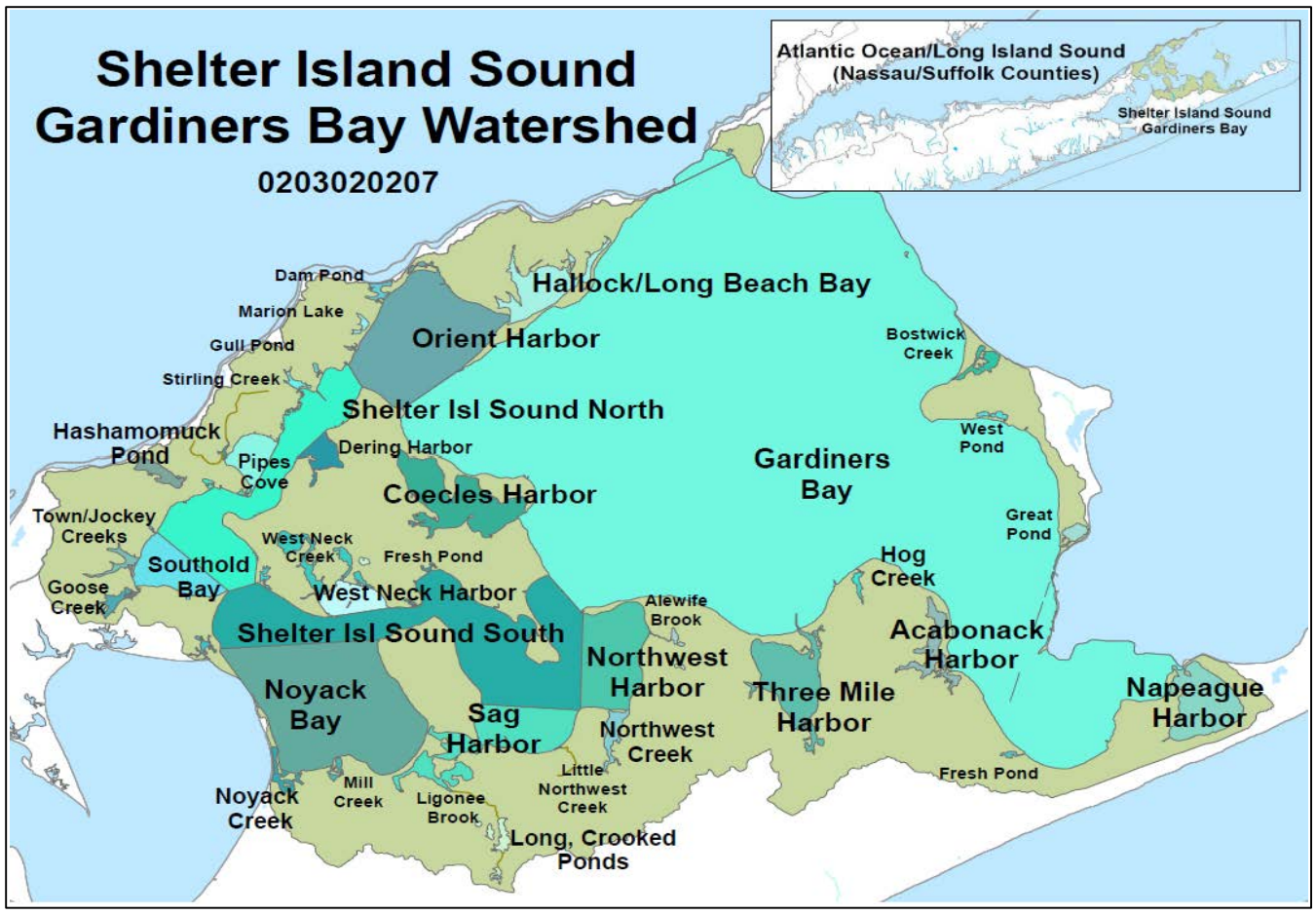

Shelter Island Sound/Gardiners Bay Watershed
(0203020207)

