteristic of the waterbodies it invades. It is also known to grow at such high densities that boating, fishing, and swimming can be impacted. Aesthetics in the lake are stressed due to definite algal greenness. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

Source Assessment

Based on surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, urban/storm runoff and other nonpoint sources are the most likely sources of impacts to the waterbody. Significant shoreline residential development are contributes to impacts.

Management Action

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage

unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

Suffolk County has also undertaken drainage improvement projects and other efforts around the lake over the years. These include a 1986 Clean Lakes Project nutrient flow study, and habitat enhancement projects. (DEC/DOW, Region 1 and DEC/DFWMR/Fisheries, March 2011)

Section 303(d) Listing

Lake Ronkonkoma is included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 1 of the List as an impaired waterbody requiring development of a TMDL for both pathogens and phosphorus, and the resulting low dissolved oxygen. This waterbody was first listed on the 2002 List. The Lake is also impaired by algal/plant growth and aquatic invasive species, but these impairments cannot be addressed with a TMDL and therefore do not result in listings. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire lake.

Great Cove (1701-0376)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB (portion 7) **Water Class:** SA
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204) **Drainage Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 3495.5 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire cove, as described below

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Shellfishing	Precluded	Known
Public Bathing	Stressed	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Suspected

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Unassessed
Aesthetics	Unassessed

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	PATHOGENS
Suspected:	Nutrients (nitrogen), Low D.O./Oxygen Demand, Priority Organics (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected:	Onsite/Septic Systems, Other Source
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Sources Needed
Lead Agency/Office: DEC/FWMR
IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water, TMDL Completed (IR Category 4a)

Further Details

Overview

Great Cove is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is known to be precluded by pathogens. Urban and storm runoff are the primary sources of pathogens, although various other sources such as boat discharges, waterfowl may also contribute. Fish consumption is considered to experience minor impacts due to precautionary health advisories limiting the consumption of certain species due to elevated PCB levels. These advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody. Public bathing and other recreational uses are fully supported, however these uses may also be stressed, as a result of the shellfishing restrictions and related pathogen levels. Aquatic life is also thought to be stressed due to impacts from occasional algal blooms (brown tides). The larger Great South Bay is listed as impaired due to nitrogen and brown tide.

Use Assessment

Great Cove is a Class SA waterbody, suitable for shellfishing, public bathing, general recreation use and support of aquatic life.

Shellfish harvesting for consumption purposes in the bay is restricted due to the designation of virtually the entire area as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Shellfish that grow in contaminated waters can accumulate disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria, viruses) that can be eaten with the shellfish. These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality sampling and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria and/or shoreline surveys of actual or potential sources of contamination. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for the most up to date and detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

Recreation use and public bathing are considered to be supported but stressed. Beach monitoring revealed occasional elevated bacteriological levels at beaches, but typically these results occurred in less than ten percent of the samples and the sampling resulted in few closures. Occasional beach closures that do occur are typically pre-emptive closures during heavier rainstorms that are known to wash pollutants into the harbor. Beaches within this reach include East Islip Beach, Islip Beach, Brightwaters Beach, Benjamins Beach and Bayberry Beach and Tennis Club. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2010 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Aquatic life in the waterbody is considered to be stressed due to periodic low dissolved oxygen, the result of elevated nitrogen loadings. Nitrogen source including residential wastewater, urban/storm runoff and atmospheric deposition promote algal growth, die-off, settlement to the sediment, and create and oxygen demand which results in low dissolved oxygen in the bottom waters of the Bay. The resulting low dissolved oxygen conditions impact the fishery and other aquatic life. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 1, August 2015)

Fish consumption is considered to be stressed due to NYSDOH precautionary health advisories recommending limiting consumption of larger weakfish (over 25 inches) and other species from these marine waters due to possible elevated levels of PCBs. These advisories are largely precautionary and are related to the specific habits and characteristics of these species, specifically the wide migratory range, predatory nature and high lipid/fat content that make them more likely to accumulate contaminants. In addition, for some species the advisories recommend limiting consumption to no more than one meal per week which is no more stringent than the general statewide advisory for all New York waters and does not result in significant impact to uses. Because possible contamination is more a result of the migratory range and other factors rather than any known sources of PCBs in this waterbody, fish consumption use in this segment is considered to be stressed rather than impaired. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/FWMR, Habitat, January 2014)

Water Quality Information

Assessments of recreational uses and aquatic life in marine waters are based primarily on information from NYS and local health departments and the NYSDEC Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources. This information is compiled and updated in regularly issued advisories and certifications regarding bathing beaches, shellfishing harvest and sportfish consumption. (NYSDOH and DEC/DFWMR, 2014)

A Long Island dissolved oxygen monitoring effort led by The Nature Conservancy in collaboration with SUNY Stony Brook SoMAS and USGS began continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen in a number of marine embayments in 2014. This sampling documented significant diurnal swings in dissolved oxygen during some summer periods. The initial results of this sampling are consistent with this assessment that aquatic life is known to be stressed by nutrients and the resulting episodic low dissolved oxygen. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, April 2016)

Source Assessment

Urban stormwater runoff and possibly residential onsite wastewater/septic systems are considered to be the primary sources of pathogens, although various other sources such as boat discharges, municipal wastewater discharges and waterfowl may also contribute.

Since 1985, algal blooms resulting in extensive brown tide events have occurred periodically in this waterbody. The brown tide reduces light penetration, causing a die-off of seagrass beds, which in turn affects scallops, larval fish, and other species for which the seagrass provides critical habitat. There is evidence the algae may also generate some associated toxicity as be a poor nutrition source for desired species. Chronic brown tides are a likely impediment to ecosystem and fishery recovery efforts on Long Island's south shore. The tides are a known impairment to recreational uses in these waters. The conditions that promote algal growth and the resulting brown tide are the result of multiple factors, but elevated nitrogen loading is considered to be a key component. The primary source of nitrogen loads to the South Shore Estuary waters is thought to come from is onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems delivered through

groundwater.

Management Action

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

This waterbody is also included within the South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER). The SSER encompasses the tidal waters and watershed between the Nassau-Queens County line and the eastern boundary of Shinnecock Bay. The goals of the SSER Program outlined in the 2001 Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) include improvement and maintenance of water quality, protection and restoration of living resources, expansion of public use and enjoyment, sustaining and of the estuary-related economy, and increasing education, outreach and stewardship. Program activities focus on point and nonpoint source pollution reduction, protection and restoration of water quality and coastal habitat, increasing shellfish harvesting, open space preservation and enhancing other public uses of the estuary. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2009 to address impacts from boat pollution. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, March 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Great Cove is included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 2c of the List as a shellfishing restricted water. This waterbody was first listed on the 2010 Section 303(d) List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, April 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the Class SA waters north of a line from Conklin Point to Nicoll Point.

Tidal Tribs to Great South Bay, Middle (1701-0338)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-193a thru 204 (sel) **Water Class:** SC
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204) **Drainage Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 324.1
Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: total area of selected tidal tribs to bay

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Shellfishing	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Unassessed	-
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Known: Pathogens
Suspected: Nutrients (nitrogen)
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: Urban/Storm Runoff
Suspected: Onsite/Septic Systems
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Restoration/Protection Strategy Needed
Lead Agency/Office: ext/SSER
IR/305(b) Code: Water Attaining All Standards (IR Category 2)

Further Details

Overview

The Tidal Tribs to Middle Great South Bay segment is assessed as having minor impacts due to recreational uses that are known to be stressed by pathogens from urban/storm runoff and other nonpoint sources. Nutrient loads and resulting algal growth (brown tide) may also impact uses. Residential onsite/septic systems serving this high-density area are likely sources of pollutants.

