



Nissequogue River/Smithtown Bay Watershed (0203020103)

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
(MW5.3) LIS (portion 4)	Long Island Sound, Suffolk County, West (1702-0098)	Impaired
(MW5.3) LIS (portion 4a)/SB	Smithtown Bay (1702-0023)	Impaired
(MW5.3) LIS- 59 thru 61	Tidal Tribs to Long Island Sound (1702-0232)	Needs Verification
(MW5.3) LIS- 59 thru 61	Tribes (freshwater) to Long Island Sound (1702-0234)	Unassessed
(MW5.3) LIS- 60-P271a	Fresh Pond (1702-0233)	Unassessed
(MW5.3) LIS- 62	Nissequogue River, Lower (1702-0025)	No Known Impacts
(MW5.3) LIS- 62	Nissequogue River, Upper, and tribs (1702-0235)	No Known Impacts
(MW5.3) LIS- 62-4-P289	Willow Pond (1702-0237)	No Known Impacts
(MW5.3) LIS- 62-P288	Philips Mill Pond (1702-0236)	Threatened
(MW5.3) LIS- 62-P292	New Mill Pond (1702-0238)	Threatened
(MW5.3) LIS- 62-P296	Millers Pond (1702-0013)	Impaired
(MW5.3) LIS-SB-SBH	Stony Brook Harbor/West Meadow Creek (1702-0047)	Impaired
(MW5.3) LIS-SB-SBH-63-P336	Mill Pond (1702-0239)	Unassessed
(MW5.4b) LIS-P339	Flax Pond (1702-0240)	Impaired
(MW5.4c) LIS-PJH (portion 1)	Port Jefferson Harbor, North, and tribs (1702-0015)	Impaired
(MW5.4c) LIS-PJH (portion 2)	Port Jefferson Harbor, South, and tribs (1702-0241)	Minor Impacts
(MW5.4c) LIS-PJH-CB	Conscience Bay and tidal tribs (1702-0091)	Impaired
(MW5.4c) LIS-PJH-SH	Setauket Harbor (1702-0242)	Impaired
(MW5.4d) LIS- MSH	Mt Sinai Harbor and tidal tribs (1702-0019)	Impaired

Long Island Sound, Suffolk County, West (1702-0098)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.1) LIS (portion 4) **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** SA Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 73736.2 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: Sound fr Nassau/Suffolk Co line to Old Field Point

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Shellfishing	Fully Supported	Known
Public Bathing	Stressed	Suspected
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Impaired	Known
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Suspected

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Good
Aesthetics	Good

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS (nitrogen), LOW D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND, Pathogens
Suspected: Priority Organics (PCBs)
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: MUNICIPAL DISCHARGES (Suffolk Co SD #6 STP)
Suspected: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
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

This portion of Long Island Sound is assessed as impaired due to aquatic life that is know to be impaired by nutrients and resulting low dissolved oxygen. Public bathing and recreational uses are also thought to be stressed by pathogens resulting in periodic beach closures. Fish consumption is also thought to be stressed by PCBs, however these fish consumption advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody.

Use Assessment

This portion of Long Island Sound is a Class SA waterbody, suitable for shellfishing, public bathing and general recreation use, and support of aquatic life.

Shellfish harvesting for consumption is considered to be fully supported in these waters. All of this waterbody (included

within Shellfish Growing Area #34) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. 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. 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)

Recreational use including public bathing is considered to experience minor impacts based on monitoring and occasional beach closures at beaches in the segment. Beach monitoring revealed elevated bacteriological levels that occurred in generally less than ten percent of the samples collected at these beaches; these results resulted in occasional but infrequent (less than 10 days) beach closures at some beaches in some years. Occasional beach closures in the segment are largely pre-emptive closures during heavier rainstorms that are known to wash pollutants into the harbor. Beaches within this reach include Belle Terre Beach, Port Jefferson Beach East and West, Cedar Beach East and West, Miller Beach Surf Club, Miller Place Park, Woodhull Landing and Scotts Beach. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2013 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2015)

Aquatic life in the waterbody is considered to be impaired due to periodic low dissolved oxygen (hypoxia), the result of elevated nitrogen loadings. The Long Island Sound Study (see below) found that nitrogen from area WWTPs and to a lesser extent CSOs promote algal growth, die-off, settlement to the sediment, and create an oxygen demand which results in low dissolved oxygen and hypoxia in the bottom waters of the Sound. Atmospheric deposition is also contributes nitrogen to the Sound. The resulting low dissolved oxygen conditions have caused crustacean kills and limits the fishery in this passageway for diadromous fish. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 1, August 2010)

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)

Source Assessment

Municipal wastewater discharges, urban storm runoff and other nonpoint sources including atmospheric deposition, and tidal exchange with western Long Island Sound and Connecticut waters are sources of the nutrients. Urban and storm runoff are the primary sources of pathogens, although inadequate onsite wastewater treatment and various other sources such as boat discharges, waterfowl may also contribute. Impacts to fish consumption are the result of elevated PCBs in fish species with a wide migratory range; there are no known PCB sources within the waterbody of significance.

