



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 2
290 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10007-1866

JUL 21 2017

Mr. Bruce Friedman
Director, Division of Water Monitoring and Standards
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
PO Box 420 (Mail Code 401-04I)
401 East State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420

Dear Mr. Friedman:

Thank you for your final submittal of the 2014 New Jersey Integrated Water Quality Assessment Report dated May 18, 2017. The 2014 Integrated Report includes New Jersey's 2014 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of impaired waters. In accordance with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 130.7, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency conducted a complete review of New Jersey's 2014 303(d) list and supporting documentation, including New Jersey's total maximum daily load priority ranking document and New Jersey's responses to public comments received on its draft 2014 303(d) list. The statutory and regulatory requirements and the EPA's review of New Jersey's compliance with each requirement are described in the enclosed supporting document.

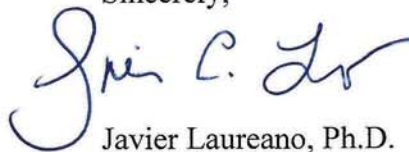
Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and the EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR 130.7 require the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection to identify waters within its boundaries for which technology-based and other controls are not stringent enough to implement any water quality standards applicable to those waters. Under the EPA's regulations at 40 CFR 130.7(b)(4), the NJDEP is required to identify the pollutants causing the impairment of the listed waters. Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act further requires the NJDEP to establish a priority ranking for the listed waters, taking into account the severity of the pollution and the designated uses of the listed waters. Finally, the NJDEP is required to identify the waters targeted for TMDL development over the next two years.

New Jersey's 2014 303(d) list identifies 1958 waterbody/pollutant combinations requiring TMDLs. Of these, the NJDEP has identified 56 as high priority waters targeted for development of TMDLs over the next two years. The NJDEP announced the availability of its draft 2014 303(d) list in the *New Jersey Register* on February 1, 2016, and provided a public comment period that ended on March 2, 2016. The NJDEP prepared a response to comments summary document.

Based upon our review of the submittal, the EPA approves New Jersey's 2014 303(d) list. Specifically, the EPA approves New Jersey's decision to list assessment units and associated pollutants set forth in the May 18, 2017 listing document along with the NJDEP's priority ranking for these waters and pollutants. Because New Jersey no longer has a statewide water quality management plan, for compliance with 40 CFR 130.7(d)(2) and New Jersey's regulations at NJAC 7:15-5.4(b)(2), New Jersey must incorporate its 2014 303(d) list into each of its current water quality management plans. Should

you have any questions concerning this approval, please do not hesitate to contact me at (212) 637-4125, or have your staff contact Jacqueline Ríos at (212) 637-3859.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Javier C. Laureano". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping tail.

Javier Laureano, Ph.D.
Director
Clean Water Division

Enclosure

Supporting Documentation for Review and Approval of New Jersey's 2014 303(d) List

Pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, New Jersey submitted its 2014 Integrated Water Quality Assessment Report containing New Jersey's 2014 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of impaired waters to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. New Jersey's 2014 303(d) list and supporting documentation are referred to below collectively as the "submission." The EPA has reviewed the 2014 submission.

The EPA reviewed the submission based upon whether New Jersey had developed its list in compliance with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and the EPA's implementing regulations. This included whether New Jersey reasonably considered existing and readily available water quality-related data and information, and reasonably identified waters required to be listed. The EPA has concluded that New Jersey developed its 2014 303(d) list in compliance with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 130.7. For the reasons set forth below, the EPA approves New Jersey's 2014 303(d) list.

Identification of Water Quality Limited Segments for Inclusion on the 303(d) List

Section 303(d)(1) of the Clean Water Act directs states to identify those waters within their jurisdiction for which effluent limitations required by Section 301(b)(1)(A) and (B) are not stringent enough to implement any applicable water quality standards, and to establish a priority ranking for those waters, taking into account the severity of the pollution and the uses to be made of those waters. The Section 303(d) listing requirement applies to waters impaired by point and/or nonpoint sources, pursuant to the EPA's long-standing interpretation of Section 303(d).

The EPA regulations do not require states to list waters where the following controls are adequate to implement applicable standards: (1) technology-based effluent limitations required by the Clean Water Act; (2) more stringent effluent limitations required by state or local authority; and (3) other pollution control requirements required by state, local or federal authority. See 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1).