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
(MW6.1a) GB	Gardiners Bay and minor tidal tribs (1701-0164)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.1a) GB- 76-P395	Dam Pond (1701-0228)	No Known Impacts
(MW6.1a) GB- 77a-P396	Marion Lake (1701-0229)	Unassessed
(MW6.1a) GB-CI	Coecles Harbor (1701-0163)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.1a) GB-LBB	Hallock/Long Beach Bay and tidal tribs (1701-0227)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.1a) GB-OH	Orient Harbor and minor tidal tribs (1701-0168)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.1a) GB-P397	Spring Pond (1701-0230)	Impaired
(MW6.1b) GB-SIS	Shelter Island Sound, North, and tribs (1701-0170)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.1b) GB-SIS(-DH)	Dering Harbor (1701-0050)	Impaired
(MW6.1b) GB-SIS(-PC)	Pipes Cove (1701-0366)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.1b) GB-SIS(-SB)	Southold Bay (1701-0044)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 77-P400	Gull Pond (1701-0231)	Impaired
(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 78	Stirling Creek and Basin (1701-0049)	Impaired
(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 79	SI Sound Trib/Moores Drain, Lower, tribs (1701-0232)	Unassessed
(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 79	SI Sound Trib/Moores Drain, Upper, tribs (1701-0233)	Unassessed
(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 81-P418a	Budds Pond (1701-0234)	Impaired
(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 81-P420	Hashamomuck Pond (1701-0162)	Impaired
(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 83a,83b	Town/Jockey Creeks and tidal tribs (1701-0235)	Impaired
(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 84-P423	Goose Creek (1701-0236)	Impaired
(MW6.1b) GB-SIS-SI-1-P431	Crab Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0240)	No Known Impacts

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
(MW6.3d) GB-SIS	Shelter Island Sound, South, and tribs (1701-0365)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.3d) GB-SIS(-NB)	Noyack Bay (1701-0167)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.3d) GB-SIS-126	Noyack Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0237)	Impaired
(MW6.3d) GB-SIS-127	Mill Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0238)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.3d) GB-SIS-SI-WNH	West Neck Harbor (1701-0132)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.3d) GB-SIS-SI-WNH-8 thru 9	Dickerson, Menantic, West Neck Creeks (1701-0242)	No Known Impacts
(MW6.3d) GB-SIS-SI-WNH-P458	Fresh Pond (1701-0241)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.3e) GB-SIS-SHB,SHC	Sag Harbor and Sag Harbor Cove (1701-0035)	Impaired
(MW6.3e) GB-SIS-SHB-132	Ligonee Brook and tribs (1701-0352)	Unassessed
(MW6.3e) GB-SIS-SHB-134	Little Northwest Creek and tribs (1701-0239)	Unassessed
(MW6.3e) GB-SIS-SHB-P702,P705,P708	Long, Crooked Ponds (1701-0353)	No Known Impacts
(MW6.3f) GB-SIS-NH	Northwest Harbor (1701-0368)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.3f) GB-SIS-NH-136	Northwest Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0046)	Impaired
(MW6.3f) GB-SIS-NH-137/P726	Alewife Brook/Pond (1701-0275)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.3f) GB-SIS-NH-137-P726a	Scoy Pond (1701-0276)	Unassessed
(MW6.3f) GB-TMH	Three Mile Harbor (1701-0036)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.3g) GB-140/P729	Hog Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0277)	Impaired
(MW6.3g) GB-AH	Acabonack Harbor (1701-0047)	Impaired
(MW6.3g) GB-NB-141/P749	Fresh Pond (1701-0279)	Minor Impacts
(MW6.3g) GB-NB-NH	Napeague Harbor and tidal tribs (1701-0166)	No Known Impacts

Gardiners Bay and minor tidal tribs (1701-0164) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 8/25/2010

Water Index No:	(MW6.1a) GB		**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207	**Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters	40654.7 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire bay			

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species)
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

Gardiners 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. All other evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Gardiners 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 #16) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. The only restrictions in this segment are year–round administrative closures for areas along the shore of Plum Island. Because this area represents less than 1% of the total area of the Bay, the waterbody 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 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 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 reach include Camp Blue Bay Beach, Maidstone Club Beach and Clearwater 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)

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

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

Gardiners 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 the total area of bay waters south and east of line from Cornelius Point to Long Beach Point (North Fork) and from Nicoll Point to Cedar Point (South Fork) and west of line from Plum Island through Gardiners Island to Alberts Landing.

Dam Pond (1701-0228) No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1a) GB- 76-P395	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 52.2 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
Dam Pond is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment
Dam 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 #24) 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
Dam 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 Dam Pond (P395), as well as all tidal tribs. These waters are designated Class SA.

Marion Lake (1701-0229) Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1a) GB- 77a-P396	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 27 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire tidal waterbody		

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 SA waterbody, suitable for shellfishing, public bathing, general recreation use and support of aquatic life.

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 entire lake.