Management Action

Both New York State and Connecticut have identified Long Island Sound as water quality limiting due to low dissolved oxygen/hypoxia caused by nitrogen loadings. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) plan to address the problem was developed and approved in 2001. This plan outlines a phased approach to nitrogen reduction. Following an initial freeze on nitrogen loadings and the realization that further efforts were needed, New York and Connecticut agreed in 1998 to significant nitrogen reduction targets (58.5%) and a commitment to enforce the targets through the development

of a TMDL. Significant upgrades to municipal wastewater treatment plants that discharge to Long Island Sound called for in the TMDL are currently underway; anticipated completion in 2017. Additional future actions to address the control of nitrogen (and carbon) from up-watershed of the immediate LISS area and atmospheric sources are currently under discussion. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, August 2010)

This waterbody is included in the Long Island Sound Study (LISS), a bi-state partnership consisting of federal and state agencies, user groups, concerned organizations, and individuals dedicated to fully restoring and protecting the waters of the Sound. The LISS was formed by EPA, New York and Connecticut in 1985 to focus on the overall ecosystem. In 2015, the LISS revised its Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) to address new environmental challenges (such as climate change, long-term sustainability, environmental justice, and ecosystem-based management), incorporate scientific and technological advances, and respond to changing community needs. The new CCMP is organized around four themes: Clean Waters and Healthy Watersheds, Thriving Habitats and Abundant Wildlife, Sustainable and Resilient Communities, and Sound Science and Inclusive Management. The LISS partners have made significant strides to restore and protect Long Island Sound, giving priority to hypoxia, habitat restoration, public involvement and education and water quality monitoring. (DEC/DOW, BWQM/WQMS, July 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

This portion of Long Island Sound is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. Although it is assessed as an impaired water, it is categorized as an IR Category 4a water that is not listed due to the completion and implementation of the Long Island Nitrogen TMDL. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes all the waters of Long Island Sound within Suffolk County, east of a line due north of Eatons Neck Point, north of a line from Eatons Neck Point to Crane Neck Point (below which is Smithtown Bay, which is listed separately), and west of a line due north of the western border of Sound Beach. The boundary of this segment has been modified (2016); previously, it had extended west to Old Field Point.

Smithtown Bay (1702-0023)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No:	(MW5.4a) LIS-SB	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020103	Class:	SA
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters		22185.3 Acres
Description:	entire bay		Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS (nitrogen), LOW D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND, Pathogens
 Suspected: Priority Organics (PCBs)
 Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: MUNICIPAL DISCHARGES (Suffolk Co SD #6 STP)
 Suspected: Other Non-Permitted Sanitary Disch, URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
 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

Smithtown Bay (a portion of Long Island Sound) is assessed as impaired due to aquatic life that is know to be impaired by nutrients and resulting low dissolved oxygen. Public bathing and recreational uses are also thought to be stressed – perhaps rising to the level of impairment – by pathogens resulting in periodic beach closures. Pathogens also threaten shellfishing use, though shellfishing is considered fully supported at this time. Fish consumption is also thought to be stressed by PCBs, however these fish consumption advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody.

Use Assessment

This portion of Long Island Sound is a Class SA waterbody, suitable for shellfishing, public bathing and general

recreation use, and support of aquatic life.

Shellfish harvesting for consumption is considered to be fully supported in these waters. Virtually all of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #39) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. The largest uncertified area includes the area within a one-half mile radius of the Suffolk County SD #6 (Kings Park) STP outfall and an area between the outfall and at the shore at the mouth of the Nissequogue River. Other smaller areas with restrictions include the waters within a 1,000 foot radius of Stony Brook Harbor outlet that is only seasonally certified, and waters within a 500 foot radius around the mouth of Crab Meadow Creek which are uncertified year-round. Because these restrictions are either due to administrative closures set as precautionary measures due to the proximity of the wastewater treatment discharge, or because the restrictions cover such a small area relative to the size of the bay (less than 5% of the 22,300 acre SGA #39), shellfishing use is listed as threatened. 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. 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)

Recreational use including public bathing is considered to experience minor impacts – that might rise to the level of impairment – based on monitoring and occasional beach closures at beaches in the segment. Beach monitoring revealed elevated bacteriological levels that occurred in up to 15% of the samples collected at these beaches; these results resulted in occasional but infrequent (approaching 10 days) beach closures at some beaches in some years. Occasional beach closures in the segment are largely pre-emptive closures during heavier rainstorms that are known to wash pollutants into the harbor. One beach is closed year-round (Brookhaven Beach). Beaches within this reach include Crab Meadow Beach, Callihans Beach, Short Beach, Nissequogue Point Beach, Long Beach, Schubert Beach, Brookhaven Beach, West Meadow Beach and Old Field Club Beach. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2013 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2015)

Aquatic life in the waterbody is considered to be impaired due to periodic low dissolved oxygen (hypoxia), the result of elevated nitrogen loadings. The Long Island Sound Study (see below) found that nitrogen from area WWTPs and to a lesser extent CSOs promote algal growth, die-off, settlement to the sediment, and create and oxygen demand which results in low dissolved oxygen and hypoxia in the bottom waters of the Sound. Atmospheric deposition is also contributes nitrogen to the Sound. The resulting low dissolved oxygen conditions have caused crustacean kills and limits the fishery in this passageway for diadromous fish. (DEC/DOW and FWMR, Region 1, August 2010)

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)

Source Assessment

Municipal wastewater discharges, urban storm runoff and other nonpoint sources including atmospheric deposition, and tidal exchange with western Long Island Sound and Connecticut waters are sources of the nutrients. Urban and storm

runoff are the primary sources of pathogens, although inadequate onsite wastewater treatment and various other sources such as boat discharges, waterfowl may also contribute. Impacts to fish consumption are the result of elevated PCBs in fish species with a wide migratory range; there are no known PCB sources within the waterbody of significance.