Consideration of Existing and Readily Available Water Quality-Related Data and Information

In developing 303(d) lists, states are required to assemble and evaluate all existing and readily available water quality-related data and information including, at a minimum, consideration of existing and readily available data and information about the following categories of waters: (1) waters identified as partially meeting or not meeting designated uses, or as threatened, in the state's most recent Clean Water Act Section 305(b) report; (2) waters for which dilution calculations or predictive modeling indicate nonattainment of applicable standards; (3) waters for which water quality problems have been reported by governmental agencies, members of the public, or academic institutions; and (4) waters identified as impaired or threatened in any Section 319 nonpoint assessment submitted to the EPA. See 40 CFR 130.7(b)(5). In addition to these minimum categories, states are required to consider any other data and information that is existing and readily available. The EPA's guidance describes categories of water quality-related data and information that may be existing and readily available. See *Guidance for Water Quality-Based Decisions: The TMDL Process*, EPA Office of Water, 1991, EPA 440-4-91-001, Appendix C. While states are required to evaluate all existing and readily available water quality-related data and information, states may decide to rely or not rely on particular data or information in determining whether to list particular waters depending on their listing methodology.

In addition to assembling and evaluating all existing and readily available water quality-related data and information, the EPA regulations at 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6) require states to submit documentation in support of determinations to rely or not rely on particular data and information for list decisions. Such documentation needs to include, at a minimum, the following information: (1) a description of the methodology used to develop the list; (2) a description of the data and information used to identify waters; (3) documentation to support decisions not to use particular data and information, as well as documentation to support decisions to list or not list waters; and (4) any other reasonable information requested by the EPA.

Consistent with the EPA's guidance, *Guidelines for Preparation of the Comprehensive State Water Quality Assessments (305(b) Reports) and Electronic Updates* – EPA 841-B-97-002A and EPA 841-B-97-002B, 1997, and *Guidance for 2006 Assessment, Listing and Reporting Requirements Pursuant to Sections 303(d), 305(b), and 314 of the Clean Water Act*, July 29, 2005, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection developed its 2014 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Methods in order to integrate the monitoring and assessment activities under Clean Water Act Sections 305(b) and 303(d). The NJDEP's Methods Document describes the process for evaluating and consolidating monitoring data and information.

The NJDEP's submission uses watershed boundaries for delineating its waters. For most waters, Hydrologic Unit Code 14 subwatersheds are New Jersey's assessment units. The HUC-14 subwatersheds represent part or all of a surface drainage basin or distinct hydrologic feature as delineated by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the National Resources Conservation Service. New Jersey's assessments for its 2014 Integrated Report are based on data from monitoring site(s) located within the assessment unit and are extrapolated to represent all waters (lakes, rivers, streams, etc.) within that assessment unit. This method assigns the designated use attainment decision to all waters within the boundary of an assessment unit. The assessment decision is based on meeting the most stringent surface water quality standards associated with the highest category of water found within the assessment unit. The NJDEP assesses water quality standards attainment as specified by the NJDEP's Methods Document. The Methods Document was submitted to the EPA as part of the 2014 Integrated Report and is the background document for the 2014 303(d) list.

The NJDEP solicited water quality data and information by publishing, on July 20, 2014, a notice in the *New Jersey Register*, posting on the NJDEP's website and sending an electronic announcement to subscribers of the NJDEP's Listserv. The 2014 Integrated Report was based on data collected between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2012. The readily available data included water quality data generated by the NJDEP's water quality monitoring networks and water quality data from other sources that complied with the NJDEP's data requirements. A complete list of the sources of data for the 2014 Integrated Report is presented in Appendix E of the 2014 Integrated Report. Once received, the NJDEP assembled all existing and readily available data and evaluated the data in accordance with its Methods Document.

The EPA's *Guidance for 2006 Assessment, Listing and Reporting Requirements Pursuant to Sections 303(d), 305(b) and 314 of the Clean Water Act* recommends that integrated reports contain the following five categories. The NJDEP chooses to label the categories "sublists" in its integrated reports so as not be confused with "Category 1 waters" in New Jersey's water classification regulations. These categories, or in the case of New Jersey, sublists are:

Category 5: Available data and/or information indicate that at least one designated use is not being supported or is threatened, and a total maximum daily load is needed;

Category 4: Available data and/or information indicate that at least one designated use is not being supported or is threatened, but a TMDL is not needed;

Category 3: There is insufficient available data and/or information to make a use support determination;

Category 2: Available data and/or information indicate that some, but not all of the designated uses are supported; and

Category 1: All designated uses are supported and no use is threatened.

