

Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee

**Water-Monitoring Program**  
**Hempstead Harbor**  
Long Island, New York



**2012 Water-Monitoring Report**  
**(Full Report, Including Appendices)**

*Prepared by*



Coalition to Save Hempstead Harbor

*and*



## Program History

About 30 years ago, the view of Hempstead Harbor was much different from what it is today. The harbor was suffering from air, water, and land-based problems that resulted from past industrial activities along its shores. These problems were the impetus for the formation of a citizens' activist group in 1986, the Coalition to Save Hempstead Harbor (CSHH). CSHH established Hempstead Harbor's **Citizens Water-Monitoring Program** in 1992 and initially funded the program through membership support, grants from local foundations and businesses, and volunteer services. The program became widely recognized by other monitoring groups and agencies around Hempstead Harbor and Long Island Sound and quickly was able to garner support from local municipalities and government agencies.

As the program continued, positive changes were occurring not only on the landscape around the harbor, but also on the political landscape, as citizens and government learned to work collaboratively to achieve environmental goals. In 2006, the Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee (HHPC) (a municipal organization formed in 1995) was able to step up to fund the harbor's water-monitoring program through a Long Island Sound Study grant administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The grant enabled the completion of an EPA-approved **Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)**, which further enhanced the credibility of the monitoring program and enabled the HHPC to obtain future federal funds for the program. (The QAPP was updated and approved by EPA in 2011.)

The completion of the QAPP proved timely. During 2007, a copy of the QAPP, water-quality data, and other information from the water-monitoring program was requested for two separate shellfish-related projects. The information was used to help fill out the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (DEC's) data on the level of pathogens in Hempstead Harbor and to determine whether the harbor could be opened to shellfish harvesting in the near term.

The results of the DEC's rigorous water-quality testing showed that dramatic water-quality improvements had been achieved in Hempstead Harbor. On June 1, 2011, the efforts of all parties that worked for years to improve conditions in the harbor culminated in the **reopening of 2,500 acres of shellfish beds for harvesting** in the northern portion of the harbor—a success story that has been highlighted all around Long Island Sound and beyond.

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## Program Initiation

By 1990, there had been a history of chronic sewage spills from the failing wastewater treatment plants that were sited along Hempstead Harbor. These spills along with cutbacks in Nassau County Department of Health's water-quality monitoring program were the factors that motivated CSHH to create a citizens water-monitoring program for Hempstead Harbor. The program was intended as a springboard for public education and outreach, to foster increased awareness of environmental issues, and to encourage public participation in local conservation efforts.

In the early 1990s, as CSHH developed the water-quality monitoring program for Hempstead Harbor, concerns about the health of Long Island Sound gained increased attention. CSHH recognized that the priorities established under the Long Island Sound Study's **Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan** (CCMP) (1994) – i.e., low dissolved oxygen (hypoxia), toxic-substance contamination, pathogen contamination, habitat degradation, and floatable debris – were the same priorities that also had to be addressed, perhaps to a different extent, for Hempstead Harbor. At the start, the Hempstead Harbor's water-quality monitoring program therefore included dissolved oxygen as a critical monitoring parameter (among others). However, CSHH's primary purpose in establishing the program was to encourage all who live, work, and enjoy recreational activities around Hempstead Harbor to renew their interest in the harbor as well as Long Island Sound and to participate in restoration efforts. An important component of the program since its start has been to involve citizens in observing changing conditions around the harbor and notifying CSHH as well as appropriate municipal and environmental agencies of any unusual events affecting the harbor. Over the years, the scope of the program has expanded, as has the network of partners that have supported it.

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## Municipal Watershed-Based Management

As CSHH continued its monitoring efforts, the nine municipalities that share jurisdiction over Hempstead Harbor recognized they also shared the harbor's water-quality problems but did not, individually, have the resources to tackle large harbor issues. It became increasingly evident that they needed a mechanism to overcome the complexities of municipal boundaries and facilitate a more coordinated government approach to water-quality problems. In 1995, the Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee was created and became Long Island's first watershed-based inter-municipal organization, specifically formed to protect and improve the water quality of Hempstead Harbor. CSHH became the first environmental organization to join the committee—as a nonvoting member and technical adviser.

HHPC first focused on abatement of stormwater runoff as it developed a comprehensive Hempstead Harbor Water-Quality Improvement Plan (completed in 1998), for which CSHH implemented the plan's water-quality monitoring component. Also, in recognition of the need to balance the diverse uses of Hempstead Harbor, the HHPC secured a grant to prepare the Harbor Management Plan for Hempstead Harbor (2004), which was adopted by all nine HHPC municipalities.

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## CSHH and HHPC Profiles and Activities

The Coalition to Save Hempstead Harbor and the Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee continue to work closely together on improving Hempstead Harbor's water quality. Each organization has offered separate and valuable contributions to improving conditions around the harbor. At the same time, the two organizations illustrate the great successes that can result from creating valuable partnerships that can pool resources and maximize results to benefit the environment and local communities.

## CSHH

CSHH's mission, to identify and eliminate environmental threats to Hempstead Harbor and surrounding communities, is longstanding. When CSHH first formed in 1986, it was in response to reports of continued degradation of Hempstead Harbor on a number of fronts. CSHH joined with other community members and successfully prevented a new incinerator from being built on the harbor's western shore and shut down a failing incinerator that was operating on its eastern shore. CSHH sponsored the development of a townwide recycling plan for the Town of North Hempstead, offering a solution to problems of solid-waste management, and became a critical watchdog for the harbor as remediation plans were formulated to clean up contaminated sites.

As CSHH developed its Citizens Water-Monitoring Program, it also participated in the meetings and hearings that led to the completion of the Long Island Sound Study's Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan. (CSHH has been a member of the Long Island Sound Study's Citizens Advisory Committee since 1992 and served for three years as chair of its Communications Subcommittee.)



*CSHH has coordinated local efforts for the International Coastal Cleanup since 1992 (photo by Carol DiPaolo, 9/29/12)*

In 1996, CSHH initiated the creation of the **Water-Monitoring Work Group**, a soundwide network of environmental agencies and nonprofits connected with water-monitoring programs around Long Island Sound. The work group provided a forum for reviewing current testing parameters, methodologies, and equipment used by members and for examining testing results in a broader context. Among the work group's achievements was completion of the **Long Island Sound Mapping Project** (July 1998), which mapped sites monitored around Long Island Sound and identified the agencies and other organizations responsible for testing at those sites. The project was funded through a grant awarded to CSHH, on behalf of the work group, by EPA/Long Island Sound Study. The soundwide

network established as a result of the work group remains an important resource to determine the location and extent of various water conditions around the sound.

In 1998, CSHH published *Hempstead Harbor: Its History, Ecology, and Environmental Challenges*. The book supports the goals of the water-monitoring program in encouraging community members to learn about Hempstead Harbor as an important habitat for marine life and other species. It also describes the critical relationship between the ecology of the harbor and sound and the quality of life (as well as the economy) of surrounding communities.

In 2000, CSHH became a partner in **EPA's Environmental Monitoring for Public Awareness and Community Tracking** (EMPACT) program. CSHH worked with the Marine Sciences Department of the University of Connecticut to maintain a telemetry link at the EMPACT Web site at [www.MYSound.uconn.edu](http://www.MYSound.uconn.edu), so that water-quality data from Hempstead Harbor could be viewed on the Web. The Town of Oyster Bay became an important partner in this project, having contributed the stationary probe and use of a boat and staff to assist with probe maintenance. In 2005, logistical problems and lack of funding to purchase and maintain necessary new equipment prevented the continuation of this program.

In 2001, CSHH received the prestigious **Clearwater Award**, announced by The Waterfront Center, a Washington, DC-based educational organization with worldwide membership. CSHH was commended for the scope of its activities in working to improve conditions in and around Hempstead Harbor. Particularly noted were CSHH's book (mentioned above) and the expansion of its water-monitoring program.

In 2002, CSHH was asked by the US EPA Long Island Sound Study Office to plan and coordinate a **Stormwater Workshop** to help prepare Long Island communities to meet the requirements of the EPA Phase II Stormwater Regulations. CSHH received a grant to host the workshop, which was cosponsored by the EPA Long Island Sound Office, Long Island Sound Study, and the New York Sea Grant Program.

More recently, CSHH has served on review committees for restoration-plan proposals such as the Scudder's Pond Restoration Program and Glenwood Road/Powerhouse Drain Stormwater Pollution Abatement Plan. In 2009, CSHH initiated a work group of local community organizations to focus on development of a townwide land-preservation plan. The work group considered various land-use planning vehicles along with a proposal to review the Town of Oyster Bay's Groundwater and Open Space Protection Plan (2006) in light of current local land-use and harbor preservation efforts. A first step toward a broader land-use preservation plan is to determine the feasibility of a watershed-protection overlay district for Hempstead Harbor. The scope of the Glenwood Road/Powerhouse Drain Stormwater Pollution Abatement Plan (due to be completed for the Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee in 2013) was expanded to include this element.

Also in 2009, CSHH became a member of the newly formed Long Island Sound/New York State Sentinel Site Work Group, which was charged with addressing climate change and

ways to measure the impacts on Long Island Sound. (This was part of a bi-state—New York and Connecticut—approach to understanding climate-change indicators for Long Island Sound and selecting appropriate sites to measure them. In 2011, the *Sentinel Monitoring for Climate Change in the Long Island Sound Estuarine and Coastal Ecosystems of New York and Connecticut* was completed; in 2012 a request for proposals was announced for implementation of pilot monitoring of climate change indices (sentinels) at locations within Long Island Sound.)

In April 2011, CSHH organized an emergency cleanup of plastic disks that were accidentally released from an aeration tank at the Mamaroneck sewage treatment plant. The cleanup resulted in the collection of over 27,000 disks from five beaches around Hempstead Harbor and helped convince Westchester County to send crews to continue cleanup efforts. Throughout the rest of the season, disks continued to wash up on Hempstead Harbor beaches as well as along the shores of other bays around Long Island Sound. In September 2012, CSHH coordinated local activities as part of the International Coastal Cleanup, as it has for all but two years since 1992.

CSHH continues to work with other environmental groups and agencies around Hempstead Harbor and Long Island Sound. For example, in November 2011, CSHH helped to scope out the density of blue mussels at a site in Hempstead Harbor that had been used as part of the National Status and Trends Mussel Watch program since 1986 (a project sponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)). In March 2012, CSHH was asked to scope out the density of ribbed mussels in Hempstead Harbor as part of another NOAA project. CSHH has also participated on advisory committees that have been created around the harbor to develop various local revitalization plans, such as the Glen Cove Creek Reclamation Committee, Glenwood Landing Steering Committee, the Roslyn Waterfront Committee, the Glen Cove Waterfront Citizens' Planning Committee, and the Glen Cove Master Plan Task Force.

CSHH's programs and activities are supported by special fund-raising events, member contributions, and grants—including those awarded from the NYS Department of State, EPA's Long Island Sound Office, Long Island Sound Study, NY Sea Grant, the Rauch Foundation, the New York Community Trust, Long Island Community Foundation, and local businesses.

## HHPC

The idea for addressing Hempstead Harbor's water quality issues on a harbor-wide basis was conceived in the mid-1990s by the then-NYS Assemblyman, now NYS Comptroller, Tom DiNapoli, and former Sea Cliff Mayor Ted Blackburn.

In 1995, funds were sought and received from the NYS Department of State, and the HHPC (Long Island's first inter-municipal watershed organization) was born. The funds were used to hire a part-time director and to hire coastal experts to prepare an in-depth **Water Quality Improvement Plan**. Each of the nine municipalities signed an inter-municipal agreement to work cooperatively and to contribute financially on a pro-rata basis.

HHPC's municipal members include County of Nassau, the Towns of Oyster Bay and North Hempstead, the City of Glen Cove, and the Villages of Sea Cliff, Roslyn Harbor, Roslyn, Flower Hill, and Sands Point. The committee accomplishes its mission to protect and improve the harbor's water quality through planning studies, capital improvement projects, educational outreach, water-quality monitoring, information and technology sharing, development of model ordinances, coordination of enforcement, and working with other governmental agencies as well as environmental, educational, community, and business groups. This cooperative effort saves each municipality expenses, provides for a coordinated approach to solving harbor problems, and provides year-round focus on harbor issues.

The HHPC prepared the **Scudder's Pond Subwatershed Plan** (2006) and has secured nearly \$2.5 million toward the implementation of its recommendations. This subwatershed (located in Sea Cliff) has been identified as one of the most significant contributors of bacteria-laden stormwater runoff to the harbor. The HHPC will soon complete a similar study for the **Powerhouse Drain subwatershed** in Glenwood Landing.



*No-wake, no-discharge sign in Hempstead Harbor  
(photo by Carol DiPaolo, 10/6/11)*

In 2007, HHPC applied for federal **No Discharge Zone (NDZ)** designation for Hempstead Harbor; the US EPA approved the application on November 6, 2008. The NDZ designation affords the harbor the necessary legal basis to restrict boaters from discharging their wastes into the harbor and strengthens avenues for enforcement. On September 6, 2011, New York State, following Connecticut's example, banned vessel sewage discharges from its portion of Long Island Sound, making the entire sound a no-discharge zone.

The HHPC has also established a Web site ([www.HempsteadHarbor.org](http://www.HempsteadHarbor.org)) and a Facebook page as resources on the harbor. **Ongoing educational efforts** include the production of professional coastal interpretive signage; the production of a series of three television programs; the purchase of a portable display unit that is used at area fairs, festivals, libraries, and town and village halls; and the installation of pet-waste stations around the harbor.

The HHPC has also been instrumental in expanding the state's designation of the harbor as a New York State Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat Area to encompass the entire harbor; having harbor trails and land acquisition added to the state's Open Space Plan; having the harbor designated by the Long Island Sound Study as an inaugural "Long Island Sound Stewardship Site"; and having the harbor designated as part of the New York State Audubon Society's "Important Bird Areas of New York State." The Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee has been an unqualified success and has spawned the creation of two other inter-municipal efforts, the Manhasset Bay Protection Committee and the Oyster

Bay/Cold Spring Harbor Protection Committee. The HHPC have also assisted with similar efforts in Northport Harbor and the Peconic Estuary.

Since 1995, the HHPC has received over 22 grants, which have covered much of the committee's costs. The balance of the HHPC's budget (including monetary matches for the grants) is made up of annual dues received from the nine member municipalities.



*HHPC receives 2012 US EPA Region 2's Environmental Achievement Award (l-r, Camden, NJ, Mayor Dana Redd; HHPC Executive Director Eric Swenson; CSHH Board Member Kay Bromberg; HHPC Chairperson William Clemency; US EPA Region 2 Regional Administrator Judith Enck)(photo by EPA, 4/27/12)*

In 2012, the HHPC received an Environmental Quality Award from the US EPA Region 2 for its efforts in improving water quality in Hempstead Harbor to the point where 2,500 acres of the harbor were reopened to shellfish harvesting for the first time in 45 years. Since the standards for water quality to support shellfish harvesting are the highest possible of all water-quality standards, this achievement unquestionably demonstrated the water-quality improvements that the HHPC was created to seek. In so doing, Hempstead Harbor also became the first waterbody in New York State to achieve this status in several decades. The HHPC continues to work to achieve this for the remaining portions of the harbor.

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## Acknowledgments

Environmental restoration and conservation require dedication, passion, patience, broad-based community support, and collaboration, as well as large infusions of technical expertise and funding. We therefore gratefully acknowledge the financial support and participation of all who have partnered with us to protect our local environment.

We offer special thanks to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for funding awarded through the Long Island Sound Futures Fund for the 2006 development of the Quality Assurance Project Plan for the Hempstead Harbor Water-Monitoring Program and for the 2007-2009 and 2011-2012 water-monitoring programs conducted for the harbor.

We also acknowledge the special efforts of individuals who have helped us maintain our water-monitoring program, including CSHH volunteers and members of local fishing clubs, local beach and marina managers, boaters and sailors, and other members of the community who report on harbor conditions; the Town of Oyster Bay's Department of Environmental Resources for staff assistance and use of its boat; Nassau County Department of Health staff members who facilitate and perform the lab analysis and data review of bacteria samples collected at CSHH stations in Hempstead Harbor; Nassau County Department of Public Works staff; and members of the Nassau County Marine Police and the Underwater Search and Recovery Team.

Our efforts would not be possible without the assistance of the following organizations and agencies that work with the CSHH and HHPC as technical advisers and partners:

- New York State Department of State
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
- New York Sea Grant/NEMO
- The Glenwood/Glen Head Civic Association
- US Environmental Protection Agency, Long Island Sound Study Office
- The United Civic Council of Glen Head and Glenwood Landing



*The 2012 Hempstead Harbor Water-Monitoring Program was awarded a grant by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation through the Long Island Sound Futures Fund. HHPC Executive Director Eric Swenson and CSHH Programs Director Carol DiPaolo attended the awards ceremony at the Childs Mansion, Old Field (9/24/12)*

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## 1 Harbor Overview

Hempstead Harbor is a deep, V-shaped harbor that lies along the north shore of Long Island, bordering the western portion of Long Island Sound, between Manhasset Bay to the west and Oyster Bay to the east. The harbor is about 5 miles long from mouth to head, and its shoreline extends 14 miles from Sands Point on the west at its mouth to Matinecock Point on the east. For the most part, the harbor presents a beautiful water body that is quiet and uncrowded, though it has widely mixed uses.

Industrial or commercial enterprises were historically concentrated in four areas along the harbor's shoreline. They remain currently, to a much lesser degree, in three areas of the harbor. The former industrial sites degraded the harbor's shorelines, wetlands, and water quality with the effects of oil spills, sewage spills, toxic contamination, stormwater runoff, air pollution, and industrial discharges. The worst of these effects were noted in the mid-1980s.

Dramatic changes around the harbor have resulted in improved water quality. For example, efforts to restore the harbor resulted in the closure of a landfill, two incinerators, and a sewage treatment plant. One sewage treatment plant (in Glen Cove) remains and in 2003 was upgraded, using a biological process to remove nitrogen from its discharge. In late 2006, an ultraviolet disinfection system was installed. (In 2008, Nassau County purchased the plant from the City of Glen Cove.)



*The new Roslyn viaduct renamed to honor William Cullen Bryant, the prominent 19<sup>th</sup> century poet and journalist who resided at the Cedarmere Estate on the eastern shore of Hempstead Harbor (photo by Carol DiPaolo, 9/12/12)*

The remediation of some hazardous waste sites has been completed, and remediation of others is still underway. Also, revitalization plans are being implemented for sections of the waterfront that suffered the most abuse, such as along Glen Cove Creek and the eastern shore in Glenwood Landing.



*Wetland restoration planting at Bar Beach lagoon in 2003 (l) and in 2005 (r)(photos by Kevin Braun)*

Wetlands restoration projects have been expanded on the western shore of the harbor, south of the former Bar Beach Park, which is now part of the larger North Hempstead Beach Park. (In September 2007, Nassau County transferred ownership of the Hempstead Harbor Beach Park to the Town of North Hempstead, which merged it with the adjacent town-owned Bar Beach Park; in May 2008, the combined beaches were renamed North Hempstead Beach Park.)

Despite the harbor's impaired condition during the 1980s, in 1987 New York State designated Hempstead Harbor a **Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Area**, extending from Mott Point on the west to the Glen Cove breakwater on the east at the northern section of the harbor south to the Roslyn viaduct. Over the last 20 years, however, the harbor's ecosystem has vastly improved, containing a diversity of marine life and water birds. Wetland grasses have re-covered a large portion of the lower harbor south of the formerly referred to Bar Beach sand spit, once again providing a nursery and healthy habitat for marine species and bird populations. Reflecting Hempstead Harbor's dramatic turnaround, its designation as a Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Area was updated and extended in October 2005 to include the portion of the harbor south of the Roslyn viaduct.

By 2009, water quality had improved so dramatically in Hempstead Harbor that the results of water-quality testing undertaken by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) indicated that a portion of the outer harbor could be certified for shellfish harvesting. (The harbor had been restricted for shellfish harvesting for over 40 years.) The testing and regulatory process was completed in 2011, and on June 1, 2011, 2,500 acres of shellfish beds that form a band across the outer harbor were officially reopened for harvesting.

Today, Hempstead Harbor continues to support many diverse uses and activities. Fuel is transported to a Glenwood Landing oil terminal (Global Partners LP/ExxonMobil) that is adjacent to a power plant that has operated since the early 1900s. Farther north, tugboats tow barges to and from a sand and gravel transfer station on the western shore of the harbor and into Glen Cove Creek, which flows from the harbor's eastern shore. In contrast to these commercial uses, the recreational uses continue to flourish and expand as the harbor's water

quality improves. Marinas, yacht clubs, and fishing clubs, which are concentrated in the northern portion of the harbor, are thriving. Town, city, village, and small private beaches are also located along the harbor's shore. As the harbor environment has continued to improve, there has been increased pressure to develop properties along the shoreline, which in time could exacerbate the problems that are currently being mitigated.



*Crew teams at Town of North Hempstead Beach Park (l) and new ferry terminal in Glen Cove Creek (r)  
(photos by Carol DiPaolo, 7/18/12 and 4/17/12, respectively)*

A challenge that must be met in planning for the future of Hempstead Harbor is to balance these diverse and often competing interests. The Harbor Management Plan for Hempstead Harbor (Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee, 2004) offers a comprehensive strategy for the municipalities that share jurisdiction over Hempstead Harbor to “work cooperatively to address issues related to the wise use and protection of the harbor’s surface waters, natural resources, underwater lands, and shorefront.” Specific environmental challenges and priorities that remain for Hempstead Harbor include stormwater runoff abatement; continued improvements in water quality and reductions in bacteria levels; prevention of inappropriate land use and development, particularly along the shore; and continued remediation of contamination from former industrial activities.

## 2 Methods

It is difficult to draw direct relationships among all the variables that affect water quality, and this is the challenge presented every year in attempting to analyze the past season’s water-quality data. The graphs presented in the full copy of this report and the electronic version compare parameters (such as rainfall and bacteria levels) that show expected correlations but also noticeable variability. The data collected over the years are a critical resource as we look for trends that point to the health of the harbor.

The story of Hempstead Harbor and Long Island Sound is a complicated one. There are many variables. Some things we can control—such as nitrogen discharges and other pollution from both point and nonpoint sources; other things we can’t control—such as rainfall and temperature. However, all of these factors have critical relationships that have an impact on ecological health and survival and human use of the waters, including swimming, fishing, and other recreational pursuits.



The data collected through the water-monitoring program help us learn about the interrelationships that occur in Hempstead Harbor. This information enables us to work with others on a harborwide and soundwide basis to discover causal effects of human activities, so that we can plan and implement best management practices to assure a healthy environment for the future.

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## 2.1 Quality Assurance Project Plan

In 2006, a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) was prepared by the consulting engineering firm of Fuss & O'Neill, Inc., for the Hempstead Harbor Water-Monitoring Program, on behalf of the Coalition to Save Hempstead Harbor (CSHH) and the Hempstead Harbor Protection Committee. The QAPP documents the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures implemented in the CSHH program. In 2010, work began to update the QAPP; the revision was completed and approved by EPA in July 2011.