Management Action

Both New York State and Connecticut have identified Long Island Sound as water quality limiting due to low dissolved oxygen/hypoxia caused by nitrogen loadings. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) plan to address the problem was developed and approved in 2001. This plan outlines a phased approach to nitrogen reduction. Following an initial freeze on nitrogen loadings and the realization that further efforts were needed, New York and Connecticut agreed in 1998 to significant nitrogen reduction targets (58.5%) and a commitment to enforce the targets through the development of a TMDL. Significant upgrades to municipal wastewater treatment plants that discharge to Long Island Sound called for in the TMDL are currently underway; anticipated completion in 2017. Additional future actions to address the control of nitrogen (and carbon) from up-watershed of the immediate LISS area and atmospheric sources are currently under discussion. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, August 2010)

This waterbody is included in the Long Island Sound Study (LISS), a bi-state partnership consisting of federal and state agencies, user groups, concerned organizations, and individuals dedicated to fully restoring and protecting the waters of the Sound. The LISS was formed by EPA, New York and Connecticut in 1985 to focus on the overall ecosystem. In 2015, the LISS revised its Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) to address new environmental challenges (such as climate change, long-term sustainability, environmental justice, and ecosystem-based management), incorporate scientific and technological advances, and respond to changing community needs. The new CCMP is organized around four themes: Clean Waters and Healthy Watersheds, Thriving Habitats and Abundant Wildlife, Sustainable and Resilient Communities, and Sound Science and Inclusive Management. The LISS partners have made significant strides to restore and protect Long Island Sound, giving priority to hypoxia, habitat restoration, public involvement and education and water quality monitoring. (DEC/DOW, BWQM/WQMS, July 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

Smithtown Bay is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. Although it is assessed as an impaired water, it is categorized as an IR Category 4a water that is not listed due to the completion and implementation of the Long Island Nitrogen TMDL. This updated assessment also suggests it may be appropriate to include this waterbody on the next List of pathogens due to the frequency of beach closures. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes waters south of a line from Eatons Neck Point to Crane Neck Point.

Tidal Tribs to Long Island Sound (1702-0232)

Needs Verification

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.2b) LIS- 59 thru 61 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** SC Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 42.7 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: total area of selected tidal tribs to sound

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Management Information

Management Status: Reassessment Needed
Lead Agency/Office: ext/WQCC
IR/305(b) Code: Water Attaining All Standards (IR Category 1)

Further Details

Overview

This Long Island 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.

Use Assessment

Tidal Tribs to Long Island 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.

Portions of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #39) have been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Crab Meadow Creek (-59) and unnamed tidal inlets (P270, P270b) are designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Although these portions of this waterbody are 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 may 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. Crab Meadow beach on the Long Island shore near the mouth of Crab Meadow Creek has experienced some beach closures and advisories. (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

This waterbody is included in the Long Island Sound Study (LISS), a bi-state partnership consisting of federal and state agencies, user groups, concerned organizations, and individuals dedicated to fully restoring and protecting the waters of the Sound. The LISS was formed by EPA, New York and Connecticut in 1985 to focus on the overall ecosystem. In 2015, the LISS revised its Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) to address new environmental challenges (such as climate change, long-term sustainability, environmental justice, and ecosystem-based management), incorporate scientific and technological advances, and respond to changing community needs. The new CCMP is organized around four themes: Clean Waters and Healthy Watersheds, Thriving Habitats and Abundant Wildlife, Sustainable and Resilient Communities, and Sound Science and Inclusive Management. The LISS partners have made significant strides to restore and protect Long Island Sound, giving priority to hypoxia, habitat restoration, public involvement and education and water quality monitoring. (DEC/DOW, BWQM/WQMS, July 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

This Tidal Tribs to Long Island segment 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 the total area of the tidal portion of tribs to Long Island Sound from Eatons Neck to the Nissequogue River, including Crab Meadow Creek (-59), and Sunken Meadow Creek (-61). These tribs are designated class SC. Eaton Neck Pond (-58) is listed separately.

Tribs (freshwater) to Long Island Sound (1702-0234)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.2b) LIS- 58 thru 61 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** C Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 4.7 Miles **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: total length of selected (freshwater) tribs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Water Supply	N/A	-
Public Bathing	N/A	-
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.

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 Actions

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 (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There is insufficient information to make a listing decision. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total length of the freshwater portions of tribs to Long Island Sound between Eatons Neck Point and the Nissequogue River. These freshwater reaches, including Upper Crab Meadow Brook (-59) and Sunken Meadow Creek (-61), are primarily Class C.

Fresh Pond (1702-0233)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.2b) LIS-P271a **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** C Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 17.4 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	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 for water supply use 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 Actions

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

Fresh Pond is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There is insufficient information to make a listing decision. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire pond.

Nissequogue River, Lower (1702-0025)

No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.3) LIS- 62 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** SC Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 529.2 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: reach from mouth to Philips Mill Pond (tidal portion)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

This portion of Nissequogue River is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported. Recreational uses are thought to be threatened by pathogens, a result of shellfishing restrictions for the waterbody. However this waterbody is not designated for support of shellfishing use and the pathogen criteria for shellfishing are more stringent than for recreational use. Therefore recreational use is evaluated as possibly threatened rather than as having any water quality or use impacts.

Use Assessment

Lower Nissequogue 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.

Aquatic life is considered to be fully supported. The river is also among the most productive anadromous salmonid spawning areas in the state. Additionally biological sampling reveals non-impacted conditions in the upper reach of the creek, above this segment. 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/SBU, December 2014)

All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #38) has been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Although these portions of this waterbody are 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)

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)

A biological assessment of Nissequogue River above this tidal reach in Smithtown (at Route 25 in Caleb State Park) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2008. Sampling results indicated non-impacted conditions. Such samples are dominated by clean-water species and are most similar to a natural community with minimal human impacts. Some additional species, including sensitive non-native species, and additional biomass may be present; the samples reveal no, or only incidental, anomalies. Slightly impacted conditions were found during sampling conducted at this site in 2003. Though this site is upstream of the segment, it is considered to be somewhat representative of water quality in the downstream reach. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 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 highly developed urban and residential areas. 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

This waterbody is included in the Long Island Sound Study (LISS), a bi-state partnership consisting of federal and state agencies, user groups, concerned organizations, and individuals dedicated to fully restoring and protecting the waters of the Sound. The LISS was formed by EPA, New York and Connecticut in 1985 to focus on the overall ecosystem. In 2015, the LISS revised its Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) to address new environmental challenges (such as climate change, long-term sustainability, environmental justice, and ecosystem-based management), incorporate scientific and technological advances, and respond to changing community needs. The new CCMP is organized around four themes: Clean Waters and Healthy Watersheds, Thriving Habitats and Abundant Wildlife, Sustainable and Resilient Communities, and Sound Science and Inclusive Management. The LISS partners have made significant strides to restore and protect Long Island Sound, giving priority to hypoxia, habitat restoration, public involvement and education and water quality monitoring. (DEC/DOW, BWQM/WQMS, July 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

Lower Nissequogue 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 the total area of the freshwater portion of the Nissequogue River and all tributaries below Phillips Mill Pond. These waters are designated Class SC.