Attainment decisions were made for designated uses including aquatic life, recreation, drinking water supply, agriculture, industrial, shellfish harvest and fish consumption. The NJDEP identified a suite of parameters and data requirements that serve as the minimum set of data required to make a decision that a designated use is being attained. The NJDEP's water quality standards include both numeric and narrative criteria and policies to protect designated uses. If current data is not sufficient for an assessment decision, past assessments are considered valid until new data show that conditions have changed.

The 2014 Methods Document identifies the parameter-specific methodologies used to assess attainment of each designated use. In addition to the methods used in 2012, the following changes were applied to the 2014 Integrated Report:

- **Regional Comprehensive Assessment:** The NJDEP used across-the-board watershed information and water chemistry, physical, and biological data to produce an assessment of environmental conditions affecting water quality in a selected water region. This new Regional Comprehensive Assessment approach will be conducted for one of five water regions (Atlantic Coastal, Lower Delaware, Northwest, Raritan, and Northeast) during each integrated report cycle. This rotating basin approach will result in a comprehensive assessment of the entire state every 10 years. The Atlantic Coastal Region was selected for the 2014 listing cycle.
- **Assessment Units and HUC-14 Subwatersheds:** Generally, New Jersey's assessment units are delineated based on 14-digit Hydrologic Unit Code boundaries. However, for the 2014 Integrated Report, an evaluation of Barnegat Bay using the in-depth data collection associated with the Barnegat Bay Initiative resulted in a new delineation of the assessment units that better reflect water quality response, replacing 11 assessment units that were based on HUC-14 boundaries with 9 new assessment units. In addition, the three Delaware River assessment units representing Zone 5 were consolidated into one assessment unit. These delineation changes to New Jersey's assessment units resulted in the total number of assessment units decreasing from 962 to 958 compared to the 2012 cycle.
- **Data Requirements at Station Level:** Data requirements have been expanded to address concerns about the limitations of small data sets. Previous data requirements were not always sufficient to make determinations with a high level of confidence regarding representative water quality conditions. The NJDEP increased the number of samples required to support a listing or delisting decision to improve the confidence in the assessment decision and thereby support changes to the 2014 Integrated Report.
- **Industrial and Agricultural Designated Uses:** The NJDEP no longer assesses agricultural and industrial uses because the criteria used to make assessment decisions are not approved surface water quality criteria for these designated uses or are non-promulgated literature-based standards.

The NJDEP included 1958 waterbody/pollutant combinations on its 2014 303(d) list. The Delaware River Basin Commission assessed water quality data for eight assessment units within the Delaware mainstem, estuary and bay. The DRBC's assessment results are incorporated into the NJDEP's 2014

303(d) list. The DRBC's assessment results and corresponding methods are published in the 2014 Delaware River and Bay Integrated Water Quality Assessment Report available on the DRBC's web site at <http://www.state.nj.us/drbc/quality/reports/wq-assessment-rpts.html>.

To ensure that all impaired waters are listed, the EPA reviewed the NJDEP's description of the data and information in New Jersey's 2014 Integrated Report and its methodology for identifying and categorizing waterbody/pollutant combinations, and compared the waterbody/pollutant combinations listed in 2014 with those listed in 2012. The EPA concluded that the NJDEP properly assembled and evaluated all existing and readily available data and information, including data and information relating to the categories of waters specified in 40 CFR 130.7(b)(5).

Delistings

Appendix C of the NJDEP's submission identifies the waterbody/pollutant combinations delisted from the 2012 303(d) list and the reasons for delisting. The NJDEP is delisting a total of 126 waterbody/pollutant combinations from its 2012 303(d) list. For biological indicators (e.g., benthic macroinvertebrate and fin fish) that do not support a designated use, the NJDEP may initially list the impairment as cause unknown. If further assessment indicates a specific pollutant cause (e.g., low dissolved oxygen), the waterbody/pollutant combination for cause unknown may be delisted and the waterbody/pollutant combination for the specific pollutant is added to the 303(d) list. As per 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(iv), the NJDEP has shown good cause to delist these 126 waterbody/pollutant combinations based on one of the following reasons:

1. Applicable Water Quality Standards Attained; the Reason for Recovery Unspecified

32 waterbody/pollutant combinations have been delisted due to applicable water quality standards attainment; reason for recovery unspecified. These are:

- Assunpink Creek (Shipetaukin to Trenton Rd) for DDT and metabolites in fish tissue
- Belcher Creek (Pinecliff Lake & below) for cause unknown
- Big Timber Creek (below NB/SB confl) for mercury in fish tissue
- Cooper River (above Evesham Road) for turbidity
- Cox Hall Creek/Mickels Run (to Villas) for Enterococcus
- Delawanna Creek (incl UDRV) for mercury in fish tissue
- Doctors Creek (above 74d28m40s) for pH
- Four Mile Branch (GEHR) for total phosphorus
- Friendship Creek (below/incl Burrs Mill Bk) for pH
- Friendship Creek (below/incl Burrs Mill Bk) for total phosphorus
- Great Egg Harbor R (GEH Bay to Miry Run) for mercury in fish tissue
- Haystack Brook for cause unknown
- LDRV tribs (Lakeview Ave to Oldmans Creek) for mercury in fish tissue
- Manahawkin/LEH Bay (MillCrk – TurtleCove) new Assessment Unit: Manahawkan Bay and Upper Little Egg Harbor for dissolved oxygen
- Mill Creek (below Garden State Parkway)/Manahawkin Creek for pH
- Muddy Ford Brook for total phosphorus
- Muddy Ford Brook for total suspended solids
- Mullica River (above Jackson Road) for dissolved oxygen
- Musconetcong River (Wills Bk to LkHopatcong) for dissolved oxygen

- Navesink River (below Route 35)/Lower Shrewsbury for turbidity
- Passaic River Upper (Columbia Rd to 40d 45m) for total dissolved solids
- Passaic River Upper (Pine Bk br to Rockaway) for mercury in the water column
- Pennsauken Creek (below NB/SB) for mercury in fish tissue
- Pews Creek to Shrewsbury River for dissolved oxygen
- Pohatcong Creek (Brass Castle Creek to Route 31) for pH
- Rahway River (below Robinsons Branch) for dissolved oxygen
- Ramapo River (below Crystal Lake bridge) for dissolved oxygen
- Rancocas Creek NB (Route 206 to Pemberton br) for lead
- Still Run (above Silver Lake Road) for cause unknown
- Toms River (74-22-30 rd to Francis Mills) for cause unknown
- White Marsh Run (Millville) for cause unknown
- Wreck Pond Brook (above Route 35) for pH ben

2. TMDL Approved or Established by the EPA (Category 4A)

11 waterbody/pollutant combinations have been delisted due to a TMDL approved or established by the EPA. These are:

- Barrett Run (above West Avenue) for total phosphorus
- Big Timber Creek SB (above Lakeland Road) for total phosphorus
- Doctors Creek (Allentown to 74d28m40s) for total phosphorus
- Hackensack R (Oradell to Old Tappan gage) for Escherichia coli
- Lockatong Creek (above Route 12) for total phosphorus
- Lockatong Creek (Milltown to Route 12) for total phosphorus
- Mine Brook (Monmouth Co) for Escherichia coli
- Pascack Brook (above Westwood gage) for total phosphorus
- Pascack Brook (below Westwood gage) for total phosphorus
- Shark River (above Remsen Mill gage) for total phosphorus
- Wanaque Reservoir (below Monks gage) for Escherichia coli

3. Water Quality Standards Attained; Original Basis for Listing was Incorrect

35 waterbody/pollutant combinations have been delisted due to water quality standards attainment because the original basis for listing was incorrect. These are:

- Atlantic Coast (34th St to Corson Inl) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Absecon In to Ventnor) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Barnegat to Surf City) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (CM Inlet to Cape May Pt) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Corson to Townsends In) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Great Egg to 34th St) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Haven Bch to Lit Egg) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Hereford to Cape May In) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Herring Is to Route 37) for PCB in fish tissue