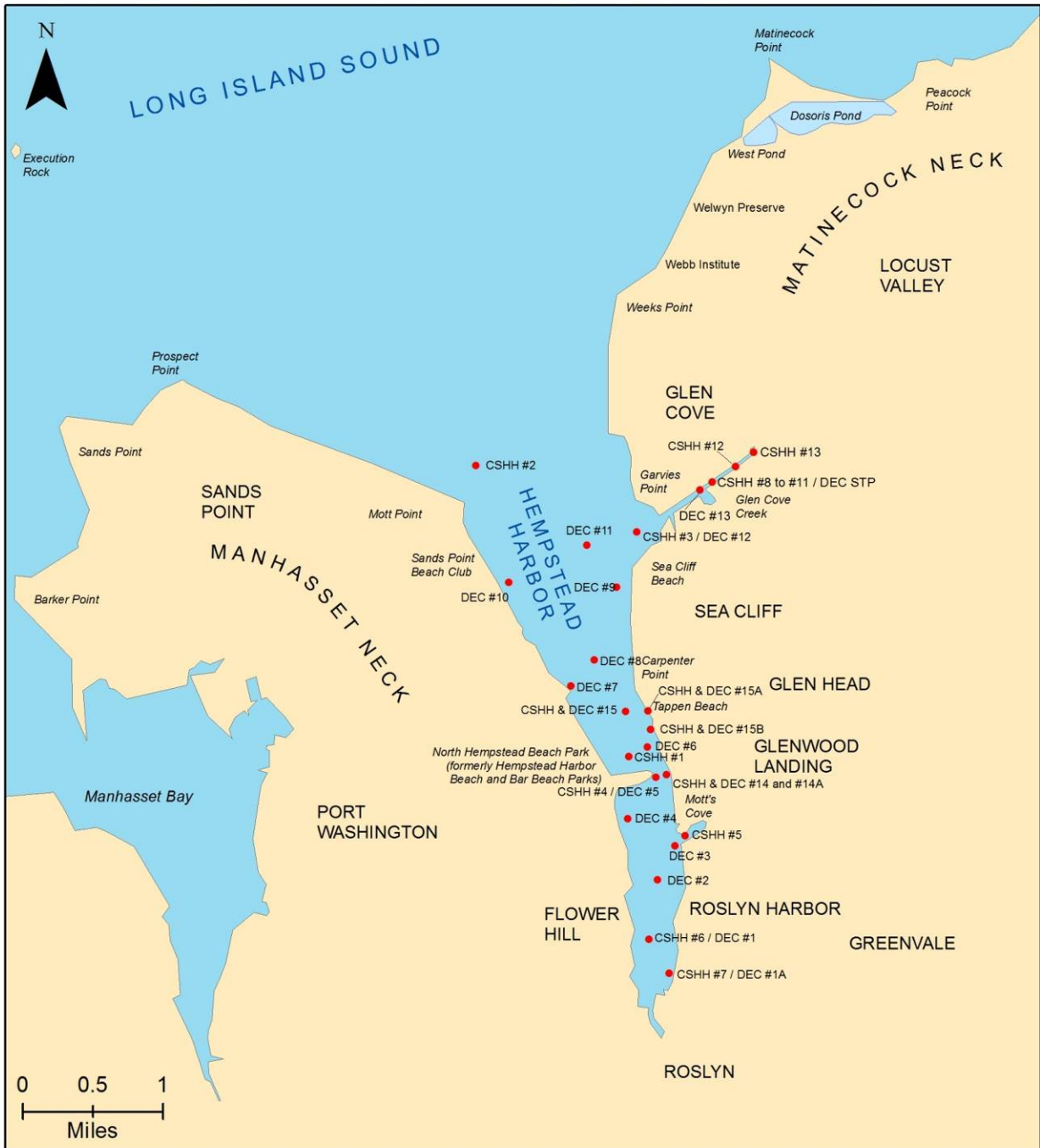
Although the QAPP incorporated several new items into the water-monitoring program, the majority of the procedures outlined in the document had been implemented over the years since the inception of the program. The approval of the QAPP by the US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2, broadens the use of the program's data by additional outside organizations, enables the program to receive federal funding for future monitoring efforts, reiterates the ongoing commitment of CSHH to provide high-quality monitoring data for Hempstead Harbor, and demonstrates the reliability of the data presented in this and previous water-quality reports.



*Brants north of Tappen Beach (photo by Carol DiPaolo, 4/6/12))*

## 2.2 Location of Testing Stations

The principal CSHH stations that are sampled weekly during the monitoring season for all program parameters are located in the northern portion of the harbor, between the former Bar Beach sand spit (now part of the 36.2-acre North Hempstead Beach Park) and Long Island Sound, as well as stations in Glen Cove Creek. *Table 1* includes the latitude/longitude points for most of the monitoring stations.



*Location of current CSHH stations along with the DEC stations that were sampled in 2010*

**Table 1**  
**Latitude/Longitude Points for Monitoring Stations**

Station ID	Latitude N		Longitude W	
	Degrees	Minutes	Degrees	Minutes
<b>Upper-Harbor Stations</b>				
CSHH #1, Beacon 11	40	49.540	73	39.120
CSHH #2, Bell 6	40	51.647	73	40.428
CSHH #3, Red channel marker	40	51.213	73	39.123
CSHH #8, Adjacent to STP outfall pipe	40	51.514	73	38.515
CSHH #9, 10 ft west of #8				
CSHH #10, 20 ft west of #8				
CSHH #11, 50 ft east of #8				
CSHH #12, 100 ft east of #8	40	51.561	73	38.430
CSHH #13, 60 ft from Mill Pond weir	40	51.706	73	38.139
CSHH #15, about 50 yds from Scudders Pond outfall, north of Tappen Beach pool area	40	50.109	73	39.247
CSHH #15A, at Scudder's Pond outfall pipe, north of the Tappen Beach pool area				
CSHH #15B, at the Scudder's Pond weir on the east side of Shore Road				
<b>Lower-Harbor Stations</b>				
CSHH #4, East of North Hempstead Beach Park (formerly Bar Beach) sand spit	40	49.688	73	39.001
CSHH #5, Mott's Cove	40	49.317	73	38.770
CSHH #6, East of Port Washington transfer station	40	48.688	73	39.080
CSHH #7, West of Bryant Landing (formerly site of oil dock)	40	48.474	73	38.923
CSHH #14, About 50 yds from powerhouse outfall	40	49.706	73	38.916
CSHH #14A, At powerhouse outfall				

At the end of the 2004 monitoring season, CSHH #9, #10, #11, and #12 were added in the vicinity of the Glen Cove sewage treatment plant outfall (CSHH #8) (in Glen Cove Creek) specifically to provide additional samples for bacteria analysis by the NCDH. These stations were added to track the frequency and source of unusual dry- and wet-weather flows that were noticed at discharge points west of the STP outfall and that, on testing, indicated high levels of bacteria; the four stations became a permanent part of the program in 2005. CSHH #13 was also established to monitor bacteria levels at the head of the creek and became a permanent part of the program in 2007. In 2008, CSHH #13 was set at 60 feet west of the Mill Pond weir to avoid shifting the sampling location as access to the weir varied due to tidal cycles. Samples collected at CSHH #13 can help indicate whether the restoration of Mill Pond is curtailing bacteria inputs to Glen Cove Creek.

In 2009, the water-monitoring program was greatly expanded. CSHH and the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation worked together on a plan to survey mid- and lower portions of the harbor for bacteria levels relative to water-quality standards for shellfish harvesting. Thirteen of the stations that were set up in 1988 as DEC's shellfish growing area (SGA) #50 sampling points were reestablished for 2009; SGA stations 1-13 stretched from the lower harbor (below the bar of the former Bar Beach) to a line across the harbor that is roughly in line with Glen Cove Creek. Stations 1A, 15, and 14 were also added along with sampling points at the Scudder's Pond outfall (#15A) located north of the Tappen Beach Pool and the Scudder's Pond weir (#15B). CSHH collected samples once or twice a week (depending on tidal cycles) at these points from August to early November, and the samples were delivered to the DEC lab for analysis. This component of the program was added to determine whether the opening of these areas of the harbor for shellfish harvesting would be feasible in the near future. Unfortunately, the results of this intensive sampling showed that all but two of the stations failed DEC shellfish standards on a regular basis.



*Different collection protocols for NCDH and NYSDEC; Tim Kelly and Dan Fucci (NCDPW) conducted a dye test to confirm flow from Scudder's Pond to outfall north of Tappen Pool (photos by Carol DiPaolo, 11/12/09)*

Samples from stations #14, 15, 15A, and 15B were also collected by CSHH and then analyzed by the Nassau County Department of Health (using water-quality standards for bathing beaches) as an alternative way to monitor discharges from the powerhouse drain and Scudder's Pond. Powerhouse drain and Scudder's Pond are known to be the largest contributors of bacteria to Hempstead Harbor through stormwater runoff, and remediation plans are currently being developed. The samples collected will establish a benchmark of bacteria levels before, during, and after remediation.

In 2010, CSHH station 14A was established as an additional sampling site for the powerhouse-drain system. Samples from this station are taken directly from the large outfall adjacent to the National Grid building. Thanks to the efforts of Jack Tiernan, chief engineer at the plant, a gate was installed in the fencing over the outfall to accommodate the use of a sampling pole and jar to collect samples. The water samples are analyzed along with those mentioned above by the Nassau County Department of Health.



*Gate for water sampling at CSHH #14A above powerhouse outfall (l); detergent suds from powerhouse outfall (r)(photos by Carol DiPaolo, 8/4/10 and 7/19/10, respectively)*

The locations of upper-harbor CSHH monitoring stations are as follows:

- CSHH #1, at Beacon 11 (between Tappen Beach Marina on the east shore and North Hempstead Beach Park on the west shore)
- CSHH #2, at Bell Buoy 6 (a stationary marker at the harbor mouth, east of Mott Point)
- CSHH #3, at the red channel marker C-1, at the mouth of Glen Cove Creek, between the Hempstead Harbor Club and Sea Cliff Beach
- CSHH #8, at the Glen Cove sewage treatment plant (STP) outfall pipe
- CSHH #9, about 10 ft west of CSHH #8
- CSHH #10, about 20 ft west of CSHH #8, at the end of the seawall
- CSHH #11, about 50 ft east of CSHH #8, at the end of the floating dock
- CSHH #12, about 100 ft east of CSHH #8, in the middle of the creek, north of the bend in the south seawall
- CSHH #13, 60 feet from the Mill Pond weir
- CSHH #15, about 50 yds from Scudder's Pond outfall, at northwest corner of the Tappen Beach pool area
- CSHH #15A, at the Scudder's Pond outfall pipe, north of the Tappen Beach pool area
- CSHH #15B, at the Scudder's Pond weir on the east side of Shore Road



*Aerial view of Glen Cove Creek, Sea Cliff Beach (foreground), Sea Cliff Yacht Club and dock, Glen Cove marinas, and Glen Cove STP (7/08) (photo by Joel Ziev)*

The five lower-harbor stations are often inaccessible during low tides and are monitored less frequently (every three to four weeks, depending on the tide). The locations of the lower-harbor stations are as follows:

- CSHH #4, at the North Hempstead Beach Park (formerly Bar Beach) sand spit
- CSHH #5, at Mott's Cove
- CSHH #6, at a point east of the site of the former Town of North Hempstead incinerator, now the waste-transfer station
- CSHH #7, the station farthest south in the harbor, on the east shore just before the walkway for the Sterling Glen and Horizon communities (totaling 208 senior rental units at Bryant Landing) and just north of the Roslyn viaduct. (The former marker for this station was a portion of an old oil dock, which was removed during the construction of the Sterling Glen and Horizon buildings.)
- CSHH #14, about 50 yds from powerhouse outfall
- CSHH #14A, directly from the powerhouse outfall

The 19 DEC monitoring locations are as follows:

- DEC #1, same as CSHH #6
- DEC #1A, same as CSHH #7
- DEC #2, center of lower harbor
- DEC #3, pilings, near mouth of Mott's Cove and CSHH #5
- DEC #4, south of North Hempstead Beach Park (formerly Bar Beach) sand spit, near boat ramp
- DEC #5, same as CSHH #4
- DEC #6, northeast of Beacon 11, near CSHH #1

- DEC #7, near gravel pile, west shore
- DEC #8, near C-9 navigational marker
- DEC #9, south of Dock Hill/Sea Cliff Park and north of Tilley's boathouse
- DEC #10, west shore at end of private dock, in line with C-A navigational marker
- DEC #11, at C-A navigational marker
- DEC #12, same as CSHH #3, at red channel marker C-1
- DEC #13, outside of Glen Cove marina in Glen Cove Creek
- DEC #14, same as CSHH #14
- DEC #15, same as CSHH #15
- DEC #15A, same as CSHH #15A
- DEC #15B, same as CSHH #15B
- DEC STP, same as CSHH #8.

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### 2.3 Frequency of Testing and Testing Parameters

Testing is conducted weekly, from May to November, at each station, generally on the same day of the week and at the same time (beginning at approximately 7 AM and typically continuing for 5 hours). CSHH collects samples and conducts water-quality tests with the assistance of Town of Oyster Bay staff for onboard testing and boat transportation to sampling sites.

Water samples are collected (weather and tidal cycles permitting) from 18 testing stations for bacterial analysis by the Nassau County Department of Health. In addition, tests for dissolved oxygen (DO), salinity, water-temperature, and pH are conducted weekly at CSHH #1, #2, #3, #8, and #13 and every three to four weeks at CSHH #4, #5, #6, #7, #14, and #15. Nitrite, nitrate, and ammonia samples are collected weekly at CSHH #1, #2, #3, #8, and #13 and every three to four weeks at CSHH #4, #5, #6, #7, #14, and #15. A summary of the samples collected and analyses performed is presented in *Table 2*.

Physical observations are recorded regarding weather conditions, wind direction and velocity, water surface, air temperature, floatables, and wildlife and human activities. Whenever possible, floatable debris is retrieved and brought back to shore for disposal.

Dissolved oxygen, salinity, water-temperature, and pH are recorded with an electronic meter (YSI Model 600 sonde with an upgraded XLM circuit board and 650 MDS display unit) at 1-meter depth increments at every station. A sample of bottom water is also tested for DO using the Winkler titration method at the first station that is monitored for the day (generally CSHH #1) as a quality-assurance check of the electronic meter. A quality assurance test is also performed for pH using a LaMotte test kit– a wide-range indicator that uses a color comparator.

Turbidity is also recorded at stations CSHH #1-8, 13, 14, and 15 during full surveys with a LaMotte 2020e portable turbidity meter; additional samples are taken at other locations if

unusual conditions are noted. Turbidity samples are taken at two depths – at a half-meter below the surface and at Secchi-disk depth.

**Table 2**  
**CSHH Monitoring-Program Parameters**

Parameter	Location	Analyzer or Method	Location of Analysis
Dissolved Oxygen	Vertical profiles at 1-meter intervals at CSHH #1-8, 13, 14, and 15	YSI 600	Field
Dissolved Oxygen	One location for electronic meter validation	LaMotte 7414	Field
Water-Temperature	Vertical profiles at 1-meter intervals at CSHH #1-8, 13,14, and 15	YSI 600	Field
Water-Temperature	One station for electronic meter validation	Calibrated Thermometer	Field
Air Temperature	One measurement at each station during monitoring	Calibrated Thermometer	Field
Salinity	Vertical profiles at 1-meter intervals at CSHH #1-8, 13, 14, and 15	YSI 600	Field
pH	Vertical profile at 1-meter intervals at CSHH #1-8, 13, 14, and 15	YSI 600	Field
pH	One station for electronic meter validation	LaMotte 2218 reagent	Field
Turbidity	Two vertical locations at 0.5 meter and Secchi depth at CSHH #1-8, and 13, 14, and 15	LaMotte 2020e (USEPA 180.1)	Field
Clarity	CSHH #1-8, 13, 14, and 15	LaMotte Secchi Disk	Field
Ammonia	CSHH #1, 7, and 8, and other stations when the preceding tests detect ammonia	LaMotte 3304 (salicylate method)	Field
Nitrate	Grab sample at half-meter depth at CSHH #1- 8, 13, 14, and 15	Hach 8192	Oyster Bay Town Lab
Nitrite	Grab sample at half-meter depth at CSHH #1-8, 13, 14, and 15	Hach 8507	Oyster Bay Town Lab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	Grab sample half-meter depth at CSHH #1-13, 14, and 15 and just below surface or from outfall flow at 14A, 15A, and 15B.	Membrane filter	Nassau County Department of Health
Enterococci	Grab sample at half meter depth at CSHH #1-13, 14, and 15 and just below surface or from outfall flow at 14A, 15A, and 15B.	Membrane filter	Nassau County Department of Health
Precipitation	Village of Sea Cliff	Visually read rain gauge	Field

LaMotte test kits are used to measure ammonia. (Because previous years' test results using both the Nessler and salicylate methods indicated that the Nessler method is less reliable for detecting ammonia in the harbor, beginning in 2012 only the salicylate is used.) Technicians at the Town of Oyster Bay Laboratory use an electronic kit (Hach) for measuring nitrite and nitrate levels. Periodically, samples are also collected for plankton analysis by the Nassau



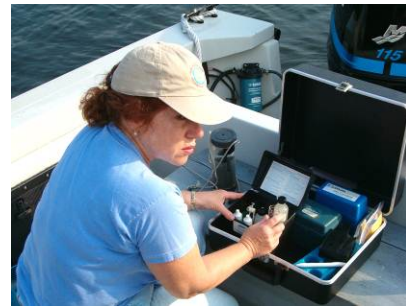
County Department of Health. The water samples for the test kits are collected within a half meter of the water surface.



Mark Ring with YSI 600



Jim Moriarty lowering sonde on platform



Carol DiPaolo doing Winkler titration

### 3 Monitoring Results

This section summarizes results of the CSHH sampling program. Where possible, data from the CSHH program from 1995-2011 is compared with 2012 data. *Appendices A, B, and C* include graphs constructed with the data collected during this period.

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#### 3.1 Dissolved Oxygen

Dissolved oxygen, the form of oxygen that marine life needs to survive, is an important indicator of the health of our Long Island Sound estuary. Hypoxia (low oxygen) and anoxia (no oxygen) are common water-quality problems that occur during the summer in Hempstead Harbor and in other areas in and around Long Island Sound, particularly in the western sound. DO is indirectly affected by nutrient enrichment, particularly nitrogen, which can enter Hempstead Harbor through stormwater runoff, discharges from sewage treatment plants, or leaching from failing septic systems. Nitrogen accelerates the growth of phytoplankton or algae and increases the density of organisms that grow. The increased number and growth rate causes frequent or prolonged “blooms.” When the cells in the plankton blooms die off, the decomposition process depletes dissolved oxygen that fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms need to survive. The larvae of these organisms are often especially sensitive to low DO concentrations. In addition to these direct effects of low DO levels, indirect effects can also occur. Low DO levels can cause some bacteria to produce hydrogen sulfide, which is a gas that can be toxic to fish.

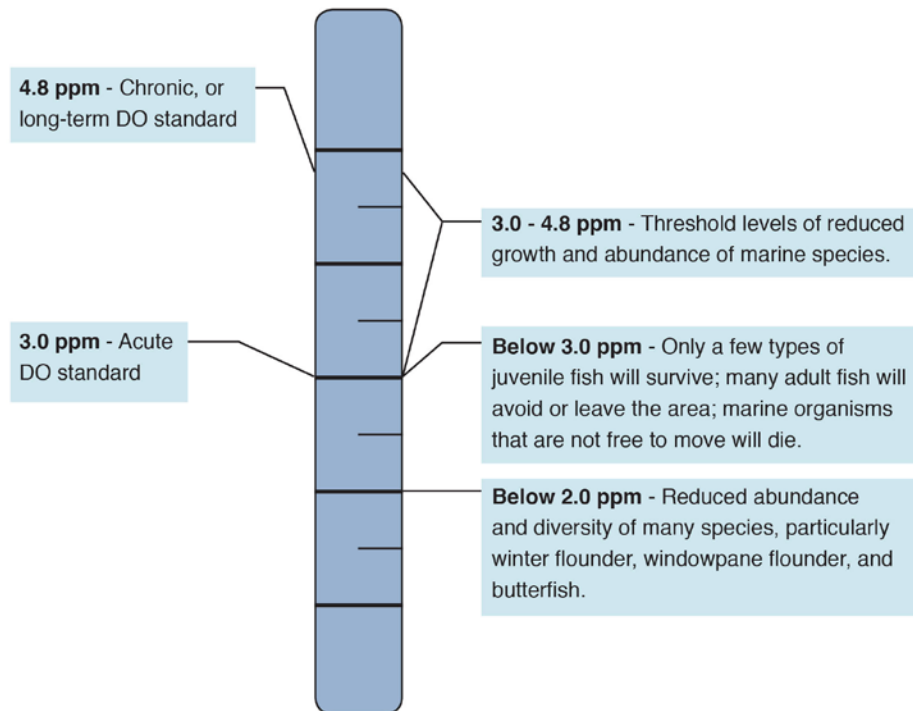
Although many algal species produce oxygen during their growth stage through photosynthesis, algal mortality and subsequent decay generally influence DO levels more strongly, especially later in the summer when more organic matter is decaying and rates of photosynthesis are declining. Therefore, productive aquatic ecosystems with larger nutrient loads are more prone to low DO levels. The impact of temperature and salinity on DO levels in these ecosystems is generally of secondary importance. Generally, as temperature and salinity increase, the dissolved oxygen concentration decreases. Because the majority of organic-matter decay occurs at the estuary bottom, DO levels tend to be higher at the surface

and lower at the bottom of the water column. Density-dependent stratification, such as elevated salinity levels at the harbor bottom, inhibits mixing and exaggerates this effect.

Previously, DO levels above 5.0 ppm were considered healthy; DO levels below 5.0 ppm were considered to cause various adverse impacts (related to growth, reproduction, and survival of organisms). The severity of impacts, and threshold DO levels where impacts occur, are strongly species dependent. (For example, bottom-dwelling marine species would be more affected by low DO than species that can move more easily to higher-oxygen areas.)

A revised dissolved oxygen standard was implemented by the DEC on February 16, 2008. For estuarine waters such as Hempstead Harbor, the chronic, or long-term, DO standard is 4.8 ppm. This means that DO levels of 4.8 ppm and above are considered to be protective of most marine aquatic species. The acute DO standard is 3.0 ppm, which means that if DO concentrations fall below 3.0 ppm, conditions are considered hypoxic; under hypoxic conditions, most juvenile fish will not be able to survive, many adult fish will avoid or leave the area, and species that cannot leave the area will die. For DO concentrations that are equal to or greater than 3.0 ppm and less than 4.8 ppm, the growth and abundance of certain marine species will be affected. The impact of hypoxia on marine life depends on the duration and area over which low DO levels occur; water-temperature, salinity, and distribution and behavioral patterns of resident species also play a role in how marine organisms react to hypoxic conditions.

**Figure 1**  
DO Standards and Effects of Depleted DO on Marine Life



ppm = parts per million

However, states often interpret effects of environmental conditions on marine life differently; for example, Connecticut's DO standard was 5.0 ppm through 2010 (it was changed to 4.8 ppm in 2011), and it specified maximum periods for which exposure to low DO is allowed. These standards are similar to the New York standards, although not completely consistent.

**Percent saturation** of dissolved oxygen is also monitored in Hempstead Harbor. Percent saturation is a measure of the amount of oxygen currently dissolved in water compared with the amount that can be dissolved in the water, and it is influenced by variability in water-temperature and salinity. In a marine system with abundant nutrients and organisms, such as Hempstead Harbor, dissolved oxygen levels near the surface can be oversaturated during the day (greater than 100%) due to photosynthesis by algae, and undersaturated at night (50% or lower) due to decay of dead organic matter (respiration).