Nissequogue River, Upper, and tribs (1702-0235)

No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.3) LIS- 62 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** C Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 15.5 Miles **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: stream and tribs abv Phillips Mill Pond (freshwater)

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	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/WQCC
IR/305(b) Code: Water Attaining All Standards (IR Category 1)

Further Details

Overview

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

Use Assessment

Upper Nissequogue River 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 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, although more specific sampling

is necessary to confirm this is the case. (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 Nissequogue River in Smithtown (at Route 25 in Caleb State Park) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2008. 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 1998 and 1999. Sampling was also conducted on the East Branch of the Nissequogue in 2008. However the results were strongly influenced by habitat factors and impoundment effects and were determined to be inconclusive. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2015)

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of the Nissequogue River in Smithtown (at New Mill Road) was conducted in 1999. Measurements of pH were somewhat low, but chemical monitoring revealed no other water quality issues. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SWAS, January 2001)

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 Nissequogue River is not included on the current (2014) 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 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total length of the freshwater portion of the Nissequogue River and all tributaries above Phillips Mill Pond. The portion of the stream above New Mill Pond is known as Northeast Branch. Lower Nissequogue River, as well as Philips Mill Pond (P288), Willow Pond (P289), New Mill Pond (P292), and Millers Pond (P296), are listed separately.

Willow Pond (1702-0237)

No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.3) LIS- 62-4-P289 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** C(T) Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 8.3 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	Threatened	Suspected
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, Algal/Plant Growth
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: HABITAT ALTERATION
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Willow 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

Willow 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 of invasive plant growth

(Eurasian watermilfoil). Water quality appears to be supportive of uses, however sampling is limited and follow up monitoring is recommended. This waterbody is thought to support a suitable cold water fishery, although no specific fishery or biological reports are included in this assessment. (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

Water quality sampling of Willow Pond has been conducted through the NYSDEC Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) Program in 2009 and NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSPRHP) from 2001 through 2009. Results of this sampling indicate the lake is best characterized as mesoeutrophic, or moderately productive. Limited chemical sampling indicated low phosphorus concentration. The pond was surveyed NYSPRHP as part of the ambient lake monitoring program in 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2009, including aquatic flora sampling. This survey work found a wide variety of native plants, as well as variable watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*), an invasive exotic plant species. The limited water quality data showed phosphorus readings that are typical of mesoeutrophic to eutrophic lakes, and higher than in some of the other ponds in Caleb Smith State Park. The lake was reported as having clumps of algae and other characteristics of eutrophic lakes. Water clarity is usually greater than measurable in the pond, due to shallow water depth, and the lake otherwise has a circumneutral pH, moderately soft water, and elevated nitrate levels—the latter is typical of other nearby lakes. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

There is no indication of any present impacts to fishing in the lake, although boating would likely be threatened by the presence of invasives, since watermilfoil grows to the lake surface in many lakes. There is no indication of any present impacts to aquatic life in Willow Pond, although the presence of 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.

Section 303(d) Listing

Willow Pond is not included on the current (2014) 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 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire pond. The waterbody is Class C(T).

Philips Mill Pond (1702-0236)

Threatened

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No:	(MW5.3) LIS- 62-P288	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound	
Unit Code:	0203020103	Class:	C(T)	
Water Type/Size:	Lake/Reservoir	14.3 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	Threatened	Suspected
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 (Hydrilla)
 Suspected: ---
 Unconfirmed: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: HABITAT ALTERATION
 Suspected: ---
 Unconfirmed: ---

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Philips Mill 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

Philips Mill 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 of invasive plant growth

(Hydrilla). 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

Water quality sampling of Philips Mill Pond has been conducted through the NYSDEC Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) Program, The Nature Conservancy and NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSPRHP) at various times from 2004 through 2009. Results of this sampling indicate the lake is best characterized as mesoligotrophic, or moderately unproductive. Chlorophyll/algal levels are below criteria corresponding to impacted recreational uses, while phosphorus concentrations are typically low. Lake clarity measurements are not applicable in this shallow clear lake and the lake is fully oxygenated to the lake bottom. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

There is no indication of any present impacts to fishing in the lake, although boating would likely be threatened by the presence of invasives, since watermilfoil grows to the lake surface in many lakes. There is no indication of any present impacts to aquatic life in Philips Mill Pond, although the presence of invasives 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.

Section 303(d) Listing

Philips Mill Pond is not included on the current (2014) 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 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire pond. The waterbody is Class C(T).

New Mill Pond (1702-0238)

Threatened

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No:	(MW5.3) LIS- 62-P292	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound	
Unit Code:	0203020103	Class:	C(T)	
Water Type/Size:	Lake/Reservoir	104.9 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	Threatened	Suspected
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 (Hydrilla)
 Suspected: ---
 Unconfirmed: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: HABITAT ALTERATION
 Suspected: ---
 Unconfirmed: ---

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

New Mill 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

New Mill 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 of invasive plant growth

(Hydrilla). 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

Water quality sampling of New Mill Pond has been conducted through the NYSDEC Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) Program, The Nature Conservancy and NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSPRHP) at various times from 2003 through 2009. Results of this sampling indicate the lake is best characterized as mesotrophic, or moderately productive. Chlorophyll/algal levels are below criteria corresponding to impacted recreational uses, while phosphorus concentrations are typically low. The lake is fully oxygenated to the lake bottom. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

There is no indication of any present impacts to fishing in the lake, although boating would likely be threatened by the presence of invasives, since watermilfoil grows to the lake surface in many lakes. There is no indication of any present impacts to aquatic life in New Mill 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.

