



Peconic River/Bays Watershed (0203020205)

Water Index Number

(MW6.1c) GB..LPB
 (MW6.1c) GB..LPB- 88
 (MW6.1c) GB..LPB- 89
 (MW6.1c) GB..LPB- 90
 (MW6.1c) GB..LPB-CH
 (MW6.1c) GB..LPB-CH-93, P420
 (MW6.1c) GB..LPB-CH-94
 (MW6.1d) GB..GPB
 (MW6.1d) GB..GPB- 96
 (MW6.1d) GB..GPB- 97 thru 104
 (MW6.1d) GB..GPB- 97 thru 104
 (MW6.1d) GB..GPB-P495
 (MW6.1d) GB..GPB-P496
 (MW6.1e) FB
 (MW6.1e) GB..FB,FB-111
 (MW6.1e) GB..FB-105 thru 109
 (MW6.1e) GB..FB-110
 (MW6.1e) GB..FB-111
 (MW6.1e) GB..FB..P517

Waterbody Segment

Little Peconic Bay (1701-0172)
 Cedar Beach Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0243) Corey
 Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0244)
 Richmond Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0245)
 Cutchogue Harbor and tidal tribs (1701-0045) Mud/
 East Creeks and tribs (1701-0377)
 Wickham Creek and tribs (1701-0378)
 Great Peconic Bay and minor coves (1701-0165)
 West Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0246)
 Tidal Tribs to Gr Peconic Bay, Northshr (1701-0247)
 Tribs (fresh) to Gr Peconic Bay, Northsh (1701-0249)
 Mattituck (Marratooka) Pond (1701-0129)
 Laurel Pond (1701-0128)
 Flanders Bay, East/Center, and tribs (1701-0030)
 Flanders Bay, West/Lower Sawmill Creek (1701-0254)
 Tidal Tribs to Flanders Bay, North Shore (1701-0255)
 Meetinghouse/Terrys Creeks and tribs (1701-0256)
 Sawmill Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0257)
 Merritts Pond (1701-0258)

Category

MinorImpacts
 No Known Impacts
 No Known Impacts
 Impaired
 MinorImpacts
 Impaired
 Impaired
 MinorImpacts
 Impaired
 Unassessed
 Impaired
 No Known Impacts
 Impaired
 Impaired
 MinorImpacts
 Impaired
 MinorImpacts
 Unassessed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112 (port 1)	Peconic River, Lower, and tidal tribs (1701-0259)	Impaired
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112 (port 2)	Peconic River, Middle, and tribs (1701-0260)	MinorImpacts
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112 (port 3)/P555/P556	Peconic Lake/Swans Pond (1701-0262)	Threatened
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112 (port 4)	Peconic River, Middle, and tribs (1701-0261)	MinorImpacts
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112 (port 5)	Peconic River, Upper, and tribs (1701-0108)	Unassessed
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112-2 thru 3	Tribs to Peconic River (1701-0263)	Unassessed
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112-2-P529a	Cheney Pond (1701-0360)	Unassessed
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112-2-P536	Wildwood Lake (Great Pond) (1701-0264)	No Known Impacts
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112-3a thru 9 (sel)	Tribs to Peconic River (1701-0266)	Unassessed
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112-3a-P563	Canoe Lake (1701-0267)	Unassessed
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112-5-P570	Swan Pond (1701-0265)	Threatened
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112-7	Trib to Peconic River (thru Brookhaven) (1701-0271)	Unassessed
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112..P575 thru P581	Minor Lakes in Upper Peconic Watershed (1701-0268)	Unassessed
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112..P598 thru P609	Minor Lakes in Upper Peconic Watershed (1701-0269)	Unassessed
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112..P610	Lake Panamoka (Long Pond) (1701-0134)	No Known Impacts
(MW6.2) GB..FB-112..P615	Deep Pond (1701-0270)	Unassessed
(MW6.3a) GB..FB-114 thru 117	Tidal Tribs to Flanders Bay, South Shore (1701-0273)	MinorImpacts
(MW6.3a) GB..FB-RB	Reeves Bay and tidal tribs (1701-0272)	Impaired
(MW6.3a) GB..FB..P633,P634,P637	Sears, Penny and Bellows Ponds (1701-0274)	Unassessed
(MW6.3b) GB..GPB-118/P644	Red Creek Pond and tidal tribs (1701-0250)	No Known Impacts
(MW6.3b) GB..GPB-119/P645	Squire Pond and tribs (1701-0251)	No Known Impacts
(MW6.3b) GB..GPB-120	Shinnecock Canal, north end, and tribs (1701-0252)	MinorImpacts
(MW6.3b) GB..GPB-121/P647	Cold Spring Pond and tribs (1701-0127)	No Known Impacts
(MW6.3b) GB..GPB-122-P648	Sebonac Cr/Bullhead Bay and tidal tribs (1701-0051)	Impaired
(MW6.3b) GB..GPB-122a-P651	Little Sebonac Creek (1701-0253)	Impaired
(MW6.3b) GB..GPB-122a-P652	Scallop Pond (1701-0354)	Impaired
(MW6.3c) GB..LPB-123-P659	North Sea Harbor and tribs (1701-0037)	Impaired
(MW6.3c) GB..LPB-123..P661,P662	Big/Little Fresh Ponds (1701-0125)	Threatened
(MW6.3c) GB..LPB-124-P665	Wooley Pond (1701-0048)	Impaired
(MW6.3c) GB..LPB-125-P667	Fresh Pond (1701-0126)	MinorImpacts

Little Peconic Bay (1701-0172)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.1c) GB..LPB	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound	
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	SA	
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters		12935.5 Acres	
Description:	entire bay, as described below		Reg/County:	1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/PLANT GROWTH (brown tide, rust tide)
 Suspected: Low D.O./Oxygen Demand, Nutrients (nitrogen), PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBS/migratory fish)
 Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
 Suspected: ONSITE/SEPTIC SYSTEMS, OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species), Urban/Storm Runoff
 Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Little Peconic Bay is assessed as having minor impacts due to fish consumption that is thought to be stressed by PCBs. These advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody. Recreational uses and aquatic life are also known to be stressed. Nitrogen has been identified as a pollutant of high concern on Long Island, with elevated nitrogen concentrations considered to be a significant contributor to algal blooms (brown tide, rust tide), reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island..

Use Assessment

Little Peconic 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 fully supported in these waters. Virtually all of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #26) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. The only restrictions in this segment are year-round closures within 600 feet of the mouth of Fresh Pond. Because these areas represents less than 1% of the total area of the Harbor, the waterbody is considered to be fully supporting of shellfishing use. There are also shellfishing restrictions in tributary waters of the Bay, but these impacts are addressed in separate assessments. 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 supported based on monitoring at beaches in the waterbody and shellfishing certification monitoring. Beach monitoring revealed no elevated bacteriological levels at beaches and no beach closures. Beaches within this waterbody include New Suffolk Beach and Nassau Point Causeway Beach. Additionally, bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program suggest public bathing is supported. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2010 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

However recreational uses are also stressed by elevated nitrogen concentrations that have been identified as a significant contributor to algal blooms, reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island. Brown tide and rust tides, as well as periodic fishkills have been documented in these waters.

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

Nutrient loads are largely attributed to wastewater. About 70 percent of Suffolk County wastewater is managed through 360,000 small community or individual residence onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems. Often these systems serve high density older development concentrated along shorelines where groundwater discharge readily migrates to surface waters. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, September 2015)

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

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders

and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County.

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Little Peconic Bay 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 bay waters east of line from New Suffolk through Robins Island to Cow Neck Point and west of line from Cedar Beach Point to Jessup Neck, including Hog Neck Bay. Segment does not include waters of Cutchogue Harbor. These waters are designated Class SA.

Cedar Beach Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0243)

No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.1c) GB..LPB- 88 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SA Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 34.4 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire tidal reach and tribs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Good
Aesthetics	Good

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

Further Details

Overview

Cedar Beach Creek is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Cedar Beach 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 fully supported in these waters. All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #26) 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 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 considered fully supported based on shellfishing certification monitoring. There are no regularly monitored beaches in this waterbody, but bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program suggest public bathing is supported. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2010 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Based on other available indicators for other related uses, this waterbody is reported 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

There are no apparent sources of pollutants to the waterbody.

Management Action

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Cedar Beach Creek 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 area of Cedar Beach Creek (P431), as well as all tidal tribs. These waters are designated Class SA.

Corey Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0244)

No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.1c) GB..LPB- 89 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SA Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 105.3 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire tidal reach and tribs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Good
Aesthetics	Good

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

Further Details

Overview

Corey Creek is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Corey 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 fully supported in these waters. All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #26) 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 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 considered fully supported based on shellfishing certification monitoring. There are no regularly monitored beaches in this waterbody, but bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program suggest public bathing is supported. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2010 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Based on other available indicators for other related uses, this waterbody is reported 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

There are no apparent sources of pollutants to the waterbody.

Management Action

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Corey Creek 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 area of Corey Creek (P431) , as well as all tidal tribs. These waters are designated Class SA.

Richmond Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0245)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.1c) GB..LPB- 90 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SA Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 76.6 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire tidal reach and tribs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution), URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: - - -
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

Richmond Creek is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on seasonal shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment

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

Shellfishing Use

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

(included within Shellfish Growing Area #22) has been designated only seasonally certified as safe 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

Richmond Creek was among the waterbodies covered by the Peconic Estuary Pathogen TMDL to address shellfishing impairments that was established in 2007. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2010)

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Richmond 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 inclusion of the waterbody in the 2006 Peconic Estuary Pathogens (Shellfishing) TMDL. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Richmond Creek (-90), as well as all tidal tribs. These waters are designated Class SA.