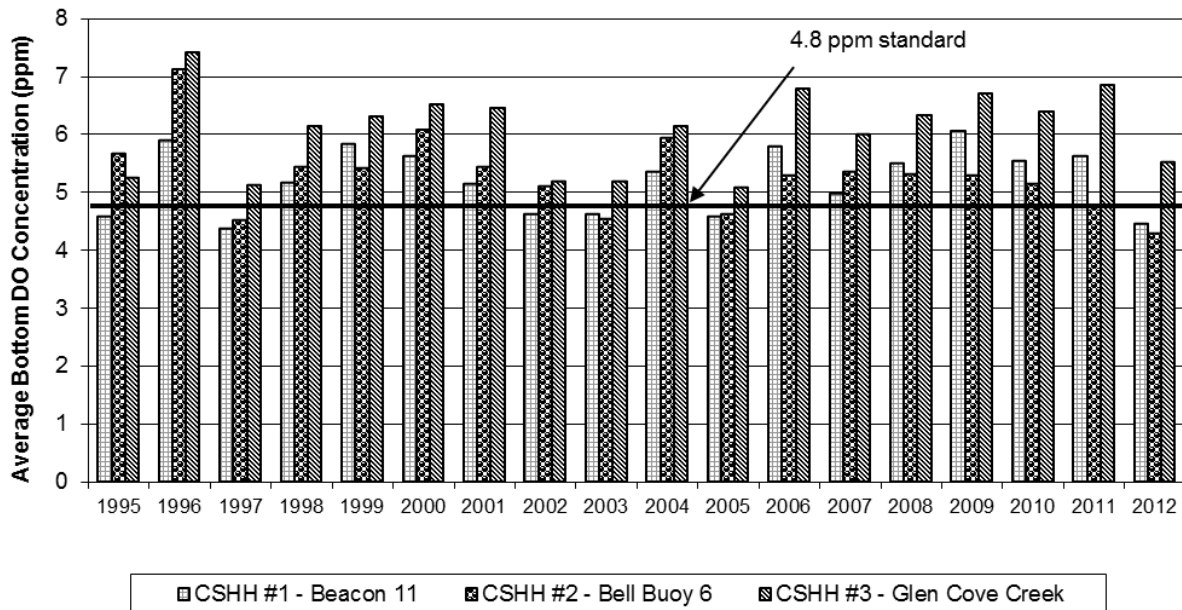
This report evaluates DO measurements collected at the bottom of Hempstead Harbor, which are considered critical because bottom-dwelling marine life have more difficulty than other marine species in trying to escape low DO conditions. Hypoxic conditions (low DO, interpreted to be less than 3.0 ppm in this report) and anoxic conditions (no DO, which, for purposes of this report, is less than 1.0 ppm ) have been implicated in fish kills in Hempstead Harbor, particularly of Atlantic menhaden (commonly known as bunker) but also of juvenile flounder and other species.

Fortunately, there were no fish kills during 2001 through 2004 despite extended periods of hypoxia. A clam kill occurred in 2005 south of Bar Beach, near CSHH #5, but this kill reportedly resulted from lunar/tidal effects and not hypoxia. A small, localized fish kill occurred in 2006 from an unusual condition off of Morgan Beach. (In August 2006, a small area near the mouth of Glen Cove Creek turned bright blue and had a distinctive odor. Several dozen small fish were seen dead or dying in the area as a result of low DO and hydrogen sulfide produced by sulfur bacteria present in the decomposition of algal cells.) (see *Section 4.7* of this report.) No fish kills in Hempstead Harbor were observed or reported in 2007 through 2012.

*Figure 2* presents average annual dissolved oxygen levels at CSHH #1, CSHH #2, and CSHH #3 for the period of record. The data are also summarized in *Table 3*, along with results for CSHH #8. DO levels at all three locations were noticeably lower than the average of the previous five years at each of the three locations (~20%, ~17%, and ~14% lower, respectively). The average DO level was also below the 4.8 ppm standard at both CSHH #1 and CSHH #2. DO levels at CSHH #2 were the lowest seen since the monitoring began in 1995 and levels at CSHH #1 were the second lowest seen. The pattern of dissolved oxygen levels is mixed and does not appear to show collective improvement or degradation.

The number of hypoxic measurements, below 3.0 ppm, in 2012 was relatively high (32 total hypoxic readings, averaging 19% of all samples collected). Hypoxic conditions were

Figure 2  
Measured Average DO in Hempstead Harbor for 3 Monitoring Stations



recorded on one of the sampling days in June: June 27 at CSHH #13(2.78 ppm). Hypoxic conditions were recorded three days in July: July 3 at CSHH #1 and #3 (2.24 ppm and 2.50 ppm, respectively), July 11 at CSHH #1, #3, and #13 (1.88 ppm, 1.50 ppm, and 2.80 ppm, respectively); and July 18 at CSHH #1, #3, and #6 (1.86 ppm, 1.40 ppm, and 2.20 ppm, respectively). Hypoxic conditions were recorded six days in August: on August 1 at CSHH #2 and #3 (2.80 ppm and 2.40 ppm, respectively); August 3 at CSHH #2 (2.60 ppm); August 8 at CSHH #2 (1.20 ppm); August 16 at CSHH #3, #5, #6, #7, #8, and #13 (1.94 ppm, 1.43 ppm, 2.79 ppm, 2.97 ppm, 1.56 ppm, 2.41 ppm, and 2.86 ppm, respectively); August 22 at CSHH #2 (1.44 ppm), and August 29 at CSHH #13 (2.82 ppm). Hypoxic conditions were recorded on one day in September: September 7 at CSHH #1, CSHH #2, CSHH #8, and CSHH #13 (1.99 ppm, 1.99 ppm, 0.79 ppm, and 1.40 ppm, respectively). Hypoxic conditions were also recorded on two days in October: October 5 at CSHH #8 (1.41 ppm) and October 12 at CSHH #2 (2.42 ppm).

Anoxic levels, below 1 ppm, were recorded at CSHH #2 on July 18 and at three stations, CSHH #1, #2, and #4, and on August 16 (0.38 ppm, 0.32 ppm, and 0.96 ppm, respectively).

The percentage of DO measurements in the high DO range (> 6.0 ppm) decreased in 2012 at all stations compared with levels in 2011 (see *Table 4*). The percentage of DO measurements in the mid- to low-level ranges (3 to 5 ppm) in 2012, compared with the percentage in 2011, increased at all locations except CSHH #1. The percentage of DO measurements in the hypoxic range increased in three of the four sampling locations (CSHH #1, #2, and #3). It should be noted that the percent decrease resulted from only one fewer hypoxic measurements at CSHH #8.

**Table 3**  
Average Monitoring-Season Dissolved Oxygen Levels in Hempstead Harbor

Average Bottom DO (ppm)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
<b>CSHH #1</b>	4.46	5.64	5.55	6.09	5.50	4.99	5.76	4.59	5.36
<b>CSHH #2</b>	4.31	4.77	5.16	5.30	5.31	5.37	5.27	4.63	5.96
<b>CSHH #3</b>	5.54	6.87	6.41	6.72	6.35	6.02	6.80	5.09	6.17
<b>CSHH #8</b>	5.28	6.14	6.26	6.73	5.73	5.93	7.05	5.76	6.58

Average Bottom DO (ppm)	2003	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
<b>CSHH #1</b>	4.63	5.16	5.64	5.85	5.17	4.39	5.90	4.60
<b>CSHH #2</b>	4.55	5.46	6.10	5.44	5.45	4.54	7.11	5.67
<b>CSHH #3</b>	5.21	6.47	6.54	6.32	6.48	5.15	7.45	5.26
<b>CSHH #8</b>	5.28	6.82	7.35	7.14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The cause of low DO is difficult to discern. Anthropogenic factors that may be reducing DO levels at the bottom of Hempstead Harbor and Long Island Sound include nutrient enrichment from wastewater-treatment-plant discharges; overuse of fertilizers in agriculture, home gardening, and golf-course maintenance; and residual oxygen demand in bottom sediments from past industrial activities.

Similarly, better DO levels could be the result of natural and human factors, such as mixing of the water column by wind, reduced nitrogen discharges from the sewage treatment plant,



*Beach at Village Club of Sands Point  
(photo by Carol DiPaolo, 10/25/12)*

improved stormwater quality resulting from watershed initiatives, and others that are not known. Changes in air and water-temperature and the physical nature and chemistry of the water can also influence DO levels, although typical effects are relatively minor (see *Sections 3.2 and 3.3*). It is also possible that differences in wind patterns could affect vertical mixing within the water column, resulting in a well-mixed water column during some years, and a more stratified water column in others.

**Table 4**  
**DO Readings 1996-2012: Number and Percentage of Testing Dates/Samples at**  
**Which Bottom DO Tested at Specific Levels**

	>6 ppm		5 to 6 ppm		3 to 5 ppm		<3 ppm	
<b>CSHH #1-Beacon 11</b>								
<i>Year</i>	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>1996</b>	11	58	—	—	3	16	5	26
<b>1997</b>	4	27	3	20	4	27	4	27
<b>1998</b>	8	40	4	20	6	30	2	10
<b>1999</b>	11	50	3	14	5	23	3	14
<b>2000</b>	8	44	2	11	8	44	0	0
<b>2001</b>	7	37	3	16	6	31	3	16
<b>2002</b>	5	26	5	26	3	16	6	32
<b>2003</b>	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25
<b>2004</b>	7	35	1	5	9	45	3	15
<b>2005</b>	8	35	2	9	4	17	9	39
<b>2006</b>	11	50	1	5	7	32	3	14
<b>2007</b>	5	24	3	14	11	52	2	10
<b>2008</b>	8	35	6	26	8	35	1	4
<b>2009</b>	11	48	6	26	4	17	2	9
<b>2010</b>	12	50	2	8	5	21	5	21
<b>2011</b>	9	39	3	13	9	39	2	9
<b>2012</b>	7	32	3	14	7	32	5	23
<b>CSHH #2-Bell Buoy 6</b>								
<b>1996</b>	10	63%	2	13%	3	19%	1	6%
<b>1997</b>	2	13	2	13	5	33	6	40
<b>1998</b>	9	50	2	15	5	28	2	11
<b>1999</b>	8	42	1	5	6	32	4	21
<b>2000</b>	11	61	3	17	3	17	1	6
<b>2001</b>	8	42	5	26	2	10	4	21
<b>2002</b>	9	50	0	0	4	22	5	28
<b>2003</b>	6	32	4	21	4	21	5	26
<b>2004</b>	8	44	3	17	4	22	3	17
<b>2005</b>	5	22	2	9	8	35	8	35
<b>2006</b>	8	36	2	9	4	18	8	36
<b>2007</b>	3	15	7	35	9	45	1	5
<b>2008</b>	8	42	3	16	5	26	3	16
<b>2009</b>	10	50	1	5	4	20	5	25
<b>2010</b>	10	43	1	4	6	26	6	26
<b>2011</b>	7	32	2	9	8	36	5	23
<b>2012</b>	5	21	4	17	7	29	8	33

CSHH #3-Glen Cove Creek								
1996	12	63%	2	11%	4	21%	1	5%
1997	6	38	2	13	4	25	4	25
1998	12	63	2	11	3	16	2	11
1999	13	59	3	14	3	14	3	14
2000	13	68	2	11	4	21	0	0
2001	11	58	2	10	4	21	2	10
2002	10	53	0	0	4	21	5	26
2003	8	42	3	16	5	26	3	16
2004	8	40	3	15	8	40	1	5
2005	7	30	3	13	7	30	6	26
2006	14	64	3	14	3	14	2	9
2007	7	33	6	29	7	33	1	5
2008	13	57	6	26	2	9	2	9
2009	14	61	5	22	2	9	2	9
2010	12	52	2	9	7	30	2	9
2011	15	68	3	14	3	14	1	5
2012	11	46	2	8	6	25	5	21
CSHH #8-Glen Cove STP Outfall								
2001	12	63%	5	26%	1	5%	1	5%
2002	7	37	8	42	3	16	1	5
2003	7	35	6	30	5	25	2	10
2004	11	65	2	10	5	25	2	10
2005	10	43	1	4	7	30	5	22
2006	16	73	2	9	4	18	0	0
2007	8	40	6	30	5	25	1	5
2008	11	48	4	17	7	30	1	4
2009	14	61	6	26	3	13	0	0
2010	13	57	2	9	6	26	2	9
2011	12	52	3	13	4	17	4	17
2012	8	35	5	22	7	30	3	13

## 3.2 Temperature

**Water-temperature** is monitored to record seasonal and annual changes of temperature within the harbor and to determine whether temperature could be affecting marine life, especially organisms in the harbor that are in the southernmost limit of their habitat. Although a warming trend has been observed in Long Island Sound (about 1-1.1°C warmer over the last 15 years at bottom and surface, respectively), when temperatures are averaged throughout the sound, a difference is also observed between the western and eastern portion of the sound: the western portion, influenced most by fresh water inputs, is cooler than the eastern portion, influenced most by ocean water. The water-temperature effects of climate

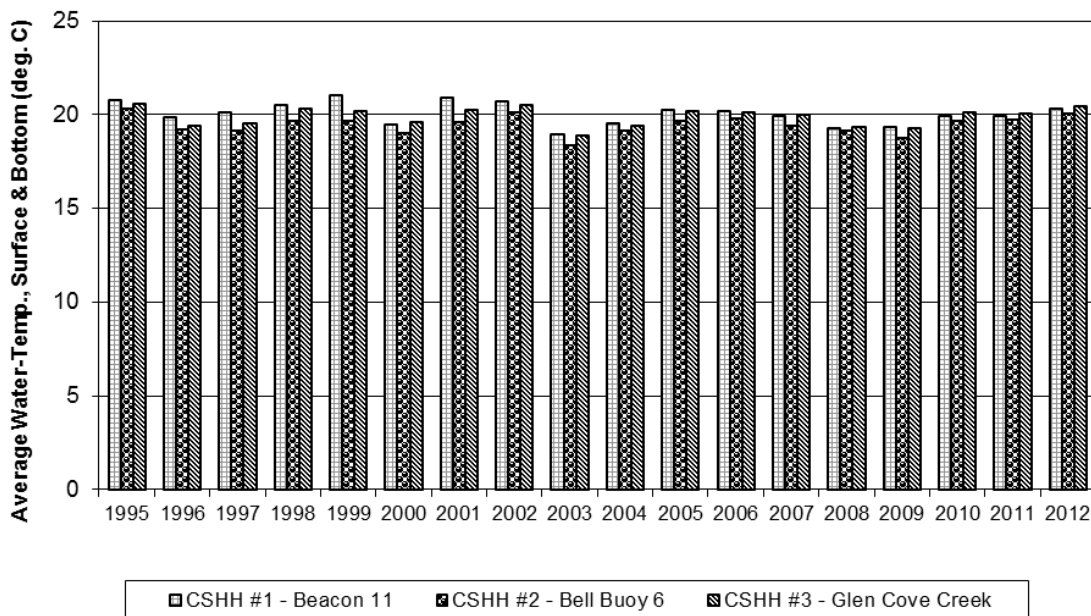
change are not discernible in Hempstead Harbor probably because the shallower water and tidal flushing are affected most by the cooler water of western Long Island Sound.

Water-temperature is also used to determine the percent saturation of DO within the harbor, as described previously. Percent saturation is a measure of the amount of oxygen currently dissolved in water compared with the amount that can be dissolved in the water. Percent saturation is strongly influenced by temperature. For example, at 32°F (0°C), DO reaches 100% saturation concentration in water when it is present at a level of 14.6 ppm, whereas at 68°F (20°C), 100% DO saturation concentration is reached at 9.2 ppm, and at 77°F (25°C), it is reached at 8.3 ppm.

Additionally, temperature monitoring determines whether the water column is stratified or well mixed. Stratification is a naturally occurring condition whereby water at the surface is warmer while water at the bottom stays cold. Because the colder water is denser, it stays at the bottom and cannot mix easily with the warmer water. This colder water becomes isolated from the surface where the majority of oxygen transfer occurs, which prevents replacement of DO lost through consumption by organisms. Hempstead Harbor does not generally exhibit pronounced stratification; because the harbor is relatively shallow and strongly influenced by tides, vertical mixing continues through much of the season.

See *Figure 3* for average annual water-temperature for each monitoring location for the period of record. Many factors affect water-temperature, but it is representative more of conditions that occur over several days and is not heavily influenced by daily variation in air temperature.

**Figure 3**  
Average Water-Temperature Recorded During Seasonal Monitoring Events





Water-temperatures at CSHH #2 were slightly lower than at the other monitoring locations during each year, although the temperature difference is generally less than 1°C. CSHH #2 is located at the mouth of the harbor and is more significantly influenced by Long Island Sound's deeper, and thus cooler, water. In 2012, water-temperature was slightly warmer than 2011 but similar to the average temperature at all locations in past years (average water-temperatures for CSHH stations #1-3 for years 1995-2011 are 20.0°C, 19.4°C, and 19.9°C, respectively). See *Appendix A* for additional air and water-temperature monitoring data.

**Air temperature** affects aquatic temperature, which affects both dissolved oxygen concentrations and biological activity within an aquatic system. However, because CSHH records temperature data only during monitoring events, temperature more strongly indicates the time of day that CSHH monitored a certain location. However, because monitoring events began at similar times each season and have similar durations, changes in temperature averaged between sites during a season could be indicative of annual variability in weather conditions.

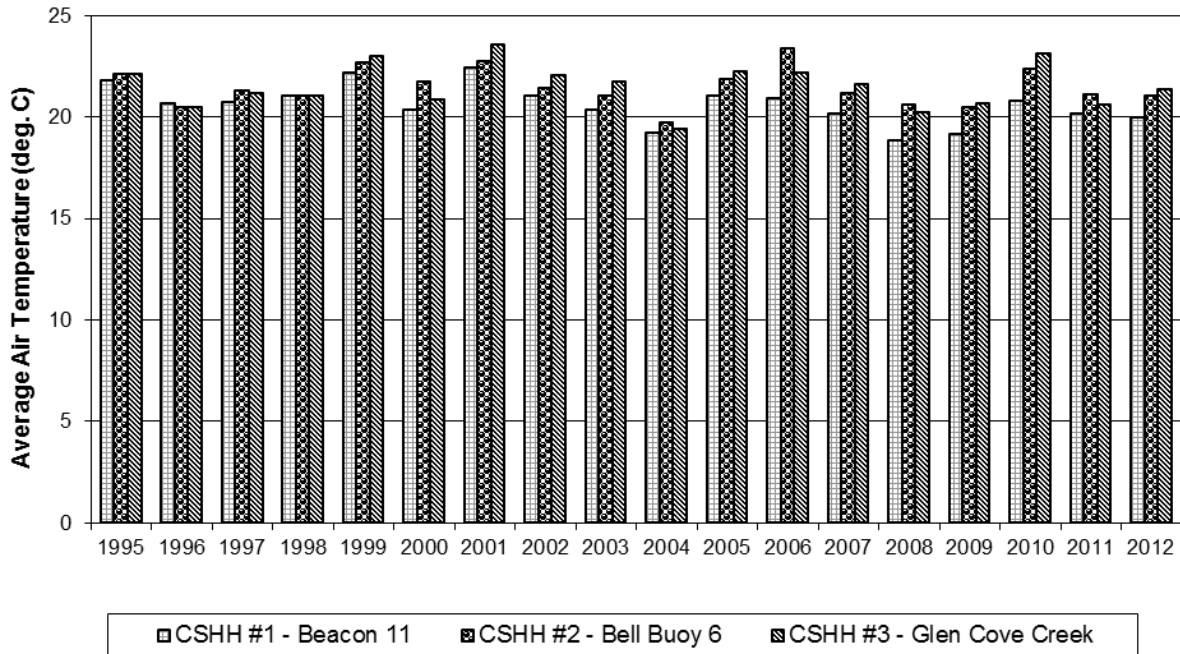
*Figure 4* presents average monitoring-season air temperatures recorded at CSHH #1-#3 for each year since 1995. Average air temperatures vary by approximately 5 degrees during the period of record. The 2004 monitoring season was the coolest on record, with an average temperature of 19.5°C recorded at the three stations, whereas average air temperatures for 1995-2003 and 2005 were 2°C warmer. Average air temperatures recorded from 2005-2007 were more consistent with average air temperatures recorded from 1995-2003. In 2012, the average air temperature was similar to that in 1996-1998, 2000, and 2011. The average temperature in 2012 was less than 1°C higher than 2008 and 2009 (the second and third coolest monitoring season on record, respectively).

Somewhat similar characteristics are apparent in the air temperature data as compared with the water-temperature data collected by CSHH during the monitoring season.



*Sea Isle at high tide (photo by Carol DiPaolo, 4/17/12)*

**Figure 4**  
Average Air Temperature Recorded During Seasonal Monitoring Events



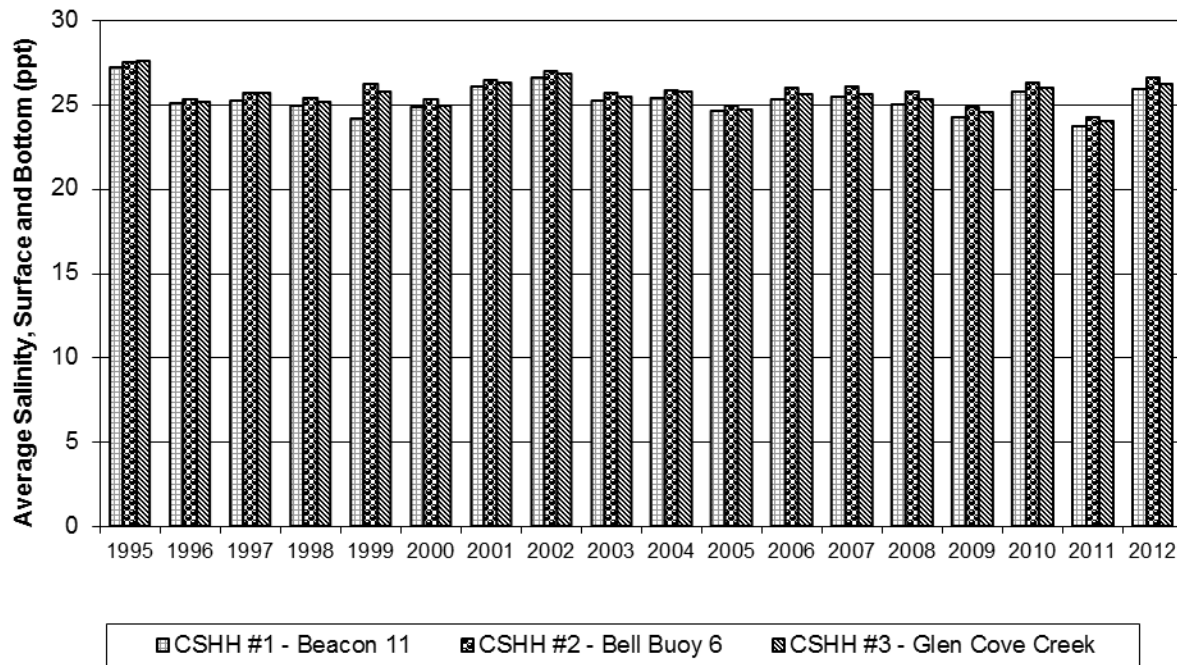
### 3.3 Salinity

Monitoring salinity assists in determining whether the harbor is being influenced by tidal water or, instead, by freshwater from the watershed (i.e., from streams, stormwater, wastewater, or other discharges). Like temperature, salinity is an indicator of the water's oxygen-holding capacity and whether the water column is stratified.