Section 303(d) Listing

New Mill Pond is not included on the current (2014) 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 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire pond. The waterbody is Class C(T).

Millers Pond (1702-0013)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No:	(MW5.3) LIS-62-P296	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound	
Unit Code:	0203020103	Class:	C	
Water Type/Size:	Lake/Reservoir	16.5 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	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Fair	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), ALGAL/PLANT GROWTH (native)
 Suspected: LOW D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND
 Unconfirmed: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
 Suspected: Other Non-Permitted Sanitary Discharges
 Unconfirmed: On-Site/Septic Syst

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Sources Needed
Lead Agency/Office: ext/WQCC
IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water Requiring a TMDL (IR Category 5)

Further Details

Overview

Millers Pond is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to recreational uses that are known to be impaired by nutrients and the resulting algal/weed growth and low dissolved oxygen. No specific sources have been identified, but urban stormwater runoff and other nonpoint sources are the primary contributing source of pollutants.

Use Assessment

Millers Pond 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.

Recreational uses considered to be impaired due elevated nutrients (phosphorus), excessive algae and plant growth.

Additional bacteriological sampling is needed to more fully evaluate the impact of pathogen levels on recreational use. (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. Additional fishery assessment is needed to more fully evaluate aquatic life and fishing use. (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 Miller Pond has been conducted through the NYSDEC Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) Program in 1999. Results of this sampling indicate the lake is best characterized as eutrophic, or highly productive. Chlorophyll/algal levels are above criteria corresponding to impaired recreational uses, while phosphorus concentrations are typically very high. Lake clarity observations indicate water transparency is typically poor. Readings of pH occasionally exceed the range established in state water quality standards for protection of aquatic life though impacts to the fishery are not known. The elevated pH could be a response to algae levels. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, May 2006)

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 population of waterfowl and shoreline residential development are also possible sources.

Management Action

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

Section 303(d) Listing:

Millers Pond is included on the current (2014) 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 phosphorus and resulting low dissolved oxygen. This waterbody was first listed on the 2002 List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire pond. The waterbody is Class C.

Stony Brook Harbor/West Meadow Creek (1702-0047)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.4a) LIS-SB-SBH **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** SA Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 795.3 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire harbor and tidal tribs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution)
Suspected: Other Source (migratory fish species)
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Stony Brook Harbor/West Meadow Creek is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be precluded by pathogens. This assessment is based on year-round and seasonal shellfishing closures. Nutrient-driven hypoxia is also a concern in the embayments of Long Island Sound. Fish consumption advisories for certain species are also in place. However these advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody.

Use Assessment

Stony Brook Harbor/West Meadow Creek is a Class SA waterbody, suitable for shellfishing, public bathing and general recreation use, and support of aquatic life.

Shellfish harvesting for consumption is considered to be impaired in these waters. All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #43) has been designated uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. About 16% of the area is uncertified year-round including the southernmost head of the Harbor and most of West Meadow Creek. A larger portion (44% of the harbor/creek) including the southeastern Harbor as well as portions of Stony Brook Boat Channel, Stony Brook Creek, and the Smithtown Marina boat basin at Porpoise Channel are closed seasonally as a safeguard when boats are present in nearby marinas. 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 2010)

Recreational uses and public bathing are considered to be stressed due to periodic closures of public beaches to swimming, but typically elevated levels of bacteria occur in less than ten percent of samples and result in few (less than 5) beach closure days. Occasional beach closures that do occur are typically pre-emptive closures during heavier rainstorms. Beaches within this waterbody segment include Stony Brook Beach, Stony Brook Yacht Club Beach, and Soundview Beach Association Beach. Bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program also indicate elevated pathogen levels. However criteria for shellfishing are more stringent than those for public bathing. Restrictions on shellfishing also represent an impact to recreational use. (DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Based on other available indicators for other related uses, this waterbody is expected to support an adequate marine water fishery. Low dissolved oxygen in the embayments of Long Island Sound are a concern, although no specific fishery or biological reports are included in this assessment.

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/DFWMR, 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)

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. 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

Stony Brook Harbor/West Meadow Creek was among the waterbodies covered by the 2007 Shellfish Pathogen TMDL to address 27 shellfishing impaired waters in Long Island Sound embayments. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2010)

This waterbody is included in the Long Island Sound Study (LISS), a bi-state partnership consisting of federal and state agencies, user groups, concerned organizations, and individuals dedicated to fully restoring and protecting the waters of the Sound. The LISS was formed by EPA, New York and Connecticut in 1985 to focus on the overall ecosystem. In 2015, the LISS revised its Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) to address new environmental challenges (such as climate change, long-term sustainability, environmental justice, and ecosystem-based management), incorporate scientific and technological advances, and respond to changing community needs. The new CCMP is organized around four themes: Clean Waters and Healthy Watersheds, Thriving Habitats and Abundant Wildlife, Sustainable and Resilient Communities, and Sound Science and Inclusive Management. The LISS partners have made significant strides to restore and protect Long Island Sound, giving priority to hypoxia, habitat restoration, public involvement and education and water quality monitoring. (DEC/DOW, BWQM/WQMS, July 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

Stony Brook Harbor/West Meadow Creek is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. Although it is assessed as an impaired water, it is categorized as an IR Category 4a water that is not listed due to the completion of a TMDL to address the impairment. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire harbor and West Meadow Creek.