Cutchogue Harbor and tidal tribs (1701-0045)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.1c) GB..LPB-CH **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SA Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 1206.8 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	Fully Supported	Known
Public Bathing	Fully Supported	Known
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Suspected

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Fair
Aesthetics	Fair

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/PLANT GROWTH (brown tide, rust tide)
Suspected: Low D.O./Oxygen Demand, Nutrients (nitrogen), PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBS/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: ONSITE/SEPTIC SYSTEMS, OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species), Urban/Storm Runoff
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Cutchogue Harbor is assessed as having minor impacts due to fish consumption that is thought to be stressed by PCBs. These advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody. Recreational uses and aquatic life are also known to be stressed. Nitrogen has been identified as a pollutant of high concern on Long Island, with elevated nitrogen concentrations considered to be a significant contributor to algal blooms (brown tide, rust tide), reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island.

Use Assessment

Cutchogue 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 fully supported in these waters. Virtually all of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #27) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. The only restrictions in this segment are year-round closures in Schoolhouse Creek including all that area of Cutchogue Harbor within 100 yards in all directions of the mouth (about 6 acres), a year-round closure near the New Suffolk Avenue Marina and a seasonal closure in the waters within 500 feet of the mouth of Mud/East Creeks. Because these areas represents less than 1% of the total area of the Harbor, the waterbody is considered to be fully supporting of shellfishing use. There are also shellfishing restrictions in tributary waters of the Bay, but these impacts are addressed in separate assessments. 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 supported based on monitoring at beaches in the waterbody and shellfishing certification monitoring. Beach monitoring revealed no elevated bacteriological levels at beaches and no beach closures. Beaches within this waterbody include Fleets Neck Beach. Additionally, bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program suggest public bathing is supported. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2010 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

However recreational uses are also stressed by elevated nitrogen concentrations that have been identified as a significant contributor to algal blooms, reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island. Brown tide and rust tides, as well as periodic fishkills have been documented in these waters.

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

Nutrient loads are largely attributed to wastewater. About 70 percent of Suffolk County wastewater is managed through 360,000 small community or individual residence onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems. Often these systems serve high density older development concentrated along shorelines where groundwater discharge readily migrates to surface waters. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, September 2015)

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

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

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

Cutchogue Harbor 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 estuary waters north of a line from New Suffolk to Nassau Point; and minor tribs, including Schoolhouse Creek (-95). Mud/East Creeks (-93), including Broadwater Cove, Haywater Cove and Horseshoe Cove, and Wickham Creek (-94) are listed separately.

Mud/East Creeks and tribs (1701-0377)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.1c) GB..LPB-CH-93, P420	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	SA
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters		Atlantic Ocean
	150 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	Impaired	Known
Public Bathing	Stressed	Unconfirmed
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Good	
Aesthetics	Good	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution), URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
 Suspected: ---
 Unconfirmed: ---

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

The Mud/East Creeks segment is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on seasonal shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment

Mud/East Creeks is a Class SA waterbody, suitable for shellfishing, public bathing and general recreation use, and support of aquatic life.

Shellfishing Use

Shellfish harvesting for consumption is considered to be impaired in these waters. Virtually all of this waterbody

(included within Shellfish Growing Area #27) has been designated uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Shellfish that grow in contaminated waters can accumulate disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria, viruses) that can be eaten with the shellfish. These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality sampling and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria and/or shoreline surveys of actual or potential sources of contamination. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for the most up to date and detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 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

Mud/East Creeks is included on the Section 303(d) List for eventual development of a TMDL or other restoration strategy (see below).

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Mud/East Creeks 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 an impaired shellfishing waterbody requiring a TMDL for pathogens. This waterbody was first listed on the 2012 List. This listing was subsequent to the completion of the 2006 Peconic Estuary Pathogens (Shellfishing) TMDL. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Mud/East Creeks (-93), including Broadwater Cove, Haywater Cove and Horseshoe Cove, as well as other tidal tribs. These waters are designated Class SA.

Wickham Creek and tribs (1701-0378)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.1c) GB..LPB-CH-94 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SA Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 48.5 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	Impaired	Known
Public Bathing	Stressed	Unconfirmed
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Good	
Aesthetics	Good	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution), URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Wickham Creek is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on seasonal shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment

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

Shellfishing Use

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

within Shellfish Growing Area #27) has been designated as uncertified (upper Creek) or only seasonally certified (lower creek) 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

Wickham Creek is included on the Section 303(d) List for eventual development of a TMDL or other restoration strategy (see below).

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Wickham Creek 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 an impaired shellfishing waterbody requiring a TMDL for pathogens. This waterbody was first listed on the 2012 List. This listing was subsequent to the 2006 Peconic Estuary Pathogens (Shellfishing) TMDL. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of Wickham Creek (-94), as well as other tidal tribs. These waters are designated Class SA.

Great Peconic Bay and minor coves (1701-0165)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.1d) GB..GPB **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SA Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 19161 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire bay and selected/smaller tidal tribs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Fair
Aesthetics	Fair

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/PLANT GROWTH (brown tide, rust tide)
Suspected: Low D.O./Oxygen Demand, Nutrients (nitrogen), PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBS/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
Suspected: ONSITE/SEPTIC SYSTEMS, OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species), Urban/Storm Runoff
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Great Peconic Bay is assessed as having minor impacts due to fish consumption that is thought to be stressed by PCBs. These advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody. Recreational uses and aquatic life are also known to be stressed. Nitrogen has been identified as a pollutant of high concern on Long Island, with elevated nitrogen concentrations considered to be a significant contributor to algal blooms (brown tide, rust tide), reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island.

Use Assessment

Great Peconic 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 fully supported in these waters. Virtually all of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #28) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. The only restrictions in this segment are a year-round closure within 1000 yard radius of the mouth of Brush Creek and seasonal closures at the mouths of West Creek and Deep Hole Creek. Because these areas represents less than 1% of the total area of the Harbor, the waterbody is considered to be fully supporting of shellfishing use. There are also shellfishing restrictions in tributary waters of the Bay, but these impacts are addressed in separate assessments. 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 supported based on monitoring at beaches in the waterbody and shellfishing certification monitoring. Beach monitoring revealed no elevated bacteriological levels at beaches and no beach closures. Beaches within this waterbody include New Suffolk Beach Vetrans Memorial Park Beach, South Jamesport Beach, Camp Tekakwitha Beach, Southampton Peconic Beach and Tennis Club Beach. Additionally, bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program suggest public bathing is supported. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2010 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

However recreational uses are also stressed by elevated nitrogen concentrations that have been identified as a significant contributor to algal blooms, reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island. Brown tide and rust tides, as well as periodic fishkills have been documented in these waters.

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

Nutrient loads are largely attributed to wastewater. About 70 percent of Suffolk County wastewater is managed through 360,000 small community or individual residence onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems. Often these systems serve high density older development concentrated along shorelines where groundwater discharge readily migrates to surface waters. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, September 2015)

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

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

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Great Peconic Bay 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 bay waters east of line from Miamogue Point to Red Cedar Point and west of line from New Suffolk through Robins Island to Cow Neck Point. Most tributaries to the bay are listed separately.

West Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0246)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.1d) GB..GPB- 96 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SA Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 62.3 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire tidal reach and tribs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution), URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: ---
Unconfirmed: ---

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

West Creek is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on seasonal shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment

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

Shellfishing Use

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

within Shellfish Growing Area #28) has been designated as only seasonally 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

West Creek is included on the Section 303(d) List for eventual development of a TMDL or other restoration strategy (see below).

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

West Creek 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 an impaired shellfishing waterbody requiring a TMDL for pathogens. This waterbody was first listed on the 2012 List. This listing was subsequent to the 2006 Peconic Estuary Pathogens (Shellfishing) TMDL. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of West Creek (-96) , as well as all tidal tribs. These waters are designated Class SA.

Tidal Tribs to Gr Peconic Bay, Northshr (1701-0247)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.1d) GB..GPB- 97 thru 104
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SA
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 100.5 Acres
Description: total tidal portions of selected tribs

Drain Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: Atlantic Ocean
1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Good
Aesthetics	Good

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution), URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: - - -
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

This Great Peconic Bay Tribs waterbody is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on seasonal shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment

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

Shellfishing Use

Shellfish harvesting for consumption is considered to be impaired in these waters. A number of tribs in this waterbody

(included within Shellfish Growing Area #28) have been designated as uncertified or only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Brushs Creek is uncertified for shellfishing year-round, while seasonal restrictions apply to Halls Creek, Deep Hole Creek, James Creek and East Creek. 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

This tidal tribs waterbody was included in a previously developed TMDL strategy (see below).

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

The tidal tribs of Great Peconic Bay waterbody is 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 2006 Peconic Estuary Pathogens (Shellfishing) TMDL. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the lower tidal reaches of Downs Creek (-97), Halls Creek (-98), Deep Hole Creek (-99), James Creek (-100), unnamed tribs (-101, -103), Brushes Creek (-102) and East Creek (-104). Note that tribs -101 thru -104 are Class SC, and not routinely assessed for support of shellfishing use.

Tribs (fresh) to Gr Peconic Bay, Northsh (1701-0249)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.1d) GB..GPB- 97 thru 104 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** C Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 2.1 Miles **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: total length of selected (fresh) tribs to bay

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
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 trib 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 upper freshwater reaches of Downs Creek (-97), Halls Creek (-98), James Creek (-100), unnamed trib (-101), Brushes Creek (-102) and East Creek (-104).