Salinity affects dissolved oxygen levels; the saturation level of dissolved oxygen at 25 ppt salinity is equal to approximately 85% of the saturation level of dissolved oxygen for freshwater. In Long Island Sound, salinity generally ranges between 21 ppt and 28 ppt (as compared with the typical salinity level of 32 ppt in the open ocean). Salinity levels within an estuary are generally affected by proximity to freshwater inflows, such as rivers or sewage treatment plant discharges, and through direct precipitation and runoff.

Figure 5 presents average annual salinity levels at CSHH #1, #2, and #3 for the period of record. Salinity levels in Hempstead Harbor generally vary less than in the sound. During the testing season, salinity readings at these three stations within Hempstead Harbor typically range from 22 ppt to 28 ppt, with lower readings generally observed in the spring and gradually increasing through the fall.

Figure 5  
Measured Average Salinity in Hempstead Harbor

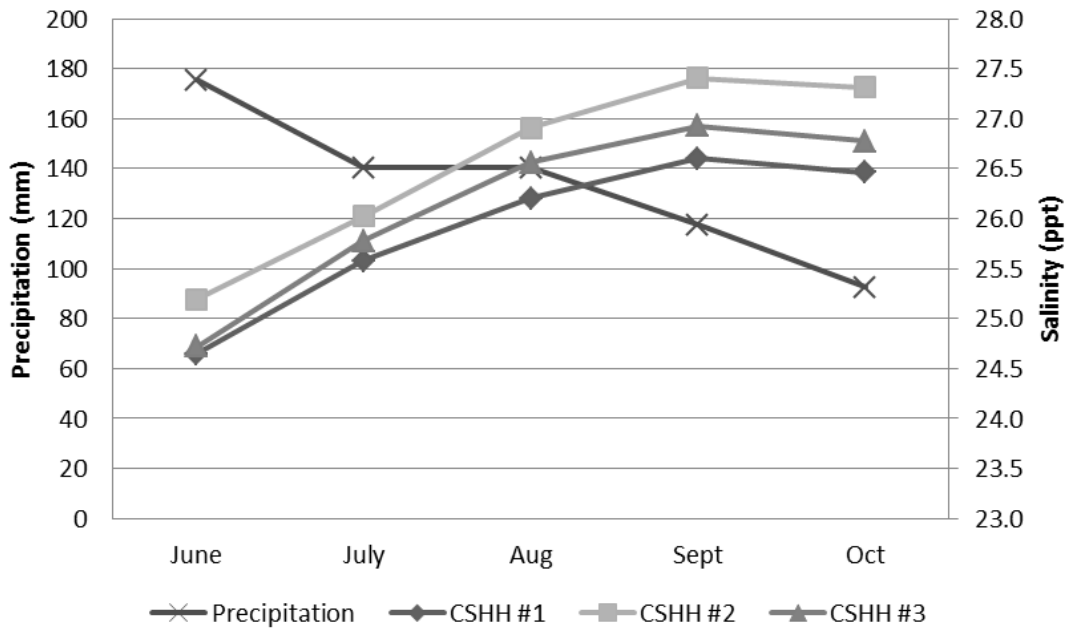


Additionally, salinity levels measured at the bottom of the harbor are generally higher than those near the surface, because high-salinity water is denser and tends to sink. Surface salinity levels are often approximately 1 ppt lower than those at the bottom, suggesting that slight stratification is occurring in the harbor.

In most years (1996 through 2000 and 2003 through 2010), average salinity levels within the harbor during the monitoring season were approximately 25 ppt ( $\pm 1$  ppt), and the remaining years were characterized by slightly elevated levels, such as 1995 when average salinity during the monitoring season was above 27 ppt at each station. Average salinity levels in 2012 (26.22 ppt) were slightly higher than average levels recorded in all past years (25.52 ppt). See *Appendix A* for additional salinity data results.

The surface and bottom readings for salinity levels at each station (CSHH #1-3) in June ranged from 23.30 ppt to 25.60 ppt, whereas readings in October for each station ranged from 25.38 ppt to 27.71 ppt – slightly higher. As shown in *Figure 6*, average salinity at each station (CSHH #1-3) appears to increase with stable or decreasing precipitation in June through September. This relationship is not observed in October. In general, there may be some effect on salinity (particularly surface salinity) in areas influenced (diluted) by stormwater discharges. This is particularly noticeable at CSHH #8 (the sewage treatment plant discharge) and CSHH #13 (the large pipe that discharges a mix of stormwater and freshwater into Glen Cove Creek), where salinity measurements at the surface and 1 meter depth varied significantly. Also, the most open harbor sampling location, CSHH #2, had the highest measured salinity levels of those shown.

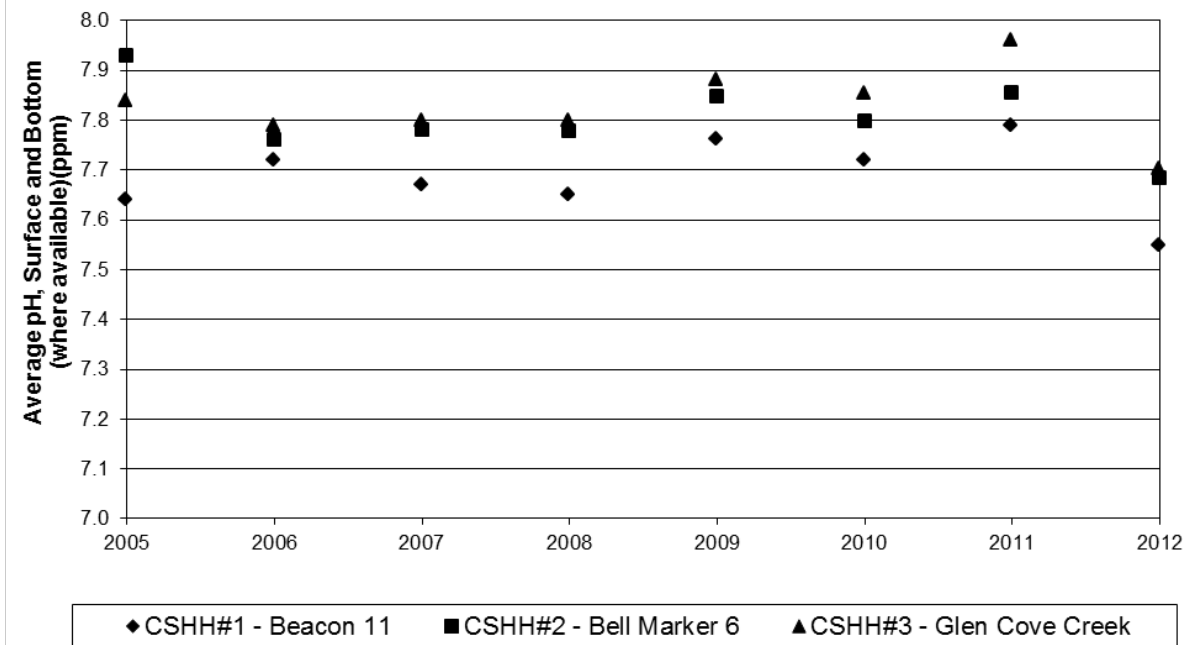
Figure 6  
2012 Average Monthly Salinity and Monthly Precipitation



### 3.4 pH

Figure 7 presents averaged surface and bottom pH for CSHH #1-#3 for years 2005-2012.

Figure 7  
Measured Average pH in Hempstead Harbor during Seasonal Monitoring Events



Monitoring pH helps in following trends in aquatic life and water chemistry. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) released by bacteria respiration and uptake via plant photosynthesis affect aquatic pH over short periods (hours to days), whereas the increase in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> may affect aquatic pH over decades. Measured average pH during the 2012 season was lower than that seen in the previous seven monitoring seasons.

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## 3.5 Turbidity/Water Clarity

In general, turbidity represents the clarity of the water. It is caused by suspended solids, dissolved organic matter, and plankton and may vary due to natural events such as tidal flux, rainfall, seasonal algae blooms, and ice melt. Human activities that cause eutrophication (excess nutrients) and sediment loading (e.g., from uncontrolled construction-site runoff) also increase turbidity.

### 3.5.1 Secchi-Disk Measurements

Water clarity is commonly monitored through the use of a Secchi disk—a white (or white and black) plastic disk that is lowered into the water to determine the lowest depth at which ambient light can penetrate the water column. In most nutrient-rich waters, such as Hempstead Harbor and Long Island Sound, the depth at which the Secchi disk is visible is limited by the amount of plankton, algae, or other suspended matter in the water, and so Secchi readings are typically 1 to 2 meters for Hempstead Harbor during the summer months but typically range from 0.25 to 3 meters during the monitoring season. For 2012, the range for the monitoring season was 0.5 to 3.2 meters (for CSHH #1-#3), as compared with a range of 0.8-2.3 meters for 2011. The large amount of plankton in the water also gives the harbor its usual green to brown color.

### 3.5.2 Turbidity-Meter Measurements

Although research related to the effect of turbidity on the marine environment is limited, there has been increased recognition of its significance and the need to standardize measurements of turbidity levels. For example, excessive increases in turbidity may cause harm to fish growth and survival as well as affect gill function in both naturally low and highly turbid waters.

The US EPA's Quality Criteria for Water report (1986) stated that turbidity could affect both freshwater and marine species of fish in the following ways:

1. Kill the fish or reduce their growth rate, resistance to disease, etc.
2. Prevent the successful development of fish eggs and larvae
3. Modify natural movements and migrations of fish
4. Reduce the abundance of food available to the fish

Elevated turbidity is generally harmful in most aquatic environments and for most species. Although some species may benefit (e.g., small increases in turbidity may afford some

species increased camouflage), this increased advantage would be at the expense of other species (e.g., larger predators) and may upset the ecological balance.

It is thought that the effect of additional turbidity from human-generated sources on water bodies depends on the determined “background” turbidity level of the water body (see, e.g., Johnson and Hines 1999; Meager 2005). (At this time, regulatory agencies have not articulated a background turbidity level for Hempstead Harbor and Long Island Sound.)

In New York, the water-quality standard for marine waters is that there shall be “no increase that will cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions.” *Table 5* provides examples of West Coast jurisdictions that have established numeric standards measured in nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs).

**Table 5**  
**Review of Turbidity Criteria**

State	Criteria	Reference
Washington	<p>“Extraordinary and excellent quality” waters – Not to exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 NTU above background levels when the background is 50 NTU or less</li> <li>• 0% increase if the background is greater than 50 NTU</li> </ul> <p>“Good and fair quality” waters – Not to exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 NTU above the background levels when it is less than 50 NTU</li> <li>• 20% increase if the background is more than 50 NTU</li> </ul>	WAC 173-201A-210(1)(e)
Oregon	Not to exceed a 10% increase from background levels	OAR 340-041-0036
British Columbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change from background of 8 NTU at any one time for a duration of 24 h in all waters during clear flows or in clear waters</li> <li>• Change from background of 2 NTU at any one time for a duration of 30 d in all waters during clear flows or in clear waters</li> <li>• Change from background of 5 NTU at any time when background is 8 - 50 NTU during high flows or in turbid waters</li> <li>• Change from background of 10% when background is &gt;50 NTU at any time during high flows or in turbid waters</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wat/wq/BCguidelines/turbidity/turbidity.html">www.env.gov.bc.ca/wat/wq/BCguidelines/turbidity/turbidity.html</a>

Because of the previously cited significance of turbidity on the marine environment, turbidity sampling was initiated for Hempstead Harbor stations in July 2008. At each station monitored, turbidity is measured using a LaMotte 2020e meter at two depths—at a half meter below the surface and at Secchi-disk depth. (It should be noted that the results generated by the LaMotte 2020e (an EPA approved design) may be affected by color interferences from certain algal blooms.)

Given that the Secchi-disk depth decreases as the water sampled gets harder to see through, it follows that turbidity measurements should generally be inversely related and increase as the Secchi depth decreases (and vice versa). Although, based on a review of scientific

literature, there is no direct inverse relationship between Secchi depth and turbidity measurements (i.e.,  $\text{Secchi Depth} = N/\text{Turbidity}$ , where  $N$  is a variable coefficient) (Effler, 1988)), measures of conditions at Hempstead Harbor stations (except for CSHH #13 in 2010) clearly indicate an inverse relationship; that is, the greater the number for the depth at which the Secchi disk could be seen below the surface (the greater the transparency), the lower the number measured by the meter in NTUs (the lower the turbidity). In 2012, the turbidity ranged from 0.14 to 3.52 NTUs at the sampling depth of one-half meter (CSHH #1-#3); for the preceding year, the range was 0.11 to 3.62 NTUs, and since 2008 (when turbidity monitoring began), the range was 0.11 to 5.54 NTUs. See *Appendix A* for additional turbidity data.

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## 3.6 Nitrogen

Ammonia, nitrate, and nitrite are three nitrogen-based compounds that are commonly present in marine waters. CSHH collects data for each of these compounds. Other nitrogen-based compounds include organic nitrogen and nitrogen gas.

### 3.6.1 The Nitrogen Cycle

Nitrogen is generally made available to a marine ecosystem from the atmosphere (called fixation) and from the watershed. Nitrogen fixation is usually a smaller source of nitrogen than the watershed sources (i.e., overfertilization of gardens, lawns, and farmlands; failing septic systems; stormwater runoff; and old or failing wastewater treatment plants).

Inputs of nitrogen from the watershed are in the form of ammonia, nitrite, or nitrate (*Figure 8* presents a diagram of the nitrogen cycle in the water environment.). Ammonia and nitrate generally originate from fertilizer, human or animal wastes from old or failing septic systems and wastewater treatment plants and stormwater runoff. Nitrate is also a product of properly functioning treatment plants, which convert ammonia to nitrate.

Ammonia and nitrate are important for organisms, which require nitrogen for growth and reproduction. Nitrogen forms amino acids, proteins, urea, and other compounds that are needed for life. These forms of nitrogen are referred to as organic nitrogen.

Many forms of organic nitrogen are quickly converted to ammonia in water. One form of ammonia can form a gas and be released into the atmosphere. Some forms are toxic to marine life in high concentrations.

Ammonia can also be converted to nitrite in the presence of oxygen as part of the nitrification process, but as more oxygen is added, nitrite (which is highly unstable) quickly transforms to nitrate. When anoxic conditions form, certain bacteria convert nitrate into nitrogen gas, which is released to the atmosphere.

**Figure 8**  
**Nitrogen in Marine Environments**

(Adapted from: *Surface Water Quality Modeling*, Steven Chapra, McGraw-Hill, 1997)

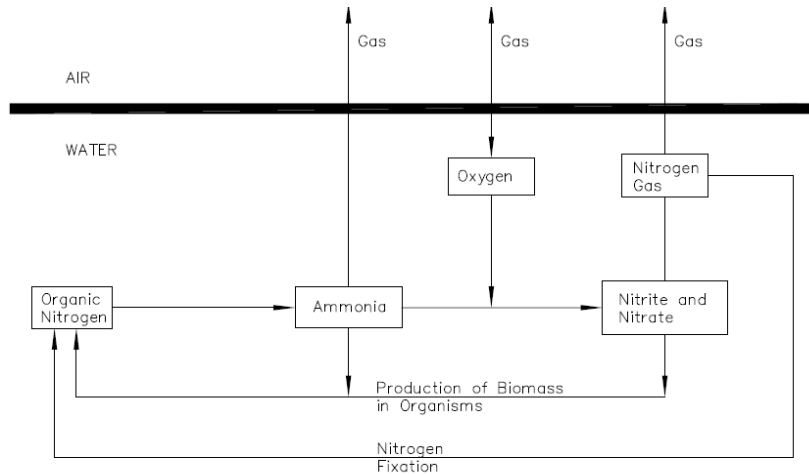
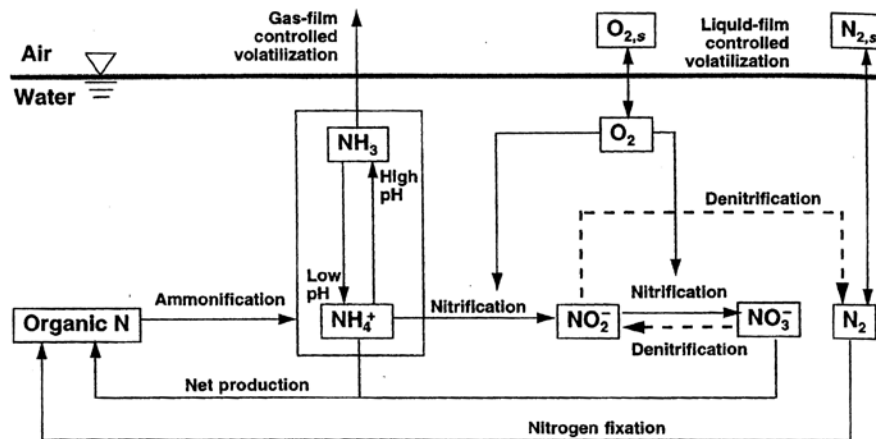


Figure 9 presents a schematic of the interrelationships between the nitrogen species and other environmental factors such as pH and oxygen, showing the processes that affect nitrogen in the marine environment.

**Figure 9**  
**Nitrogen Species and Processes in Marine Environments**

(Source: Chapra, 1997)



Sewage treatment plants can be upgraded to provide biological nutrient (nitrogen) removal. The Glen Cove treatment plant was upgraded to do so. Older wastewater treatment plants blow oxygen into the wastewater to promote the growth of microorganisms, which decay carbon-based waste rapidly and produce carbon dioxide. Ammonia is converted into nitrate as a byproduct. Treatment plants with nitrogen removal upgrades have an anoxic zone in the wastewater treatment tanks and circulate wastewater that has been treated with oxygen already. Highly specialized bacteria remove the oxygen from the nitrate, releasing nitrogen gas and removing the nitrogen from the wastewater stream.



### 3.6.2 Nitrogen Monitoring by CSHH

CSHH takes samples weekly at CSHH #1, #2, #3, #8, and #13 and, when tidal and weather conditions allow, at CSHH #4-#7, #14, and #15 to test for ammonia, nitrite, and nitrate. In 2004-2006, the samples that were sent to the town lab for analysis produced results that indicated interferences with the ammonia testing techniques from possibly the saltwater, turbidity, or water color. In 2012 as in 2008-2011, nitrite and nitrate samples continued to be analyzed at the Town of Oyster Bay lab, Lockwood, Kessler and Bartlett, Inc., using an electronic Hach kit, but ammonia was measured on-board. Beginning in 2012, only the LaMotte testing kit for the salicylate method is used (rather than both the Nessler and salicylate methods as was used in previous years).

The presence of **ammonia** ( $NH_3$ ) in the harbor can indicate nutrient enrichment. Ammonia is usually only detected when wastewater treatment systems, including septic tanks, cesspools, and publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), are malfunctioning and discharging to the harbor. However, elevated ammonia levels can also be present in the harbor from stormwater discharges or may even indicate a large presence of fish. Ammonia is measured using at CSHH #1, #7, and #8. If ammonia is detectable at CSHH #1, a midpoint in the harbor, ammonia levels are then measured at the other locations. If ammonia is not detectable at CSHH #1, it is unlikely that ammonia will be detectable at other locations except CSHH #8 (due to the discharge from the Glen Cove STP).

As stated above, ammonia represents the end-product of protein metabolism, but what is important for water-quality concerns is whether it is present in the un-ionized form as free ammonia,  $NH_3$ , which is toxic to fish (both freshwater and marine) or in the ionized form,  $NH_4^+$ , which is innocuous. The relative concentration of each form is pH and temperature dependent (and to a small extent the fraction of un-ionized ammonia is inversely related to salinity). Higher pH and temperature are associated with increased levels of the more toxic form of ammonia ( $NH_3$ ). pH has the largest effect on increasing ammonia toxicity, increasing the amount of free ammonia,  $NH_3$ .

**Nitrate** ( $NO_3$ ) and **nitrite** ( $NO_2$ ) occur in later stages of the nitrogen cycle and are normally present in the estuary. However, high concentrations indicate enrichment problems and can also be used to anticipate algal blooms and hypoxia.

Following years of studies and modeling around Long Island Sound, nitrogen discharge limitations were imposed on sewage treatment plants all around the sound to reduce nitrogen inputs, thereby reducing algal blooms and the frequency and duration of low oxygen levels throughout the sound. However, reducing stormwater inputs is more complicated because the sources of nitrogen and other pollutants are so diffuse.

In 2012, ammonia was detected throughout the monitoring season at various sampling locations. Unlike past years, CSHH #8 did not have the most occurrences of detected ammonia; in 2012, CSHH #1 had the most detections. This corresponded with an unusually high presence of fish in the harbor, particularly large schools of Atlantic menhaden (bunker),

which were observed throughout the entire monitoring season. See *Appendix C* for additional nitrogen data.

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### 3.7 Chlorine

Through 2008, CSHH's program included testing for total residual and free and available chlorine at CSHH #8 to monitor the amount of chlorine discharged from the STP into Glen Cove Creek. However, chlorine testing ceased in June 2009, after a backup generator was installed at the STP to make the ultraviolet (UV) light disinfection system fully operational; the chlorine vats at the STP were emptied at this time. (On March 1, 2008, Nassau County purchased the plant from Glen Cove but retained the operator, Severn Trent Environmental Services, Inc.)

The UV disinfection system, which was installed at the plant at the end of the 2006 monitoring season, uses UV light to disinfect the wastewater prior to discharge. UV disinfection leaves no chemical residual and will not affect the environment when water from the plant is discharged. However, while the plant did not have a back-up generator, the chlorination system ran in conjunction with the UV system to prevent untreated sewage from entering the harbor in the event of a power failure. During this time, the amount of chlorine residual in the STP discharge decreased to 0.5 ppm (the typical chlorine residual was 2 ppm before the UV system began operating). The replacement of the chlorination system with the UV disinfection system offers a significant benefit for water quality because it removes the risks posed by chlorine by-products, which can have an adverse impact on marine life. However, in 2010, a power failure caused a series of system failures at the STP that resulted in a large discharge of sewage to the harbor. Another power failure on March 10, 2011, caused an estimated 89,373 gallons of untreated sewage to enter Glen Cove Creek. (See, also, *Section 3.8.3*).

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### 3.8 Bacteria

The Nassau County Department of Health and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation use ***bacteria levels*** to open or close swimming beaches and shellfish beds. **Coliform** and **enterococci bacteria** are typically found in human and warm-blooded animals and are indicators of fecal contamination and the potential for the existence of other organisms that may have an adverse impact on human health.

**Total coliform bacteria** is widely present in the environment, whereas **fecal coliform** is most commonly found in the intestines of warm-blooded animals and birds, and enterococci is



*Tappen Beach Park and marina at eastern shore of Hempstead Harbor (7/08)  
(photo by Joel Ziev)*

most prevalent in the human digestive system. Through 2005, NCDH measured and recorded the most probable number (MPN) of bacterial cells present in a sample and then calculated the logarithmic average or geometric mean of the results, which reduces the influence of large spikes on the average values. The resulting values are used to determine the likelihood that fecal contamination is present. In 2006, NCDH began using a filtration method of measuring fecal coliform and enterococci. This methodology is believed to be more precise and has the advantage of producing results in 24 hours, a shorter time frame than was required with the previous methodology. The filtration method produces results measured in colony forming units (CFUs).