Coecles Harbor (1701-0163) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1a) GB-CI		**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207	**Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters	1181 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire inlet			

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species)
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

Coecles 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. All other evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Coecles 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 #25) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. The only restriction in this segment is a seasonal closures for a 1.5 acre area adjacent to the Coecles Harbor Marina and Boatyard. Because this area represents less than 1% of the total area of the Bay, the waterbody 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 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 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)

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

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

Coecles 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 the total area of inlet waters northwest of line from Reel Point to Sungic Point, including Cedar

Island Cove, Foxen Creek and Congdons Creek.

Hallock/Long Beach Bay and tidal tribs (1701-0227) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1a) GB-LBB	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 666.1 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	Stressed	Suspected
Public Bathing	Fully Supported	Known
Recreation	Fully Supported	Known
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Known
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Suspected
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Good	
Aesthetics	Good	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	PATHOGENS
Suspected:	PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected:	OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species)
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

Hallock/Long Beach Bay is assessed as having minor impacts due to shellfishing and fish consumption that are thought to be stressed by pathogens and PCBs. Fish consumption advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody. All other evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Hallock/Long Beach 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 supported, but stressed in these waters. About 10% of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #24) has been designated uncertified or only seasonally certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. The areas affected include Narrow River which is closed to shellfishing year–round; and Little Bay and a small portion of Hallock Bay and a trib which are seasonally restricted. Because about 90% of the waters of this segment are certified for shellfishing, the use is listed a stressed rather than impaired. 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 2015)

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 (showing greater than 90% of the waters meet the more stringent shellfishing criteria) suggest public bathing is supported. (NYSDOH BEACH Act monitoring results, 2010 and DEC/DFWMR, July 2014)

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

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

Hallock/Long Beach 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 the total area of the entire embayment, including Little Bay and Narrow River.

Orient Harbor and minor tidal tribs (1701-0168) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1a) GB-OH		**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207	**Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters	2832.8 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	Fully Supported	Known
Public Bathing	Fully Supported	Known
Recreation	Fully Supported	Known
Aquatic Life	Fully Supported	Known
Fish Consumption	Stressed	Suspected
Conditions Evaluated		
Habitat/Hydrology	Good	
Aesthetics	Good	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species)
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

Orient 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. All other evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Orient 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 #24) 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 500 feet of Spring Pond and a seasonal closure at the Orient Yacht Club. Each of these areas is less than 10 acres. 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. 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 2015)

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)

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
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
Orient 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 the total area of harbor waters east of line from Cleaves Point to Hay Beach Point and north of

line from Cornelius Point to Long Beach Point, but does not include Long Beach Bay.

Spring Pond (1701-0230) Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1a) GB-P397	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 6.5 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	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:	URBAN/STORM RUNOFF, OTHER SOURCE (boat pollution)
Suspected:	- - -
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Management Information

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

Further Details

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

Use Assessment
Spring 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 #24) 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

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

This 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

Spring Pond is included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. The waterbody is included on Part 2c of the List as a shellfishing impaired waterbody requiring development of a TMDL for pathogens. This waterbody was first listed on the 2012 List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description
This segment includes the total area of the Estuary Pond and its tidal tribs.

Shelter Island Sound, North, and tribs (1701-0170) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1b) GB-SIS		**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207	**Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters	2712.4 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	Sound and selected tidal tribs north of Paradise Point			

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	PATHOGENS
Suspected:	PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected:	OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species)
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

Shelter Island Sound North is assessed as having minor impacts and threats due to shellfishing and fish consumption that are thought to be stressed by pathogens and PCBs. Fish consumption advisories are the result of the migratory range of these fish species, and not related to any known contamination in this specific waterbody. All other evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

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

Shellfish harvesting for consumption is considered to be supported, but threatened in these waters. Less than 10% of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #18) has been designated uncertified or only seasonally certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Shellfishing is restricted year-round in a portion of the Sound adjacent to Dering Harbor. Because more than 90% of the waters of this segment are certified for shellfishing, the use is listed as threatened rather than impaired.. 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 2015)

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 reach include Norman Klipp Park Beach, Shelter Island Heights Beach Club, Fifth Street Park Beach, Crescent Beach, Perlman Music Camp Beach, Pridwin Hotel Beach and Camp Quinipet 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)

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

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

Shelter Island Sound North 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 sound waters north of a line from Paradise Point to Crab Beach Point and west of line from Cleaves and Hay Beach Points (North Fork); except Southold Bay, Pipes Cove and Dering Harbor, which are listed separately.