Mattituck (Marratooka) Pond (1701-0129)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.1d) GB..GPB-P495 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** A Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 22.9 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	Impaired	Suspected
Public Bathing	Impaired	Known
Recreation	Impaired	Known
Aquatic Life	Impaired	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unassessed	
Aesthetics	Poor	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS, LOW D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND
Suspected: PATHOGENS
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: OTHER SOURCE (waterfowl)
Suspected: OTHER SOURCE (in-lake recycling)
Unconfirmed: Urban/Storm Runoff

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

Mattituck (Marratooka) Pond is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to water supply, public bathing and recreational uses that are known to be impaired by excessive nutrients and resulting low dissolved oxygen, and the occurrence of harmful algal blooms. The likely source of nutrients and pathogens are considered to be waterfowl and in-lake recycling of nutrients. Urban/storm runoff is likely limited as the lake is surrounded by park land that is lightly developed.

Use Assessment

Mattituck (Marratooka) Pond is a Class A waterbody, suitable for water supply, public bathing and general recreation

use, and support of aquatic life.

Recreation use and public bathing are considered to be impaired due to elevated nutrients (phosphorus), excessive algae including occurrences of harmful algal blooms, poor water clarity, and low dissolved oxygen levels. Additional bacteriological sampling is needed to more fully evaluate the impact of pathogen levels on public bathing (swimming) use. Aesthetic conditions of the lake are considered to be poor due to excessive algae, shoreline algal blooms and excessive aquatic vegetation. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, July 2013)

Aquatic life is evaluated as impaired stressed based on sampling data showing low dissolved oxygen. (DEC, DOW, BWAM, July 2014)

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

Water Quality Information

Water quality sampling of Mattituck (Marratooka) Pond has been conducted through the NYSDEC Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) Program in 2013 (single sample) and 1999. Results of this sampling indicate the lake is best characterized as highly eutrophic, or highly productive. Chlorophyll/algal levels are well above criteria corresponding to impaired recreational uses, while phosphorus concentrations are typically very high. There have also been frequent occurrences of harmful (blue-green) algal blooms, including a number of confirmed levels of toxins. Lake clarity measurements indicate water transparency measurements typically fail to meet the recommended minimum criteria for swimming beaches. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, January 2014)

Source Assessment

Based on surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, the most likely sources of pollutants to the waterbody are waterfowl and in-lake nutrient recycling. Stormwater runoff is considered to be a less significant source as development around the lake is limited.

Management Action

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. Mattituck (Marratooka) 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.

Section 303(d) Listing

Mattituck (Marratooka) 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, and on Part 3c as a water where TMDL development is deferred pending development of an appropriate strategy to address pathogen impacts from wildlife/waterfowl sources. The pond had also been listed for metals, but this listing was removed in 2014 due to a lack of justification in the original listing. The waterbody was first listed on the 2002 List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the pond.

Laurel Pond (1701-0128)

No Known Impact

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.1d) GB..GPB-P496	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound	
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	A(T)	
Water Type/Size:	Lake/Reservoir	29.7 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	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Public Bathing	Fully Supported	Suspected
Recreation	Fully Supported	Known
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Good	
Aesthetics	Good	

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

Laurel Pond is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Laurel Pond is a Class A waterbody, suitable for water supply, public bathing and general recreation use, and support of aquatic life. The waterbody is also designated as a cold water (trout) fishery.

There is no evidence of recreation use impacts in waterbody, consistent with relatively low lake productivity, acceptable water clarity, and the lack of invasive species and/or excessive aquatic vegetation. Public bathing is also considered to be fully supported based on the evaluation of overall recreational use, however bacteriological sampling

is needed to more fully evaluate swimming use.

Depressed deep water oxygen levels may potentially threaten the lake fishery, although no impacts have been measured or reported. In fact, the lake is stocked with rainbow and brown trout, and sustains a native population of warmwater fish species, including largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, chain pickerel, bluegill, pumpkinseed sunfish, white perch, yellow perch, and brown bullhead. The lake also supports freshwater jellyfish. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LCI, March 2014)

Public water supply use of the waterbody is thought to be fully supported. The waterbody is not currently believed to be used as a public supply, however other sampling information suggests the waterbody would support water supply use. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, October 2015)

Water Quality Information

Water quality sampling of Laurel Pond has been conducted through the NYSDEC Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) Program in 2009. Results of this sampling indicate the lake is best characterized as mesoeutrophic, or moderately productive. Chlorophyll/algal levels are below criteria corresponding to impacted recreational uses, while phosphorus concentrations are typically low high. Lake clarity measurements indicate water transparency meet the recommended minimum criteria for swimming beaches. The lake can otherwise be characterized as a weakly acidic, weakly colored, softwater lake. The lake is not susceptible to zebra mussels, due to low calcium levels. Assessments of the plant communities of the lake have not found any invasive aquatic species; however, native floating leaf plants grow densely at the surface at several shoreline locations. Like most lakes that are greater than 6 meters in depth, Laurel Lake is thermally stratified. Both the DOW and Fisheries surveys indicated low levels of dissolved oxygen below 15 feet in depth. These conditions may threaten aquatic life susceptible to high summer temperatures, such as trout. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

Source Assessment

There are no apparent sources of pollutants to the waterbody. There are a few houses along the shoreline of the lake but the rest of the land is part of the 400 acre Laurel Lake Preserve. The only public access to the lake is a DEC hand launch site accessible only via a maintained hiking trail, although the head of the trail includes a large parking lot.

Management Action

No specific management actions have been identified or are deemed necessary for the waterbody. As noted above, NYSDEC Fisheries Unit stocks the pond annually.

Section 303(d) Listing:

Laurel Pond is included on the current (2014) NYS 2010 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The lake is included among the waters listed in Appendix B – Waters Not Meeting Dissolved Oxygen Standards. This part of the List recognizes waterbodies where low dissolved oxygen in lake bottom waters may be the result of morphology and other natural conditions in thermally stratified lakes. However because NYS water quality standards for dissolved oxygen do not include an explicit exception for natural conditions or averaging of dissolved oxygen over lake depth, USEPA requires that the Section 303(d) List recognize such waters. Nonetheless this updated assessment suggests that there are no impacts to water quality and uses and continued listing is not warranted. This waterbody should be considered for delisting during the next update of the List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description:

This segment includes the total area of the entire lake.

Flanders Bay, East/Center, and tribs (1701-0030)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 8/27/2010

Water Index No: (MW6.1e) GB..FB
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SA
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 2172.1 Acres
Description: portion of bay, east of Indian Island
Drain Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Reg/County: Atlantic Ocean
1/Suffolk (52)

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	Known
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Suspected
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Fair	
Aesthetics	Fair	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PATHOGENS, ALGAL/PLANT GROWTH (brown tide, rust tide)
Suspected: Low D.O./Oxygen Demand, Nutrients (nitrogen), Priority Organics (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: Agriculture, Municipal Discharges, Other Source (waterfowl)
Unconfirmed: Onsite/Septic Systems

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

This portion of Flanders Bay is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is known to be impaired by pathogens from various nonpoint sources including urban/storm runoff. Recreational uses and aquatic life are also known to be stressed. Nitrogen has been identified as a pollutant of high concern on Long Island, with elevated nitrogen concentrations considered to be a significant contributor to algal blooms (brown tide, rust tide), reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island. Fish consumption advisories for certain species are also in place. 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

This waterbody segment 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/impaired in these waters. About one-quarter of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #29) has been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food due to pathogens. Waters lying west and north of a line from Goose Creek Point to Simmons Point are uncertified all year. A conditional shellfish harvesting program has operated during some years in otherwise closed portions of the bay. This program allows for harvesting during the winter months in marginally polluted waters. Shellfish that grow in contaminated waters can accumulate disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria, viruses) that can be eaten with the shellfish. These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality sampling and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria and/or shoreline surveys of actual or potential sources of contamination. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for the most up to date and detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

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)

Recreational use and aquatic life are also stressed by elevated nitrogen concentrations that have been identified as a significant contributor to algal blooms, reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island. Brown tide and rust tides, as well as periodic fishkills have been documented in these waters.

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. Documentation of algal blooms, fishkills and other impacts to uses has been reported by SUNY Stony Brook SMAS (NYSDOH and DEC/DFWMR, 2014)

Source Assessment

Portions of Flanders Bay are among the waterbodies covered by the Peconic Estuary Pathogen TMDL to address shellfishing impairments that was established in 2007. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2010)

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. Nutrient loads are largely attributed to wastewater. About 70 percent of Suffolk County wastewater is managed through 360,000 small community or individual residence onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems. Often these systems serve high density older development concentrated along shorelines where groundwater discharge readily migrates to surface waters. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, September 2015)

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

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

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Flanders Bay, East/Center, 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 inclusion of the waterbody in the 2006 Peconic Estuary Pathogens (Shellfishing) TMDL. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the estuary waters between line from Indian Island to Northwest boundary of Reeves Bay and a line from Red Cedar Point to Miamogue Point, excluding Reeves Bay.

Flanders Bay, West/Lower Sawmill Creek (1701-0254)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.1e) GB..FB,FB-111 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SC Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 146.5 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: portion of bay, west of Indian Island

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aquatic Life	Impaired	Known
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Fair	
Aesthetics	Fair	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: LOW D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND, NUTRIENTS (nitrogen), ALGAL/PLANT GROWTH (brown tide, rust tide)
Suspected: Pathogens, Priority Organics (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ONSITE/SEPTIC SYSTEMS, URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: Agriculture, Other Source (migratory fish species), Other Source (waterfowl), Municipal Discharges
Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

This portion of Flanders Bay is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to aquatic life that is known to be impaired by nutrients and resulting algal blooms and low dissolved oxygen. Recreational uses are also known to be stressed by nutrients, algal blooms and pathogens. Nitrogen has been identified as a pollutant of high concern on Long Island, with elevated nitrogen concentrations considered to be a significant contributor to algal blooms (including brown tide, rust tide), reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island. Fish consumption advisories for certain species are also in place. 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

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

All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #29) has been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Although this waterbody is monitored through the shellfish program and designated as uncertified, its Class SC designation does not include shellfishing as an appropriate use and this assessment does not include an evaluation for the support of shellfishing use. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

Recreational use and aquatic life are also stressed by elevated nitrogen concentrations that have been identified as a significant contributor to algal blooms, reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island. Brown tide and rust tides, as well as periodic fishkills have been documented in these waters.