The membrane-filter test is performed by pulling a sample of water through a sterile filter with a vacuum pump. The filter is then placed on an agar plate and incubated. Bacteria from the water that collected on the plate multiply during incubation, forming colonies that can be seen and counted without a microscope.

### 3.8.1 Beach Monitoring for Bacteria Levels

Each beach season, samples for bacteria testing are collected twice a week by the Nassau County Department of Health at five beaches around the harbor. These bacteria samples are analyzed at the NCDH laboratory in conformance with beach-closure standards that were implemented in 2004 (see *Section 3.8.2*). (In 2008, NCDH discontinued the analysis of fecal coliform for beach closures but continued both fecal coliform and enterococci analyses for the midharbor samples collected by CSHH.)

During the 1980s, there were chronic raw sewage spills into Hempstead Harbor, which caused elevated levels of bacteria, affecting shellfish beds and recreational use of the harbor. Between 1986 and 1990, beaches around Hempstead Harbor were closed an average of eight days each beach season due to high coliform counts. Beach closures dropped off significantly during the early years of CSHH's monitoring program, and, for beach seasons 1994-1999, there were no beach closures due to high bacteria levels.

However, in 2000 NCDH initiated a preemptive beach-closure program; that is, in addition to beach closings based on bacteria sample results, NCDH instituted **administrative beach closings** following rain events that exceed a threshold level and duration of precipitation. That threshold is established at the beginning of each season based on previous sample results (typically, the threshold is ½ inch of rain or more). Therefore, even though water quality has improved remarkably, beach closures started to increase because of the preemptive-closure program. In 2012, area beaches were administratively closed for 13 days (based on threshold of ½-inch of precipitation over a 24-hour period). The dates of closure included: 6/2, 6/23, 6/25, 6/26, 7/19, 7/20, 7/21, 7/29, 8/11, 8/16, 8/18, 8/27, and 8/28.

### 3.8.2 Beach-Closure Standards

In October 2000, Congress enacted the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Act of 2000 (BEACH Act), which gave US EPA the authority to set and impose water-quality standards for coastal beaches throughout the United States and compelled all states to adopt new criteria for determining beach closures by April 2004. The NCDH began doing parallel testing in 2002, using the state's then-current indicator coliform (both total and fecal)—along with the proposed indicator—enterococcus. Both coliform and enterococcus are naturally present in the human intestine and, therefore, could indicate the presence of other potentially harmful organisms. (Both coliform and enterococci are present also in the intestines of warm-blooded animals and birds.) EPA considers the enterococcal standard to be more closely correlated with gastrointestinal illnesses and, therefore, more protective of human health. However, there have been only limited studies as to the effectiveness of using the enterococcal standard. A primary advantage in switching to the enterococcal standard was that it takes only 24 hours to obtain results, whereas it took 48 hours to obtain results using the coliform standard.

New York State instituted revised beach closure standards on June 23, 2004, presented in NYCRR Title 10, Section 6-2.15. The standards for marine water now include:

1. Based on a single sample, the upper value for the density of bacteria shall be:
  - a. 1,000 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 ml; or
  - b. 104 enterococci per 100 ml.
2. Based on the mean of the logarithms of the results of the total number of samples collected in a 30-day period, the upper value for the density of bacteria shall be:
  - a. 2,400 total coliform bacteria per 100 ml; or
  - b. 200 fecal coliform bacteria per 100 ml; or
  - c. 35 enterococci per 100 ml.

As of the 2008 season, enterococcus is the sole indicator organism recommended by the US EPA and required by the New York State Sanitary Code for Bathing Beaches (Subpart 6-2) for evaluating the microbiological quality of saline recreational beach water, and, therefore, NCDH discontinued analyzing beach water samples for fecal coliform.

### 3.8.3 Monitoring Midharbor Points and Glen Cove Creek for Bacterial Levels

CSHH collects samples for bacteria analysis at 18 CSHH monitoring stations in Hempstead Harbor (12 stations on a weekly basis and others depending on weather and tidal conditions). Five of these sites (CSHH #9-#13) started as temporary sites but became part of the regular sampling program to test for the presence of bacteria from discharge pipes in Glen Cove Creek in the vicinity of the STP.



*White flow from pipe at CSHH #10, Glen Cove Creek (photo by Carol DiPaolo, 6/8/11)*

Unusual discharges from these pipes were noted in 2004-2006 and were brought to the attention of city officials in Glen Cove, the NCDH, and HHPC, NC Department of Public Works (DPW), and DEC. In 2006, a boat tour of Glen Cove Creek took place with representatives from Glen Cove, the city's consultants, and CSHH to view the discharge pipes along the creek. Also in 2006, the city received a grant from the New York Department of State to map and source the outfalls along both the north and south sides of the creek. As several water samples from the

area continued to show high levels of fecal coliform and enterococci, further investigation was needed.

In 2007, HHPC requested a meeting and follow-up with Glen Cove officials, consultants, as well as representatives from CSHH, DEC, NCDH, NCDPW, and NY Sea Grant (NEMO Program). As result, NCDPW and NCDH did further testing, but there were no definitive answers as to the source of the bacteria. In 2008, NCDPW further investigated the discharge pipes in question using a camera, and NCDH did dye testing at a possible source, but efforts by both county departments and the City of Glen Cove provided inconclusive results.

CSHH continues to monitor all of the stations in the creek and inform both NCDPW and NCDH of any unusual conditions. Occasionally, a white flow is observed from CSHH #10 and noted on both the NCDH data sheets for bacteria samples and the CSHH data sheets.

Also, as mentioned previously, despite upgrades to the Glen Cove sewage treatment plant, power failures have caused system failures within the STP, resulting in sewage spills into Glen Cove Creek. A large spill of 900,000 gallons of sewage occurred on June 26, 2010; another spill estimated at 89,373 gallons occurred on March 10, 2011. A detailed report of the March 10 spill was issued by the Nassau County Department of Public Works, including a description of corrective actions that were taken to prevent future incidents. In response to concerns about inadequate communication of sewage spills, Nassau County started an opt-in program whereby residents can request (through the county website) to be notified when sewage releases occur at county sewage treatment plants.

### 3.8.4 Comparing Bacteria Data

Variability in bacteria concentrations from samples collected at an individual beach on a particular day is presented in the data contained in *Appendix B*. Although rainfall can increase bacteria in a water body, it is difficult to see clear and consistent influences from rainfall when rainfall dates are plotted against coliform counts, as presented in *Appendix B* as well. It is also important to note that changes in government regulations, testing protocols, and methodologies for sample analysis make it difficult to compare water-quality conditions

relating to bacteria levels over time. For example, the method used for enterococci analysis by the NCDH laboratory changed from the 2004 to 2005 monitoring seasons, making comparisons between data from the two years difficult.

In 2012, monthly average bacteria results for enterococci at the area beaches ranged from 2.73 CFU (colony forming units)/100 ml at the Village Club of Sands Point/Sands Point Golf Club in April to 568.26 CFU/100 ml at the same location in May. Overall, in 2012, Village Club of Sands Point had the highest average bacteria levels, whereas Tappan Beach had the lowest (see *Table 6*). It should be noted that Village Club of Sands Point also had the highest average bacteria levels during the 2011 sampling season.

In addition to the monthly average beach data, time series plots of bacteria monitoring results and precipitation are presented in *Appendix B*. As bacteria data are collected on a weekly basis, these plots show a “snapshot” of conditions at the time of sampling. Given the inherent variability in microbial water quality, these data are most useful to determine whether certain monitoring locations have consistently higher or lower bacteria concentrations or whether a monitoring location is particularly influenced by rainfall, wind, and currents.

The time series plots in *Appendix B* indicate that elevated bacteria concentrations at CSHH #1, #8, #9, #12, and #13 typically occur following precipitation events, whereas elevated levels at the other monitoring locations do not appear to correlate as well to precipitation. CSHH #8-#13 are located within Glen Cove Creek, which has several stormwater outfalls along the north and south seawalls. There were only 7-8 samples at CSHH #4, #5, #6, #7, #14, and #15, which makes seasonal evaluation using time series plots difficult.

In general, bacteria levels at CSHH #2 are lower than other locations. CSHH #2 is located at the mouth of the harbor and is thus less influenced by discharges to the watershed, which are likely the largest source of bacteria to the harbor.

For a few of the sampling events, concentrations of the two indicator organisms fecal coliform and enterococci were noticeably different with concentrations of one organism being low and concentrations of the other being high (examples include July 11 at CSHH #11 and CSHH #12 and August 16 at CSHH #3). Although this difference in the behavior of the two indicator organism is counterintuitive because one would expect that all indicators of fecal pollution should behave similarly, it is not uncommon. Scientific studies have found that though fecal coliform and enterococci are both used as fecal indicator organisms they are not highly correlated to each other. Both parameters indicate contamination, but the lack of correlation between the two may be related to bacteria source, the differing decay rates for the two species, and the possibility that they may have differing potential for regrowth in the watershed.

**Table 6**  
**Monthly Average for Beach Enterococci Data for 2012**

	Units in CFU/100 ml*	Sands Point Golf Club	North Hempstead Beach (N) (former Hempstead Harbor Beach)	North Hempstead Beach (S) (former Bar Beach)	Tappen Beach	Sea Cliff Beach
April	Enterococci	2.73	9.48	3.63	9.90	12.17
May	Enterococci	568.26	21.00	11.13	16.78	12.14
June	Enterococci	148.00	72.14	98.01	60.26	76.88
July	Enterococci	81.38	26.01	8.89	8.64	6.40
August	Enterococci	737.67	199.56	53.22	24.67	50.79
Season Average	Enterococci	334.27	73.59	36.22	24.42	32.64

\*The New York State standard sets the upper limits of enterococci at 104 colony forming units (CFU) per 100 milliliters of water for a single sample and 35 CFU for the 30-day logarithmic average; the units in the table above are calculated as an arithmetic average.

On one date for enterococci only, at a few sampling locations (June 13 at CSHH #6, #7, #10, #11, #12, #13, #15A, and #15B), the bacteria results indicated levels that exceeded the laboratory's maximum measurable value. (This has to do with dilutions that are specified in the lab's protocol for analysis of enterococci samples.)

### 3.8.5 Shellfish Pathogen TMDLs

Shellfish beds in most areas around western Long Island Sound have been restricted or closed to harvesting for between 40 and 70 years. In 2011, a portion of the shellfish beds in the northern section of Hempstead Harbor were reopened because of water-quality improvements. However, a large area of the harbor remains restricted from shellfish harvesting. Pathogen contamination is the main concern with shellfish beds because of the risk to humans who consume shellfish contaminated by harmful bacteria or viruses present in the water. Fecal coliform is the indicator organism that is used to determine whether certain water bodies are safe for shellfish harvesting. This coliform bacteria is associated with human and animal waste and is used to indicate the presence of other more harmful bacteria, similar to the processes used to measure water quality for beaches (see the Beach Closure Standards in *Section 3.8.2* above).

In August 2007, DEC announced the release of a report on "Shellfish Pathogen TMDLs for 27 303(d)-listed Waters." Under Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, states are required to develop plans to decrease the total maximum daily loads of all pollutants that

cause violations of water-quality standards. The DEC had listed 71 “Class SA” water bodies as being pathogen impaired, which therefore made them impaired for shellfishing; 25 of these water bodies were included in a 2006 TMDL report, and 27, including Hempstead Harbor, were described in the 2007 report. Class SA is the highest classification given to marine and estuarine waters and is applied to waters that are considered to have ecological, social, scenic, economic, or recreational importance. Class SA waters are offered the highest level of protection and must, by law, be suitable for recreation in and on the water, fishing, aquaculture, propagation and harvesting of shellfish, and as habitat for fish and other marine life.

On August 10, 2007, representatives of CSHH, HHPC, and NCDPW attended a DEC informational meeting on the TMDLs, which were developed based on available data and scientific modeling assumptions. Both CSHH and HHPC provided comments on the TMDLs for Hempstead Harbor and requested that the comment period for the report be extended to allow the report writers to gather additional information available from the Hempstead Harbor water-monitoring program and NCDC and NCDPW.

The TMDL report called for a 95% load reduction that contradicted DEC test results, which showed that a portion of the harbor's shellfish beds could be reopened. DEC's Bureau of Water Assessment and Management agreed to extend the report comment period and to examine data provided by CSHH, HHPC, and NCDH to help develop more realistic TMDL assumptions and reduction targets. EPA approved the TMDL report in September 2007.

At the urging of CSHH and HHPC, a follow-up meeting was held. On October 16, 2008, at DEC's East Setauket office, representatives from CSHH, HHPC, and NCDPW met with Regional DEC shellfish staff and Central Office (Albany) officials from the Division of Water (via teleconference). The DEC stated that the ultimate objective of the TMDL is to open the harbor to shell fishing, and, therefore, in the event that the entire area of Hempstead Harbor's Class SA waters is opened, the TMDL would be satisfied and no additional remedial actions (other than monitoring) would be required. However, there may be a portion of the harbor's SA waters that will not be reopened – even in the long term – and the harbor may therefore require some percentage reduction in coliform. Discussion then focused on whether the HHPC and local municipalities would be given credit for the numerous efforts already undertaken to reduce pathogens. The DEC stated that it would be sufficient for municipalities to continue these efforts along with monitoring to see whether reductions occur. It was agreed that Nassau County's computer model, which can calculate coliform loadings in surface water from the surrounding land uses, would be a good tool to use in helping to monitor progress on pathogen reduction for Hempstead Harbor.

### 3.8.6 Monitoring Shellfish Growing Area #50

In 2009, in an attempt to assess water quality and determine whether opening mid- and lower sections of the harbor to shellfish harvesting should be pursued, CSHH partnered with DEC to collect samples in the area of the harbor just south of a line roughly from the entrance of Glen Cove Creek on the eastern side of the harbor stretching across to the



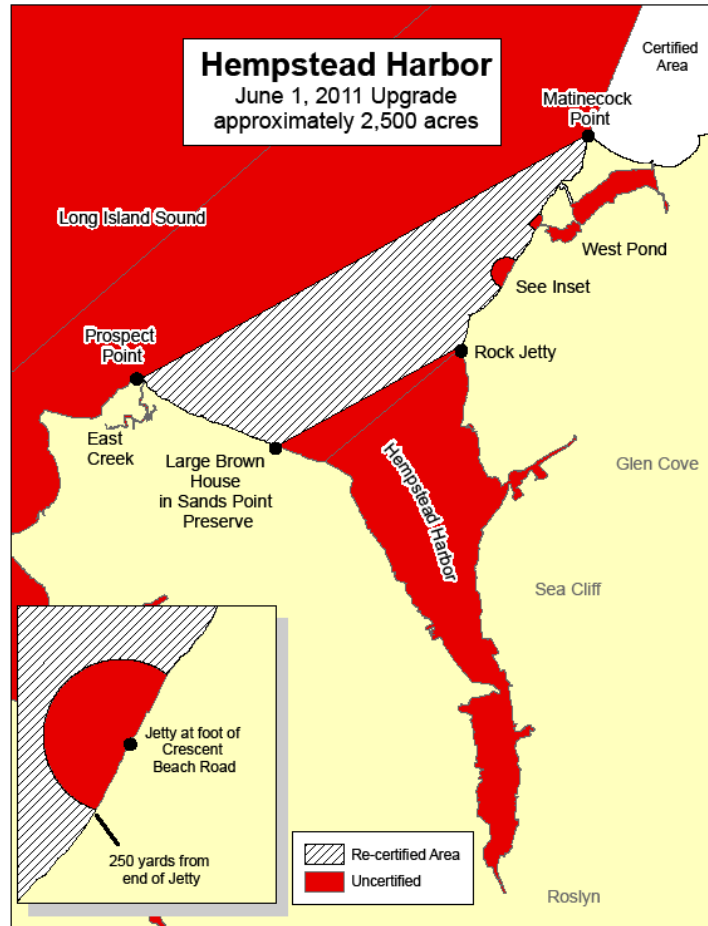
western shore. Thirteen of the 19 stations sampled were the same stations established by DEC in 1988 for shellfish growing area (SGA) #50; six stations were new to SGA #50 and included areas intended to capture information for bacteria levels produced by stormwater or other discharges from Scudder's Pond and the powerhouse outfall. The samples were delivered to the DEC lab in East Setauket, where they were analyzed for fecal coliform. The results show that the sampling stations exceeded single-sample standards (49 FC/100ml) 37% of the time with DEC #13 (outside of Glen Cove Marina in Glen Cove Creek) exceeding at the highest rate, 53%.

CSHH did not collect samples at these stations in 2010-2012. Before this type of testing can be initiated once again, there would have to be some indication of additional water-quality improvements, e.g., from structural changes completed around the harbor to reduce runoff and bacteria loading.

### 3.8.7 Shellfish Beds Reopened in Outer Harbor

June 1, 2011, was opening day for the newly certified shellfish beds in Hempstead Harbor. After five years of rigorous water-quality testing, as well as testing of samples of hard-shell clams from the area, DEC and the NYS Department of Health determined that 2,500 acres of the outer portion of Hempstead Harbor could be reopened for shellfish harvesting year-round. For the first time in more than 40 years, clams, oysters, mussels, and scallops can be taken from this area by both commercial and recreational clammers, consistent with the size and quantity limits set for state waters. The rest of the harbor and East Creek, West Pond, and Dosoris Pond, which empty into the outer harbor, remain closed to shellfishing. Additionally, a small semicircular area around Crescent Beach is closed to shellfishing. (Crescent Beach has been closed for swimming for several years due to high bacteria levels caused by failing septic systems that drain into a stream that runs alongside of the beach and empties into the harbor.)

On the opening day, we interrupted our regular monitoring program to view activity in the area. Over 50 boats with clammers were busy off of the eastern shore of the harbor, pulling up clams in a variety of sizes. One clammer told us that he was pulling about a third of a bushel of clams per rake. Many of the boats were from Huntington Bay and Oyster Bay.



*NYSDEC's Map of Hempstead Harbor showing the recertified and uncertified shellfishing areas.*

The high activity in the area continued for weeks after the opening, raising questions about how long such harvesting activity would continue and whether the shellfish resources in that area could sustain that level of pressure. By the end of the monitoring season, the number of boats harvesting clams in the area diminished significantly.



*Jim Moriarty and News 12 team filming baymen clamming on the opening day of the harbor's shellfish beds (photos by Carol DiPaolo, 6/1/11)*



*Aerial view of the Crescent Beach closure line (provided by NYSDEC, 2011)*

The DEC will continue to monitor the water quality of the newly reopened shellfish area and make necessary changes to the area's classification as conditions warrant. The DEC follows a protocol for temporarily closing shellfish beds after a threshold (3 inches) and duration of rainfall, similar to that used by NCDH for closing beaches, to protect against health risks associated with high bacteria levels caused by stormwater runoff. CSHH will continue visit the area weekly and record the number of boats harvesting clams throughout the season.

### 3.8.8 Bacteria Source Tracking

In March 2010, CSHH and HHPC developed a grant proposal (for funding under the Long Island Sound Futures Fund) to expand the water-monitoring program to include bacteria source tracking at midharbor stations as well as at specific outfalls that are suspected of contributing high levels of bacteria to Hempstead Harbor. The goal of the proposal was to determine whether most of the bacteria entering the harbor are primarily from human or nonhuman sources. The plan was to send water samples collected from Hempstead Harbor to a laboratory that does specialized genetic testing using a bacteroides marker.

Because water quality has greatly improved over the years, increasing numbers of water birds are now seen on and around the harbor, and there is a question as to whether the birds are a significant factor in bacterial levels in Hempstead Harbor. Bacteroides analysis, along

with other types of monitoring, would help answer that question so that appropriate strategies could be formulated.

The proposal also included assessing areas upland of the outfalls and then developing a work plan to address the outfalls that were found to be the largest contributors of bacteria loading in the harbor. At completion of this work, a request would be made to DEC to do another round of tests to check whether structural enhancements were successful in improving water quality so that broader areas of the harbor could be certified for shellfish harvesting in the future.

Unfortunately, the proposal for bacteria source tracking was not approved for funding under the LIS Futures Fund. The proposal cannot be implemented until guaranteed funding sources are secured.

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### 3.9 Precipitation

Precipitation affects Hempstead Harbor water quality through direct precipitation (precipitation that falls directly on the harbor surface) and through stormwater runoff. Both of these inputs can reduce the harbor's salinity. Direct precipitation tends to also dilute the quantity of pollutants within the harbor, although it can carry airborne pollutants in the harbor. Stormwater runoff increases pollutant loads by washing bacteria, chemicals, and nutrients that have accumulated on the ground surface in the watershed into the harbor.

CSHH collects precipitation data using a rain gauge located in Sea Cliff (note that 25.4 mm is equivalent to approximately 1 inch). *Table 7* presents monthly total precipitation for June through October, 1997 through 2012.

The total precipitation that fell in June through October 2012 (666.5 mm) was near the average quantity that fell in previous years (659 mm) – much less than in 2010, for which there was the highest seasonal total rainfall for the 15 years recorded. Typically, the distribution of precipitation varies from month to month. In 2012, October was relatively dry, whereas June was the wettest month of the monitoring season. Of note was the precipitation (22 mm total over 2 days) and wind (not quantified) associated with Superstorm Sandy that affected the area at the end of October.

**Table 7**  
**Monthly Rainfall Totals for the 1997-2012 Monitoring Seasons, in mm**

	June	July	August	September	October	Total
2012	175.5	140.5	140.5	117.5	92.5	666.5
2011	127.5	48.5	381.5	163	122	842.5
2010	50.5	103.5	61.5	97	146	458.5
2009	294	150.5	83	69	175	771.5
2008	79.5	91	205.5	177.5	118	671.5
2007	159.5	198.5	132.5	36.5	136	663
2006	262	148	89	105	166.5	770.5
2005	45	81	41	28.5	460.5	656
2004	95	214	91	310.5	40	750.5
2003	291.5	87	88	194.5	134	795
2002	180.5	22.5	175.5	116.5 (9/15-30)	180	675+
2001	167	70.5	165	94	19.5	516
2000	146	159	158	125	6	594
1999	31	21	135	323	92	602
1998	191	59	145	90	97	582
1997	47	232	141	84	27 (10/1-15)	531+

## 4 Observations

There were some dramatic contrasts and similarities in weather between the 2011 and 2012 monitoring seasons. The 2011 monitoring season had been preceded by heavy and frequent winter snows, whereas the 2012 monitoring season was preceded by unusually mild weather and very little snow. In 2011, Hurricane Irene (August 27) was downgraded to a tropical storm by the time it hit this area, but it dumped over 6 inches of rain around Hempstead Harbor, downed hundreds of trees, and caused massive power outages. As we were to find out in 2012, Irene was only a preview of things to come. Although Superstorm Sandy (October 29, 2012) brought relatively little rain (less than an inch over two days), wind and storm surge caused unprecedented damage to Long Island's south shore, the lower-Manhattan waterfront, and the New Jersey shoreline, and most communities in those areas were still struggling to rebuild by spring 2013. Although communities around Long Island Sound were less affected as a whole, the damage was significant. Thousands of toppled trees caused widespread power outages that lasted, in some cases, not days, but weeks. Protecting weakened shorelines and developing strategies that would ensure resiliency became the leading concerns in this region.