Dering Harbor (1701-0050) Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1b) GB-SIS/DH	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 210.1 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire harbor		

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	PATHOGENS
Suspected:	Priority Organics (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

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

Use Assessment

Dering 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 precluded in these waters. All of this waterbody (included

within Shellfish Growing Area #18) has been designated uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. This closure also applies to Gardiner and Case Creeks at the head of the harbor. 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.

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

Water Quality Information

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

Source Assessment

Based on surrounding land use and other knowledge of the waterbody, the most likely sources of pathogens to the waterbody are largely nonpoint runoff from developed urban and residential areas, agricultural activity and open space/forest; direct waterfowl/wildlife inputs; and boats and marinas. 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

Dering 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

Dering 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 estuary waters south of a line from the Shelter Island Ferry dock to Dering Point; including Chase Creek and Gardiner Creek, which are designated Class SC waters.

Pipes Cove (1701-0366) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1b) GB-SIS/PC	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 363.2 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire cove		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species)
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

Pipes Cove 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. All other evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Pipes Cove 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 #53) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality monitoring and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

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 reach include Fifth Street Park Beach and Silver Sands Motel 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)

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
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
Pipes Cove 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 all estuary waters north of a line from Conkling Point to Fanning Point.

Southold Bay (1701-0044) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1b) GB-SIS/SB	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 724.4 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire bay		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species)
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

Southold 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. All other evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Southold 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 #22) 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 500 feet of the mouth of Beixedon Creek and within 250 feet of Harborlights Boat Basin. 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. 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 2015)

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 reach include Founders Landing Beach and Goose Creek 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)

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

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

Southold 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 estuary waters east of a line from Paradise Point to bulkhead at Beixton Estates (near trib –82); except Town, Jockey and Goose Creeks, which are listed separately.

Gull Pond (1701-0231) Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 77-P400	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SC		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 11.1 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire tidal waterbody		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview
Gull 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 and year-round shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment
Gull 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 #52) has been designated uncertified or only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Most of the waterbody is seasonally certified, with the northwestern arm of the pond uncertified year-round. Shellfish that grow in contaminated waters can accumulate disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria, viruses) that can be eaten with the shellfish. These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality sampling and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria and/or shoreline surveys of actual or potential sources of contamination. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for the most up to date and detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2010)

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

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

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

Water Quality Information

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

Source Assessment

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

Management Action

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

This 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

Gull Pond is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. However this updated assessment suggests it is appropriate to include this waterbody on the next List. It is recommended that this waterbody be added to Part 2c of the List as a shellfishing impaired waterbody requiring development of a TMDL for pathogens. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the Estuary Pond and its tidal tribs.

Stirling Creek and Basin (1701-0049) Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 78	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 37.1 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire basin		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

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

Use Assessment

Stirling 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 #52) 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
Stirling 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
Stirling 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 the entire basin and creek, as well as tidal tribs.

SI Sound Trib/Moores Drain, Lower, tribs (1701-0232) Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 79	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SC		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 11.5 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	tidal portion of 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 SC 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 tidal portion of the stream.

SI Sound Trib/Moores Drain, Upper, tribs (1701-0233) Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 79			**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207	**Class:** C			Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	River/Stream	2.6 Miles		**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	stream and tribs above tidal waters (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.

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 freshwater portion of the stream.

Budds Pond (1701-0234) Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 81-P418a	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 34.5 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	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected:	Other Source (boat pollution)
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
Budds 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
Budds 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 #18) has been designated 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

Budds 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

Budds 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 total area of Budds Pond and its inlet (-81) up to Hashamomuck Pond, as well as Goldsmiths Boat Basin (P814b). These waters are designated Class SA.

Hashamomuck Pond (1701-0162) Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1b) GB-SIS-81-P420	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 133.8 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire bay		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected:	Other Source (boat pollution)
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
Hashamomuck 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 and year-round shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment
Hashamomuck 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 #18) has been designated uncertified or only seasonally 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

Hashamomuck 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

Hashamomuck 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 total area of Hashamomuck Pond and Long Creek, as well as all tidal tribs. These waters are designated Class SA.