Use Assessment

The Tidal Tribs to Middle Great South Bay segment is a Class SC waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a shellfishing water or for public bathing.

Recreational use is considered to experience minor impacts based on monitoring at beaches in the segment and the shellfish advisory indicating somewhat elevated bacteriological levels. Beach monitoring revealed no elevated bacteriological levels at beaches and few closures. Occasional beach closures that do occur are pre-emptive closures

during heavier rainstorms that are known to wash pollutants into the harbor. Beaches within this reach include Merrick Estates Civic Association Beach. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2010 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Shellfishing harvesting for consumption purposes in these tribs is restricted due to the year-round and seasonal designations of these waters (a portion within Shellfish Growing Area #4) as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Shellfish that grow in contaminated waters can accumulate disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria, viruses) that can be eaten with the shellfish. This designation is based on results of water quality monitoring and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria for pathogens. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2010)

Although this waterbody is monitored through the shellfish program, its class SC designation does not include shellfishing as an appropriate use so these waters are not assessed for support of shellfishing use. However, the shellfishing restrictions indicate other recreational uses could be stressed. (DEC/DFWMR, BMR and DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, July 2010)

Aquatic life in the waterbody is considered to be stressed due to periodic low dissolved oxygen, the result of elevated nitrogen loadings. Nitrogen source including residential wastewater, urban/storm runoff and atmospheric deposition promote algal growth, die-off, settlement to the sediment, and create and oxygen demand which results in low dissolved oxygen in the bottom waters of the Bay. The resulting low dissolved oxygen conditions impact the fishery and other aquatic life. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 1, August 2015)

There are no health advisories in place limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). Fish consumption is considered to be fully supported based on the absence of any waterbody-specific advisory, but is noted as unconfirmed since routine monitoring of contaminants in fish is limited. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2014)

Water Quality Information

Assessments of recreational uses and aquatic life in marine waters are based primarily on information from NYS and local health departments and the NYSDEC Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources. This information is compiled and updated in regularly issued advisories and certifications regarding bathing beaches, shellfishing harvest and sportfish consumption. (NYSDOH and DEC/DFWMR, 2014)

Source Assessment

Urban stormwater runoff and possibly residential onsite wastewater/septic systems are considered to be the primary sources of pathogens, although various other sources such as boat discharges, municipal wastewater discharges and waterfowl may also contribute.

Management Action

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

This waterbody is also included within the South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER). The SSER encompasses the tidal waters and watershed between the Nassau-Queens County line and the eastern boundary of Shinnecock Bay. The goals of the SSER Program outlined in the 2001 Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) include improvement and maintenance of water quality, protection and restoration of living resources, expansion of public use and enjoyment, sustaining and of the estuary-related economy, and increasing education, outreach and stewardship. Program activities focus on point and nonpoint source pollution reduction, protection and restoration of water quality and coastal habitat, increasing shellfish harvesting, open space preservation and enhancing other public uses of the estuary. A vessel waste

no discharge zone is in place for South Shore Estuary waters to address impacts from boat pollution. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, March 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

The Tidal Tribs to Middle Great South Bay segment is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There appear to be no impairments that would justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, August, 2014)

Segment Description

This segment includes Class SC portions of tribs Heckscher Canal (-193a), Quintuck Creek (-194a), Champlin Creek (-194), unnamed tribs -194b, -194c, -195, Orowoc Creek (-196), Awixa Creek (-197), Penataquit Creek (-198), Watchogue Creek (-199), unnamed trib -199a, Lawrence Creek (-200), Brightwaters Canal (-201), Thorn Canal (-202), Isbrandsen Canal (-202a), Thompsons Creek (-203), Trues Creek (-204).

Champlin Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0019)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-194
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 2.2 Miles
Description: stream and tribs above P910 (freshwater)

Water Class: C(TS)
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Impaired	Known
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Fair
Aesthetics	Fair

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: UNKNOWN POLLUTANTS (biological impacts)
Suspected: Nutrients (phosphorus), Low D.O./Oxygen Demand
Unconfirmed: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: Onsite/Septic Systems
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Problem Severity Needed
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/Reg1
IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water Requiring a TMDL (IR Category 5)

Further Details

Overview

Upper Champlin Creek is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to recreational uses and aquatic life that is known to be impaired. No specific pollutant or sources have been identified, but sampling results indicate organic impacts from municipal or other sources are present. Surrounding land use also suggest urban stormwater runoff and onsite/septic impacts.

Use Assessment

Upper Champlin Creek is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing. The waterbody is also designated as a cold water (trout) fishery.

Aquatic life is evaluated as impaired based on biological sampling that shows significant impacts. This sampling can also be used to infer that there are also significant impacts to recreational (fishing) uses, although more specific sampling is necessary to confirm this is the case. Additional (bacteriological) sampling is needed to more fully evaluate other recreational uses. (DEC, DOW, BWAM, July 2014)

Fish Consumption use is considered to be unassessed. There are no health advisories limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). However due to the presence of impacts/contaminants in the stream and the uncertainty as to whether the lack of a waterbody-specific health advisory is based on actual sampling, fish consumption use is noted as unassessed, rather than fully supported but unconfirmed. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, December 2014)

Water Quality Information

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Champlin Creek in East Islip (at Moffitt Blvd) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2013. Sampling results reflect moderately impacted (poor) water quality, with sensitive taxa reduced, and the distribution of major taxonomic groups significantly different from what is naturally expected. The nutrient biotic index indicates elevated enrichment and impact source determination reveals a community that is most similar to those with impacts from municipal discharges or organic wastes. Water quality is considered to be poor and aquatic life is not supported in the stream. This segment is considered to be impaired. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, December 2015)

These sampling results are consistent with results found during sampling of the creek conducted in 2003, 1998 and 1994. All results indicated moderately impacted water quality conditions. The stream bottom was mostly sand gravel, and the fauna was dominated by midges and scuds. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, December 2015)

Regional Fisheries staff has reported the stream no longer supports trout populations. Sewering has reduced groundwater recharge thus lowering groundwater levels. Consequently there is less cold water from groundwater influencing the stream. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, 1998)

Source Assessment

Based on the biologic community composition, surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, the most likely sources of pollutants/impacts to the waterbody are urban stormwater runoff and other nonpoint sources, include onsite wastewater treatment discharges in this high-density residential area.

Management Actions

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. However the creek is included on the Section 303(d) List for eventual development of a TMDL or other restoration strategy (see below).

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

This waterbody is also included within the South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER). The SSER encompasses the tidal waters and watershed between the Nassau–Queens County line and the eastern boundary of Shinnecock Bay. The goals of the SSER Program outlined in the 2001 Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) include improvement and maintenance of water quality, protection and restoration of living resources, expansion of public use and enjoyment, sustaining and of the estuary–related economy, and increasing education, outreach and stewardship. Program activities focus on point and nonpoint source pollution reduction, protection and restoration of water quality and coastal habitat, increasing shellfish harvesting, open space preservation and enhancing other public uses of the estuary. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2009 to address impacts from boat pollution. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, March 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Upper Champlin Creek is included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 1 of the List as a waterbody for which TMDL development is required to address thermal impacts. This waterbody was first listed in 2002. This updated assessment suggests that an additional listing reflecting a cause/pollutant of “Unknown,” but related to biological impacts, be considered during the next update. Such a listing should be included on Part 3b of the List as a impaired waterbody for which TMDL development made be deferred pending verification of the cause/pollutant. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the freshwater portion of the stream and tribs above unnamed pond (P910).