About a week after Superstorm Sandy left its mark on the Northeast, temperatures dropped and an early snow storm (November 7, 2012) brought 8 inches of snow to most areas around Hempstead Harbor. (On October 29, 2011, rain was followed by about an inch of snow.)

The 2012 water-monitoring season for Hempstead Harbor began on April 17 with a reconnaissance trip to check out the condition and accessibility of monitoring stations.

Because of the mild winter that preceded the monitoring season, we expected to see the osprey nests completed earlier than usual, but that was not the case. By mid-April, the ospreys were still building their nests, and a couple were started and never completed. The blue sailboat that had become an osprey nesting site over the last several years was moved to the western shore of the lower harbor and remained without a nest for the entire season.

The bulkhead and access ramps for the new ferry terminal in Glen Cove Creek had been completed, and work had been started to repair the bulkhead and building at Steamboat Landing (Glen Cove Creek). Dredging of only a small section of Tappen Marina had been completed in the spring, but repair and dredging of the boat ramp by the Tappen Marina pier had been started and completed before the opening of the 2012 beach and boating season.

Work was also completed at the boat ramp at Bar Beach, and that was reopened on May 17.



*Red fox near intersection of Bryant Avenue and Glen Cove Avenue (photo by Amelia Bunich, 5/18/11)*

The following sections focus on marine life in Hempstead Harbor, with information collected from observations recorded during water-monitoring tours as well as from formal fish surveys and reports that pertain to Hempstead Harbor. However, local residents have helped fill out the picture of the harbor's habitat by reporting what they see not only in and on the water, but also close to the harbor's shores.

In 2011, we received several reports (and photos) of red foxes in the area. We received reports of red-fox sighting in 2012 as well, but fewer than those received in 2011.

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## 4.1 Fish-Survey Reports

### 4.1.1 Glenwood Power Station Entrainment and Impingement Monitoring Report

The Glenwood Power Station Entrainment and Impingement Monitoring Report has been referenced in the Hempstead Harbor annual water-monitoring reports since 2005. The power-station report (by ASA Analysis & Communication, Inc., September 2005) summarized the biological monitoring program that KeySpan Generation LLC was required to conduct from January 14, 2004, to January 5, 2005, under its State Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit (SPDES). The one-year **study estimated the numbers of fish and invertebrates that were drawn into the plant's water intake** from Hempstead Harbor (harbor water is used in a "once-through cooling water system" to cool steam electric-generating units) and become either trapped in the system or impinged on the intake screen.

The report was significant not only because it disclosed the vast numbers of fish and marine life that were being destroyed during the plant's operation, but also because it provided additional information on the number of fish species that can be found in Hempstead Harbor. Samples were collected weekly from March through September and every other week during the rest of the one-year monitoring period. **Thirty-four types of fish and several other marine animals** were found in the samples.

Following the submission of the monitoring report to DEC, KeySpan was required to determine the steps it could take to reduce the mortality of fish and other marine life that resulted from the power plant's operation. In 2007, KeySpan (which was acquired by National Grid in 2008) provided a technology review for the Glenwood Landing plant. DEC responded in 2008 with an initial determination of the best technology available for "minimizing adverse environmental impacts from the cooling water intake" at the Glenwood Landing plant, even while new policies were being formulated.



*Glenwood Landing Power Plant with transmission lines threaded through structures at the top of the brick building (photo by Carol DiPaolo, 9/22/09)*

In 2010, a draft policy established that closed-cycle cooling is the "performance goal for all new, existing, and repowered industrial facilities in New York" for the purpose of reducing fish and other marine life mortality resulting from the operation of cooling intake structures. An exemption would be provided for facilities operating at less than 15% of capacity, such as the Glenwood Landing power plant. However, even power plants eligible for the exemption would still be required to reduce marine life mortality and entrainment.

The DEC's final policy on closed-cycle cooling was issued in July 2011. Soon after, on December 21, 2011, the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) and National Grid submitted an Environmental Assessment Form for **plans to relocate transmission lines and demolish**

**two substations of the Glenwood Landing power plant**, which has dominated the view of the waterfront in the lower harbor since the early 1900s. The planned demolition includes the "circulating water intake screen house."

In June 2012, LIPA and National Grid released the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the demolition project (see [http://www.hempsteadharbor.org/applications/DocumentLibraryManager/HHPCupload/Glenwood\\_EIA\\_Final%20June%202012%20.pdf](http://www.hempsteadharbor.org/applications/DocumentLibraryManager/HHPCupload/Glenwood_EIA_Final%20June%202012%20.pdf)). It stated that once Substation No. 3 ceases operation, "All withdrawals and discharges of water from Hempstead Harbor, including the plant's once-through cooling water thermal discharge will cease and water quality will be improved. The use of freshwater from on-site wells and the municipal system, estimated to total about 11 to 18.5 million gallons annually (2010 and 2011 data, respectively) will also be eliminated."

With regard to impacts to the "aquatic ecosystem," the EIS states: "With the cessation of Power Station operations, water from Hempstead Harbor will no longer be needed for the once-through cooling system. Therefore, the **impingement and entrainment of aquatic organisms will be eliminated**. Based on the most recent aquatic impact modeling, **that would result in the elimination of about 5,300 fish impinged and about 190 million fish eggs, larvae, and early juveniles entrained annually**."

By the end of the 2012, the transmission lines that crossed the lower harbor from the southern beach of the Town of North Hempstead Beach Park (formerly Bar Beach) to one of the brick buildings were relocated to new poles installed on Shore Road. Asbestos removal for Substation 3 began in November 2012, and demolition of that building was scheduled to begin in May 2013.

#### 4.1.2 A Study of the Striped Bass in the Marine District of New York State

Seine surveys for the NYDEC's striped-bass study have been conducted in western Long Island bays since 1984 and in the Hudson River since 1979. Every year, the DEC prepares a report on the previous season's surveys entitled "A Study of the Striped Bass in the Marine District of New York State," which encompasses the information from the western Long Island beach-seine surveys and the Hudson River young-of-the-year striped-bass surveys.

The DEC has found that striped bass generally spend their first year of life in the lower Hudson River, but over recent years the nursery for young-of-the-year striped bass has been expanding. In spring, yearling fish can be found not only in the Hudson River, but also in bays around western Long Island. And although the purpose of the study is to examine the striped bass that have migrated out of the Hudson River as one- and two-year-old fish, the report provides important information on other species as well.

Most of the seining for western Long Island occurs in Jamaica, Little Neck, and Manhasset Bays, but Hempstead Harbor, Cold Spring Harbor, and Oyster Bay are also surveyed. The



crew seines at six stations in Hempstead Harbor. The 2012 catch totals for the harbor are included in the table below, provided by Julia Socrates, Marine Biologist at the NYSDEC Bureau of Marine Resources, Diadromous Fisheries Unit; columns 5-10 represent months May-October. Seines were conducted May 22, June 19, July 17, August 7, September 18, and October 16 of 2012.

Age: 99 = unknown; 1 = older; 0 = young-of-the-year

NYSDEC Western Long Island Sound Beach-Seine Survey Hempstead Harbor 2012 Catch								
Common_name	AGE	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
BLUEBACK HERRING	99				1			1
STRIPED BASS	0					2		2
STRIPED BASS	1	1	16	28	12			57
ATLANTIC HERRING	99		1					1
ATLANTIC MENHADEN	0		1	267	16		3	287
BAY ANCHOVY	99	467	38		5		16	526
BLACK SEA BASS	99				5			5
BLACKFISH (TAUTOG)	0			63	53		1	117
BLACKFISH (TAUTOG)	1	3	1	1	10			15
BLUEFISH	0		3	813	312	28		1156
CUNNER	99				3			3
FEATHER BLENNY	99				1			1
GRUBBY SCULPIN	99	2	6	1				9
NORTHERN KINGFISH	99			1	11	8		20
NORTHERN PIPEFISH	99	8	10		6			24
NORTHERN PUFFER	99			8	21	1		30
OYSTER TOADFISH	99				5			5
SCUP	99			342	381	18		741
SEABOARD GOBY	99	1			1			2
SILVERSIDE SPP.	99	1594	1195	492	2076	1005	391	6753
SMALLMOUTH FLOUNDER	99						1	1
STRIPED MULLET	99					7		7
STRIPED SEAROBIN	99			19	60	1		80
SUMMER FLOUNDER	99	1		3	1			5
WEAKFISH	99			2	4			6
WHITE MULLET	99					3		3
WINTER FLOUNDER	0	14	64	115	76	1	4	274
WINTER FLOUNDER	1						1	1
KILLIFISH SPP.	99	16	16	205	69	40	162	508
WHITE PERCH	1			1				1
BROWN TROUT	99	1						1
BLUE CRAB	1			7				7
CALICO (LADY) CRAB	99	1	2	9	37	8	3	60
GREEN CRAB	99						3	3
HORSESHOE CRAB	99	37	3	5	7			52
ASIAN SHORE CRAB	99	1	3				3	7
MUD CRAB	99	11	31	37	74	3	18	174
SPIDER CRAB	99	1	4	8	10	1	2	26
OYSTER	99						4	4
SEA STAR	99	1	1	4	27	2	4	39
SKILLETFISH	99				1			1

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## 4.2 Marine-Life Observations and Recreational-Fishing Reports

Fish observations are generally limited to what can be seen dockside at marinas, in shallow water near bulkheads, or just below the surface of the water at midharbor stations. Often, however, schools of fish also can be seen at a distance, breaking the surface in chase of smaller fish in the food chain or away from larger fish. To obtain more information about the fish and other marine life that inhabit Hempstead Harbor, we rely on written reports and studies such as those mentioned above, as well as reports from local residents who use the harbor for recreational fishing and other activities. Even before the season starts, we receive reports from local residents, as we did in 2012 about a large presence of blueback herring seen in the harbor on January 31.

The description below summarizes our monitoring observations and includes reports from local fishing enthusiasts who regularly fish in Hempstead Harbor and near neighboring bays.

### May

Our first full survey was conducted on May 30 for 5 upper harbor stations only (outgoing tide); we collected bacteria samples at 12 stations. Because of delays with electronic equipment reconditioning, we collected bacteria samples only on May 16 and 23.

**Large schools of bunker** were noted throughout the harbor and were present during the following weeks. This turned out to be one of the outstanding features of the season—bunker, bunker, and more bunker! We had heard reports of good fishing for striped bass and saw the remains of two filleted bass in Tappen Marina. Local fisherman Rich Boehm reported catching a *sand shark* near the mouth of the harbor on May 26:

*Went out early this morning. Caught another sand shark at the mouth of the harbor. No fish until we went to Week's Point where my friend caught a 16 lb bass while trying to snag a bunker. The bass hit the snag hook. There was a mantis shrimp in the belly when I cleaned it. There are lots of big bunker around. Paul got about a dozen bluefish between 8-13 lbs on Friday night.*

The birds we noted while sampling included 1 cormorant, 11 ducks, over 6 dozen Canada geese, 2 hooded gulls, 3 ospreys, and 8 swans.

### June

There were some striking events that occurred during the June water-monitoring surveys (June 6, 13, 20, 27). On June 6, after we completed the survey, **a boat owner at Tappen Marina reported finding a nest and eggs in the side compartment of his boat**; two mallards had pulled threads from the carpeting from the bottom of the compartment, added some down feathers, and deposited 8 eggs and then abandoned them. The ducks were seen nearby on the dock near the boat slip.



*This duck nest surprised a boat owner at Tappen Marina; the mallards seemed to have realized their mistake and abandoned ship (photos by Carol DiPaolo, 6/6/12)*

On June 20, as we started out from the dock at Tappen Marina, we noticed a few of the bright red and green **epitokes**—**the reproductive stages of the sandworms**—swimming at the surface. The females shed their eggs in light, milky clouds (which were also seen in the marina) and the males release their sperm. This is an annual event that usually occurs in early to mid-July in Hempstead Harbor, within two to three days on either side of a new or full moon. As we traveled to other stations in the harbor, we saw hundreds of these worms swimming so quickly at the surface that they created their own little wake. Fishermen often refer to these as cinder worms. We received reports that they were also seen in Oyster Bay and even Montauk at about the same time—within a day or so of the new moon.

On June 27, while collecting the first water sample of the morning at the outfall just north of Tappen Pool, I was surprised to see a **large diamondback terrapin** (about 12 inches long) in the shallow water.



*Diamondback terrapin (l) and the epitoke (reproductive) stage of a sandworm (r)  
(photos by Carol DiPaolo, 6/20/12)*

The summer of 2012 was off to a great start for recreational fishing. It was amazing to see so many **large schools of bunker** (Atlantic menhaden) around the harbor so early. They were often observed **finning**. Bunker (members of the herring family) are filter feeders, and as they feed on phytoplankton and zooplankton at the surface, their dorsal fins can be seen breaking the surface of the water. Bunker are also important prey for larger fish such as blue fish and striped bass, as well as for birds such as herons and ospreys.



*Large schools of bunker were seen finning from May through October (photos by Carol DiPaolo, 10/5/12)*

Reports from local fishermen described lots of striped bass catches and more **sand sharks** near the mouth of the harbor. On June 3, local fisherman Rich Boehm reported that he was fishing in Hempstead Harbor in the morning and saw lots of bunker. He caught a 13-lb striper and a bluefish in about 40 feet of water. On June 20, local fisherman Paul Boehm reported catching a sand shark the night before and four bass in the 12-16 lb range the night before that. The shark was about 3 ft long and was caught in about 50 ft of water west of Matinecock Point.

On June 22, Paul reported:

*Yep, tons of bunker around, and they are consistently very large. Been getting a lot of bass, all very healthy looking, thick-bodied fish. So much food around I'm not surprised. Haven't caught a lot of blues this year which is strange as last year was consistently picking up giant blues (8-14lbs) at Execution [the light off Sands Point]. Usually I have to switch to wire leaders by this time of year to avoid bluefish cutoffs. Other species I'm running into are a lot of sea robins and some dogfish (also big specimens >3 ft). The ospreys must be fat and happy.*

On June 22, Pete Emmerich, member of the Hempstead Harbor Anglers Club, reported:

*Ask any local fisherman, we have never seen so much bunker in Hempstead Harbor as we have this year. We have been so lucky. What has been very strange is the amount of bunker finning. We don't know what has been causing this but it actually has made it difficult to snag. The bunker are on the surface and not so much stacked up underneath. I should have been practicing with the cast net. I was not in the harbor for the cinder worm hatch but we saw cinder worms in Montauk Harbor Wednesday night.*

*Bass have been all over these bunker. Two weeks ago this Sunday [June 3] we found a very active bunker school right near the barges. On the first cast I snagged a bunker which was eaten immediately by a bass. The neat thing is we caught 5 bass on the snagged bunker to 30 pounds, couldn't get the bunker back to the boat. We*

*finally got some bunker and anchored near the asphalt company on the West side of the harbor and caught 7 more bass on chunks. All of this from 6 to 9 am and we went home with the fish biting.*



*Pete Emmerich with a 30-lb striped bass on the left and other caught in Hempstead Harbor on June 5 (photos by Keith Deveau and Pete Emmerich, 6/5/12)*

No comb jellies were noted on any of the June monitoring dates. The usual variety of birds we see around the harbor were observed on all monitoring dates in June, and they included cormorants, mallards, egrets, and Canada geese (large numbers and mostly at the beaches—North Hempstead Beach Park and Tappen Beach), ospreys, swans, terns, herons, as well as a belted kingfisher.

## **July**

No comb jellies were noted on any of the July monitoring dates (July 3, 11, 18, 25). (It is unusual for us not to observe comb jellies by this time in Hempstead Harbor.) Bunker were present in large schools throughout the harbor. On July 18 we observed bunker finning in Glen Cove Creek and saw large bunker and peanut bunker breaking the surface at CSHH #3, near the entrance to Glen Cove Creek. On July 3, we saw small snappers by CSHH #14, adjacent to the power plant.

The usual variety of birds we see around the harbor was observed on all monitoring dates in July; they included cormorants, mallards, egrets, and Canada geese (still in large numbers and mostly at the beaches—North Hempstead Beach Park and Tappen Beach), ospreys, swans, terns, herons, and 1 belted kingfisher. On July 11, a dog was seen chasing a duck in the low water at the head of Glen Cove Creek.

## August

In August, we had extra sampling trips (August 1, 3, 8, 16, 22, 29). Problems with electronic equipment made it necessary to collect bacteria samples only on August 1 and then do the rest of the usual survey on August 3.

We observed comb jellies for the first time during the season on August 22—only 3 sea walnuts at CSHH #2—and didn't see them again until September 7, and again only a few. This is highly unusual. Bunker were present in large schools throughout the harbor and were observed finning on August 1, 3, 8, and 22. On August 16, 6-inch bunker were observed in Tappen Marina. On August 22, 1 small shrimp hitched a ride to the surface on our meter. On August 3, Pete Emmerich reported:

*...fished on Monday and totally agree with all you say about the bunker. Huge schools, maybe more than in the spring—all finning— but I saw no fish on them, and I am shocked we are not inundated with bluefish. I fished the Mott's Point area for a couple of hours with the outgoing tide and east (ugh) breeze. Caught several short fluke, sea robin, and one small cocktail blue. The entire area was loaded with small bait, I assume baby bunker, and there was lots of rain bait jumping, being chased by these cocktail blues about foot long.*

*Last night my friend Keith caught some 10-pound blues that finally started harassing the bunker schools. I just have a feeling that we are days away from those classic bluefish boils where larger blues start really ripping up the bunker. We will know when those bunker schools start boiling violently with white water crashing on them.*

In August, we had a report that many of the bunker caught in Oyster Bay near Center Island had some type of parasite on them. The photo below was sent on August 23 and then was forwarded to Karen Chytalo at NYSDEC Marine Resources, who forwarded it to a list of her contacts. Thanks to so many people who responded, the parasite was identified as a **parasitic copepod**, specifically *Lernaenicus* sp., also referred to as *Berg-salmon gill worm* and *ribbon lice*. A sample of an affected bunker was caught on August 30 in Oyster Bay and brought to professors at Stony Brook University (Marine Animal Diseases Lab). Local fishermen in Oyster Bay said that they had observed this before



*Bunker caught in Oyster Bay on August 23 (l) (photo by Jake Schmidlapp) and one caught on August 30 (R) (photo by Carol DiPaolo) with parasitic copepods attached to them.*

but hadn't seen as many attached to a fish as were evident in the photo above. We hadn't observed ribbon lice on fish in Hempstead Harbor until late in the season, in October. Schools of bunker were so thick in Glen Cove Creek that we were able to more clearly see the fish up close, and at that point we saw ribbon lice attached to many of them. The large population of bunker could have made the parasite more widespread than it was previously.

We observed the usual variety of birds on all monitoring dates in August, including cormorants, ducks (mostly mallards and the largest number—nearly 7 dozen—were seen on August 22), Canada geese (with the largest numbers seen on the beaches on August 3, 8, and 16—up to about 11 dozen), ospreys (up to 9 on August 29), swans (up to 8 on August 29), terns, herons, and belted kingfishers. We observed a night heron on August 3.

## September

During September, we had only three monitoring dates (September 7, 12, 20), due to weather conditions and boat unavailability.

We observed only a few comb jellies in Tappen Marina on September 7; this was only the second time in the whole season that we observed any comb jellies. Bunker and baitfish were plentiful throughout the harbor. Juvenile bunker were noted in Tappen Marina on September 7. On September 20, we saw very large schools of bunker finning at the surface, and many had flesh wounds, which may be explained by the following September 22 report by local resident Rich Boehm: *The bunker are still all over the place, along with bluefish up to 18 lbs. Paul [Boehm] got 4 striped bass last night at Matinecock, the largest being 29 inches.*



*This father and son fishing team caught these bluefish off of Tappen Beach. Each fish was approximately 30 inches long.  
(photo by Carol DiPaolo, 9/29/12)*

The usual variety of birds we see around the harbor were observed on monitoring dates in September, and they included cormorants, mallards, egrets, and Canada geese (in fewer numbers than in previous months), blue herons, belted kingfishers, ospreys, swans (in fewer

numbers), and terns. We also noted 1 green heron. Following the survey on September 20, 2 turkey vultures were seen flying over Sea Cliff.

### **October**

During all of our monitoring dates in October (October 5, 12, 18, 25), large schools of bunker were noted throughout the harbor and Glen Cove Creek and on two of these dates they were seen finning. They were large adults that were easily visible in tight balls at the surface. On October 5, tightly formed schools of bunker in Glen Cove swam close to the surface; many of the fish had noticeable flesh wounds/bite marks, and, as reported previously, many were covered with the parasitic copepod that had been seen in Oyster Bay in late August.

On October 9, Paul Boehm reported the following:

*Large bunker (around 1 ft) have been around the entire season. Through summer they were living the good life, with very few predators on them. There was also a lot of smaller baitfish around. As you say, the schools were fascinating to watch. Great to see the harbor with so much life in it although it's a mystery to me why there didn't seem to be more predators around with so much food in the water. Usually when you find bait concentrations you find game fish with them. Could be they were so glutted with food that they were being picky about eating times. Could also very well have been my fishing technique but repeatedly read reports of lack of success fishing the schools.*

*Last month or so I have been getting very large bluefish, averaging around 12 lbs and going as high as 16 lbs for me. Basically you could catch as many as you want. Fish in the low mid-teens are routine--I am convinced there are 20 lb blues in the harbor but haven't caught one that big. A friend caught an 18 lb blue. All long, heavily muscled healthy looking fish. Also mixed in are schools of smaller blues and some stripers.*

*The stripers have been large, ranging from 24"-33" for me. I have been fishing the bottom with chunks so don't pick up many of the schoolie stripers, but have heard reports that there are a lot around in close in the rocks. Water seems very clear and it is very warm. Lots of birds of all types around. I have seen albacore moving through the sound in the past few weeks but haven't caught any. Went out for blackfish the other day and got 7 fish, all shorts (11" to 14"). Also caught several small sea bass which I have heard have been all over the place. Again, a lot of fish around. Been a fascinating and hopeful year for HH.*





*Bunker seen in thick schools just below in Glen Cove Creek (photos by Carol DiPaolo, 10/5/12)*

The birds we noted while sampling included cormorants, mallards, Canada geese, egrets, blue herons, belted kingfisher, swans, and terns. On October 12, a peregrine falcon was seen flying near the power plant. During the later weeks of October, the numbers of Canada geese and ducks seen around the harbor increased.

We had scheduled another monitoring tour for October 31, but everything changed with the arrival of Superstorm Sandy on October 29 and then the snow storm on November 7. The waters of Hempstead Harbor rose over beaches and roads. The storm surge that inundated so many communities in the tristate area could still be seen around Hempstead Harbor on October 30.



*The jetty by Tappen Beach Pool nearly submerged (l) and the seawall that protects Tappen Beach Marina (which rises at least 5 ft above the surface of the water during most high tides) is only slightly visible (r) (photos by Carol DiPaolo, 10/30/12)*

Some of the storm impacts noted around the harbor included (see HHPC meeting minutes for 11/28/12 at [www.hempsteadharbor.org](http://www.hempsteadharbor.org)):

- Coastal erosion in the dunes in Glen Cove (Garvies Point Preserve) and in Sea Cliff;
- Salt water backed up into Scudder's Pond both through the underground piping for the weir and overland from Tappen Beach across Shore Road;
- Some erosion behind the bulkhead along Shore Road in Sea Cliff;
- A build-up of sand at Sea Cliff Beach;
- Trees down in all communities around the harbor and at Garvies Point Preserve and the wetland restoration area south of the Town of North Hempstead Beach Park;
- Some erosion behind the seawall at Beacon Hill Colony on the west shore of the harbor; some residents experienced first-floor flooding of their homes, and there was some littoral drift of sand southward in that area;
- Damage to private docks at homes north of Beacon Hill.