Town/Jockey Creeks and tidal tribs (1701-0235) Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 83a,83b	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 80.7 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	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

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

Town/Jockey Creeks 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

Town/Jockey 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. All of this waterbody (included within

Shellfish Growing Area #22) has been designated only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food, with upper Jockey Creek designated uncertified year-round. Shellfish that grow in contaminated waters can accumulate disease-causing microorganisms (bacteria, viruses) that can be eaten with the shellfish. These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality sampling and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria and/or shoreline surveys of actual or potential sources of contamination. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for the most up to date and detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2010)

Recreational 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

Town/Jockey Creeks 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

Town/Jockey 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 2006 Peconic Estuary Pathogens (Shellfishing) TMDL. (DEC/DOW, BWAM, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of both Town Creek (–83a) and Jockey Creek (–83b), as well as all tidal tribs. These waters are primarily designated Class SA, although a portion of Jockey Creek above Oaklawn Avenue Bridge is Class SC.

Goose Creek (1701-0236) Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1b) GB-SIS- 84-P423	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 84.2 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	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected:	Other Source (boat pollution)
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
Goose 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
Goose 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 #22) has been designated only seasonally 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

Goose 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

Goose 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 Goose Creek (-84-P423). These waters are designated Class SA.

Crab Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0240) No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.1b) GB-SIS-SI-1-P431	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SC		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 23.1 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
Crab Creek is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment
Crab 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 #18) 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
Crab 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 Crab Creek (P431) , as well as all tidal tribs. These waters are designated Class SC.

Shelter Island Sound, South, and tribs (1701-0365) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.3d) GB-SIS		**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207	**Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters	4968.4 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	Sound and selected tidal tribs south of Paradise Point			

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species)
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

Shelter Island Sound South 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. All other evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Shelter Island Sound South 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 #44) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality monitoring and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

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 reach include Cornell Co-op Marine Center 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)

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
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
Shelter Island Sound South 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 sound waters east of line from Cedar Beach Point to Jessup Neck, south of a line from Paradise Point to Crab Beach Point, and west of line from Nicoll Point to Cedar Point; except Noyack Bay, West

Neck Harbor, Sag Harbor and Northwest Harbor, which are listed separately.

Noyack Bay (1701-0167) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.3d) GB-SIS(-NB)		**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207	**Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters	4283.8 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire bay			

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species)
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

Noyack 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. All other evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Noyack 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. All of this waterbody (included

within Shellfish Growing Area #21) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality monitoring and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

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 reach include Foster Memorial 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)

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
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
Noyack 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 tidal waters south of line from northern end of Jessup Neck to Gleason Point. Noyack Creek and Mill Creek are listed separately.

Noyack Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0237) Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No: (MW6.3d) GB-SIS-126
Unit Code: 0203020207 **Class:** SA
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 92.3 Acres
Description: entire tidal reach and tribs

Drain Basin: Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Atlantic Ocean
Reg/County: 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	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected: Other Source (boat pollution)
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
Noyack 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
Noyack 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. Much of this waterbody (included

within Shellfish Growing Area #21) has been designated only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Seasonal restrictions apply to the area of the creek south of the southern shore of Clam Island; comprising about 60% of the waterbody area. 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

Noyack 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

Noyack 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 the estuary creek and its tidal tribs.

Mill Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0238) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No: (MW6.3d) GB-SIS-127
Unit Code: 0203020207 **Class:** SC
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 32.5 Acres
Description: entire tidal reach and tribs

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

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
Mill Creek 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
Mill Creek 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 #21) have 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
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
Mill Creek 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 estuary creek and its tidal tribs.

West Neck Harbor (1701-0132) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.3d) GB-SIS-SI-WNH	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 378.4 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire harbor		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species)
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

West Neck 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. All other evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

West Neck 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. All of this waterbody (included

within Shellfish Growing Area #20) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. These shellfishing designations are based on results of water quality monitoring and evaluation of data against New York State and National Shellfish Sanitation Program monitoring criteria. Certified/uncertified shellfish area designations are revised regularly; for detailed descriptions of current designations, go to www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4014.html. (DEC/DFWMR, Region 1, July 2015)

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)

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
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
West Neck 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 the entire harbor north of a line from West Neck Point to Word Point, including smaller tidal tribs. Dickerson Creek (-8), Menantic Creek (-8a), West Neck Creek (-9) and West Neck Bay (-9-P461) are listed separately.

Dickerson, Menantic, West Neck Creeks (1701-0242) No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.3d) GB-SIS-SI-WNH-8 thru 9	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 280 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	total area of all three tidal streams		

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

Dickerson, Menantic, West Neck Creeks is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Dickerson, Menantic, West Neck Creeks 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 #24) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. The

only restriction in this segment is a seasonal closures of less than 4 acres near the Island Boat Yard and Marina. Because this area represents only about 1% of the total area of the Harbor, the waterbody 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 significant 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
Dickerson, Menantic, West Neck Creeks 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 all tidal tribs to West Neck Harbor, including Dickerson Creek (-8), Menantic Creek (-8a), West Neck Creek (-9) and West Neck Bay (-9-P461). West Neck Harbor is listed separately.