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. Documentation of algal blooms, fishkills and other impacts to uses has been reported by SUNY Stony Brook SMAS (NYSDOH and DEC/DFWMR, 2014)

Source Assessment

Nutrient loads are largely attributed to sanitary wastewater. Although the nitrogen load from the Riverhead STP has been significantly reduced, onsite wastewater systems are contributing nutrient load. About 70 percent of Suffolk County wastewater is managed through 360,000 small community or individual residence onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems. Often these systems serve high density older development concentrated along shorelines where groundwater discharge readily migrates to surface waters. Based on surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, other likely sources of pathogens to the waterbody include nonpoint runoff from developed urban and residential areas, some 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)

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

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

wastewater treatment systems to reduce nitrogen loads from individual septic systems where sewerage is not viable. (DEC/DOW, BRWM, November 2015)

The 2007 Peconic Nitrogen TMDL established waste load allocations for nitrogen point sources to these waters. Implementation of the point source reductions specified in the TMDL is ongoing, however it is acknowledged that the more significant nonpoint sources – including onsite septic systems – will need to be addressed if the impairments are to be mitigated. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, November 2015)

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001 (an updated of the plan is scheduled within the next few years). There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, November 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

Flanders Bay, West/Lower Sawmill 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 inclusion of the waterbody in the 2007 Peconic Estuary TMDL for Nitrogen. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the estuary waters between a line due south of the mouth of Sawmill Creek and a line from Indian Island to Northwest boundary of Reeves Bay (Iron Point) and including the tidal portion of Sawmill Creek.

Tidal Tribs to Flanders Bay, North Shore (1701-0255)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 8/27/2010

Water Index No: (MW6.1e) GB..FB-105 thru 109 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SC Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 33.8 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: total area of selected tidal tribs to bay

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown
Aesthetics	Unknown

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

This trib 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

This tribs segment 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 #29) have been designated as uncertified or only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Year-round restrictions apply to East Creek, Miamogue

Lagoon, Chaser Creek and Reeves Creek; seasonal restrictions are in place for Kings/Hawk Creek. Although this waterbody is monitored through the shellfish program and designated as uncertified, its Class SC designation does not include shellfishing as an appropriate use and this assessment does not include an evaluation for the support of shellfishing use. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

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

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

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

Water Quality Information

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

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 tidal tribs to Flanders Bay segment was not among the waterbodies specifically covered by the Peconic Estuary Pathogen TMDL to address shellfishing impairments that was established in 2007. However that actions outlined in that plan for areas within the Peconic Bay watershed could also benefit this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2015)

These tribs are included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

The Tidal Tribs to Flanders Bay, North Shore, 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 lower tidal reaches of Kings/Hawk Creek (-105), Mamague Lagoon (-105a), Chaser Creek (-107), unnamed trib (-108) and Reeves Creek (-109).

Meetinghouse/Terrys Creeks and tribs (1701-0256)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.1e) GB..FB-110	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	SC
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters		Atlantic Ocean
	95 Acres	Reg/County:	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire tidal reach and tribs		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Recreation	Impaired	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Impaired	Known
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Fair	
Aesthetics	Poor	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: LOW D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND, NUTRIENTS (nitrogen), ALGAL/PLANT GROWTH (brown tide, rust tide)

Suspected: Pathogens

Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, AGRICULTURE (duck farms), ONSITE/SEPTIC SYSTEMS

Suspected: Other Source (waterfowl), Municipal Discharges

Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Strategy Implementation Scheduled or Underway

Lead Agency/Office: ext/PEP

IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water, TMDL Completed (IR Category 4a)

Further Details

Overview

Meetinghouse/Terrys Creeks is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to aquatic life that is known to be impaired by nutrients and resulting algal blooms and low dissolved oxygen. Recreational uses are also known to be stressed by nutrients, algal blooms and pathogens. Nitrogen has been identified as a pollutant of high concern on Long Island, with elevated nitrogen concentrations considered to be a significant contributor to algal blooms (including brown tide, rust tide), reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island.

Use Assessment

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

– or for public bathing.

All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #29) has been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Although this waterbody is monitored through the shellfish program and designated as uncertified, its Class SC designation does not include shellfishing as an appropriate use and this assessment does not include an evaluation for the support of shellfishing use. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

Recreational use and aquatic life are also impaired by elevated nitrogen concentrations that have been identified as a significant contributor to algal blooms, reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island. Brown tide and rust tides, as well as periodic fishkills have been documented in these waters.

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

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. Documentation of algal blooms, fishkills and other impacts to uses has been reported by SUNY Stony Brook SMAS (NYSDOH and DEC/DFWMR, 2014)

Source Assessment

Nutrient loads are largely attributed to sanitary wastewater. Residential onsite wastewater systems are contributing nutrient load. About 70 percent of Suffolk County wastewater is managed through 360,000 small community or individual residence onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems. Often these systems serve high density older development concentrated along shorelines where groundwater discharge readily migrates to surface waters. Based on surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, other likely sources of pathogens to the waterbody include nonpoint runoff from developed urban and residential areas, agricultural activity (duck farms) 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

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

The 2007 Peconic Nitrogen TMDL established waste load allocations for nitrogen point sources to these waters. Implementation of the point source reductions specified in the TMDL is ongoing, however it is acknowledged that the more significant nonpoint sources – including onsite septic systems – will need to be addressed if the impairments are to be mitigated. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, November 2015)

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program

(NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001 (an updated of the plan is scheduled within the next few years). There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, November 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

Meetinghouse/Terrys Creeks 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 inclusion of the waterbody in the 2007 Peconic Estuary TMDL for Nitrogen. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of both Meetinghouse Creek and Terrys Creek, as well as tidal tribs to the creeks.

Sawmill Creek, Upper, and tribs (1701-0257)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.1e) GB..FB-111	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	C
Water Type/Size:	River/Stream	0.8 Miles	Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	stream and tribs above LIRR (freshwater)		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
 Suspected:
 Unconfirmed: Agriculture

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

This portion of Sawmill Creek is assessed as having minor impacts due to recreational uses and aquatic life that are thought to be stressed; low dissolved oxygen from nutrient enrichment and possible pathogens from urban/stormwater runoff and other nonpoint sources are the likely cause of the impacts.

Use Assessment

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

Aquatic life is evaluated as supported but stressed based on biological sampling that shows slight impacts. This sampling can also be used to infer that there may be minor impacts to recreational (fishing) uses, although more specific sampling is necessary to confirm this is the case. Additional (bacteriological) sampling is needed to more fully

evaluate other recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/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 Sawmill Creek in Riverhead (at East Main Street) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results reflect fair water quality, with the macroinvertebrate community altered from what is expected under natural conditions and indications of point and nonpoint municipal/industrial sources and organic loads and low dissolved oxygen from sewage or animal wastes. Some expected sensitive species are not present and overall macroinvertebrate species richness is lower than expected. Some changes in community composition have occurred due to replacement of sensitive ubiquitous taxa by more tolerant taxa, but overall there is still balanced distribution of all expected taxa. In spite of these minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be supported. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2010)

Source Assessment

Based on the biologic community composition, surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, the most likely sources of pollutants/impacts to the waterbody are urban/storm runoff and impacts from agricultural (duck farm) activities.

Management Action

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Upper Sawmill Creek 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 freshwater portion of the stream and its tribs.

Merritts Pond (1701-0258)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2000

Water Index No:	(MW6.1e) GB..FB..P517	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	B
Water Type/Size:	Lake/Reservoir	16.3 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	Unassessed	-
Shellfishing	Unassessed	-
Public Bathing	Unassessed	-
Recreation	Unassessed	-
Aquatic Life	Unassessed	-
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unassessed	
Aesthetics	Unassessed	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:
 Suspected:
 Unconfirmed:

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:
 Suspected:
 Unconfirmed:

Management Information

Management Status:
Lead Agency/Office: /
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 area of the pond.

Peconic River, Lower, and tidal tribs (1701-0259)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.2) GB..FB-112 (portion 1)	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	SC
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters	146.1 Acres	Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	reach and tribs from mouth to Peconic Ave Dam (tidal)		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aquatic Life	Impaired	Known
Fish Consumption	Unassessed	-
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Fair	
Aesthetics	Fair	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: LOW D.O./OXYGEN DEMAND, NUTRIENTS (nitrogen), ALGAL/PLANT GROWTH (brown tide, rust tide)

Suspected: Priority Organics (PCBs/migratory fish), Pathogens

Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, ONSITE/SEPTIC SYSTEMS

Suspected: Municipal Discharges (Riverhead STP), Other Source (waterfowl),

Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Strategy Implementation Scheduled or Underway

Lead Agency/Office: ext/PEP

IR/305(b) Code: Impaired Water, TMDL Completed (IR Category 4a)

Further Details

Overview

This portion of Peconic River is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to aquatic life that is known to be impaired by nutrients and resulting algal blooms and low dissolved oxygen. Recreational uses are also known to be stressed by nutrients, algal blooms and pathogens. Nitrogen has been identified as a pollutant of high concern on Long Island, with elevated nitrogen concentrations considered to be a significant contributor to algal blooms (including brown tide, rust tide), reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island.