### November

In November we had only two monitoring dates (November 16 and 21); the first was to see whether there were any residual effects that could be detected from the storm on October 29 in terms of bacteria levels or other indicators, and there were not. The Town of North Hempstead Bay Constable assisted us on both dates because the wind and waves prevented the Town of Oyster Bay boat from getting around to Hempstead Harbor.

From the water we didn't see much storm damage except for the docks on the west shore of the harbor, from Beacon Hill and north of that area. We didn't see signs of boats breaking from moorings or being beached.



*Downed trees like these in Sea Cliff were seen in communities all around the harbor, and the final cleanup of logs and stumps took months to complete (photos by Carol DiPaolo, 11/16/12)*

Bunker were still in the harbor, and a large school was noted at the head of Glen Cove Creek on November 21. We saw the usual types of birds that are noted around the harbor but in

fewer numbers: cormorants, mallards, Canada geese, blue herons, and swans. Two hawks, which we couldn't identify, were seen flying near Glen Cove Creek.



*Dock damage on the western shore of the harbor following Superstorm Sandy  
(photos by Carol DiPaolo, 11/16/12)*

#### 4.2.1 Crustaceans

An assortment of crustaceans can be seen around Hempstead Harbor. This group of marine organisms is characterized by, among other things, a segmented body, paired appendages, and a hard external skeleton that has to be shed to accommodate growth. Crabs, lobsters, shrimp, and barnacles are examples of this group of marine creatures.

We mention a variety of crabs that are either seen during weekly sampling or caught during the DEC seining that is conducted around the harbor; the crabs include blue-claw, lady (or pink calico), green, spider, mud, fiddler, and Asian shore crabs. Some are walking crabs, and some are swimmers, like the blue-claw crabs, which have back legs that are shaped like paddles. The Asian shore crab is an invasive species that started showing up around Long Island Sound in the late 1990s; it can tolerate a wide range of salinity and may be pushing out native species.

Although blue-claws have always been present in Hempstead Harbor, particularly in the lower harbor, they appeared in remarkable numbers in 2007. We didn't see blue crabs in 2008 or 2009, and the 2009 DEC seines recorded only two blue crabs—one in July and one in October. Blue-claw crabs returned in large numbers in 2010, but the population did not match the quantity recorded in 2007. We saw no blue-claw crabs during the 2011-2012 monitoring dates, but the DEC seine crew for the striped-bass survey caught 4 in 2011 and 7 in 2012.



*Blue-claw crabs from Hempstead Harbor (photos by Carol DiPaolo, 8/18/10)*

Although horseshoe crabs are included in the group of crustaceans seen around the harbor, they are not true crabs but more closely related to spiders. They are noted most during the spring mating season and in the fall when the beaches are covered with molted shells.

The ubiquitous acorn barnacle is so plentiful that it is overlooked in weekly monitoring reports. These barnacles take up residence on rocks, bulkheads, pilings, docks, and boat bottoms all around the harbor.

A rarely seen crustacean around the shorelines of Hempstead Harbor and Long Island Sound is the **mantis shrimp**. That's because mantis shrimp hide at the bottom in rock formations or burrow several feet into the bottom of the harbor or sound. They have been nicknamed thumb- splitters because of their strong front claws, and they should be approached cautiously. We saw one many years ago during a low DO event that drove mantis shrimp and other bottom-dwelling animals to the surface for air. In 2007, 4 small mantis shrimp were raked from the bottom during a shellfish survey. Last season, a mantis shrimp was found in the belly of a striped bass.



*Mantis shrimp found in the belly of a 16-lb striped bass that was caught and cleaned (photo by Rich Boehm, 5/26/12)*

## 4.2.2 Jellies

Two types of comb jellies (which are classified separately from the stinging-celled jellyfish) are seen in Hempstead Harbor: the larger egg-shaped **sea walnuts** and the tiny, rounder sea gooseberries. The sea walnuts have lobes that are rimmed with short comb-like appendages that are phosphorescent. They can be seen at night glowing as the water is moved around them, as in the wake of a boat. Sea **gooseberries** have a tail-like appendage that can be seen when they are up close to the surface. Comb jellies do not sting.

Comb jellies usually appear in large numbers in Hempstead Harbor in late June and through mid-October. Over the last couple of seasons, however, there has been some variation in the timing of their appearance. In 2011, they were noted a little earlier in the season, in May, and were seen during monitoring dates for the last time on October 6. In 2012, we observed only a few comb jellies on each of two monitoring dates—the first on August 22 and the second and last time on September 7. The large population of bunker in the harbor and around the sound may have had an impact on the comb-jelly population.

Two tentacled types of jellyfish that may be seen in the harbor are the purple-brown **lion's mane jellyfish**, with long tentacles that sting, and the round, bell-shaped moon jelly that has short tentacles around its rim that do not produce a stinging sensation. **Moon jellies** are easily identified by the four, whitish, horseshoe-shaped gonads on the top of the bell. It's been several years since we've seen either the lion's mane jellyfish or the moon jelly in large quantities in the harbor; in 2011, we saw about a dozen moon jellies in Hempstead Harbor on May 26 but no moon jellies or lion's mane in 2012. The DEC seine hauls usually include a lot of jellies, but they are not noted in the total counts.

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## 4.3 Shellfish

**For the first time in over 40 years, a portion of the shellfish beds in the northern section of Hempstead Harbor were reopened for harvesting.** That was the best news for the harbor, not only because the shellfish in the recertified area are now productive for both commercial and recreational harvesting, but also because this is the best indicator we could possibly have of the incredible improvements that have been made in the harbor's water quality.



*Baymen with full bags of clams (l) from Hempstead Harbor and sorted clams on board (r)  
(photos by Carol DiPaolo, 6/1/11)*



*Clammers in newly opened shellfish beds in northeastern portion of the harbor  
(photo by Carol DiPaolo, 6/1/11)*

June 1, 2011, was opening day for the shellfish beds in Hempstead Harbor, and the event created lots of excitement for local residents and drew clammers from a number of bays east of Hempstead Harbor. About 55 boats showed up early in the morning, looking forward to a very productive day raking for clams in waters that hadn't been harvested in decades. The boats were all clustered around the northeast portion of the recertified area. The event created a media buzz, and put the spotlight not only on Hempstead Harbor, but also Long Island Sound. Moreover, it created a means of informing the public about the importance of local marine resources and the need to protect and improve the water quality of bays all around Long Island Sound. Hempstead Harbor continues to be held up as one of the success stories as a funding recipient for water-quality improvements through the Long Island Sound Futures Fund.

The 2,500 acres of recertified shellfish beds extend in a wide strip from the east to west shore of the harbor. The southern boundary extends from a rock jetty in front of the Legend Yacht and Beach Club community (the site of the former Lowe estate) on the east shore to the large "brown house with chimneys" (noted on navigational charts), which is Falaise, part of the Sands Point Preserve, on the west shore. (All areas south of this line remain closed to shellfishing.)



*Falaise at Sands Point Preserve  
(photo by Carol DiPaolo, 6/15/11)*

The northern boundary of the recertified area runs from Matinecock Point on the east shore to Prospect Point on the west shore. However, Dosoris Pond, West Pond, and a semicircular area extending 250 yards off of Crescent Beach on the east shore remain closed to shellfishing. East Creek on the west shore near Prospect Point also remains closed. (See the map in Section 3.8.7)

Shellfishing is historically significant for Hempstead Harbor, because it was an important commercial activity in the harbor from about the first quarter of the nineteenth century into the first quarter of the twentieth century. Clams and oysters were shipped regularly to New York City, until restrictions were imposed because of dwindling resources. By 1928, the lower portion of the harbor was closed to shellfishing because of increasing levels of bacteria in the water (as was the case for most bays in western Long Island Sound and other New York waters). For a time, clam dredgers could be seen in Hempstead Harbor harvesting clams and then transporting them to the Peconic Bay, where they were transplanted and remained for several weeks for purification so they could be sold commercially.

By the late 1990s, clams, oysters, and mussels were abundant throughout the harbor, and because of improved water quality, it seemed time to pursue one of our longstanding goals of reopening the harbor's shellfish beds. But the road to recertifying the shellfish beds was a long one that required tremendous collaboration as well as adherence to a strict process of water-quality testing and retesting.

In 1998, CSHH initiated the first step and worked with the Interstate Environmental Commission, DEC, Town of North Hempstead (TNH), and local baymen to conduct a **hard-clam density survey** to determine the extent and condition of the clam population; the survey showed a healthy population of hard clams. **In 2004, DEC began collecting water samples in the outer portion of Hempstead Harbor**, north of the Glen Cove breakwater, with good results. In 2007, DEC met with CSHH, HHPC, and Town of Oyster Bay (TOBAY) to discuss, among other things, water-sampling results and assistance with sampling from TOBAY staff. Water sampling was completed in 2008, and results were good. Several samples of the shellfish from the harbor were collected and tested for chemical contamination, but the results from those analyses were not completed and released until 2010.

One of the remaining steps toward recertifying a portion of Hempstead Harbor for shellfish harvesting was a dye study near the Glen Cove sewage treatment plant. On September 28, 2009, DEC-Bureau of Marine Resources (BMR) in conjunction with the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) **conducted a hydrographic dye study in Glen Cove Creek (see below) and Hempstead Harbor**. The dye study provided information on the movement (dilution, dispersion, and time of travel) of the sewage effluent discharged by the Glen Cove STP. FDA produced a final report on the findings of the dye study in 2010. A shoreline survey of the harbor was also completed in the autumn of 2010, and at that point everything was lined up for the reopening of the shellfish beds in Hempstead Harbor in 2011.



*Hydrographic dye study in Glen Cove Creek (9/28/09) (photos by Carol DiPaolo)*

#### 4.3.1 Monitoring and Enforcement for Hempstead Harbor Recertified Shellfish Beds

In the first few weeks after the opening of the shellfish beds in Hempstead Harbor, large numbers of clam boats could be seen daily, clustered in essentially the same northeast area of the recertified beds; they were loaded with large mesh bags of clams. CSHH incorporated a trip to the area during weekly monitoring surveys to count the number of boats in the area. Marine police and local harbor patrols were present in the weeks shortly after the opening of the shellfish beds, and most clam boats were from bays east of Hempstead Harbor, which corresponded to the periods over which some of those bays had been closed to shellfishing because of a biotoxin present in the water.

Concerns began to surface regarding the potential for overharvesting the area, the public's confusion over what area of the harbor had been recertified (some thought all of Hempstead Harbor had been recertified), and the difficulty of determining, from the water, exactly what area around Crescent Beach was closed to shellfishing. On June 20, 2011, a meeting coordinated by the HHPC brought all agency, municipal, and environmental representatives together to discuss, among other things:

- Jurisdiction – who can or should enforce?
- Area – identify boundaries of shellfish beds (whether there is a need for markers)
- Regulations (hours, catch, equipment, permits, etc.) and measures that could ensure sustainability
- Communications (re: closures, etc.)
- Public education
- Interagency coordination and assistance

As a result of the meeting, signs were prepared to post along the shoreline in areas that remain uncertified, and buoy markers were placed outside of Crescent Beach to delineate the 250-yard radius around the beach that remained closed to shellfishing.





*One of two buoys marking closed area around Crescent Beach (l) and posting for area closed to shellfishing at Tappen Marina (r)(photos by Jim Moriarty and Carol DiPaolo, 6/15/11 and 9/21/11, respectively)*

For rain events that require precautionary closures of the shellfish beds (generally following rain events of three inches or more), DEC has a temporary-shellfish-closure information message available by phoning 631-444-0480, and most commercial baymen know to call that number. Most of the baymen know that excessive rain results in closures and so most won't go out until they learn which areas remain open and which are closed. The information is also posted at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/345.html> with a link to <http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/7765.html>. DEC also issues press releases to local media outlets. In 2012, the shellfish beds were closed April 23-30, following heavy rain on April 22-23.

#### 4.3.2 Shellfish-Seeding Projects

While DEC shellfish division was nearing completion of the series of water-quality tests that would determine that a section of the upper harbor could be reopened for shellfish harvesting, the Nassau County Executive at the time, Thomas Suozzi, began exploring the possibility of seeding Hempstead Harbor with clams and oysters as part of the county's "Healthy Nassau" campaign. The first seeding project on October 9, 2007, was a joint initiative that included Nassau County, the TNH, TOBAY, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Frank M. Flower & Sons Oyster Company, as well as HHPC and CSHH, and was intended to add biomass to the harbor using a resource that could help improve water quality—each clam and oyster can filter 1 to 2.5 gallons of water per hour, with daily estimates (for oysters) of 30 to 60 gallons.

The shellfish stock for the seeding project came from Cornell Cooperative Extension and Frank M. Flower & Sons Oyster Company, and included more than 1.3 million seeds, consisting of two types of hard-shell clams (*Mercenaria mercenaria* and *M. mercenaria notata*) and oysters. (The *M. mercenaria notata* has markings that are different from the northern quahog stock normally found in Hempstead Harbor, which would later help in gauging the survival rate of the seeds.)

Two years later, on October 15, 2009, Nassau County kicked off operations for the **second shellfish seeding** in Hempstead Harbor, which included 1.1 million clams and oysters. Funding for the 2009 shellfish-seeding operation was provided by the Long Island Sound Study, through the Long Island Sound Futures Fund.

Following the opening of the shellfish beds in Hempstead Harbor in 2011, the prospect of reseeded the beds was raised as a measure of sustainability, but finding the necessary funding for such a project is problematic given current economic circumstances.

### 4.3.3 Surveys to Assess Survival of Seed Clams and Oysters

In late summer 2008, CSHH requested a permit from DEC to conduct a **survey of shellfish in the area of the 2007 seeding project** in Hempstead Harbor to gauge the survival rate of the seeds. We selected seven of the GPS points previously recorded for raking. The area seeded in 2007 included a transition from thick, muddy bottom to a harder, sandier bottom.

In the areas of thick, black mud (the deeper-water stations), we did not find hard-shelled clams and oysters; instead, we found an abundance of the very small surf clams referred to as “duck feed.” The bottom transitioned to sand as we moved closer to shore—starting first as a very hard bottom and then into softer sand. Here, we found a variety of clam sizes, from littlenecks to chowder, and the largest number in one raking included 10 clams. We also found a variety of other clams, some crabs, 4 small mantis shrimp, small snails, oyster drills, and broken shells of oysters, clams, and crepidula (slipper shells). A few seed clams of both types of clams used in the seeding project—*Mercenaria mercenaria* and *M. mercenaria notata*— were found, but they seemed to be naturally occurring because they were too small to have been from the 2007 seeding project.

In preparation for Nassau County’s second shellfish seeding in Hempstead Harbor, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Marine Division, staffers Matthew Sclafani, Neal Stark, and Gregg Rivara completed a **draft Sediment Suitability Assessment of Hempstead Harbor for Nassau County's Shellfish Restoration Program** (October 14, 2009). The goal of the survey was to determine suitable sites to plant seed clams and oysters in the area off of Morgan Park. The team chose a scuba survey to evaluate the bottom, and visual and “hand-grab” assessments were made to delineate the boundaries between mud and harder-type bottoms such as sand and sand-mud-shell mixes. This assessment was intended to help avoid placing the seed clams and oysters in the muddy bottoms that are considered unsuitable habitats for their survival.

During the sediment assessment, a natural population of predominately hard clams (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) was observed in the central and southern area of the survey. They were also present in the northern survey area but not as frequently. The report stated that these observations validate the effort to enhance shellfish in this area because the area currently supports shellfish.

Also during the survey, the team observed and collected clam shells of the *notata* variety, which they felt were most likely from the 2007 seed plantings and originated from Frank M. Flower’s and Son shellfish stock. *Notata* clams are not common in the area (typically < 1% frequency) and are easy to distinguish from the white clam variety by the dark zig-zag striped patterns on the shell. The average size of the 10 *notata* shells the Cornell team found was 27 mm. (The *notata* were between 8-12 mm at the time of the 2007 planting.)

Given the amount of clams that have been harvested in the first season of the opening of the shellfish beds in 2011, the baymen are the best sources of the types, sizes, and quantities of clams that have been found in the area. Most clams seemed to belong to the natural population of hard clams. The first rakings also seemed to yield a good mix of sizes, including little necks, which have the most commercial value.

As the season progressed, reports from baymen were that they were getting fewer smaller clams and more chowder-size clams, so much so that the local market was flooded with them—during warmer weather—when chowder clams are not in high demand. Further discussions are necessary with baymen and all other interested parties to determine the need and schedule for future shellfish-population-density surveys and seeding projects.

#### 4.3.4 Mussel-Watch Project

As part of the Long Island Sound Study's indicators program, information on one of the indicators—the contaminant levels in blue mussels—was collected through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Mussel Watch project. Due to budget cutbacks, NOAA could no longer collect mussel samples but could accept samples from staff of the LISS office and DEC and then complete the biological and data analyses.



*Blue mussels off of Village Beach Club of Sands Point (photos by Carol DiPaolo, 11/5/11)*

In trying to figure out the logistics of accessing sampling sites around Long Island Sound, CSHH was contacted regarding the site in Hempstead Harbor off of the Village Club of Sands Point (formerly the IBM Country Club/Guggenheim Estate), which had been used as part of NOAA's National Status and Trends Mussel Watch program since 1986.

Previous data showed abundant blue mussels at the site with a dramatic decrease in contaminant levels for a variety of heavy metals, pesticides, and hydrocarbons. However, the last mussel collection at this site occurred in 2000, and it was important to continue to collect data at this and other sites in the project. In early November 2011, CSHH scouted out the site prior to the scheduled collection date to determine access and current mussel-population density. CSHH found that the site remained abundant with mussels, despite reports from local residents that the mussel beds had shrunk after Tropical Storm Irene hit in late August 2011. The collection took place on November 21, 2011, but because of budget

constraints, sample and data analyses have been delayed; the data was not available by the end of 2012.

In March 2012, CSHH was contacted about another NOAA mussel-collection program—this time for **ribbed mussels**. Lynn Dwyer, Assistant Director, Northeast, Eastern Partnership Office of National Fish and Wildlife, asked us to help locate potential sites to collect ribbed mussels in Hempstead Harbor.



*Ribbed-mussel colonies on the eastern shore of Hempstead Harbor (l) and close-up of mussels around spartina roots (photos by Carol DiPaolo, 3/30/12)*

There has been a very healthy population of ribbed mussels on the eastern shore of Hempstead Harbor, just south of Rum Point (north of the Tappen Beach Park and Pool). The mussels are in colonies around spartina roots and densely packed with no blue mussels nearby. It was interesting that the two types of mussels didn't seem to create colonies near one another.

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#### 4.4 Birds

As has been the case over the last 15 years or so, during 2012 we saw a variety of birds that have become regular visitors to Hempstead Harbor. **Belted kingfishers, black ducks, blue herons, gulls, mallards, Canada geese, cormorants, snowy and great egrets, ospreys, swans, and terns** were observed throughout the season, along with the usual swallows, pigeons, crows, and other land-based birds that are frequently seen along the shores of the harbor but not counted or specifically noted on data sheets during monitoring. Observed less frequently during monitoring are **brants, green herons, black-crowned herons, plover-type birds, and hawks or falcons**.

Each year we see new, young members of the harbor's duck, Canada goose, and swan populations. Although the adult Canada goose population remains high, over the last couple of years, we have seen fewer numbers of young for these birds. We have also observed fewer adult swans than in previous years. In 2010, for example, approximately 30 swans were noted plus 11 cygnets on August 18, and 55 swans were noted in the lower harbor on October 20. In contrast, on July 27, 2011, we saw 18 adult swans and 5 cygnets, but the

weekly totals during the rest of 2011 monitoring season generally didn't exceed a dozen swans. In 2012, we saw swans throughout the season, but never counted more than 8 at one time.



*A pair of Foster terns on an old piling (l) in the lower harbor and one of four sanderlings at Sea Isle (r) (photos by Jim Moriarty, 5/16/12)*

**Osprey** populations, once threatened because of the effects of widely used pesticides that were banned in the 1970s, have made a remarkable comeback to Hempstead Harbor and Long Island Sound. These beautiful "fish hawks" can be seen diving for prey in harbor waters. As the harbor's ecosystem improved, the ospreys and other water birds have been able to find plenty of food for them to thrive. The ospreys migrate long distances, to South America, in the fall and return in March—generally to the same nesting places they had been to previously. On March 3, 2012, 2 ospreys were seen over St. Mary's Church in Roslyn.

There have been six easily visible osprey nests in Hempstead Harbor that have been established over more than 15 years. Over the last ten years or so, a blue sailboat has been moored in the lower harbor and has been used only by nesting ospreys. However, the sailboat broke its mooring early in 2010 and was removed. The returning ospreys chose an alternative nesting site, on a duck blind off the western shore of the lower harbor. Three eggs were in the nest a little later than usual in the season, but on July 23 we saw three thriving chicks and on August 11 saw the three fledglings fly off the nest as we approached it.



*Osprey on nest on pilings near Bar Beach boat ramp (photos by Carol DiPaolo (l) and Jim Moriarty (r), 4/17/12)*

In 2011, the blue sailboat was in its usual place in the lower harbor, and ospreys rebuilt a nest there; we saw three eggs in the nest on May 26. On June 29, one of the eggs remained unhatched, and one of the two osprey chicks in the nest seemed very weak and not able to raise its head. On July 14, the weak chick was the only one that remained in the nest. Although the chick didn't look like it would survive, in time it recovered and was able to leave the nest. Also in 2011, a new osprey nest was built on an old tug at the Gladsky Marine Salvage site in the lower harbor.

In 2012, the blue sailboat was moved to the western shore of the harbor, and no ospreys claimed it. The duck blind used by ospreys in 2011 remained unoccupied in 2012, as did the old tug at Gladsky Marine Salvage. However, the dock in the lower harbor on the eastern shore, old pilings and a platform on the western shore in the lower harbor, as well as the navigational light between Tappen Marina and Bar Beach, were occupied by ospreys in 2012, as they had been previously.

Over the last few years, a pair of **peregrine falcons** has been sighted at the Glenwood Landing power plant. On October 28, 2009, we saw a pair of the falcons flying to and from a high ledge at the power plant. We did not see the falcons in 2010 or 2011 during monitoring dates, but we saw one flying by the power plant on October 10, 2012.

Although **red-tailed hawks** are often seen in wooded areas around the harbor, we don't usually see them during water sampling. However, on November 3, 2010, three red-tailed hawks with striking coloration circled over the head of Glen Cove Creek. On July 8, 2010, we received a report that a red-tailed hawk was seen flying over a house in the Greenvale-Mott's Cove area chasing a turkey vulture. Two red-tailed hawks were seen flying east of Tappen Beach on March 3, 2012.