Fresh Pond (1701-0241) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.3d) GB-SIS-SI-WNH-P458	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** C		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Lake/Reservoir 14.1 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire lake		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), Low D.O./Oxygen Demand, Algal/Plant Growth
Suspected:	- - -
Unconfirmed:	Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	URBAN/STORM RUNOFF , Other Source (waterfowl)
Unconfirmed:	On-Site/Septic Syst

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Fresh Pond is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to recreational uses that are thought to be impaired by excessive nutrients and resulting low dissolved oxygen and algal blooms. The likely source of nutrients are considered to be nonpoint runoff; onsite septic systems, waterfowl and in-lake recycling of nutrients may also be contributing to the impairment.

Use Assessment

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

Recreation use is considered to be impaired due to elevated nutrients (phosphorus), alga l 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 suspected 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 Fresh Pond has been conducted through the NYSDEC Lake Classification and Inventory (LCI) Program in 2008 (single sample) and 2009. Results of this sampling indicate the lake is best characterized as eutrophic, or highly productive. Chlorophyll/algal levels typically below criteria corresponding to impaired recreational uses, however phosphorus concentrations are typically fairly high. There have also been occurrences of harmful (blue-green) algal blooms. Lake clarity measurements indicate water transparency measurements occasionally 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 nonpoint sources, including storm runoff, waterfowl and in-lake nutrient recycling.

Management Action

No specific management actions have been identified for the waterbody. Fresh 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

Fresh 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. However this updated assessment suggests that the waterbody be moved to Part 3a of the List, deferring TMDL development pending verification of impairment. The waterbody was first listed on the 2012 List. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2015)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total area of the entire lake.

Sag Harbor and Sag Harbor Cove (1701-0035) Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.3e) GB-SIS-SHB,SHC	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 1341.4 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire harbor and cove		

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	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	PATHOGENS, Algal/Plant Growth (brown/rust tide), Nutrients (nitrogen)
Suspected:	- - -
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected:	Onsite Septic Systems, Other Source (boat pollution)
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

Sag Harbor/Cove is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on year-round and seasonal shellfishing closures. Recreational uses are also considered to be stressed by occasional algal blooms (rust tide), which also contributes to periodic reduced dissolved oxygen levels. 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 and wetland loss in embayments around the island.

Use Assessment

Sag Harbor/Cove 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. About one-quarter of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #29) has been designated uncertified or only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Year–round restrictions apply to Paynes Creek and a 16–acre portion of Upper Sag Harbor Cove. An administrative closure also restricts shellfishing year–round in the area between the Sag Harbor–North Haven Bridge and breakwater as a precautionary measure due to the proximity of the Sag Harbor STP discharge. 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)

Additionally recreational uses are stressed by occasional algal blooms (rust tide) and related reduced dissolved oxygen levels. Elevated nitrogen concentrations have been identified as a significant contributor to algal blooms.

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
Sag Harbor/Cove 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

Sag Harbor/Cove 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 Sag Harbor south of line from Fresh Pond (P689) just north of Great Pond in North Haven to the mouth of Northwest Creek, Sag Harbor Cove, and tidal tributary waters, such as Paynes Creek, Morris Cove, Upper Sag Harbor Cove and Lower Ligonee Brook (to Kiln Road).

Ligonee Brook and tribs (1701-0352) Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.3e) GB-SIS-SHB-132	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** C		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	River/Stream 1.4 Miles	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	stream and tribs above Kiln Road (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 of for public bathing.

Water Quality Information

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Ligonee Brook in Sag Harbor (at Route 79) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2003. Sampling results indicated moderately impacted conditions. In such samples sensitive species are markedly reduced or missing and the distribution of major groups is significantly unbalanced

relative to what would be expected. Samples are dominated by more tolerant species. However impact source determination revealed a community that is most similar to water experiencing impoundment effects. These effects/conditions are known to skew biological sampling results and are not always a true reflection of water quality. Further investigation and/or other indicators are required to determine the actual extent of water quality impacts, if any. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2010)

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 entire stream and all tribs.