Lower/Upper Winganhauppauge, Knapp Lakes (1701-0340) Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-194-P910,P911,P912
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 31.7 Acres
Description: total area of all three lakes

Water Class: C
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	Unassessed	-
Public Bathing	Unassessed	-
Recreation	Unassessed	-
Aquatic Life	Unassessed	-
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Management Information

Management Status: Unassessed
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/BWAM
IR/305(b) Code: Water with Insufficient Data (IR Category 3)

Further Details

Overview

Currently there is inadequate data/information to evaluate uses and determine a water quality assessment for this waterbody.

Use Assessment

This waterbody segment is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing. A portion of this segment is also designated as a cold water (trout) fishery.

Water Quality Information

There is currently no water quality information available upon which to base an assessment. A single sample collected in Knapps Lake in 2013 found phosphorus to be slightly elevated, but chlorophyll-a to be below criteria for impacted recreational use. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LAMAS, May 2016)

Source Assessment

Specific sources of pollutants to the waterbody have not been identified.

Management Action

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. Baseline sampling to evaluate conditions in this waterbody segment is needed.

Section 303(d) Listing

This waterbody is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There is insufficient information to make a listing decision. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of all three lakes. Lower and Upper Winganhauppauge Lakes are Class C; Knapp Lake is Class C(T).

Orowoc Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0094)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-196 **Water Class:** C(T)
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204) **Drainage Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 2.7 Miles **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: stream and tribs above Montauk Highway (freshwater)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Impaired	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Impaired	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Fair	
Aesthetics	Fair	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: UNKNOWN POLLUTANTS (biological impacts)
Suspected: Nutrients (phosphorus), Low D.O./Oxygen Demand, Water Level/Flow
Unconfirmed: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: Onsite/Septic Systems, Hydrologic Alteration
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Problem Severity Needed
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/Reg1
IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water Requiring a TMDL (IR Category 5)

Further Details

Overview

Upper Orowoc Creek is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to recreational uses and aquatic life that is thought to be impaired, although more recent sampling suggests the impacts to uses are less significant. No specific pollutant or sources have been identified, but sampling results indicate organic impacts from municipal or other sources are present. Surrounding land use also suggest urban stormwater runoff and onsite/septic impacts.

Use Assessment

Upper Orowoc Creek is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing. The waterbody is also designated as a cold water (trout) fishery.

Aquatic life is currently evaluated as impaired based on biological sampling that shows significant impacts. This sampling can also be used to infer that there are also significant impacts to recreational (fishing) uses, although more specific sampling is necessary to confirm this is the case. Additional (bacteriological) sampling is needed to more fully evaluate other recreational uses. (DEC, DOW, BWAM, July 2014)

Fish Consumption use is considered to be unassessed. There are no health advisories limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). However due to the presence of impacts/contaminants in the stream and the uncertainty as to whether the lack of a waterbody-specific health advisory is based on actual sampling, fish consumption use is noted as unassessed, rather than fully supported but unconfirmed. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, December 2014)

Water Quality Information

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Orowoc Creek in Bay Shore (at Moffitt Blvd) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2013. Sampling results at that time indicated slightly impacted conditions. However previous assessments of Orowoc Creek at this site in 2003 and 1994, and in Bayshore (at Brook Street) conducted in 1998 and 1999 revealed moderately-slightly impacted water quality conditions, with sensitive taxa reduced, and the distribution of major taxonomic groups significantly different from what is naturally expected. The fauna was heavily dominated by tolerant sowbugs and black flies. This segment is currently considered to be impaired. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, December 2015)

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Orowoc Creek in Bay Shore (at Brook Street) was conducted in 1999. Fecal coliform and ammonia values were found to be high; pH in the stream was somewhat low. Other sampling results were typical of urban streams. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SWAS, January 2001)

Source Assessment

Based on the biologic community composition, surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, the most likely sources of pollutants/impacts to the waterbody are urban stormwater runoff and other nonpoint sources, include onsite wastewater treatment discharges in this high-density residential area. Hydromodification is also thought to contribute to the impacts in the stream.

Management Actions

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. However the creek is included on the Section 303(d) List for eventual development of a TMDL or other restoration strategy (see below).

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

This waterbody is also included within the South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER). The SSER encompasses the tidal waters and watershed between the Nassau–Queens County line and the eastern boundary of Shinnecock Bay. The goals of the SSER Program outlined in the 2001 Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) include improvement and maintenance of water quality, protection and restoration of living resources, expansion of public use and enjoyment, sustaining and of the estuary-related economy, and increasing education, outreach and stewardship. Program activities focus on point and nonpoint source pollution reduction, protection and restoration of water quality and coastal habitat, increasing shellfish harvesting, open space preservation and enhancing other public uses of the estuary. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2009 to address impacts from boat pollution. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, March 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Upper Orowoc Creek is included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 3b of the List as a waterbody for which TMDL development is deferred pending the verification of the cause/pollutant causing the impairment. Currently the cause/pollutant is listed as unknown, but related to biological impacts. The most recent sampling suggests the listing should be re-evaluated during the next listing cycle. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the freshwater portion of the stream and tribs.

Pardees, Orowoc Lakes (1701-0341)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-196-P915,P916
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 15.1 Acres
Description: total area of both lake

Water Class: C(T)
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	Unassessed	-
Public Bathing	Unassessed	-
Recreation	Unassessed	-
Aquatic Life	Unassessed	-
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unassessed	
Aesthetics	Unassessed	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Management Information

Management Status: Unassessed
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/BWAM
IR/305(b) Code: Water with Insufficient Data (IR Category 3)

Further Details

Overview

Currently there is inadequate data/information to evaluate uses and determine a water quality assessment for this waterbody.

Use Assessment

This waterbody segment is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing. The waterbody is also designated as a cold water (trout) fishery.

Water Quality Information

There is currently no water quality information available upon which to base an assessment.

Source Assessment

Specific sources of pollutants to the waterbody have not been identified.

Management Action

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. Baseline sampling to evaluate conditions in this waterbody segment is needed.

Section 303(d) Listing

This waterbody is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There is insufficient information to make a listing decision. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of both lakes.

Awixa Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0093)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-197 **Water Class:** C
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204) **Drainage Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 0.5 Miles **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: stream and tribs above Montauk Highway (freshwater)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Impaired	Known
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Fair	
Aesthetics	Fair	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: UNKNOWN POLLUTANTS (biological impacts)
Suspected: Nutrients (phosphorus), Low D.O./Oxygen Demand
Unconfirmed: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: Onsite/Septic Systems
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Problem Severity Needed
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/Reg1
IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water Requiring a TMDL (IR Category 5)

Further Details

Overview

Upper Awixa Creek is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to recreational uses and aquatic life that is known to be impaired. No specific pollutant or sources have been identified, but sampling results indicate organic impacts from municipal or other sources are present. Surrounding land use also suggest urban stormwater runoff and onsite/septic impacts.

Use Assessment

Upper Awixa Creek is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing.