- Atlantic Coast (Ltl Egg to Absecon In) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Manasquan/Herring Is) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Navesink R to Whale Pond) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (off Cape May Pt) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Route 37 to Barnegat Inlet) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Sandy H to Navesink River) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Shark R to Manasquan) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Surf City to Haven Be) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Townsend's to Hereford In) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Ventnor to Great Egg) for PCB in fish tissue
- Atlantic Coast (Whale Pond to Shark River) for PCB in fish tissue
- Canton Drain (above Maskell Mill) for pH
- Haystack Brook for arsenic
- Manapaqua Brook for mercury in the water column
- Morses Creek/Piles Creek for fecal coliform
- Muddy Ford Brook for arsenic
- Muddy Ford Brook for mercury in the water column
- Rancocas Creek NB (incl Mirror Lk-GauntsBk) for total phosphorus
- Rancocas Creek NB (NL dam to Mirror Lk) for total phosphorus
- Raritan Bay (deep water) for heptachlor epoxide
- Raritan Bay (deep water) for dissolved oxygen
- Raritan Bay (west of Thorns Creek) for heptachlor epoxide
- Raritan R SB (River Rd to Spruce Run) for pH
- Sandy Hook Bay (east of Thorns Creek) for dissolved oxygen
- Toms River Lower (Route 166 to Oak Ridge Pkwy) for arsenic
- Wanaque Reservoir (below Monks gage) for dissolved oxygen

4. Data and/or Information Lacking to Determine Water Quality Status; Original Basis for Listing was Incorrect (Category 3)

48 waterbody/pollutant combinations have been delisted due to a lack of data and/or information to determine water quality status at the time of listing; therefore, the original basis for listing was incorrect (Category 3). These are:

- Alloway Creek (Quinton to Alloway-WdstwnRd) for cause unknown
- Big Timber Creek (below NB/SB confl) for cause unknown
- Birch Creek for total phosphorus
- Birch Creek for total suspended solids
- Canton Drain (below Maskell Mill) for cause unknown
- Chingarora Creek to Thorns Creek for cause unknown
- Clark Branch (above/incl Price Branch) for cause unknown
- Clove Brook (Papakating Creek) for cause unknown
- Culvers Creek for cause unknown
- Delaware River 5B for chlordane in fish tissue
- Delaware River 5B for DDT and metabolites in fish tissue
- Delaware River 5B for dieldrin

- Delaware River 5B for mercury in fish tissue
- Delaware River 5C for chlordanes in fish tissue
- Delaware River 5C for DDT and metabolites in fish tissue
- Delaware River 5C for dieldrin
- Delaware River 5C for mercury in fish tissue
- Green Bk (Bound Bk to N Plainfield gage) for cause unknown
- Greenwood Br (below Country Lk & MM confl) for cause unknown
- Gun Branch for pH
- Hammonton Creek (above 74d43m) for mercury in fish tissue
- Indian Fields Branch/Jackson Run for cause unknown
- Jakes Branch (Lower Toms River) for cause unknown
- Landing Creek (above Route 563) for cause unknown
- Lawrence Bk (Milltown to Church Lane) for cause unknown
- Maurice River (Menantico Creek to Union Lake) for cause unknown
- Metedeconk R NB (Route 9 to I-195) for arsenic
- Mill Creek (below Garden State Parkway)/Manahawkin Creek for chlordanes in fish tissue
- Mullica River (BatstoR to Nescochague Lake) for pH
- Mullica River (BatstoR to Pleasant Mills) for pH
- Musconetcong River (Hances Bk thru Trout Bk) for cause unknown
- Musconetcong River (Trout Bk to Saxton Falls) for cause unknown
- Nantuxent Creek (above Newport Landing) for cause unknown
- Navesink River mouth for turbidity
- Paulins Kill (below Blairstown gage) for cause unknown
- Paulins Kill (Stillwater Vil to PK Lake) for cause unknown
- Pennsauken Creek NB (below Strawbridge Lk) for cause unknown
- Raccoon Creek (below Swedesboro Rd)/Birch Creek for total phosphorus
- Raccoon Creek (below Swedesboro Rd)/Birch Creek for total suspended solids
- Raccoon Creek (Swedesboro Rd - Russell Mill Rd) for cause unknown
- Ringwood Creek for Escherichia coli
- Rockaway River (above Longwood Lake outlet) for cause unknown
- Saddle River (above Ridgewood gage) for cause unknown
- Toms River (above Francis Mills) for PCB in fish tissue
- Toms River (Hope Chapel Rd to Bowman Rd) for PCB in fish tissue
- Toms River (Oak Ridge Parkway to Route 70) for PCB in fish tissue
- Wallkill River (41d13m30s to Martins Road) for cause unknown
- Webbs Mill Branch for cause unknown