Mill Pond (1702-0239)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.4b) LIS-SB-SBH-63-P336
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** C(T)
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 7.3 Acres
Description: entire lake

Drain Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: Long Island Sound
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	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 for water supply use 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 Actions

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

Mill Pond is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There is insufficient information to make a listing decision. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire pond.

Flax Pond (1702-0240)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.4b) LIS-P339 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** SA Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 62.1 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire tidal waterbody

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Shellfishing	Precluded	Known
Public Bathing	Stressed	Unconfirmed
Recreation	Stressed	Known
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: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: - - -
Unconfirmed: On-Site/Septic Syst

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Flax Pond is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be precluded by pathogens. This assessment is based on year-round shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment

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

Shellfish harvesting for consumption is considered to be precluded in these waters. All of this waterbody (included

within Shellfish Growing Area #35) has been designated uncertified certified 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 2010)

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. Restrictions on shellfishing represent an impact to recreational 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. 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

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. Flax Pond is included on the Section 303(d) List for eventual development of a TMDL or other restoration strategy (see below). However the identified sources of pollutants may limit the effectiveness of a TMDL approach.

This waterbody is included in the Long Island Sound Study (LISS), a bi-state partnership consisting of federal and state agencies, user groups, concerned organizations, and individuals dedicated to fully restoring and protecting the waters of the Sound. The LISS was formed by EPA, New York and Connecticut in 1985 to focus on the overall ecosystem. In 2015, the LISS revised its Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) to address new environmental challenges (such as climate change, long-term sustainability, environmental justice, and ecosystem-based management), incorporate scientific and technological advances, and respond to changing community needs. The new CCMP is organized around four themes: Clean Waters and Healthy Watersheds, Thriving Habitats and Abundant Wildlife, Sustainable and Resilient Communities, and Sound Science and Inclusive Management. The LISS partners have made significant strides to restore and protect Long Island Sound, giving priority to hypoxia, habitat restoration, public involvement and education and water quality monitoring. (DEC/DOW, BWQM/WQMS, July 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

Flax Pond is included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 2c of the List as a shellfishing impaired waterbody requiring development of a TMDL for pathogens. This waterbody was first listed on the 2012 List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the pond.

Port Jefferson Harbor, North, and tribs (1702-0015)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.4c) LIS-PJH (portion 1) **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** SA Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 1001.6 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: portion of harbor, as described below

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution)
Suspected: Other Source (migratory fish species), Onsite/Septic Systems
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

This portion of Port Jefferson Harbor is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use and public bathing that are considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on year-round and seasonal shellfishing closures and a high number of beach closures. Nutrient-driven hypoxia is also a concern in the embayments of Long Island Sound. Fish consumption advisories for certain species are also in place. However these advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody.

Use Assessment

Port Jefferson Harbor North is a Class SA waterbody, suitable for shellfishing, public bathing and general recreation use, and support of aquatic life.

Shellfish harvesting for consumption is considered to be impaired in these waters. Much of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #33) has been designated uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Most of the head of the harbor (southern end) is closed year-round; the rest of the harbor is seasonally or conditionally closed. Additionally, the northeast certified portions of the harbor are routinely closed on a temporary basis during summer holiday weekends due to the significant increase in boat traffic. 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 2010)

Recreational uses and public bathing are also considered to be impaired due to high number of closures of public beaches to swimming. In recent years, elevated levels of bacteria have occurred in more than ten percent of samples and resulted in 10 to 25 beach closure days. Beaches within this waterbody segment include Bayberry Cove Beach, Indian Field Beach and Bayview Beach. Bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program also indicate elevated pathogen levels. However criteria for shellfishing are more stringent than those for public bathing. Restrictions on shellfishing and public bathing also represent an impact to recreational use. (DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Based on other available indicators for other related uses, this waterbody is expected to support an adequate marine water fishery. Low dissolved oxygen in the embayments of Long Island Sound are a concern, although no specific fishery or biological reports are included in this assessment.

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)

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; direct waterfowl/wildlife inputs; and boats and marinas. The watershed is highly developed and slopes steeply into the harbor, resulting in significant stormwater runoff loads. Significant summer boat traffic also affects water quality. Various local initiatives aimed at and improving water quality in general and stormwater management in particular are underway. A vessel waste No Discharge Zone was established for the waters of Port Jefferson Harbor in 2001. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, September 2015)

Management Action

Port Jefferson Harbor North was among the waterbodies covered by the 2007 Shellfish Pathogen TMDL to address 27 shellfishing impaired waters in Long Island Sound embayments. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2010)

This waterbody is included in the Long Island Sound Study (LISS), a bi-state partnership consisting of federal and state agencies, user groups, concerned organizations, and individuals dedicated to fully restoring and protecting the waters of the Sound. The LISS was formed by EPA, New York and Connecticut in 1985 to focus on the overall ecosystem. In 2015, the LISS revised its Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) to address new environmental challenges (such as climate change, long-term sustainability, environmental justice, and ecosystem-based management), incorporate scientific and technological advances, and respond to changing community needs. The new CCMP is organized around four themes: Clean Waters and Healthy Watersheds, Thriving Habitats and Abundant Wildlife, Sustainable and Resilient Communities, and Sound Science and Inclusive Management. The LISS partners have made significant strides to restore and protect Long Island Sound, giving priority to hypoxia, habitat restoration, public involvement and education and water quality monitoring. (DEC/DOW, BWQM/WQMS, July 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

Port Jefferson Harbor North is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. Although it is assessed as an impaired water, it is categorized as an IR Category 4a water that is not listed due to the completion of a TMDL to address the impairment. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the entire main harbor north of a line from the LILCO bulkhead to Beach Road. Setauket Harbor and Conscience Bay are listed separately.