Aquatic life is evaluated as impaired based on biological sampling that shows significant impacts. This sampling can also be used to infer that there are also significant impacts to recreational (fishing) uses, although more specific sampling is necessary to confirm this is the case. Additional (bacteriological) sampling is needed to more fully evaluate other recreational uses. (DEC, DOW, BWAM, July 2014)

Fish Consumption use is considered to be unassessed. There are no health advisories limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). However due to the presence of impacts/contaminants in the stream and the uncertainty as to whether the lack of a waterbody-specific health advisory is based on actual sampling, fish consumption use is noted as unassessed, rather than fully supported but unconfirmed. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, December 2014)

Water Quality Information

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Awixa Creek in Bay Shore (at Union Blvd) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results reflect moderately impacted (poor) water quality, with sensitive taxa reduced, and the distribution of major taxonomic groups significantly different from what is naturally expected. The nutrient biotic index indicates elevated enrichment and impact source determination reveals a community that is most similar to those with impacts from municipal discharges or organic wastes. Water quality is considered to be very poor and aquatic life is not supported in the stream. This segment is considered to be impaired. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, December 2009)

Source Assessment

Based on the biologic community composition, surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, the most likely sources of pollutants/impacts to the waterbody are urban stormwater runoff and other nonpoint sources, include onsite wastewater treatment discharges in this high-density residential area.

Management Actions

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. However the creek is included on the Section 303(d) List for eventual development of a TMDL or other restoration strategy (see below).

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

This waterbody is also included within the South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER). The SSER encompasses the tidal waters and watershed between the Nassau–Queens County line and the eastern boundary of Shinnecock Bay. The goals of the SSER Program outlined in the 2001 Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) include improvement and maintenance of water quality, protection and restoration of living resources, expansion of public use and enjoyment, sustaining and of the estuary–related economy, and increasing education, outreach and stewardship. Program activities focus on point and nonpoint source pollution reduction, protection and restoration of water quality and coastal habitat, increasing shellfish harvesting, open space preservation and enhancing other public uses of the estuary. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2009 to address impacts from boat pollution. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, March 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Upper Awixa Creek is included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 3b of the List as a waterbody for which TMDL development is deferred pending the verification of the cause/pollutant causing the impairment. Currently the cause/pollutant is listed as unknown, but related to biological impacts. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2016)

Segment Description:

This segment includes the entire stream above tidal waters (Montauk Highway) and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C.

Penataquit Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0092)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-198 **Water Class:** C
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204) **Drainage Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 2 Miles **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: stream and tribs above Montauk Highway (freshwater)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Impaired	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Impaired	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Fair	
Aesthetics	Fair	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: UNKNOWN POLLUTANTS (biological impacts)
Suspected: Nutrients (phosphorus), Low D.O./Oxygen Demand
Unconfirmed: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: Onsite/Septic Systems
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Problem Severity Needed
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/Reg1
IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water Requiring a TMDL (IR Category 5)

Further Details

Overview

Upper Penataquit Creek is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to recreational uses and aquatic life that is thought to be impaired, although more recent sampling suggests the impacts to uses are less significant. No specific pollutant or sources have been identified, but sampling results indicate organic impacts from municipal or other sources are present. Surrounding land use also suggest urban stormwater runoff and onsite/septic impacts.

Use Assessment

Upper Penataquit Creek is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing.

Aquatic life is currently evaluated as impaired based on biological sampling that shows significant impacts. This sampling can also be used to infer that there are also significant impacts to recreational (fishing) uses, although more specific sampling is necessary to confirm this is the case. Additional (bacteriological) sampling is needed to more fully evaluate other recreational uses. (DEC, DOW, BWAM, July 2014)

Fish Consumption use is considered to be unassessed. There are no health advisories limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). However due to the presence of impacts/contaminants in the stream and the uncertainty as to whether the lack of a waterbody-specific health advisory is based on actual sampling, fish consumption use is noted as unassessed, rather than fully supported but unconfirmed. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, December 2014)

Water Quality Information

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Penataquit Creek in Bay Shore (at Mill Street) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2008. Sampling results at that time indicated slightly impacted conditions. However previous assessments of Penataquit Creek in Bay Shore (at Redington Road) in 2003 revealed moderately impacted water quality conditions, with sensitive taxa reduced, and the distribution of major taxonomic groups significantly different from what is naturally expected. The fauna was heavily dominated by tolerant sowbugs and black flies. The 2003 sampling was conducted below an impoundment, so it is likely that sampling habitat had some influence on the assessment. The segment is currently considered to be impaired, but additional sampling to verify conditions is recommended. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, December 2015)

Source Assessment

Based on the biologic community composition, surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, the most likely sources of pollutants/impacts to the waterbody are urban stormwater runoff and other nonpoint sources, include onsite wastewater treatment discharges in this high-density residential area.

Management Actions

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. However the creek is included on the Section 303(d) List for eventual development of a TMDL or other restoration strategy (see below). Based on the conflicting biological assessment results, additional sampling to verify the level of impact in this waterbody segment is recommended.

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

This waterbody is also included within the South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER). The SSER encompasses the tidal waters and watershed between the Nassau–Queens County line and the eastern boundary of Shinnecock Bay. The goals of the SSER Program outlined in the 2001 Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) include improvement and maintenance of water quality, protection and restoration of living resources, expansion of public use and enjoyment, sustaining and of the estuary-related economy, and increasing education, outreach and stewardship. Program activities focus on point and nonpoint source pollution reduction, protection and restoration of water quality and coastal habitat, increasing shellfish harvesting, open space preservation and enhancing other public uses of the estuary. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2009 to address impacts from boat pollution. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, March 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Upper Penataquit Creek is included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 3b of the List as a waterbody for which TMDL development is deferred pending the verification of the cause/pollutant causing the impairment. Currently the cause/pollutant is listed as unknown, but related to biological impacts. The most recent sampling and the possibility of habitat influences suggest the listing should be re-evaluated during the next listing cycle. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and tribs above tidal waters (Montauk Highway) and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C.

Cascade Lake (1701-0342)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-201-P924
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 8.2 Acres
Description: entire lake

Water Class: C
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	Unassessed	-
Public Bathing	Unassessed	-
Recreation	Unassessed	-
Aquatic Life	Unassessed	-
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unassessed	
Aesthetics	Unassessed	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Management Information

Management Status: Unassessed
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/BWAM
IR/305(b) Code: Water with Insufficient Data (IR Category 3)

Further Details

Overview

Currently there is inadequate data/information to evaluate uses and determine a water quality assessment for this waterbody.

Use Assessment

This waterbody segment is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing.

Water Quality Information

There is currently no water quality information available upon which to base an assessment.

Source Assessment

Specific sources of pollutants to the waterbody have not been identified.

Management Action

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. Baseline sampling to evaluate conditions in this waterbody segment is needed.

Section 303(d) Listing

This waterbody is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There is insufficient information to make a listing decision. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the lake.

Tidal Tribs to Great South Bay, West (1701-0372)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-204 thru 216
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 667.4 Acres
Description: total area of selected tidal tribs to bay

Water Class: SC
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Shellfishing	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Unassessed	-
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Known: Pathogens
Suspected: Nutrients (nitrogen)
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: Urban/Storm Runoff
Suspected: Onsite/Septic Systems
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Restoration/Protection Strategy Needed
Lead Agency/Office: ext/SSER
IR/305(b) Code: Water Attaining All Standards (IR Category 2)

Further Details

Overview

The Tidal Tribs to West Great South Bay segment is assessed as having minor impacts due to recreational uses that are known to be stressed by pathogens from urban/storm runoff and other nonpoint sources. Nutrient loads and resulting algal growth (brown tide) may also impact uses. Residential onsite/septic systems serving this high-density area are likely sources of pollutants.