Use Assessment

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

All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #29) has been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Although this waterbody is monitored through the shellfish program and designated as uncertified, its Class SC designation does not include shellfishing as an appropriate use and this assessment does not include an evaluation for the support of shellfishing use. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

Recreational use and aquatic life are stressed by elevated nitrogen concentrations that have been identified as a significant contributor to algal blooms, reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island. Brown tide and rust tides, as well as periodic fishkills have been documented in these waters.

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

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. Documentation of algal blooms, fishkills and other impacts to uses has been reported by SUNY Stony Brook SMAS (NYSDOH and DEC/DFWMR, 2014)

Source Assessment

Nutrient loads are largely attributed to sanitary wastewater. Although the nitrogen load from the Riverhead STP has been significantly reduced, onsite wastewater systems are contributing nutrient load. About 70 percent of Suffolk County wastewater is managed through 360,000 small community or individual residence onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems. Often these systems serve high density older development concentrated along shorelines where groundwater discharge readily migrates to surface waters. Based on surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, other likely sources of pathogens to the waterbody include nonpoint runoff from developed urban and residential areas, agricultural activity on the north fork of Long Island 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

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

The 2007 Peconic Nitrogen TMDL established waste load allocations for nitrogen point sources to these waters. Implementation of the point source reductions specified in the TMDL is ongoing, however it is acknowledged that the more significant nonpoint sources – including onsite septic systems – will need to be addressed if the impairments are to be mitigated. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, November 2015)

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program

(NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001 (an updated of the plan is scheduled within the next few years). There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, November 2015)

Section 303(d) Listing

Lower Peconic River 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 inclusion of the waterbody in the 2007 Peconic Estuary TMDL for Nitrogen. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the Class SC tidal portion of the lower Peconic River.

Peconic River, Middle, and tribs (1701-0260)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.2) GB..FB-112 (portion 2)	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	C
Water Type/Size:	River/Stream	3 Miles	Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	stream and tribs from Peconic Ave to Peconic L (fresh)		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
 Suspected: OTHER NON-PERMITTED SANITARY DISCHARGES, Other Source (waterfowl)
 Unconfirmed: Municipal Discharges, Private/Comm/Inst Discharges

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Sources Needed
Lead Agency/Office: ext/PEP
IR/305(b) Code: Water with Insufficient Data (IR Category 3)

Further Details

Overview

This portion of the Peconic River is assessed as needing verification of impacts due to recreational uses and aquatic life that are thought to be stressed. Excessive aquatic vegetation, occasional algal blooms and periodic low dissolved oxygen that may be the result of elevated nutrient levels in the stream are the suspected sources of the impacts. However the dense aquatic plant growth and slow-moving stream also likely affect water quality conditions. Pathogens from urban/storm runoff and other nonpoint sources are also a concern. (DEC/DOW, Region 2, October 2000)

Use Assessment

Middle Peconic 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 was previously found to experience minor impacts, however due to the age of the data (more than 10 years old) additional sampling is needed to verify current conditions. Previous biological and chemical sampling found generally slight impacts and periodic low dissolved oxygen. This sampling can also be used to infer that there may be minor impacts to recreational (fishing) uses, although more specific sampling is necessary to confirm this is the case. Additional (bacteriological) sampling is needed to more fully evaluate other recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/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 the Peconic River at multiple sites below (in Riverhead) and above (in Calverton) this segment was conducted in 1998 and 1999. Sampling results indicated moderately impacted water quality conditions in 1998 and slight impacts in 1999. Dissolved oxygen was very low (2.8 ppm) at the Calverton site in 1998, and the invertebrate fauna was dominated by midges and scuds. Dissolved oxygen was higher (6.0 ppm) at the Riverhead site, but the fauna was still dominated by tolerant organisms, mostly scuds, worms, and midges. The cause of impact was not determined but regional staff suspects the problem is driven by summer algal blooms and excessive aquatic vegetation in this slow-moving stream. Water quality at the Calverton site appeared improved in 1999, a low-flow year, and the fauna was dominated by clean-water mayflies. Although these sampling locations lie just outside the segment, they are considered to be representative of water quality in the subject reach. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

NYSDEC RIBS Intensive Network monitoring in Calverton was conducted in 2004 and 1999. Although uses were determined to be supported, the sampling found elevated levels of various pollutants. Iron and lead were measured in the water column in concentrations indicating parameters of concern. Based on macroinvertebrate sampling in both 2003 and 2004, water quality was assessed as slightly impacted, as it was in 1998 and 1999. Impact Source Determination for 2003 identified several possible stressors, including toxic/industrial and organic inputs and impoundment conditions as possible sources of water quality impact. The Nutrient Biotic Index indicated eutrophic conditions for both phosphorus and nitrogen. Mollusks collected for metal and PAH tissue analysis showed elevated levels of mercury, phenanthrene and pyrene. Chronic toxicity testing using water from this location detected no significant reproductive or mortality effects on test organisms. Three PAHs (fluoranthene, phenanthrene and pyrene) were measured in the sediment at concentrations exceeding the probable effects concentration, but overall sediment quality is not likely to cause chronic toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall water quality at this site shows some impacts, but supports its uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, May 2011)

Source Assessment

Nutrient loads are largely attributed to wastewater. Onsite wastewater systems are also likely contributing nutrient load. About 70 percent of Suffolk County wastewater is managed through 360,000 small community or individual residence onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems. Often these systems serve high density older development concentrated along shorelines where groundwater discharge readily migrates to surface waters. 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

The NYS Legislature authorized \$5 million to DEC and the Long Island Regional Planning Council (LIRPC) for a Long Island nitrogen management and mitigation plan. Plan development – with active input from local stakeholders

and public – is underway. Chief among the expectations for the plan is a focus on wastewater issues, including sewerage of unsewered communities in Suffolk County.

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Middle Peconic River is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There is currently insufficient data to justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the Class C fresh water portion of the lower Peconic River from Peconic Avenue in Riverhead to Peconic Lake.

Peconic Lake/Swans Pond (1701-0262)

Threatened

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.2) GB..FB-112 (portion 3)/P555/P556
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** B
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 119.7 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: total area of both lakes

Drain Basin:
Atlantic Ocean

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Public Bathing	Threatened	Unconfirmed
Recreation	Threatened	Known
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Unconfirmed
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Fair
Aesthetics	Unassessed

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES
Suspected: Nutrients
Unconfirmed: Low D.O./Oxygen Demand

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: HABITAT ALTERATION
Suspected:
Unconfirmed: Unknown Source

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Sources Needed
Lead Agency/Office: DEC/Reg1
IR/305(b) Code: Water Attaining All Standards (IR Category 1)

Further Details

Overview

Peconic Lake (aka Forge Pond) is assessed as threatened due to recreational uses that are considered to be threatened by invasive species pollutants. Although uses are currently fully supported, the presence of aquatic invasive species raise concerns and condition should continue to be monitored. There have also been previous reports of fish kills, but current impact of aquatic life need to be verified.

Use Assessment

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

Recreation use and public bathing are considered to be threatened due to the presence of aquatic invasive plants. Non-

contact recreation (boating, fishing) is also affected by excessive aquatic vegetation. Additional bacteriological sampling is needed to more fully evaluate swimming use. The lake is reported to be one of Long Island's premier fishing spots for largemouth bass, and also supports fishing for chain pickerel, bluegill, pumpkinseed sunfish, black crappie, yellow perch, white perch, carp, and brown bullhead. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, July 2013)

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 Peconic Lake has been conducted through the NYSDEC Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) Program in 2014. Results of this sampling indicate the lake is best characterized as mesoeutrophic, or moderately productive. Chlorophyll/algal levels are below criteria corresponding to impaired recreational uses, while phosphorus concentrations are typically somewhat high. Lake clarity measurements indicate water transparency typically meets the recommended minimum criteria for swimming beaches. The lake also was surveyed by the NYSDEC Division of Water in 2006 as part of a joint NYSDEC and TNC aquatic plant survey of Long Island lakes. This survey work found a wide variety of native plants, as well as various invasive species (*Egeria densa*, *Myriophyllum aquaticum*, *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*, and *Cabomba caroliniana*). Mesoeutrophic conditions were also reported in 2003 sampling of the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

DEC Region 1 Fisheries staff has conducted several surveys of the fish community in Peconic Lake over the last 10 years. The majority of these surveys were conducted in conjunction with Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) and were focused on collecting fish for analysis related to pollutants potentially released by BNL. Levels of most contaminants were below the detection limit with remaining being below levels of concern for human health. In addition Fisheries staff investigated fish kills at the lake in March of 2008 and 2009 in both cases hundreds of fish, mostly bluegill and pumpkinseed, were found dead. The specific cause of the fish kills has not been determined, but the Regional Fisheries Manager suspects a combination of stressors in the lake are causing some fish to become stressed, which may lead to high parasite burdens and high rates of infections. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1 and DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

Source Assessment

Habitat alteration (aquatic invasive plant species) is the primary source of known impacts to the lake.

Nutrient loads may also be contributing to plant growth. About 70 percent of Suffolk County wastewater is managed through 360,000 small community or individual residence onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems. Often these systems serve high density older development concentrated along shorelines where groundwater discharge readily migrates to surface waters. 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

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

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries,

covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Middle Peconic River is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There is currently insufficient data to justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire lake. The lake is primarily Class B, with portions designated Class C.