Port Jefferson Harbor, South, and tribs (1702-0241)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.4c) LIS-PJH (portion 2) **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** SC Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 118.6 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: portion of harbor, as described below

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution)
Suspected: Other Source (migratory fish species), Onsite/Septic Systems
Unconfirmed: - - -

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

This portion of Port Jefferson Harbor is assessed as having minor impacts due to recreational uses that are considered to be stressed by pathogens. Although there are no bathing beaches in this segment, public bathing is impaired by pathogens in other portions of the Harbor and is likely stressing recreational uses. The harbor is also monitored and designated as uncertified for shellfishing due to pathogens. However this waterbody is not designated for support of shellfishing use and the pathogen criteria for shellfishing are more stringent than for recreational use. Nutrient-driven hypoxia is also a concern in the embayments of Long Island Sound. Fish consumption advisories for certain species are also in place. However these advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody.

Use Assessment

Port Jefferson Harbor South 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.

Recreational uses public bathing are considered to be stressed due to closures of public beaches to swimming in other portions of the Harbor; there are not public bathing beaches in this portion of the Harbor. Bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program also indicate elevated pathogen levels. However criteria for shellfishing are more stringent than those for recreational uses. (DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Based on other available indicators for other related uses, this waterbody is expected to support an adequate marine water fishery. Low dissolved oxygen in the embayments of Long Island Sound are a concern, although no specific fishery or biological reports are included in this assessment.

All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #33) has been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Although these portions of this waterbody are 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)

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/DFWMR, 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)

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 highly developed urban and residential areas. 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

This waterbody is included in the Long Island Sound Study (LISS), a bi-state partnership consisting of federal and state agencies, user groups, concerned organizations, and individuals dedicated to fully restoring and protecting the waters of the Sound. The LISS was formed by EPA, New York and Connecticut in 1985 to focus on the overall ecosystem. In 2015, the LISS revised its Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) to address new environmental challenges (such as climate change, long-term sustainability, environmental justice, and ecosystem-based management), incorporate scientific and technological advances, and respond to changing community needs. The new CCMP is organized around four themes: Clean Waters and Healthy Watersheds, Thriving Habitats and Abundant Wildlife, Sustainable and Resilient Communities, and Sound Science and Inclusive Management. The LISS partners have made significant strides to restore and protect Long Island Sound, giving priority to hypoxia, habitat restoration, public

involvement and education and water quality monitoring. (DEC/DOW, BWQM/WQMS, July 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

Port Jefferson Harbor South 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 the entire main harbor south of a line from the LILCO bulkhead to Beach Road.

Conscience Bay and tidal tribs (1702-0091)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.4c) LIS-PJH-CB **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** SA Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 228.4 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire bay

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution)
Suspected: Other Source (migratory fish species), Onsite/Septic Systems
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Conscience Bay is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use and public bathing that are considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on year-round and seasonal shellfishing closures and a high number of beach closures. Nutrient-driven hypoxia is also a concern in the embayments of Long Island Sound. Fish consumption advisories for certain species are also in place. However these advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody.

Use Assessment

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

Shellfish harvesting for consumption is considered to be impaired in these waters. All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #33) has been designated uncertified or as only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. The head of the harbor (southern end) is closed year-round; the rest of the harbor is seasonally closed. 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 2010)

Recreational uses and public bathing are also considered to be impaired due to high number of closures of public beaches to swimming. In recent years, elevated levels of bacteria have resulted in the year-long closure of Minasseroke Beach. Elevated bacteria levels at Grantland Beach resulted in 10 to 25 beach closure days in some years. Bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program also indicate elevated pathogen levels. However criteria for shellfishing are more stringent than those for public bathing. Restrictions on shellfishing and public bathing also represent an impact to recreational use. (DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Based on other available indicators for other related uses, this waterbody is expected to support an adequate marine water fishery. Low dissolved oxygen in the embayments of Long Island Sound are a concern, although no specific fishery or biological reports are included in this assessment.

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)

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; direct waterfowl/wildlife inputs; and boats and marinas. Urban stormwater runoff in the watershed introduce pathogens to the waters affecting shellfish consumption, public bathing and other recreation. The watershed is highly developed and slopes steeply into the harbor, resulting in significant stormwater runoff loads. Poor flushing characteristics in the bay affects water quality. Significant summer boat traffic is also a concern. Various local initiatives aimed at and improving water quality in general and stormwater management in particular are underway. A vessel waste No Discharge Zone was established for the waters of Port Jefferson Harbor in 2001. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, September 2015)

Management Action

Conscience Bay was among the waterbodies covered by the 2007 Shellfish Pathogen TMDL to address 27 shellfishing impaired waters in Long Island Sound embayments. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2010)

This waterbody is included in the Long Island Sound Study (LISS), a bi-state partnership consisting of federal and state agencies, user groups, concerned organizations, and individuals dedicated to fully restoring and protecting the waters of the Sound. The LISS was formed by EPA, New York and Connecticut in 1985 to focus on the overall ecosystem. In 2015, the LISS revised its Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) to address new environmental challenges (such as climate change, long-term sustainability, environmental justice, and ecosystem-based management), incorporate scientific and technological advances, and respond to changing community needs. The new CCMP is organized around four themes: Clean Waters and Healthy Watersheds, Thriving Habitats and Abundant Wildlife, Sustainable and Resilient Communities, and Sound Science and Inclusive Management. The LISS partners have made significant strides to restore and protect Long Island Sound, giving priority to hypoxia, habitat restoration, public involvement and education and water quality monitoring. (DEC/DOW, BWQM/WQMS, July 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

Conscience Bay is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. Although it is assessed as an impaired water, it is categorized as an IR Category 4a water that is not listed due to the completion of a TMDL to address the impairment. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire Bay. Port Jefferson Harbor is listed separately.