Use Assessment

The Tidal Tribs to West Great South Bay segment is a Class SC waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a shellfishing water or for public bathing.

Recreational use is considered to experience minor impacts based on monitoring at beaches in the segment and the shellfish advisory indicating somewhat elevated bacteriological levels. Beach monitoring revealed no elevated bacteriological levels at beaches and few closures. Occasional beach closures that do occur are pre-emptive closures during heavier rainstorms that are known to wash pollutants into the harbor. Beaches within this reach include Merrick Estates Civic Association Beach. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2010 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Shellfishing harvesting for consumption purposes in these tribs is restricted due to the year-round and seasonal designations of these waters (a portion within Shellfish Growing Area #4) as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Shellfish that grow in contaminated waters can accumulate disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria, viruses) that can be eaten with the shellfish. This designation is based on results of water quality monitoring and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria for pathogens. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2010)

Although this waterbody is monitored through the shellfish program, its class SC designation does not include shellfishing as an appropriate use so these waters are not assessed for support of shellfishing use. However, the shellfishing restrictions indicate other recreational uses could be stressed. (DEC/DFWMR, BMR and DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, July 2010)

Aquatic life in the waterbody is considered to be stressed due to periodic low dissolved oxygen, the result of elevated nitrogen loadings. Nitrogen source including residential wastewater, urban/storm runoff and atmospheric deposition promote algal growth, die-off, settlement to the sediment, and create and oxygen demand which results in low dissolved oxygen in the bottom waters of the Bay. The resulting low dissolved oxygen conditions impact the fishery and other aquatic life. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 1, August 2015)

There are no health advisories in place limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). Fish consumption is considered to be fully supported based on the absence of any waterbody-specific advisory, but is noted as unconfirmed since routine monitoring of contaminants in fish is limited. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2014)

Water Quality Information

Assessments of recreational uses and aquatic life in marine waters are based primarily on information from NYS and local health departments and the NYSDEC Division of Fish Wildlife and Marine Resources. This information is compiled and updated in regularly issued advisories and certifications regarding bathing beaches, shellfishing harvest and sportfish consumption. (NYSDOH and DEC/DFWMR, 2014)

Source Assessment

Urban stormwater runoff and possibly residential onsite wastewater/septic systems are considered to be the primary sources of pathogens, although various other sources such as boat discharges, municipal wastewater discharges and waterfowl may also contribute.

Management Action

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

This waterbody is also included within the South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER). The SSER encompasses the tidal waters and watershed between the Nassau-Queens County line and the eastern boundary of Shinnecock Bay. The goals of the SSER Program outlined in the 2001 Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) include improvement and maintenance of water quality, protection and restoration of living resources, expansion of public use and enjoyment, sustaining and of the estuary-related economy, and increasing education, outreach and stewardship. Program activities focus on point and nonpoint source pollution reduction, protection and restoration of water quality and coastal habitat, increasing shellfish harvesting, open space preservation and enhancing other public uses of the estuary. A vessel waste no discharge zone is in place for South Shore Estuary waters to address impacts from boat pollution. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, March 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

The Tidal Tribs to West Great South Bay segment is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There appear to be no impairments that would justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, August, 2014)

Segment Description

This segment includes Class SC portions of unnamed trib -204a, Willets Creek (-205), Skookwams Creek (-206), Sampawams Creek (-207), Carlls River (-208), West Babylon Creek (-209), Santapogue Creek (-210), Neguntatogue Creek (-211), trib -212, Great Neck Creek (-213), unnamed tribs -213a, -213b, Howell Creek (-214), trib -214a, Woods/Ketchams Creek (-215) and Amityville Creek (-216).

Willetts Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0091)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-205 **Water Class:** C
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204) **Drainage Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 1.9 Miles **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: stream and tribs above Montauk Highway (freshwater)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	Unassessed	-
Public Bathing	Unassessed	-
Recreation	Unassessed	-
Aquatic Life	Unassessed	-
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unassessed	
Aesthetics	Unassessed	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Management Information

Management Status: Unassessed
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/BWAM
IR/305(b) Code: Water with Insufficient Data (IR Category 3)

Further Details

Overview

Currently there is inadequate data/information to evaluate uses and determine a water quality assessment for this waterbody. However some expected impacts to Willetts Creek are discussed in the assessment of Lake Capri (1701-0175).

Use Assessment

This waterbody segment is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing.

Water Quality Information

There is currently no water quality information available upon which to base an assessment.

Source Assessment

Specific sources of pollutants to the waterbody have not been identified.

Management Action

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. Baseline sampling to evaluate conditions in this waterbody segment is needed.

Section 303(d) Listing

This waterbody is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There is insufficient information to make a listing decision. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and tribs above tidal waters (Montauk Highway) and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C. Lake Capri (P934) is assessed separately.

Lake Capri (1701-0175)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-205-P934
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 7.8 Acres
Description: entire lake

Water Class: C
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aquatic Life	Unassessed	-
Fish Consumption	Impaired	Known
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: METALS (cadmium), PESTICIDES (chlordane)
Suspected: - - -
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: TOXIC/CONTAMINATED SEDIMENT,
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Strategy Implementation Scheduled or Underway
Lead Agency/Office: DEC/DER
IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water Requiring a TMDL (IR Category 5)

Further Details

Overview

Lake Capri is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to fish consumption that is known to be impaired by heavy metals and pesticides from contaminated sediment and legacy industrial discharges. Based on this impairment, recreational uses of the waterbody are also considered to be stressed. Currently there is inadequate data/information to evaluate aquatic life in the waterbody.

Use Assessment

Lake Capri is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing.

Fish consumption in Lake Capri is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of American Eel and carp because of elevated cadmium and chlordane levels. The source of this contamination is considered to be contaminated sediment, the result of past industrial discharges and past residential pesticide use. The advisory for this waterbody was first issued prior to 1998-99. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/FWMR, Habitat, January 2014)

Based on the fish consumption advisory, recreational uses of the waterbody are also considered to be stressed. Currently there is inadequate data/information to evaluate aquatic life in the waterbody.

Water Quality Information

Considerable sediment monitoring data for this waterbody has been collected as part of a hazardous waste site investigation and remediation effort. Sampling in 2013 and 2014 after the lake remediation (dredging) in 1999, found some remaining elevated cadmium concentrations in the upstream Willetts Creek and its floodplain. It is believed that the newly identified contamination is attributable to high water events (superstorm Sandy) and the subsequent erosion and redistribution of sediments. (DEC/DER, Dzus Fastener Site, March 2016)

Management Actions

A Superfund inactive hazardous waste site (Dzus Fasteners, site no. 1-52-033) was identified as a contributing source of cadmium to the lake. In December 1999, work to remove the most highly contaminated sediments (by excavation in near shore areas and by hydraulic dredging in deeper waters) was completed. Remedial work also included covering an identified zone of sediment contamination with rip-rap to isolate it from the environment, rotenone eradication of the contaminated fish and restocking, and source control at the Dzus facility. As a result of the extensive dredging, the risk of exposure to site-related contaminants is considered to have been reduced. However DEC is evaluating alternatives to address the contamination found in the off-site floodplain and the creek that is thought to be attributable to high water events (superstorm Sandy) and the subsequent erosion and redistribution of sediments. Although it appears that the contamination has remained within the banks of the creek and wetland, additional investigation will be necessary to confirm this. (DEC/DER, Dzus Fastener Site, March 2016)

Section 303(d) Listing

Lake Capri is included on the current (2016x) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 2b of the List as an impaired waterbody requiring a TMDL to address cadmium and chlordane contamination. This waterbody was first listed on the 199 List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the lake.