Peconic River, Middle, and tribs (1701-0261)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.2) GB..FB-112 (portion 4)	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	C
Water Type/Size:	River/Stream	2.8 Miles	Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	stream and tribs from Peconic Lake to P565a (fresh)		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
 Suspected: OTHER NON-PERMITTED SANITARY DISCHARGES, Other Source (waterfowl)
 Unconfirmed: Municipal Discharges, Private/Comm/Inst Discharges

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Sources Needed
Lead Agency/Office: ext/PEP
IR/305(b) Code: Water with Insufficient Data (IR Category 3)

Further Details

Overview

This portion of the Peconic River is assessed as needing verification of impacts due to recreational uses and aquatic life that are thought to be stressed. Excessive aquatic vegetation, occasional algal blooms and periodic low dissolved oxygen that may be the result of elevated nutrient levels in the stream are the suspected sources of the impacts. However the dense aquatic plant growth and slow-moving stream also likely affect water quality conditions. Pathogens from urban/storm runoff and other nonpoint sources are also a concern. (DEC/DOW, Region 2, October 2000)

Use Assessment

Middle Peconic 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 was previously found to experience minor impacts, however due to the age of the data (more than 10 years old) additional sampling is needed to verify current conditions. Previous biological and chemical sampling found generally slight impacts and periodic low dissolved oxygen. This sampling can also be used to infer that there may be minor impacts to recreational (fishing) uses, although more specific sampling is necessary to confirm this is the case. Additional (bacteriological) sampling is needed to more fully evaluate other recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/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 the Peconic River in Calverton was conducted in 1998 and 1999. Sampling results indicated moderately impacted water quality conditions in 1998 and slight impacts in 1999. Dissolved oxygen was very low (2.8 ppm) at the Calverton site in 1998, and the invertebrate fauna was dominated by midges and scuds. Dissolved oxygen was higher (6.0 ppm) at the Riverhead site, but the fauna was still dominated by tolerant organisms, mostly scuds, worms, and midges. The cause of impact was not determined but regional staff suspects the problem is driven by summer algal blooms and excessive aquatic vegetation in this slow-moving stream. Water quality at the Calverton site appeared improved in 1999, a low-flow year, and the fauna was dominated by clean-water mayflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, January 2000)

NYSDEC RIBS Intensive Network monitoring in Calverton was conducted in 2004 and 1999. Although uses were determined to be supported, the sampling found elevated levels of various pollutants. Iron and lead were measured in the water column in concentrations indicating parameters of concern. Based on macroinvertebrate sampling in both 2003 and 2004, water quality was assessed as slightly impacted, as it was in 1998 and 1999. Impact Source Determination for 2003 identified several possible stressors, including toxic/industrial and organic inputs and impoundment conditions as possible sources of water quality impact. The Nutrient Biotic Index indicated eutrophic conditions for both phosphorus and nitrogen. Mollusks collected for metal and PAH tissue analysis showed elevated levels of mercury, phenanthrene and pyrene. Chronic toxicity testing using water from this location detected no significant reproductive or mortality effects on test organisms. Three PAHs (fluoranthene, phenanthrene and pyrene) were measured in the sediment at concentrations exceeding the probable effects concentration, but overall sediment quality is not likely to cause chronic toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall water quality at this site shows some impacts, but supports its uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, May 2011)

Source Assessment

Nutrient loads are largely attributed to wastewater. Onsite wastewater systems are also likely contributing nutrient load. About 70 percent of Suffolk County wastewater is managed through 360,000 small community or individual residence onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems. Often these systems serve high density older development concentrated along shorelines where groundwater discharge readily migrates to surface waters. 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

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

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Middle Peconic River is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. There is currently insufficient data to justify the listing of this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the Class C fresh water portion of the Peconic River from Peconic Lake to unnamed pond (P565a) above Calverton.

Peconic River, Upper, and tribs (1701-0108)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.2) GB..FB-112 (portion 5)	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	C
Water Type/Size:	River/Stream	9.6 Miles	Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	stream and tribs above P565a (freshwater)		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
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.

Previous assessment indicated aquatic life support in the Upper Peconic River is stressed by periodic low dissolved oxygen. Fish kills have been reported in the past. Efforts to identify the cause of the problem have been inconclusive. Brookhaven National Laboratory WWTP discharges into the headwaters of this river and is considered a possible source. (DEC/DOW, Region 1, 1998).

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 trib 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 unnamed trib and all sub-tribs.

Tribs to Peconic River (1701-0263)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.2) GB..FB-112-2 thru 3	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	C
Water Type/Size:	River/Stream	0.9 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
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 trib 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 area of all unnamed tribs as described by WIN.

Cheney Pond (1701-0360)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.2) GB..FB-112-2-P529a **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** C Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 7.9 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire pond

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

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

Use Assessment

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

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 trib 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 area of the pond.

Wildwood Lake (Great Pond) (1701-0264)

No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.2) GB..FB-112-2-P536 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** B(T) Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 64.5 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire lake

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Public Bathing	Fully Supported	Suspected
Recreation	Fully Supported	Known
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Fair
Aesthetics	Good

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

Wildwood Lake is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

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

There is no evidence of recreation use impacts in waterbody, consistent with relatively low lake productivity, acceptable water clarity, and the lack of invasive species and/or excessive aquatic vegetation. Public bathing is also considered to be fully supported based on the evaluation of overall recreational use, however bacteriological sampling is needed to more fully evaluate swimming use.

Depressed deep water oxygen levels may potentially threaten the lake fishery, although no impacts have been measured or reported. In fact, the lake is stocked by the local town and sustains a native population of warmwater fish species, including chain pickerel, largemouth bass, pumpkinseed sunfish, yellow perch, white perch, brown bullhead and rock bass. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LCI, March 2014)

Water Quality Information

Water quality sampling of Wildwood Lake has been conducted through the NYSDEC Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) Program (in collaboration with the Nature Conservancy of Long Island) in 2008. Results of this sampling indicate the lake is best characterized as mesoeutrophic, or moderately productive. Chlorophyll/algal levels are below criteria corresponding to impacted recreational uses, while phosphorus concentrations are typically low high. Lake clarity measurements indicate water transparency exceed the recommended minimum criteria for swimming beaches. Water quality conditions in the bottom waters do not indicate persistent problems with deepwater anoxia. The depth profile indicates a thermocline and the start of hypoxia below of depth of about 5 meters, but dissolved oxygen levels remain above 1 mg/l to the bottom of this 40 foot deep lake. The lake has a circumneutral pH with moderately soft water, low nitrogen levels, and low water color. Plant survey work found fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*), an invasive exotic plant species. These data did not indicate any significant water quality problems. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

Source Assessment

There are no apparent sources of pollutants to the waterbody.

Management Action

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

Section 303(d) Listing:

Wildwood Lake 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 area of the entire lake.

Tribs to Peconic River (1701-0266)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.2) GB..FB-112-3a thru 9 (sel) **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** C Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 6.8 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
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 trib 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 area of all unnamed tribs as described by WIN.

Canoe Lake (1701-0267)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.2) GB..FB-112-3a-P563 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** C Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 7.7 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire lake

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
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 trib 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 area of the entire lake.

Swan Pond (1701-0265)

Threatened

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.2) GB..FB-112-5-P570	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	C
Water Type/Size:	Lake/Reservoir	56.6 Acres	Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire lake		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Recreation	Threatened	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Fair	
Aesthetics	Good	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES
 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

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

Use Assessment

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

There is no evidence of recreation use impacts in waterbody due to water quality conditions that are consistent with relatively low lake productivity and acceptable water clarity. The occurrence of aquatic invasive species suggest some threat to recreational uses.

Aquatic life is considered to be fully supported. The pond provides fishing opportunities for chain pickerel, largemouth bass, bluegill, pumpkinseed sunfish, black crappie, yellow perch and brown bullhead, and is prized for its bass fishing. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2014)

Water Quality Information

Water quality sampling of Swan Pond has been conducted through the NYSDEC Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) Program (in collaboration with the Nature Conservancy of Long Island) in 2006 and in 2003. 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. Lake clarity measurements indicate limited water transparency that is at odds with other eutrophication indicators. Water clarity readings are also compromised by the shallow (< 2 meters) maximum depth of the lake, limiting the use of water clarity as a trophic indicator. These data indicate that the lake does not appear to be susceptible to algal blooms, although some shoreline blooms are commonly found in shallow ponds, particularly within weed beds. The depth profile is typical of shallow lakes, with oxygenated conditions to the lake bottom. The lake has a slightly acidic pH with soft water, and moderately high (naturally brownish) water color. These data did not indicate any significant water quality problems. Plant survey work found fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*) and water chestnut (*Trapa natans*), invasive exotic plant species. Extensive plant growth, particularly fanwort and native water lilies, was found throughout the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

Source Assessment

There are no apparent sources of pollutants to the waterbody. Aquatic invasive species are the lone concern in the lake. The lake is part of the Robert Cushman Murphy County Park in Calverton.

Management Action

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

Section 303(d) Listing:

Swan Lake 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 area of the entire lake.

Trib to Peconic River (thru Brookhaven) (1701-0271)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.2) GB..FB-112-7 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** C Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: River/Stream 5 Miles **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire stream and tribs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
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 trib 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 area of the unnamed trib (-7) and all sub-tribs.

Minor Lakes in Upper Peconic Watershed (1701-0268)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.2) GB..FB-112..P575 thru P581 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** C **Atlantic Ocean**
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 50.2 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: total area of selected lakes

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
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 trib 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 Sandy Pond (P575), Linus Pond (P576) and Fox Pond (P576a); other smaller lakes (Forest Lake) are also included in this segment.

Minor Lakes in Upper Peconic Watershed (1701-0269)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.2) GB..FB-112..P598 thru P609 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** C **Atlantic Ocean**
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 46.7 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: total area of selected lakes

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
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 trib 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 area of Grassy Pond (P600) and Peasys Pond (P602); other smaller ponds (Sandy Pond, Duck Pond, Woodchoppers Pond, Horn Pond, Carey Pond and Cranberry Pond) are also included in this segment.