Little Northwest Creek and tribs (1701-0239) Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.3e) GB-SIS-SHB-134			**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207	**Class:** B			Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	River/Stream	2.4 Miles		**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	stream and tribs above tidal waters (freshwater)				

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, 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 length of the stream and tribs.

Long, Crooked Ponds (1701-0353) No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.3e) GB-SIS-SHB-P702,P705,P708			**Drain**
Basin:	Atlantic-Long Island Sound			
Unit Code:	0203020207	**Class:** C		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Lake/Reservoir	106.8 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	total area of all three lakes			

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
Long, Crooked Ponds is assessed as having no known impacts; all evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment
Long, Crooked Ponds is a Class C waterbody, suitable for general recreation use, and support of aquatic life, but not for water supply use or for public bathing.

There is no evidence of recreation use impacts in waterbody, although sampling data for the lakes is limited. Similarly this waterbody is expected to support a healthy 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

Long Pond was 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 wide variety of native plants, as well as variable watermilfoil (Myriophyllum heterophyllum), an invasive exotic plant species. No water quality evaluations have been conducted at the lake, and no additional aquatic plant surveys have been conducted since 2008. At the time of these surveys, variable watermilfoil growth in the lake was not extensive. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

There are a number of protected plant and animal species cited in the Natural Heritage record for the lake, including knotted spikerush (Eleocharis equisetoides), long–beaked beakrush (Rhynchospora scirpoides), short–beaked beakrush (Rhynchospora nitens), rose coreopsis (Coreopsis rosea), slender crabgrass (Digitaria filiformis), globe–fruited ludwigia (Ludwigia sphaerocarpa), Wright's panic grass (Dichanthelium wrightianum), creeping St. John's wort (Hypericum adpressum), Carolina redroot (Lachnanthes caroliniana), tooth cup (Rotala ramosior) and scarlet bluet (Enallagma pictum). However, many of these citations represent legacy findings, and these protected organisms may not still be found in the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/LMAS, March 2011)

A smaller pond within this segment, Lily Pond (P701), has been sampled as part of the New York Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) since 2008. Lily Pond has not been sampled through any previous NYSDEC monitoring program. It is not known if the lake has been sampled by any organizations associated with the Long Island Greenbelt. Lily Pond can be characterized as eutrophic, or moderately productive. The typical water clarity reading (TSI = 57, representative of eutrophic lakes) was in the expected range given the typical phosphorus reading (TSI = 53, representative of eutrophic lakes), and given the typical chlorophyll a reading (TSI = 53, representative of eutrophic lakes). These data indicate that the lake exhibits and may be susceptible to algal blooms, although both water clarity and algae levels may be limited by turbidity from suspended sediment, as commonly occurs in shallow ponds. This 7 acre pond comprises a relatively small portion of the more than 100 acres of this multiple pond segment. (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 Long Pond (P702), Crooked Pond (P705) and Little Long Pond (P708), as well as the smaller Round Pond (P698), unnamed pond (P699), Lily Pond (P701), unnamed ponds (P703, P704, P706).

Northwest Harbor (1701-0368) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.3f) GB-SIS-NH		**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207	**Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters	1367 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire harbor			

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	PRIORITY ORGANICS (PCBs/migratory fish)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	- - -
Suspected:	OTHER SOURCE (migratory fish species)
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

Northwest 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. All other evaluated uses are considered to be fully supported.

Use Assessment

Northwest 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 #17) has been certified as safe for the taking of shellfish for use as food. The only restrictions in this segment is a year–round closure of a small portion of the harbor (fifty yard radius) around the mouth of Alewife Brook. Because this area represents only about 1% of the total area of the Harbor, the waterbody 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 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 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)

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
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
Northwest 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 tidal waters east of line from Barcelona Point to Cedar Point. Northwest Creek and Alewife

Brook/Pond are listed separately.

Northwest Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0046) Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.3f) GB-SIS-NH-136	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 144.1 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	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected:	Other Source (boat pollution)
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

Northwest Creek is assessed as an impaired waterbody due to shellfishing use that is considered to be impaired by pathogens. This assessment is based on year-round and seasonal shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment

Northwest 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 #17) has been designated uncertified or 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
Northwest 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
Northwest 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 the estuary creek and its tidal tribs.

Alewife Brook/Pond (1701-0275) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No: (MW6.3f) GB-SIS-NH-137/P726
Unit Code: 0203020207 **Class:** SC
Water Type/Size: Estuary Waters 25.1 Acres
Description: entire tidal reach and tribs

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

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
Alewife Brook/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
Alewife Brook/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 #21) have 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
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
Alewife Brook/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 estuary creek and its tidal tribs.