Setauket Harbor (1702-0242)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.4c) LIS-PJH-SH **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** SA Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 208.5 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire harbor

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution)
Suspected: Other Source (migratory fish species), Onsite/Septic Systems
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Setauket Harbor is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use and public bathing that are considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on year-round and seasonal shellfishing closures and a high number of beach closures. Nutrient-driven hypoxia is also a concern in the embayments of Long Island Sound. Fish consumption advisories for certain species are also in place. However these advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody.

Use Assessment

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

Shellfish harvesting for consumption is considered to be impaired in these waters. All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #33) has been designated uncertified or as only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. The head of the harbor (southern end) is closed year-round; the rest of the harbor is seasonally closed. 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 2010)

Recreational uses and public bathing are also considered to be impaired due to high number of closures of public beaches to swimming. In recent years, elevated levels of bacteria have occurred in more than ten percent of samples and resulted in up to 10 beach closure days. Beaches within this waterbody segment include Little Bay Beach. Bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program also indicate elevated pathogen levels. However criteria for shellfishing are more stringent than those for public bathing. Restrictions on shellfishing and public bathing also represent an impact to recreational use. (DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Based on other available indicators for other related uses, this waterbody is expected to support an adequate marine water fishery. Low dissolved oxygen in the embayments of Long Island Sound are a concern, although no specific fishery or biological reports are included in this assessment.

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)

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; direct waterfowl/wildlife inputs; and boats and marinas. Urban stormwater runoff in the watershed introduce pathogens to the waters affecting shellfish consumption, public bathing and other recreation. The watershed is highly developed and slopes steeply into the harbor, resulting in significant stormwater runoff loads. Poor flushing characteristics in the bay affects water quality. Significant summer boat traffic is also a concern. Various local initiatives aimed at and improving water quality in general and stormwater management in particular are underway. A vessel waste No Discharge Zone was established for the waters of Port Jefferson Harbor in 2001. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, September 2015)

Management Action

Setauket Harbor was among the waterbodies covered by the 2007 Shellfish Pathogen TMDL to address 27 shellfishing impaired waters in Long Island Sound embayments. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2010)

This waterbody is included in the Long Island Sound Study (LISS), a bi-state partnership consisting of federal and state agencies, user groups, concerned organizations, and individuals dedicated to fully restoring and protecting the waters of the Sound. The LISS was formed by EPA, New York and Connecticut in 1985 to focus on the overall ecosystem. In 2015, the LISS revised its Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) to address new environmental challenges (such as climate change, long-term sustainability, environmental justice, and ecosystem-based management), incorporate scientific and technological advances, and respond to changing community needs. The new CCMP is organized around four themes: Clean Waters and Healthy Watersheds, Thriving Habitats and Abundant Wildlife, Sustainable and Resilient Communities, and Sound Science and Inclusive Management. The LISS partners have made significant strides to restore and protect Long Island Sound, giving priority to hypoxia, habitat restoration, public involvement and education and water quality monitoring. (DEC/DOW, BWQM/WQMS, July 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

Setauket Harbor is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. Although it is assessed as an impaired water, it is categorized as an IR Category 4a water that is not listed due to the completion of a TMDL to address the impairment. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the harbor. Port Jefferson Harbor is listed separately.

Mt Sinai Harbor and tidal tribs (1702-0019)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/01/2016

Water Index No: (MW5.4d) LIS- MSH **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020103 **Class:** SA Long Island Sound
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 396.9 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire harbor and tidal tribs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution)
Suspected: Other Source (migratory fish species)
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Mt Sinai Harbor is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be precluded by pathogens. This assessment is based on year-round and seasonal shellfishing closures. Nutrient-driven hypoxia is also a concern in the embayments of Long Island Sound. Fish consumption advisories for certain species are also in place. However these advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody.

Use Assessment

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

Shellfish harvesting for consumption is considered to be impaired in these waters. All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #32) has been designated as uncertified or as only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Nearly all of the Harbor is closed on a seasonal basis, while a small portion (less than 10%) near the southern head of the harbor is closed year-round. 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 2010)

Recreational uses and public bathing are thought to be stressed. 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. Restrictions on shellfishing represent an impact to recreational use. (DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Based on other available indicators for other related uses, this waterbody is expected to support an adequate marine water fishery. Low dissolved oxygen in the embayments of Long Island Sound are a concern, although no specific fishery or biological reports are included in this assessment.

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)

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. Urban stormwater runoff in the watershed introduce pathogens to the waters affecting shellfish consumption, public bathing and other recreation. The watershed is highly developed and slopes steeply into the harbor, resulting in significant stormwater runoff loads. Erosion within the watershed is a water quality issue. The harbor is very heavily used for boating and includes mooring capabilities for 1000 boats, a large docking area (marina) and a public boat launch. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, September 2015)

Management Action

Mt Sinai Harbor was among the waterbodies covered by the 2007 Shellfish Pathogen TMDL to address 27 shellfishing impaired waters in Long Island Sound embayments. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2010)

This waterbody is included in the Long Island Sound Study (LISS), a bi-state partnership consisting of federal and state

agencies, user groups, concerned organizations, and individuals dedicated to fully restoring and protecting the waters of the Sound. The LISS was formed by EPA, New York and Connecticut in 1985 to focus on the overall ecosystem. In 2015, the LISS revised its Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) to address new environmental challenges (such as climate change, long-term sustainability, environmental justice, and ecosystem-based management), incorporate scientific and technological advances, and respond to changing community needs. The new CCMP is organized around four themes: Clean Waters and Healthy Watersheds, Thriving Habitats and Abundant Wildlife, Sustainable and Resilient Communities, and Sound Science and Inclusive Management. The LISS partners have made significant strides to restore and protect Long Island Sound, giving priority to hypoxia, habitat restoration, public involvement and education and water quality monitoring. (DEC/DOW, BWQM/WQMS, July 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

Mt Sinai Harbor is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. Although it is assessed as an impaired water, it is categorized as an IR Category 4a water that is not listed due to the completion of a TMDL to address the impairment. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire harbor.