Lake Panamoka (Long Pond) (1701-0134)

No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No: (MW6.2) GB..FB-112..P610 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** B Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 45.6 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: total area of all entire lake

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Public Bathing	Fully Supported	Suspected
Recreation	Fully Supported	Known
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Fair
Aesthetics	Good

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

Lake Panamoka (aka Long Pond) is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

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

There is no evidence of recreation use impacts in the waterbody, consistent with relatively low lake productivity, acceptable water clarity, and the lack of invasive species and/or excessive aquatic vegetation. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LCI, March 2014)

This waterbody is considered to support a suitable warmwater 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

Water quality sampling of Lake Panamoka has been conducted through the NYSDEC Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) Program in 2008. 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. Lake clarity measurements indicate water transparency typically meet the recommended minimum criteria for swimming beaches. The shallow lake is not thermally stratified, with temperature and dissolved oxygen levels remaining fairly consistent throughout the water column. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, May 2011)

Lake Panamoka was also surveyed by NYSDEC Division of Water and Nature Conservancy of Long Island staff in 2006 and 2008 as part of an aquatic plant survey of Long Island lakes. This survey work found a diverse plant community comprised mostly of submergent native plants. No exotic invasive species were found in the lake. A state listed (endangered) aquatic plant species, *Potamogeton diversifolius* (water-thread pondweed), was observed in low densities at a single location. The ponds in this area of Long Island are considered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service to be of “global significance” due to the rare plant and animal species that these ponds support. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

Source Assessment

There are no apparent sources of pollutants to the waterbody.

Management Action

The Long Pond Greenbelt is recognized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a priority wetland complex under the federal Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986. Long Pond is considered an exceptional example of a coastal plain pond shore community, and has been recognized by the New York State Natural Heritage Program as a priority site for very high biodiversity significance. Long Pond and the Greenbelt complex are afforded significant protections. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

Section 303(d) Listing

Long, Crooked Ponds 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 area of Lake Panamoka, aka Long Pond (P610). The pond is within the Peconic River Watershed, but is completely groundwater-fed and has no outlet.

Deep Pond (1701-0270)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.2) GB..FB-112..P615	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	B Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Lake/Reservoir	13.2 Acres	Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire pond		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

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

Use Assessment

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

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 area of the pond. The pond is within the Peconic River Watershed, but is completely groundwater-fed and has no outlet.

Tidal Tribs to Flanders Bay, South Shore (1701-0273)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.3a) GB..FB-114 thru 117	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	SC
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters	126.3 Acres	Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	total area of selected tidal tribs to bay		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

This trib 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

This tribs segment 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 #29) have been designated as uncertified or only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Year-round restrictions apply to Goose Creek, Birch

Creek, Mill Creek; seasonal restrictions are in place for Hubbard Creek. Although this waterbody is monitored through the shellfish program and designated as uncertified, its Class SC designation does not include shellfishing as an appropriate use and this assessment does not include an evaluation for the support of shellfishing use. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

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

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

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

Water Quality Information

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

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 tidal tribs to Flanders Bay segment was not among the waterbodies specifically covered by the Peconic Estuary Pathogen TMDL to address shellfishing impairments that was established in 2007. However that actions outlined in that plan for areas within the Peconic Bay watershed could also benefit this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2015)

These tribs are included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

The Tidal Tribs to Flanders Bay, South Shore, 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 lower tidal reaches of Goose Creek (-114), Birch Creek (-115), Mill Creek (-116), and Hubbard Creek (-117). These creeks are primarily Class SC, with some freshwater headwaters designated Class B,C.

Reeves Bay and tidal tribs (1701-0272)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 9/17/2010

Water Index No: (MW6.3a) GB..FB-RB **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SA Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 367.7 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire bay and tidal tribs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PATHOGENS, ALGAL/PLANT GROWTH (brown tide, rust tide)
Suspected: Low D.O./Oxygen Demand, Nutrients (nitrogen), Priority Organics (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: Agriculture, Municipal Discharges, Other Source (waterfowl)
Unconfirmed: Onsite/Septic Systems

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Reeves Bay is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is known to be impaired by pathogens from various nonpoint sources including urban/storm runoff. Recreational uses and aquatic life are also known to be stressed. Nitrogen has been identified as a pollutant of high concern on Long Island, with elevated nitrogen concentrations considered to be a significant contributor to algal blooms (brown tide, rust tide), reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island. Fish consumption advisories for certain species are also in place. 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

This waterbody segment 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/impaired in these waters. All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #29) has been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food due to pathogens. A conditional shellfish harvesting program has operated during some years in otherwise closed portions of the bay. This program allows for harvesting during the winter months in marginally polluted waters. Shellfish that grow in contaminated waters can accumulate disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria, viruses) that can be eaten with the shellfish. These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality sampling and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria and/or shoreline surveys of actual or potential sources of contamination. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for the most up to date and detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

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)

Recreational use and aquatic life are also stressed by elevated nitrogen concentrations that have been identified as a significant contributor to algal blooms, reduced dissolved oxygen levels, and reduced sea grass and wetland loss in embayments around the island. Brown tide and rust tides, as well as periodic fishkills have been documented in these waters.

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. Documentation of algal blooms, fishkills and other impacts to uses has been reported by SUNY Stony Brook SMAS (NYSDOH and DEC/DFWMR, 2014)

Source Assessment

Reeves Bay is among the waterbodies covered by the Peconic Estuary Pathogen TMDL to address shellfishing impairments that was established in 2007. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2010)

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. Nutrient loads are largely attributed to

wastewater. About 70 percent of Suffolk County wastewater is managed through 360,000 small community or individual residence onsite wastewater treatment (septic) systems. Often these systems serve high density older development concentrated along shorelines where groundwater discharge readily migrates to surface waters. (DEC/DOW, BWRM, September 2015)

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

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

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Reeves 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 inclusion of the waterbody in the 2006 Peconic Estuary Pathogens (Shellfishing) TMDL. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes estuary waters south of a line from Iron Point to Goose Creek Point.

Sears, Penny and Bellows Ponds (1701-0274)

Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.3a) GB..FB..P633,P634,P637 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** B Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Lake/Reservoir 40.3 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: total area of all three ponds

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

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

Use Assessment

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

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 trib 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 area of Sears Pond (P633), Penny Pond (P634), and Bellows Pond (P637).

Red Creek Pond and tidal tribs (1701-0250)

No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.3b) GB..GPB-118/P644 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SA Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 47.4 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire tidal reach and tribs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Good
Aesthetics	Good

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

Further Details

Overview

Red Creek Pond is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Red Creek 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 fully supported in these waters. All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #28) 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 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 considered fully supported based on shellfishing certification monitoring. There are no regularly monitored beaches in this waterbody, but bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program suggest public bathing is supported. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2010 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Based on other available indicators for other related uses, this waterbody is reported 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

There are no apparent sources of pollutants to the waterbody.

Management Action

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Red Creek Pond 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 area of Red Creek (-118/P644) , as well as all tidal tribs. These waters are designated Class SA.

Squire Pond and tribs (1701-0251)

No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.3b) GB..GPB-119/P645	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound	
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	SA	
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters		19.9 Acres	
Description:	entire tidal waterbody		Reg/County:	1/Suffolk (52)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Shellfishing	Fully Supported	Known
Public Bathing	Fully Supported	Suspected
Recreation	Fully Supported	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Good	
Aesthetics	Good	

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

Further Details

Overview

Squire Pond is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Squire 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 fully supported in these waters. All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #28) 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 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 considered fully supported based on shellfishing certification monitoring. There are no regularly monitored beaches in this waterbody, but bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program suggest public bathing is supported. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2010 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Based on other available indicators for other related uses, this waterbody is reported 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

There are no apparent sources of pollutants to the waterbody.

Management Action

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Squire Pond 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 area of Squire Pond (-119/P645) , as well as all tidal tribs. These waters are designated Class SA.

Shinnecock Canal, north end, and tribs (1701-0252)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 8/27/2010

Water Index No:	(MW6.3b) GB..GPB-120	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	SC
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters	20.5 Acres	Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	canal, from mouth (Shinnecock Light) to locks		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Shinnecock Canal 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

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

All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #10) has been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Although this waterbody is monitored through the shellfish program and designated as

uncertified, its Class SC designation does not include shellfishing as an appropriate use and this assessment does not include an evaluation for the support of shellfishing use. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

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

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

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

Water Quality Information

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

Source Assessment

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

Management Action

Shinnecock Canal was not among the waterbodies specifically covered by the Peconic Estuary Pathogen TMDL to address shellfishing impairments that was established in 2007. However that actions outlined in that plan for areas within the Peconic Bay watershed could also benefit this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2015)

Shinnecock Canal is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

North end of Shinnecock Canal 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 north portion of the canal, from the locks to Great Peconic Bay. Waters of the canal are designated Class SC.

Cold Spring Pond and tribs (1701-0127)

No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.3b) GB..GPB-121/P647 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SA Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 205.6 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	Fully Supported	Known
Public Bathing	Fully Supported	Suspected
Recreation	Fully Supported	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Suspected
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed

Conditions Evaluated

Habitat/Hydrology	Good
Aesthetics	Good

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

Further Details

Overview

Cold Spring Pond is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Cold Spring 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 fully supported in these waters. Virtually all of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #61) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. The only restriction in this segment is a seasonal closure of a 3 acre area adjacent to the Lobster Inn boat basin.

Because this area represents less than 2% of the total area of the waterbody, it is considered to be fully supporting of shellfishing use. 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 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 considered fully supported based on shellfishing certification monitoring. There are no regularly monitored beaches in this waterbody, but bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program suggest public bathing is supported. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2010 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

Based on other available indicators for other related uses, this waterbody is reported 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

There are no apparent sources of pollutants to the waterbody.