Scoy Pond (1701-0276) Unassessed

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2006

Water Index No:	(MW6.3f) GB-SIS-NH-137-P726a	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** B		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Lake/Reservoir 7.4 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	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, 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 the entire lake.

Three Mile Harbor (1701-0036) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.3f) GB-TMH		**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207	**Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters	1024.3 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire harbor			

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known:	PATHOGENS, Algal/Plant Growth (brown/rust tide), Nutrients (nitrogen)
Suspected:	- - -
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected:	Onsite Septic Systems, Other Source (boat pollution)
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

Three Mile Harbor is assessed as having minor impacts due to shellfishing use that is considered to be stressed by pathogens from storm runoff and other nonpoint sources. This assessment is based on seasonal shellfishing closures. Recreational uses and aquatic life are also considered to be stressed by occasional algal blooms (rust tide), which also contributes to periodic reduced dissolved oxygen levels. . 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 and wetland loss in embayments around the island.

Use Assessment

Three Mile 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 stressed in these waters. About 10% of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #15) has been designated as only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Seasonal restrictions apply to Hands Creek and the southern end or head of the harbor; administrative closures are in place in and around marinas along the eastern shoreline of the harbor. 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 generally supported but stressed by occasional algal blooms (rust tide) and related reduced dissolved oxygen levels. Elevated nitrogen concentrations have been identified as a significant contributor to algal blooms. There are no regularly monitored beaches in this waterbody, but bacteriological sampling conducted through the shellfishing monitoring program indicate 90% of the area meets more stringent shellfishing criteria. However 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. 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 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

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

Segment Description

This segment includes the entire harbor and all tidal tributaries, including Hands Creek (–138).

Hog Creek and tidal tribs (1701-0277) Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.3g) GB-140/P729	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 32.6 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	Unknown	
Aesthetics	Unknown	

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected:	Other Source (boat pollution)
Unconfirmed:	- - -

Management Information

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

Further Details

Overview

Hog 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 and year-round shellfishing closures.

Use Assessment

Hog 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. More than half of this waterbody

(included within Shellfish Growing Area #16) has been designated uncertified or only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Seasonal closures apply to waters around Clearwater Beach Marina and Lions Head Marina; seasonal and year-round closures apply to the southern end (head) of the 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

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

This 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

Hog Creek is not included on the current (2014) NYS Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters. However this updated assessment suggests it is appropriate to include this waterbody on the next List. It is recommended that this waterbody be added to Part 2c of the List as a shellfishing impaired waterbody requiring development of a TMDL for pathogens. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/WQAS, January 2016)

Segment Description

This segment includes the entire harbor and all tidal tributaries.

Acabonack Harbor (1701-0047) Impaired

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 01/04/2016

Water Index No:	(MW6.3g) GB-AH		**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207	**Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters	294.2 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire harbor			

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Pollutants/Sources)

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

Type of Pollutant(s)

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

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known:	URBAN/STORM RUNOFF
Suspected:	Other Source (boat pollution)
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

Acabonack 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

Acabonack 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. About half of this waterbody (included

within Shellfish Growing Area #14) has been designated uncertified or only seasonally certified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Year–round restrictions apply to 25 acres at the northern end of the harbor and sothern portion of East Harbor; seasonal closures affect 112 acres in the northern portion of East Harbor and the western side of the harbor. 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
Acabonack 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

Acabonack 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, including East Harbor, and all tidal tribs.

Fresh Pond (1701-0279) Minor Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/20/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.3h) BIS-NB-141/P749	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SC		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 16.7 Acres	**Reg/County:**	1/Suffolk (52)
Description:	entire tidal creek and pond		

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

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.

Portions of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #12) have been designated as uncertified for the taking of shellfish for use as food. Year-round restrictions apply to the entire pond. 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 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 recreation 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

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

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 tidal creek and pond.

Napeague Harbor and tidal tribs (1701-0166) No Known Impacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/20/2015

Water Index No:	(MW6.3h) BIS-NB (portion 1a)/NH	**Drain Basin:**	Atlantic-Long Island Sound
Unit Code:	0203020207 **Class:** SA		Atlantic Ocean
Water Type/Size:	Estuary Waters 873.2 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	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

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

Use Assessment

Napeague 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. All of this waterbody (included within Shellfish Growing Area #61) 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
Napeague 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 the entire harbor and tidal tribs, including Napeague Pond (-142-P752).