Sampawams Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0090)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-207 **Water Class:** C(T)
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204) **Drainage Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 4.4 Miles **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: stream and tribs above Montauk Highway (freshwater)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Impaired	Known
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Fair	
Aesthetics	Fair	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: UNKNOWN POLLUTANTS (biological impacts)
Suspected: Nutrients (phosphorus), Low D.O./Oxygen Demand
Unconfirmed: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: Onsite/Septic Systems
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Problem Severity Needed
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/Reg1
IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water Requiring a TMDL (IR Category 5)

Further Details

Overview

Upper Sampawams Creek is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to recreational uses and aquatic life that is known to be impaired. No specific pollutant or sources have been identified, but sampling results indicate organic impacts from municipal or other sources are present. Surrounding land use also suggest urban stormwater runoff and onsite/septic impacts.

Use Assessment

Upper Sampawams Creek is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing. The waterbody is also designated as a cold water (trout) fishery.

Aquatic life is evaluated as impaired based on biological sampling that shows significant impacts. This sampling can also be used to infer that there are also significant impacts to recreational (fishing) uses, although more specific sampling is necessary to confirm this is the case. Additional (bacteriological) sampling is needed to more fully evaluate other recreational uses. (DEC, DOW, BWAM, July 2014)

Fish Consumption use is considered to be unassessed. There are no health advisories limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). However due to the presence of impacts/contaminants in the stream and the uncertainty as to whether the lack of a waterbody-specific health advisory is based on actual sampling, fish consumption use is noted as unassessed, rather than fully supported but unconfirmed. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, December 2014)

Water Quality Information

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Sampawams Creek in West Islip (at Union Blvd) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2013. Sampling results reflect moderately impacted (poor) water quality, with sensitive taxa reduced, and the distribution of major taxonomic groups significantly different from what is naturally expected. The nutrient biotic index indicates elevated enrichment and impact source determination reveals a community that is most similar to those with impacts from municipal discharges or organic wastes. Water quality is considered to be poor and aquatic life is not supported in the stream. This segment is considered to be impaired. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, December 2015)

These sampling results are consistent with results collected at this site in 2008 and 2003. Sampling at those times also revealed moderately impacted conditions. Sampling results in 1998 indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions, but close to the range of moderate impact. The stream was sampled in 1994 and was determined to be moderately impacted, however results were similar enough that no water quality change is indicated. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, December 2015)

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Sampawams Creek in Babylon (at Union Blvd.) was conducted in 1999. Fecal and total coliform and ammonia values were found to be high at that time. Other sampling results were typical of urban streams. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SWAS, January 2001)

Source Assessment

Based on the biologic community composition, surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, the most likely sources of pollutants/impacts to the waterbody are urban stormwater runoff and other nonpoint sources, include onsite wastewater treatment discharges in this high-density residential area.

Management Actions

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. However the creek is included on the Section 303(d) List for eventual development of a TMDL or other restoration strategy (see below).

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

This waterbody is also included within the South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER). The SSER encompasses the tidal waters and watershed between the Nassau–Queens County line and the eastern boundary of Shinnecock Bay. The goals of the SSER Program outlined in the 2001 Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) include improvement and maintenance of water quality, protection and restoration of living resources, expansion of public use and enjoyment, sustaining and of the estuary–related economy, and increasing education, outreach and stewardship. Program activities focus on point and nonpoint source pollution reduction, protection and restoration of water quality and coastal habitat, increasing shellfish harvesting, open space preservation and enhancing other public uses of the estuary. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2009 to address impacts from boat pollution. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, March 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Upper Sampawams Creek is included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 3b of the List as a waterbody for which TDML development is deferred pending the verification of the cause/pollutant causing the impairment. Currently the cause/pollutant is listed as unknown, but related to biological impacts. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2016)

Segment Description:

This segment includes the freshwater portion of the stream and tribs.

Guggenheim Lakes (1701-0343)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-207-P938,P939
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 16.1 Acres
Description: total area of both lakes

Water Class: C
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	Unassessed	-
Public Bathing	Unassessed	-
Recreation	Unassessed	-
Aquatic Life	Unassessed	-
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unassessed	
Aesthetics	Unassessed	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Management Information

Management Status: Unassessed
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/BWAM
IR/305(b) Code: Water with Insufficient Data (IR Category 3)

Further Details

Overview

Currently there is inadequate data/information to evaluate uses and determine a water quality assessment for this waterbody.

Use Assessment

This waterbody segment is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing.

Water Quality Information

There is currently no water quality information available upon which to base an assessment.

Source Assessment

Specific sources of pollutants to the waterbody have not been identified.

Management Action

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. Baseline sampling to evaluate conditions in this waterbody segment is needed.

Section 303(d) Listing

This waterbody is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There is insufficient information to make a listing decision. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the lake.

Carlls River, Upper, and tribs (1701-0089)

Threatened

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-208
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 4.8 Miles
Description: stream and tribs above Montauk Highway (freshwater)

Water Class: C(T)
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Fully Supported	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Threatened	Known
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown
Aesthetics	Unknown

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: Unknown Pollutants (biological impacts)
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: Unknown Source
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Pollutants/Causes Needed
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/BWAM
IR/305(b) Code: Water Attaining All Standards (IR Category 1)

Further Details

Overview

Upper Carlls River is assessed as being threatened due to aquatic life that is thought to be threatened by unspecified pollutants. Biological sampling results show slightly impacted conditions that approach the non-impacted range. Impoundment effects may also influence conditions in the stream.

Use Assessment

Carlls River is a Class C(T) waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing. The waterbody is also designated as a cold water (trout) fishery.

Aquatic life is considered to be supported with minimal impacts. Biological sampling of the stream show conditions to be in the slightly-to-non-impacted range. This sampling can also be used to infer that there are no significant impacts to recreational (fishing) uses, although more specific sampling is necessary to confirm this is the case. (DEC, DOW, BWAM, July 2014)

There are no health advisories in place limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice

for all waters). Fish consumption is considered to be fully supported based on the absence of any waterbody-specific advisory, but is noted as unconfirmed since routine monitoring of contaminants in fish is limited. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2014)

Water Quality Information

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of Carlls River in Babylon (at Park Ave) was conducted as part of the RIBS sampling effort in 2014, 2013, 2009, 2008 and 2003. Sampling results reflect good water quality. Conditions were found to be either nonimpacted or in the slightly impacted range but approaching non-impacted. The macroinvertebrate community in these samples may show some beginning signs of alteration, some expected sensitive species may not present and overall macroinvertebrate species richness can be somewhat lower than expected, but overall there is still balanced distribution of all expected taxa. Aquatic life is fully supported and there are no other apparent water quality impacts. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2015)

These results are also similar to sampling conducted on the stream at Route 27 and at Park Avenue in 1998. Sampling results indicated both sites to be slightly impacted, but near the range of non-impacted. Mayflies and caddisflies were numerous at both sites. Similar conditions were documented in 1994 sampling. Large rainbow trout were present at the Park Avenue site. The river is included in the Fisheries cold water management program. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

Source Assessment

Specific sources of pollutants to the waterbody have not been identified. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2015)

Management Action

No specific management actions have been identified or are deemed necessary for the waterbody.