Management Action

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Cold Spring Pond 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 area of Cold Spring Pond, as well as all tidal tribs. These waters are designated Class SA.

Sebonac Cr/Bullhead Bay and tidal tribs (1701-0051)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.3b) GB..GPB-122-P648	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound	
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	SA	
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters	167.8 Acres	Reg/County:	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire tidal reach and tribs			

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	Good	
Aesthetics	Good	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution), URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
 Suspected: - - -
 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

Sebonac Creek/Bullhead Bay is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on seasonal shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment

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

Shellfishing Use

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

within Shellfish Growing Area #62) has been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Shellfish that grow in contaminated waters can accumulate disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria, viruses) that can be eaten with the shellfish. These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality sampling and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria and/or shoreline surveys of actual or potential sources of contamination. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for the most up to date and detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 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

Sebonac Creek/Bullhead Bay was among the waterbodies covered by the Peconic Bay Estuary Pathogen TMDL to address shellfishing impairments that was established in 2007. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2010)

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Sebonac Creek/Bullhead 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 inclusion of the waterbody in the 2006 Peconic Estuary Pathogens (Shellfishing) TMDL. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes Sebonac Creek (-122) and Bullhead Bay (P648); Little Sebonac Creek is listed separately.

Little Sebonac Creek (1701-0253)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.3b) GB..GPB-122a-P651	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	SA
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters		Atlantic Ocean
	141 Acres	Reg/County:	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire tidal reach and tribs		

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	Good	
Aesthetics	Good	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution), URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
 Suspected: ---
 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

Little Sebonac Creek is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on seasonal shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment

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

Shellfishing Use

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

within Shellfish Growing Area #62) has been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Shellfish that grow in contaminated waters can accumulate disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria, viruses) that can be eaten with the shellfish. These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality sampling and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria and/or shoreline surveys of actual or potential sources of contamination. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for the most up to date and detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 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

Little Sebonac Creek was among the waterbodies covered by the Peconic Estuary Pathogen TMDL to address shellfishing impairments that was established in 2007. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2010)

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Little Sebonac 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 inclusion of the waterbody in the 2006 Peconic Estuary Pathogens (Shellfishing) TMDL. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes Little Sebonac Creek (-122a) and West Cove Creek; Sebonac Creek/Bullhead Bay and Scallop Pond are listed separately.

Scallop Pond (1701-0354)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.3b) GB..GPB-122a-P652	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	SA
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters	129.1 Acres	Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire pond		

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	Good	
Aesthetics	Good	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution), URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
 Suspected: ---
 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

Scallop Pond is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on seasonal shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment

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

Shellfishing Use

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

within Shellfish Growing Area #62) has been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Shellfish that grow in contaminated waters can accumulate disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria, viruses) that can be eaten with the shellfish. These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality sampling and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria and/or shoreline surveys of actual or potential sources of contamination. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for the most up to date and detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 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

Scallop Pond was among the waterbodies covered by the Peconic Estuary Pathogen TMDL to address shellfishing impairments that was established in 2007. However a waterbody-specific TMDL was not calculated for Scallop Pond because analysis of the very limited monitoring data suggested that no exceedances of pathogen standards existed and continued monitoring was recommended. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2010)

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Scallop 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 an impaired shellfishing waterbody requiring development of a TMDL for pathogens. This waterbody was first listed on the 2002 List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the entire area of the ponds/embayments.

North Sea Harbor and tribs (1701-0037)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.3c) GB..LPB-123-P659 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SA Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 196.7 Acres **Reg/County:** 1/Suffolk (52)
Description: entire harbor and selected/smaller tidal tribs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution), URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: - - -
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

North Sea Harbor is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on seasonal shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment

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

Shellfishing Use

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

within Shellfish Growing Area #62) has been designated as uncertified or only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Year-round restrictions apply to portions of North Sea Harbor and Alewife Creek, Fish Cove, Turtle Cove, and upper Davis Creek, while seasonal restrictions apply to Lower Davis Creek. 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

North Sea Harbor was among the waterbodies covered by the Peconic Estuary Pathogen TMDL to address shellfishing impairments that was established in 2007. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2010)

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

North Sea 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 inclusion of the waterbody in the 2006 Peconic Estuary Pathogens (Shellfishing) TMDL. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the entire harbor and tidal tribs, including Alewife Creek, Davis Creek, Turtle Cove and Fish Cove.

Big/Little Fresh Ponds (1701-0125)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.3c) GB..LPB-123..P661,P662	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	B
Water Type/Size:	Lake/Reservoir	101.2 Acres	Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	total area of both lakes		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS
 Suspected: NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), Low D.O./Oxygen Demand
 Unconfirmed: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: - - -
 Suspected: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
 Unconfirmed: - - -

Management Information

Management Status: Verification of Sources Needed
Lead Agency/Office: ext/WQCC
IR/305(b) Code: Water with Insufficient Data (IR Category 3)

Further Details

Overview

Big/Little Fresh Pond is assessed as having minor impacts – that may rise to the level of impairment – due to recreational uses that are thought to be impaired harmful algal blooms and elevated levels of nutrients. No specific sources have been identified, but nonpoint sources and wildlife/waterfowl sources are thought to contribute to the impacts.

Use Assessment

Big/Little Fresh Ponds is a Class B waterbody, suitable for public bathing, general recreation use and support of aquatic life, but not as a water supply.

Recreation use and public bathing are considered to be stressed/impaired due to periodic occurrence of shoreline

harmful algal blooms and somewhat elevated nutrient levels. Additional bacteriological sampling is needed to more fully evaluate the impact of pathogen levels on public bathing (swimming) use. This waterbody is thought to support a warmwater fishery, although no specific fishery or biological reports are included in this assessment. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, July 2013)

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 Big Fresh and Little Fresh Ponds has been conducted through the NYSDEC Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) from 2010 through 2014. Results of this sampling indicate the Little Fresh Pond is best characterized as mesoeutrophic, or moderately productive, while Big Fresh Pond is a mesotrophic lake. Chlorophyll/algal levels in Little Fresh Pond rarely exceed criteria corresponding to impaired recreational uses, while phosphorus concentrations are typically somewhat high. Occurrences of harmful algal blooms have been documented. Lake clarity measurements indicate water transparency that typically fails to meet the recommended minimum criteria for swimming beaches. In Big Fresh Pond, chlorophyll/algal and phosphorus levels are consistently below impaired water criteria, with clarity that typically meets bathing beach criteria. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, May 2006)

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 Actions

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Big/Little Fresh Ponds is included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 3a of the List as an impaired waterbody requiring verification of an impairment for phosphorus. However this updated assessment suggests that the suspected impacts to water quality and uses may not be sufficient to warrant continued listing. This waterbody should be considered for delisting for phosphorus during the next update of the List. As an alternative, consideration should be given to separating the ponds into two waterbody segments, with Big Fresh Pond being removed from the list. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of both Big Fresh (P661) and Little Fresh (P662) Ponds.

Wooley Pond (1701-0048)

Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No: (MW6.3c) GB..LPB-124-P665 **Drain Basin:** Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code: 0203020205 **Class:** SA Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 32.4 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	Impaired	Known
Public Bathing	Stressed	Unconfirmed
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Good	
Aesthetics	Good	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution), URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: ---
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

Wooley Pond is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on seasonal shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment

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

Shellfishing Use

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

within Shellfish Growing Area #64) has been designated as only seasonally 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

Wooley Pond was among the waterbodies covered by the Peconic Estuary Pathogen TMDL to address shellfishing impairments that was established in 2007. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2010)

This segment is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Wooley Pond 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 inclusion of the waterbody in the 2006 Peconic Estuary Pathogens (Shellfishing) TMDL. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the entire pond and tidal tribs.

Fresh Pond (1701-0126)

Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/30/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.3c) GB..LPB-125-P667	Drain Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020205	Class:	SC
Water Type/Size:	Lake/Reservoir	10.7 Acres	Reg/County: 1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire lake		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

Uses Evaluated	Severity	Confidence
Recreation	Stressed	Suspected
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Fish Consumption	Fully Supported	Unconfirmed
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Good	
Aesthetics	Good	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Fresh Pond 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

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

All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #26) has been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Although this waterbody is monitored through the shellfish program and designated as uncertified, its Class SC designation does not include shellfishing as an appropriate use and this assessment does not

include an evaluation for the support of shellfishing use. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

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

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

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

Water Quality Information

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

Source Assessment

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

Management Action

Fresh Pond was not among the waterbodies specifically covered by the Peconic Estuary Pathogen TMDL to address shellfishing impairments that was established in 2007. However that actions outlined in that plan for areas within the Peconic Bay watershed could also benefit this waterbody. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQMS, July 2015)

Fresh Pond is included within the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) study area, situated between the North and South Forks of eastern Long Island and consisting of more than 100 distinct bays, harbors, embayments, and tributaries, covering more than 128,000 acres of land and 121,000 acres of surface water. As part of the National Estuary Program (NEP), the Peconics were charged with developing and implementing a watershed-based comprehensive management plan. To accomplish this goal the PEP established an innovative partnership of local, state, and federal governments, citizen and environmental groups, businesses and industries, and academic institutions. The PEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) was formally approved by USEPA in 2001. There are over 300 specific management tasks included in the CCMP, with priority topics focusing on Brown Tide, nutrients, habitat and living resources, pathogens, toxic pollutants, and critical lands protection. A vessel waste no discharge zone was established for the entire Peconic Estuary in 2002 to address impacts from boat pollution. (PEP, August 2010)

Section 303(d) Listing

Fresh Pond 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 entire pond.