Priority Ranking

The EPA regulations codify Section 303(d)(1)(A) of the Clean Water Act, which requires states to establish a priority ranking for listed waters. The regulations at 40 CFR 130.7(b)(4) require states to prioritize waters on their Section 303(d) lists for TMDL development, and to identify those assessment units targeted for TMDL development in the next two years. In prioritizing and targeting waters, states must take into account the severity of the pollution and the uses of such waters. See Section 303(d)(1)(A) of the Act. States may consider other factors relevant to prioritizing waters for TMDL development, including immediate programmatic needs, vulnerability of particular waters as aquatic

habitats, recreation, economic, and aesthetic importance of particular waters, degree of public interest and support and state or national policies and priorities. See *57 Federal Register* 33040, 33045 (July 24, 1992) and the EPA's 1991 Guidance.

New Jersey's 2014 303(d) list is comprised of 1958 waterbody/pollutant combinations. The NJDEP selected 56 waterbody/pollutant combinations for TMDL development over the next two years. TMDLs for waterbody/pollutant combinations for arsenic, legacy pollutants and restoration efforts are assigned a low priority for TMDL development since alternative approaches are being pursued. The high priority ranking is assigned to the waterbody/pollutant combinations targeted for TMDL development over the next two years. New Jersey has assigned 56 waterbody/pollutant combinations as high priority in the 2014 Integrated Report. The remainder of waterbodies are assigned as a medium priority for TMDL development. The EPA has reviewed the NJDEP's priority ranking of listed waters for TMDL development and concludes that the NJDEP properly took into account the severity of pollution and the uses of the waters. The EPA believes that the 56 waterbody/pollutant combinations the NJDEP selected for TMDL development over the next two years is an appropriate target for near-term TMDL development.

Public Participation

The NJDEP public participation process for developing its 2014 303(d) list included public solicitation of data, requests for comment on the Methods Document and requests for comments on the draft 303(d) list. On February 1, 2016, the NJDEP published a public notice announcing the availability of the draft 2014 303(d) list. The 30-day public comment period ended on March 2, 2016. The NJDEP sufficiently addressed the EPA's concerns and responded to comments received.

- Category 4: Available data and/or information indicate that at least one designated use is not being supported or is threatened, but a TMDL is not needed;
- Category 3: There is insufficient available data and/or information to make a use support determination;
- Category 2: Available data and/or information indicate that some, but not all of the designated uses are supported; and
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Delistings

Appendix C of the NJDEP's submission identifies the waterbody/pollutant combinations delisted from the 2012 303(d) list and the reasons for delisting. The NJDEP is delisting a total of 126 waterbody/pollutant combinations from its 2012 303(d) list. For biological indicators (e.g., benthic macroinvertebrate and fin fish) that do not support a designated use, the NJDEP may initially list the impairment as cause unknown. If further assessment indicates a specific pollutant cause (e.g., low dissolved oxygen), the waterbody/pollutant combination for cause unknown may be delisted and the waterbody/pollutant combination for the specific pollutant is added to the 303(d) list. As per 40 CFR 130.7(b)(6)(iv), the NJDEP has shown good cause to delist these 126 waterbody/pollutant combinations based on one of the following reasons:

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- Cox Hall Creek/Mickels Run (to Villas) for Enterococcus
- Delawanna Creek (incl UDRV) for mercury in fish tissue
- Doctors Creek (above 74d28m40s) for pH
- Four Mile Branch (GEHR) for total phosphorus
- Friendship Creek (below/incl Burrs Mill Bk) for pH
- Friendship Creek (below/incl Burrs Mill Bk) for total phosphorus
- Great Egg Harbor R (GEH Bay to Miry Run) for mercury in fish tissue
- Haystack Brook for cause unknown
- LDRV tribs (Lakeview Ave to Oldmans Creek) for mercury in fish tissue
- Manahawkin/LEH Bay (MillCrk- TurtleCove) new Assessment Unit: Manahawkan Bay and Upper Little Egg Harbor for dissolved oxygen
- Mill Creek (below Garden State Parkway)/Manahawkin Creek for pH
- Muddy Ford Brook for total phosphorus
- Muddy Ford Brook for total suspended solids
- Mullica River (above Jackson Road) for dissolved oxygen
- Musconetcong River (Wills Bk to LkHopatcong) for dissolved oxygen