Section 303(d) Listing

Upper Carlls River is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There are no impacts/impairments that would justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2016)

Segment Description

The stream is Class C from Montauk Highway to Railroad Avenue, and Class C(T) above Railroad Avenue. Tribes are Class C and C(T).

Argyle Lake (Memorial Pond) (1701-0344)

No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-208-P943
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 25.3 Acres
Description: entire pond

Water Class: C
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Fully Supported	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Fair
Aesthetics	Unknown

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Problem Severity Needed
Lead Agency/Office: ext/SSER
IR/305(b) Code: Water Attaining All Standards (IR Category 1)

Further Details

Overview

Argyle Lake (Memorial Pond) is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported. Assessment is based on limited but positive water quality data.

Use Assessment

Argyle Lake is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing.

There is no evidence of recreation use impacts in the waterbody, consistent with relatively low lake productivity and acceptable water clarity. Invasive species (fanwort) has been noted but does not appear to impact uses.

Aquatic life is considered to be fully supported based on DFWMR assessments that indicate a healthy fishery of brown bullhead, sunfish, largemouth bass, yellow perch and Carp. The waterbody is designated as a warmwater fishery, however trout the lake is routinely stocked with trout. (DEC/DFWMR, January 2016)

There are no health advisories in place limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). Fish consumption is considered to be fully supported based on the absence of any waterbody-specific advisory, but is noted as unconfirmed since routine monitoring of contaminants in fish is limited. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2014)

Water Quality Information

Limited water quality sampling of Argyle Lake has been conducted through the NYSDEC Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) program in 2013. Results of this sampling indicate the lake is best characterized as unproductive. Chlorophyll/algal levels are well below criteria corresponding to impacted recreational uses, while phosphorus concentrations typically approach impacted criteria. Lake clarity measurements indicate water transparency that meets the recommended minimum criteria for swimming beaches (measurements are limited by the lake depth). Readings of pH fall within the range established in state water quality standards for protection of aquatic life. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, January 2015)

Source Assessment

There are no apparent sources of pollutants to the waterbody.

Management Actions

No specific management actions have been identified or are deemed necessary for the waterbody.

Section 303(d) Listing

Argyle Lake (Memorial Pond) is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There are no impacts/impairments that would justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the lake.

Southards Pond (1701-0345)

Threatened

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-208-P946
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 25.9 Acres
Description: entire pond

Water Class: C(T)
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Threatened	Known
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Fair
Aesthetics	Unknown

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: Aquatic Invasive Species (fanwort)
Suspected: - - -
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: Habitat Alteration
Suspected: - - -
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Problem Severity Needed
Lead Agency/Office: ext/PRHP
IR/305(b) Code: Water Attaining All Standards (IR Category 1)

Further Details

Overview

Southards Pond is assessed as threatened due to recreational use that is considered to be threatened by aquatic invasive plant species. Although uses are currently fully supported, the invasive species raise concerns and conditions should continue to be monitored.

Use Assessment

Southards Pond is a Class C(T) waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not for water supply or public bathing use. The waterbody is also designated as a cold water (trout) fishery.

There is no evidence of recreation use impacts in waterbody, although sampling has been limited to plant surveys and no extensive water quality sampling has been conducted. The occurrence of aquatic invasive species suggest some threat to recreational uses.

Aquatic life is considered to be fully supported. The pond provides fishing opportunities typical of warmwater Long Island ponds, including population of chain pickerel, largemouth bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed sunfish, yellow perch,

brown bullhead, and carp. In addition, the pond is stocked with brown and rainbow trout. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2015)

There are no health advisories in place limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). Fish consumption is considered to be fully supported based on the absence of any waterbody-specific advisory, but is noted as unconfirmed since routine monitoring of contaminants in fish is limited. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2014)

Water Quality Information

Southards Pond was surveyed by NYSDEC Division of Water and Nature Conservancy of Long Island staff in 2006 as part of an aquatic plant survey of Long Island lakes. This survey work found fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*), an invasive exotic plant species. Detailed survey work has not been conducted. No water quality evaluations have been conducted at the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

Source Assessment

There are no apparent sources of pollutants to the waterbody. Aquatic invasive species are the lone concern in the lake. The pond is surrounded by undeveloped parkland.

Management Action

No specific management actions have been identified or are deemed necessary for the waterbody.

Section 303(d) Listing:

Southards Pond is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There are no impacts that would justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire pond.

Elda Lake (1701-0346)

Threatened

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-208-P947
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 5 Acres
Description: entire lake

Water Class: C
Drainage Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Threatened	Known
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Fair
Aesthetics	Unknown

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: Aquatic Invasive Species (curly-leaf pondweed)
Suspected: - - -
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: Habitat Alteration
Suspected: - - -
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Problem Severity Needed
Lead Agency/Office: ext/PRHP
IR/305(b) Code: Water Attaining All Standards (IR Category 1)

Further Details

Overview

Elda Lake is assessed as threatened due to recreational use that is considered to be threatened by aquatic invasive plant species. Although uses are currently fully supported, the invasive species raise concerns and conditions should continue to be monitored.

Use Assessment

Elda Lake is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not for water supply or public bathing use.

There is no evidence of recreation use impacts in waterbody, although sampling has been limited to plant surveys and no extensive water quality sampling has been conducted. The occurrence of aquatic invasive species suggest some threat to recreational uses.

Aquatic life is considered to be fully supported. The pond provides fishing opportunities typical of warmwater Long Island ponds. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2015)

There are no health advisories in place limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). Fish consumption is considered to be fully supported based on the absence of any waterbody-specific advisory, but is noted as unconfirmed since routine monitoring of contaminants in fish is limited. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2014)

Water Quality Information

Elda Lake was surveyed by NYSDEC Division of Water and Nature Conservancy of Long Island staff in 2008 as part of an aquatic plant survey of Long Island lakes. This survey work found curly-leafed pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*), an invasive exotic plant species. Detailed survey work has not been conducted, although lake residents report extensive surface growth of the plant. No water quality evaluations have been conducted at the lake, and no additional aquatic plant surveys have been conducted since 2008. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

Source Assessment

There are no apparent sources of pollutants to the waterbody. Aquatic invasive species are the lone concern in the lake. The pond is surrounded by undeveloped parkland.

Management Action

No specific management actions have been identified or are deemed necessary for the waterbody. Grass carp are stocked as a weed control measure.

Section 303(d) Listing:

Elda Lake is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There are no impacts that would justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire lake.

Belmont Lake (1701-0021)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No:	(MW7.8) AO-GSB-208-P949	Water Class:	C
Hydro Unit Code:	Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204)	Drainage Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size:	Lake/Reservoir 28.4 Acres	Reg/County:	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire lake		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Fair	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: Aquatic Invasive Species (curly-leaf pondweed)
 Suspected: - - -
 Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: Habitat Alteration
 Suspected: Urban/Storm Runoff
 Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Strategy Implementation Scheduled or Underway
Lead Agency/Office: ext/PRHP
IR/305(b) Code: Water Attaining All Standards (IR Category 1)

Further Details

Overview

Belmont Lake is assessed as having minor impacts due to recreational use that is considered to be stressed by aquatic invasive plant species. Invasive exotic plant species (fanwort) growth in the lake is extensive. Other water quality indicators reflect conditions that are generally supportive of uses.

Use Assessment

Belmont Lake is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not for water supply or public bathing use.

Recreational uses in Belmont Lake are thought to experience minor impacts due to invasive aquatic plant growth. Invasive exotic plant species (fanwort) growth in the lake is extensive. In order to limit the growth of aquatic vegetation, Belmont Lake State Park stocked grass carp into the lake in 1997.

Aquatic life is considered to be fully supported. The pond supports a good naturally reproducing warmwater fish

community, consisting of largemouth bass, chain pickerel, yellow perch, bluegill, pumpkinseed and brown bullhead. While Belmont Lake cannot sustain trout through the heat of summer – nor is it classified as a trout supporting waterbody – rainbow, brown, and brook trout are stocked in the fall and spring to provide a seasonal fishing opportunity. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2015)

There are no health advisories in place limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). Fish consumption is considered to be fully supported based on the absence of any waterbody-specific advisory, but is noted as unconfirmed since routine monitoring of contaminants in fish is limited. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2014)

Water Quality Information

Belmont Lake was surveyed by the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPR) as part of the OPR ambient lake monitoring program in 2000, 2001, 2003, and 2006–2009. This survey work found several pondweed and bladderwort species, and fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*), an invasive exotic plant species. The fanwort growth in the lake is extensive. The limited water quality data showed some variable but moderate phosphorus readings (typical of mesotrophic, or moderately productive, lakes), moderate to elevated nitrate levels, slightly acidic pH, and moderately hardwater. Most of these readings were typical of shallow Long Island lakes. Many of the algae collected are associated with taste and odor problems, although no cyanobacteria were identified. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS and NYSOPRHP, March 2011)

Source Assessment

The primary concern in the lake is aquatic invasive species. Urban stormwater runoff and other nonpoint sources may contribute other pollutants to the lake.

Management Action

Lake dredging was conducted in 1986. Fish Wildlife and Marine Resource staff conducted post-dredging monitoring in 1987 and found the lake has once again developed an outstanding largemouth bass, yellow perch and bluegill fishery. Concerns remain regarding excessive aquatic plant growth and control techniques are being considered. In order to limit the growth of aquatic vegetation, Belmont Lake State Park stocked grass carp into the lake in 1997. (DEC/FWMR, Region 1, March 2016)

A previously issued fish consumption advisory for PCBs and Chlordane was lifted in 2005. This NYS DOH health advisory had recommended not to eat more than one meal per month of carp because of elevated chlordane and PCBs. (2005–06 NYS DOH Health Advisories).

Section 303(d) Listing

Belmont Lake is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There are no impacts that would justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire lake.

Santapogue Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0016)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-210 **Water Class:** C(T)
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204) **Drainage Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 2 Miles **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: stream and tribs above Montauk Highway (freshwater)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	Unassessed	-
Public Bathing	Unassessed	-
Recreation	Unassessed	-
Aquatic Life	Unassessed	-
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Management Information

Management Status: Unassessed
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/BWAM
IR/305(b) Code: Water with Insufficient Data (IR Category 3)

Further Details

Overview

Currently there is inadequate data/information to evaluate uses and determine a water quality assessment for this waterbody.

Use Assessment

This waterbody segment is a Class C(T) waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing. The waterbody is also designated as a cold water (trout) fishery.

Water Quality Information

There is currently no water quality information available upon which to base an assessment.

Previous assessment noted low summer dissolved oxygen, suspected nutrient load and other pollutants from stormwater and other urban nonpoint sources. These conditions along with low fish diversity and abundance were reported by Regional Fisheries staff in a 1998 assessment effort. The stream previously supported trout, but no longer supports a cold water fishery. The west branch of the creek is now largely a storm drain. More recent monitoring to verify current

conditions is recommended.

Source Assessment

Specific sources of pollutants to the waterbody have not been identified, though urban stormwater and other nonpoint sources are suspected of having impact on the stream.

Management Action

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. Baseline sampling to evaluate conditions in this waterbody segment is needed.

Section 303(d) Listing

This waterbody is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There is insufficient information to make a listing decision. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the entire stream and tribs above tidal waters (Montauk Highway) and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C.

Neguntatogue Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0088)

Needs Verification

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 05/18/2016

Water Index No: (MW7.8) AO-GSB-211 **Water Class:** C
Hydro Unit Code: Great South Bay-Fire Island Inlet (0203020204) **Drainage Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 0.3 Miles **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: stream and tribs above Montauk Highway (freshwater)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
Recreation	Stressed	Unconfirmed
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Unconfirmed
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Fair	
Aesthetics	Fair	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: Unknown Pollutants (biological impacts)
Suspected: Nutrients (phosphorus), Low D.O./Oxygen Demand
Unconfirmed: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: Urban/Storm Runoff
Suspected: Onsite/Septic Systems
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Problem Severity Needed
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/BWAM
IR/305(b) Code: Water with Insufficient Data (IR Category 3)

Further Details

Overview

Upper Neguntatogue Creek is assessed as needing verification of impacts due to recreational uses and aquatic life that may be stressed, although more recent sampling is necessary to confirm water quality. Urban stormwater runoff and other urban nonpoint sources and onsite/septic impacts in this high-density area are likely contributors to the impacts. However, this assessment is based on older data and sampling to verify conditions is recommended.

Use Assessment

Upper Neguntatogue Creek is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply or for public bathing.

Aquatic life is currently evaluated as stressed based on biological sampling that shows slight impacts. This sampling can also be used to infer that there are also some impacts to recreational (fishing) uses, although more specific sampling is necessary to confirm this is the case. Additional (bacteriological) sampling is needed to more fully evaluate other recreational uses. (DEC, DOW, BWAM, July 2014)

There are no health advisories in place limiting the consumption of fish from this waterbody (beyond the general advice for all waters). Fish consumption is considered to be fully supported based on the absence of any waterbody-specific advisory, but is noted as unconfirmed since routine monitoring of contaminants in fish is limited. (NYS DOH Health Advisories and DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2014)

Water Quality Information

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Neguntatogue Creek in Lindenhurst (at Herbert Street) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results at that time reflect fair water quality, with the macroinvertebrate community altered from what is expected under natural conditions. Some expected sensitive species are not present and overall macroinvertebrate species richness is lower than expected. Some changes in community composition have occurred due to replacement of sensitive ubiquitous taxa by more tolerant taxa, but overall there is still balanced distribution of all expected taxa. This sampling is older, and more recent sampling is needed to verify current conditions. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, December 2015)

Source Assessment

Based on the biologic community composition, surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, the most likely sources of pollutants/impacts to the waterbody are urban stormwater runoff and other nonpoint sources, including onsite wastewater treatment discharges in this high-density residential area.

Management Actions

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. Additional sampling to verify the level of impact in this waterbody segment is recommended.

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County and the evaluation and use of advanced alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

This waterbody is also included within the South Shore Estuary Reserve (SSER). The SSER encompasses the tidal waters and watershed between the Nassau–Queens County line and the eastern boundary of Shinnecock Bay. The goals of the SSER Program outlined in the 2001 Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) include improvement and maintenance of water quality, protection and restoration of living resources, expansion of public use and enjoyment, sustaining and of the estuary-related economy, and increasing education, outreach and stewardship. Program activities focus on point and nonpoint source pollution reduction, protection and restoration of water quality and coastal habitat, increasing shellfish harvesting, open space preservation and enhancing other public uses of the estuary. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2009 to address impacts from boat pollution. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, March 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Upper Neguntatogue Creek is not included on the current (2016) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There appear to be no impacts/impairments that would justify the listing of this waterbody, but additional sampling is recommended. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the freshwater portion of the stream and tribs.