*Red-tailed hawk flying over Glen Cove Creek (11/3/10) (l) and osprey in flight (c) (9/11/10) (photos by Jim Moriarty; turkey-vulture photo posted at [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey\\_Vulture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey_Vulture), retrieved 6/17/12, showing the bird's distinctive two-tone feather pattern underneath its wings*

In May 2008, we had our first sighting of a **turkey vulture** flying over Glen Cove Creek (we were told that turkey vultures were also seen near Manhasset Bay). And although we didn't see any turkey vultures during our 2009-2011 water-sampling tours, they had been seen frequently near the eastern shore of the harbor, flying over East Hills, Greenvale,

Roslyn Harbor, Mott's Cove, and Sea Cliff. In 2011, turkey vultures were seen throughout the year but seemed to be more active closer to the shoreline in October. Early in 2012, there were several reports of turkey vultures flying over the Greenvale railroad station; 8 were seen on February 2, 2012, at about 11:30 am, and 3 were seen on February 5, near the intersection of Glen Cove Road and Glenwood Road, and two turkey vultures were seen over Sea Cliff on September 20, 2012.

**Barn swallows** are so common and in such large numbers around the shore and marina bulkheads that we don't report sightings of them. At the beginning of the 2010 season, however, they caught our attention as they built nests under beams in the bulkhead at Tappen Marina. There seemed to be more nests than usual, and we were able to see the tiny chicks inside. In 2011 and 2012, similar instances occurred, and the swallows often used the railing of the monitoring boat as a perch.



*Barn swallows at Tappen Marina on the railing of the monitoring boat (l) and on a nest under the marina bulkhead (r) (photos by Jim Moriarty, 5/16/12)*

There have been some unusual visitors over the years as well, such as the young **bald eagle** that was seen over Glen Cove and then landed on Tappen Beach in August of 2004, and the young (about 1 year old) **great horned owl** that was rescued from the water at the Glen Cove Marina in Glen Cove Creek on August 9, 2009. During 2011, there were also some unexpected visitors: on April 9, **2 northern gannets were seen on Tappen Beach; on August 28, a south polar skua (a dark, gull-like bird), showed up on Sea Cliff Beach, brought in with the hurricane winds; and in mid-December, a brown pelican was seen off of Sands Point at the Execution Rocks lighthouse.**

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## 4.5 Diamondback Terrapins

Diamondback terrapins are the only turtle found in estuarine waters and generally grow up to about 10 inches long. In spring of 2005, diamondbacks were observed in large numbers in the lower harbor, near the Roslyn viaduct. Diamondbacks typically converge by the hundreds in one area in the spring and mate for several weeks, and information about their presence in Hempstead Harbor was used to support efforts to extend Hempstead Harbor's

designation as a "significant coastal fish and wildlife habitat" to include the area south of the Roslyn viaduct.

In 2006, dramatic changes occurred in the area near the viaduct with the construction of the Sterling Glen and Horizon senior communities at Bryant Landing and the start of construction for the new viaduct (which was completed in 2011). It is not known whether or to what extent this activity had an impact on the diamondbacks. Although there were no diamondback sightings reported for the lower harbor since 2006, they have been seen in other parts of the harbor since then, particularly around Brewer's Marina and the Sea Isle sand spit.



*A diamondback terrapin below the outfall north of Tappen Beach Pool (photos by Carol DiPaolo, 6/27/12)*

In June 2008, the DEC seine crew caught an adult diamondback terrapin (255 mm across 275 mm long—about 11 inches—long; this is longer than the average size recorded) near the bar at the southern end of the North Hempstead Beach Park.) In 2009, a small diamondback was reported seen in Brewer's Marina on July 11, and a large diamondback (about 10 inches) was seen on August 19 in the same area. In 2010, we received a report that someone had seen a large (about a foot long) diamondback swimming in Brewer's Marina near Sea Isle. The diamondback pictured above was seen on June 27, 2012, north of the Tappen Beach pool and was more than a foot long.

Occasionally, large sea turtles have made their way into Long Island Sound and have been spotted in local bays. On August 2, 2011, we had a report that a large sea turtle was seen at the Shelter Bay Yacht Club in Manhasset Bay. On October 24, 2011, we received a report from Paul Boehm, who was fishing for black fish about a half a mile north of the Glen Cove breakwater, that he had seen a large sea turtle, which he identified from photos as being a **Kemps ridley turtle**:

*Last week I was out fishing and saw a sea turtle leisurely making his way north, about 100 yds off Maxwell's Jetty. When I came abreast of him he dived and I didn't see him again. Very graceful looking turtle with long front flippers and short rear ones. Body about 24". First time I've seen one in 40 years of fishing HH and environs.*



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## 4.6 Algal Blooms

Color and turbidity of water within the harbor in 2012 was, for the most part, typical of conditions generally observed during the monitoring period. During most monitoring seasons, Hempstead Harbor Secchi-disk depths (an indicator of light penetration into the water column) generally range from 0.75 m to 2.5 m. In 2010, the Secchi reading ranged from 0.5-3.0 m; in 2011, the range was 0.4-2.3 m; and in 2012, the range was 0.5-3.2 m. Lower Secchi-disk depths are a strong indicator of the presence of algal blooms because algae absorbs more light and is present in greater quantities than other particulate material. The dominant type of algae present in the harbor gives the water its color, which is typically brown or green.

In 2009 and 2010, we were on the lookout for the start of a red tide, generally caused by the presence of *Alexandrium* cells, some forms of which can be toxic, producing paralytic shellfish poisoning. Chris Gobler, associate professor at the School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences at Stony Brook University, had detected some *Alexandrium* cells in Hempstead Harbor; larger quantities had been found in Northport and the western Peconic Bay.

In 2010, unusual water color was observed on three occasions. On June 16, water color was judged to be an abnormal red-brown to olive green in sections of the harbor. On August 31, the water in Tappen Marina had turned red in parts; a water sample we collected was analyzed by the NCDH and found to contain a mix of dinoflagellates, some that could cause red coloration along with other types of algae, none of which were toxin producers. The most dominant species was *Prorocentrum micans*, followed by *Prorocentrum triestinum*, *Gyrodinium* sp., and *Scripsiella trochoidea*. Also, on September 2, water color in the harbor was judged to be an abnormal brown. The last two events corresponded with reports of red tide in parts of the sound and ocean (*prorocentrum triestinum* was reportedly found in ocean water samples).

In 2011, the water color was judged to be a normal brown or green on most sampling dates. However, on June 29, the water was an abnormally brighter green in Glen Cove Creek and by the Glenwood Landing power plant; in those areas we also saw supersaturated levels of DO, indicating an algal bloom in progress. On August 24, the water in the lower harbor was a murky green in contrast with unusually clear water at the head of Glen Cove Creek; the situation reversed on September 14, with murky brown-green water in the creek.

In 2012, the water color was judged to be a normal brown or green on most sampling dates, except for the following:

- June 20, water in parts of Tappen Marina had turned reddish brown
- July 18, water in parts of Tappen Marina and parts of the lower harbor appeared to be a thick, mossy green
- September 7, half way up Glen Cove Creek and to its head, the water appeared very green and very different from the rest of the harbor
- September 16 (not a sampling date), a red tide was reported at the mouth of the harbor, with a blood-red color from Matinecock Point to the Webb Institute

After notifying NYS DEC staff and others of the September 16 report, Bill Hastback (NYSDEC Marine Resources) responded that the DEC had received a report a couple of weeks before this from the Connecticut shellfish program of "red tide" blooms in mid-Long Island Sound side that was identified as *Cochlodinium polykrikoides* (Cp). Typically, Cp is distributed in narrow bands or streaks and has a dark red or mahogany color. It is potentially harmful to nonmotile marine organisms and fish larvae but is not known to be harmful to humans.

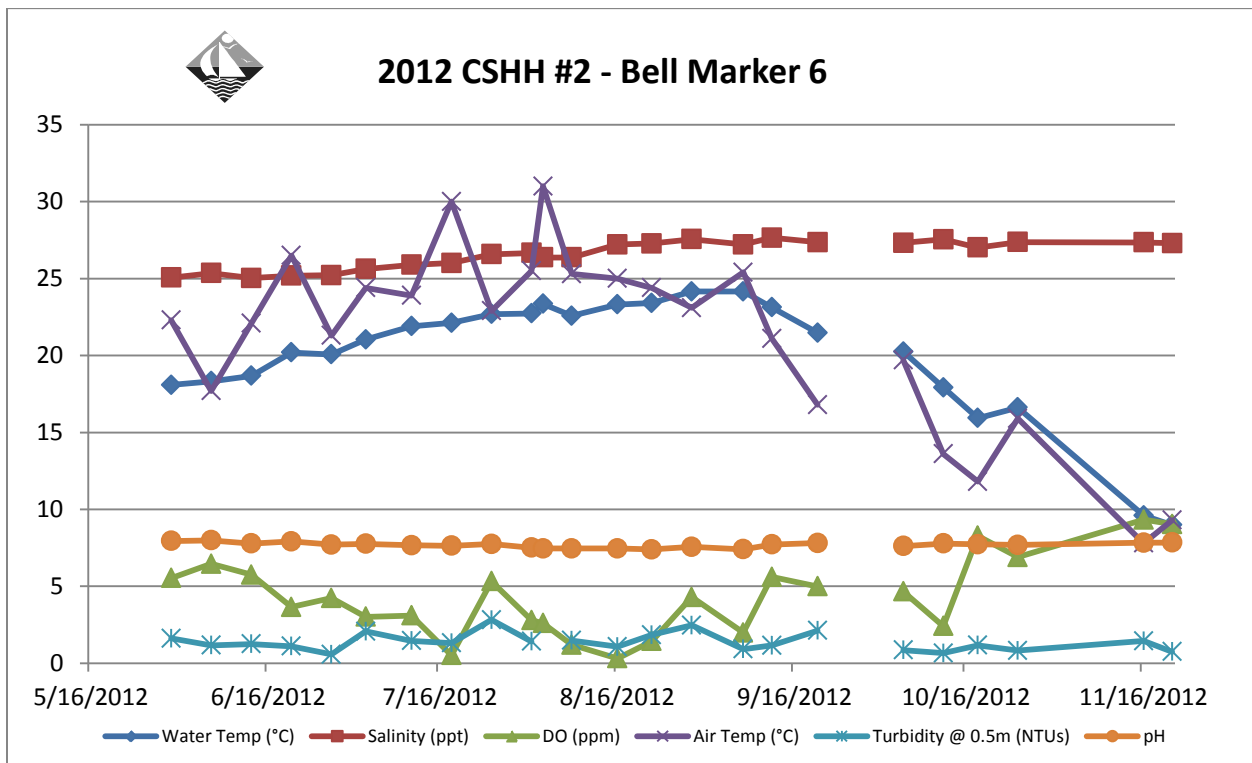
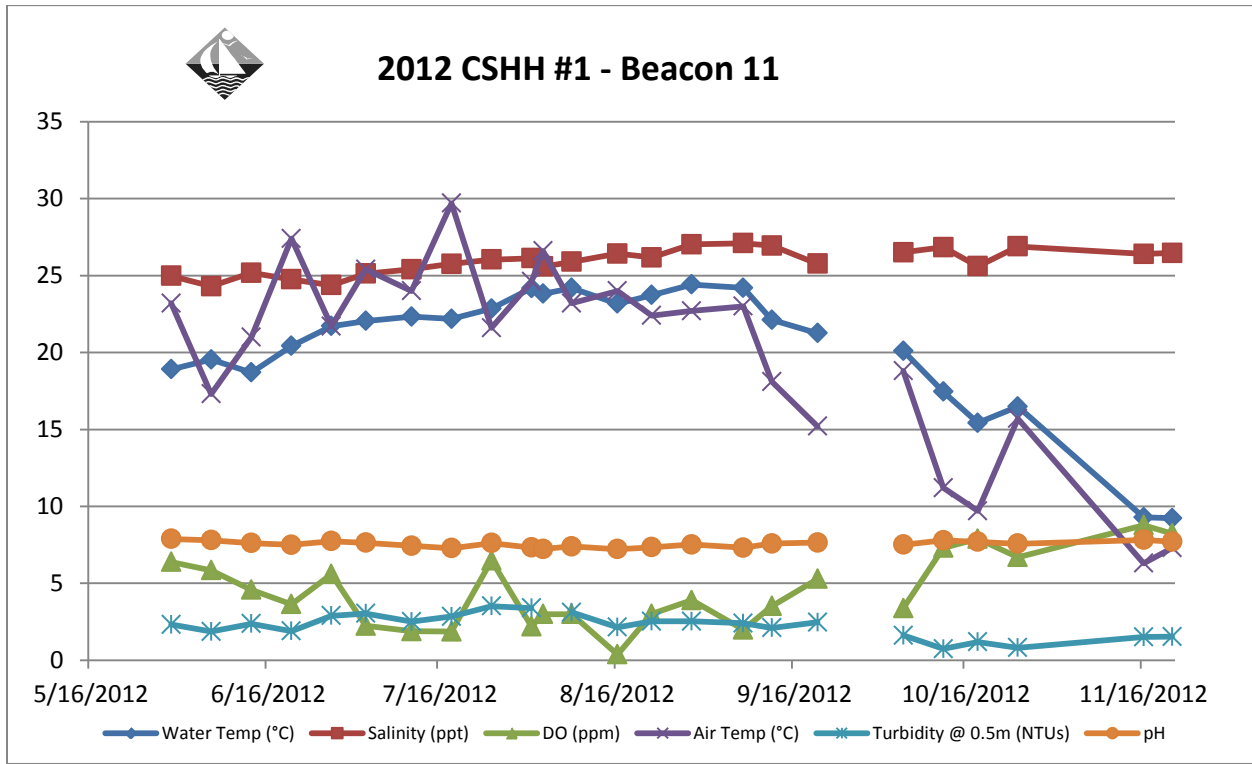
## Appendix A

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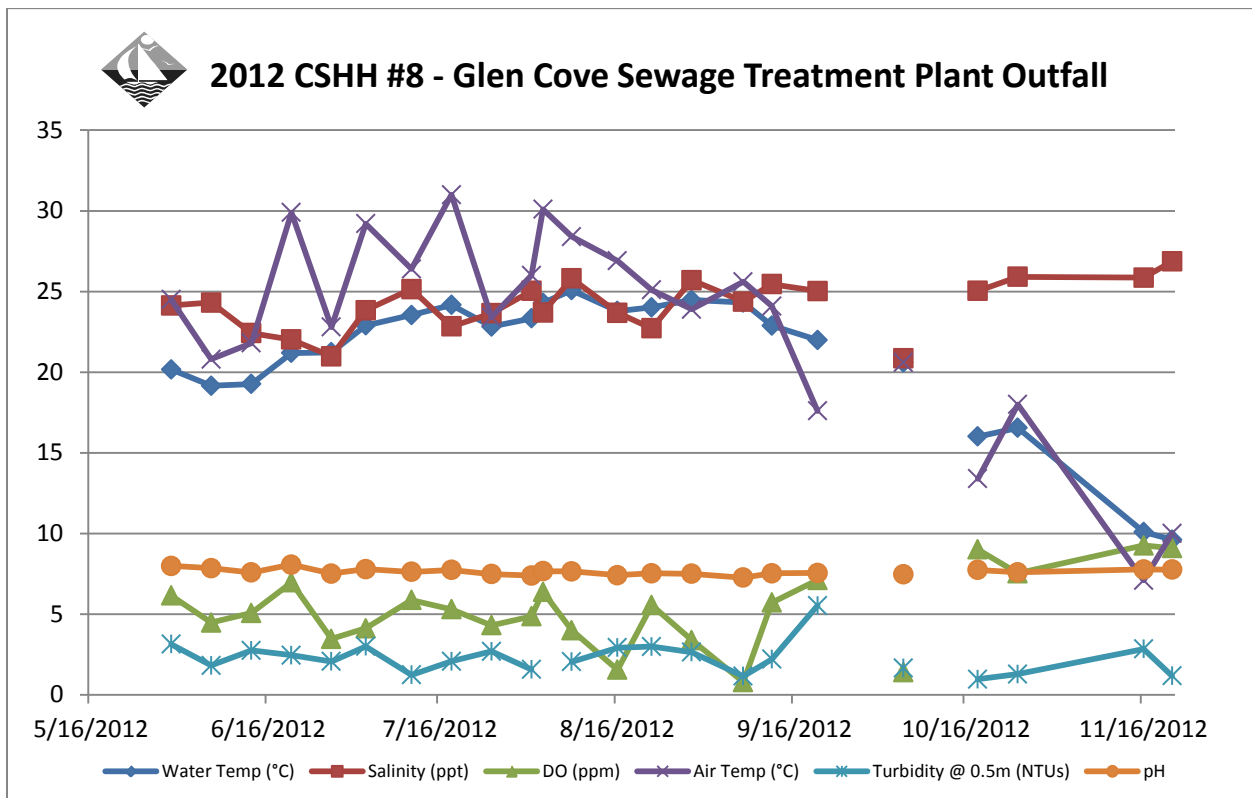
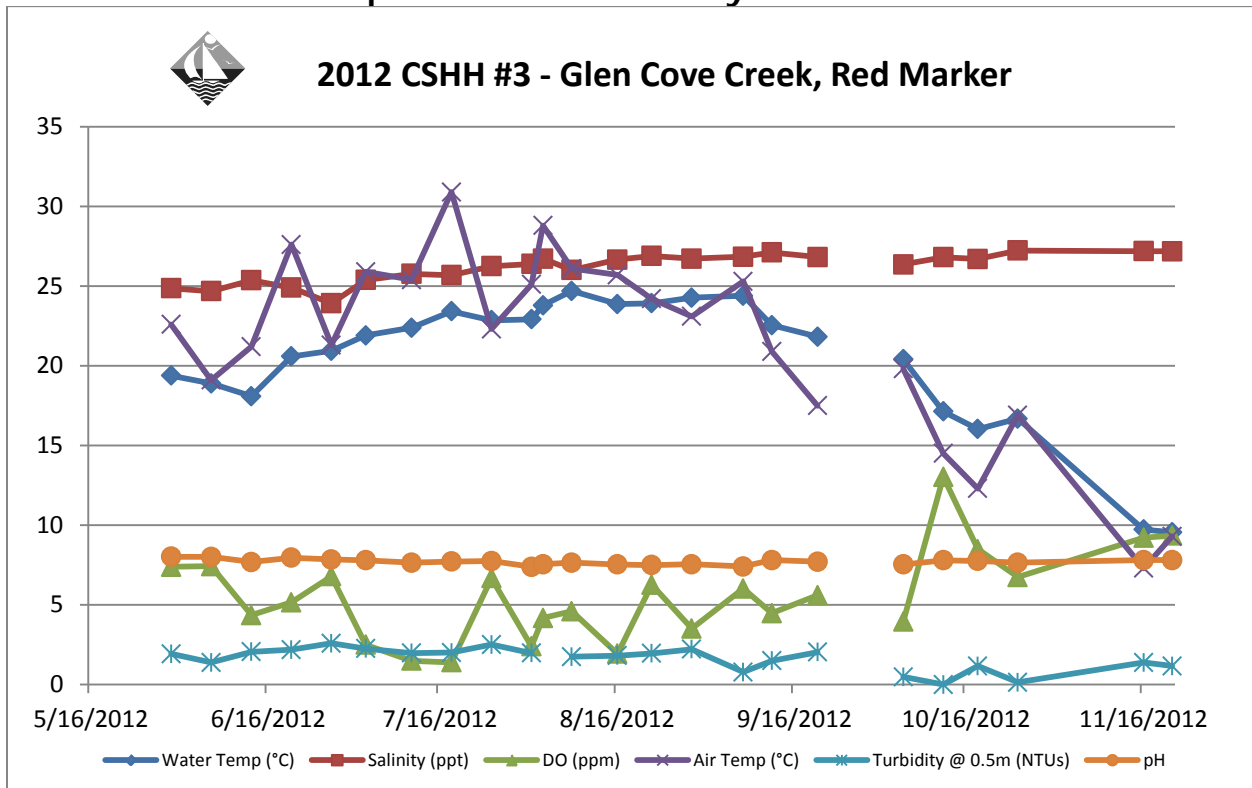
2012 Weekly Results Graphs for Water-Quality Parameters  
2012 Turbidity and Secchi-Disk Transparency Graphs  
2012 CSHH Field Monitoring Data



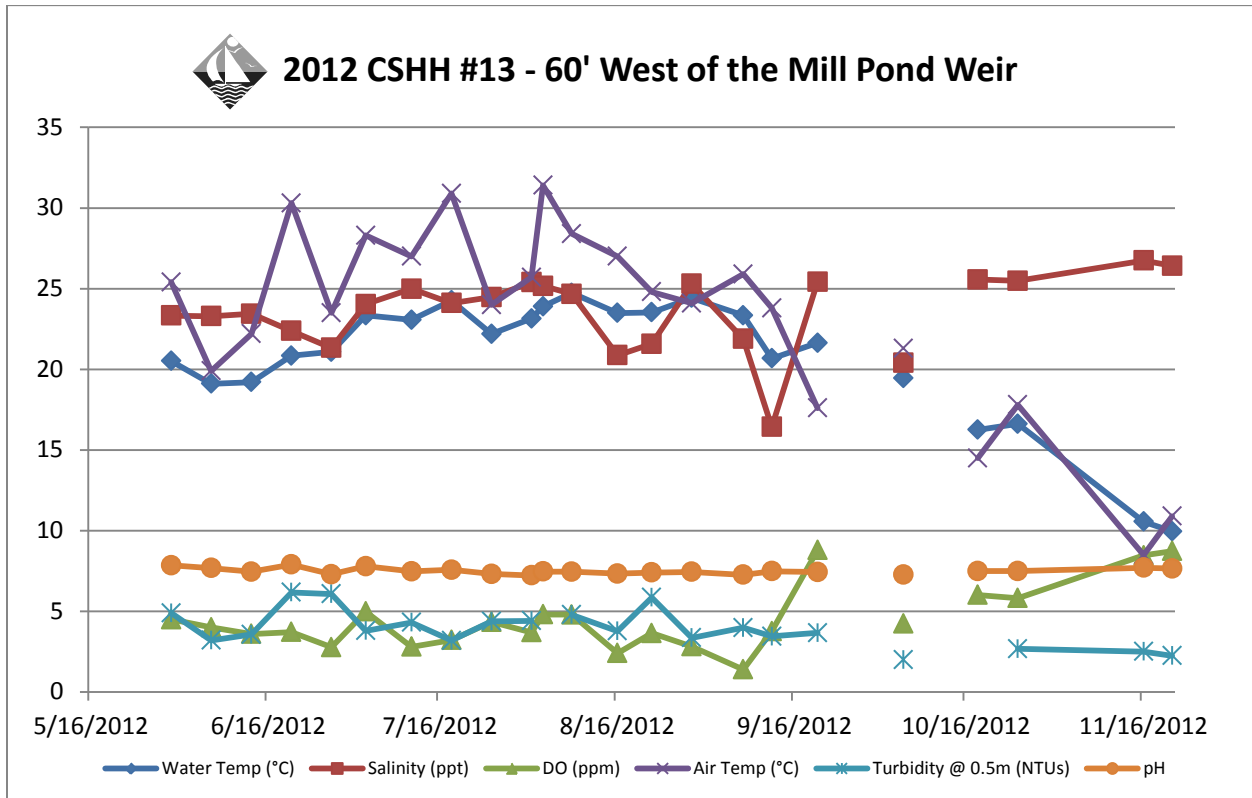
## 2012 Weekly Results Graphs for Water-Quality Parameters



## 2012 Weekly Results Graphs for Water-Quality Parameters



## 2012 Weekly Results Graphs for Water-Quality Parameters



the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1998) has set out a strategy for mental health care in the UK. The strategy is based on the following principles:

• People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, with their own needs and wishes.

• People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care and treatment.

• People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

• People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to work and to contribute to society.

• People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live a full and meaningful life.

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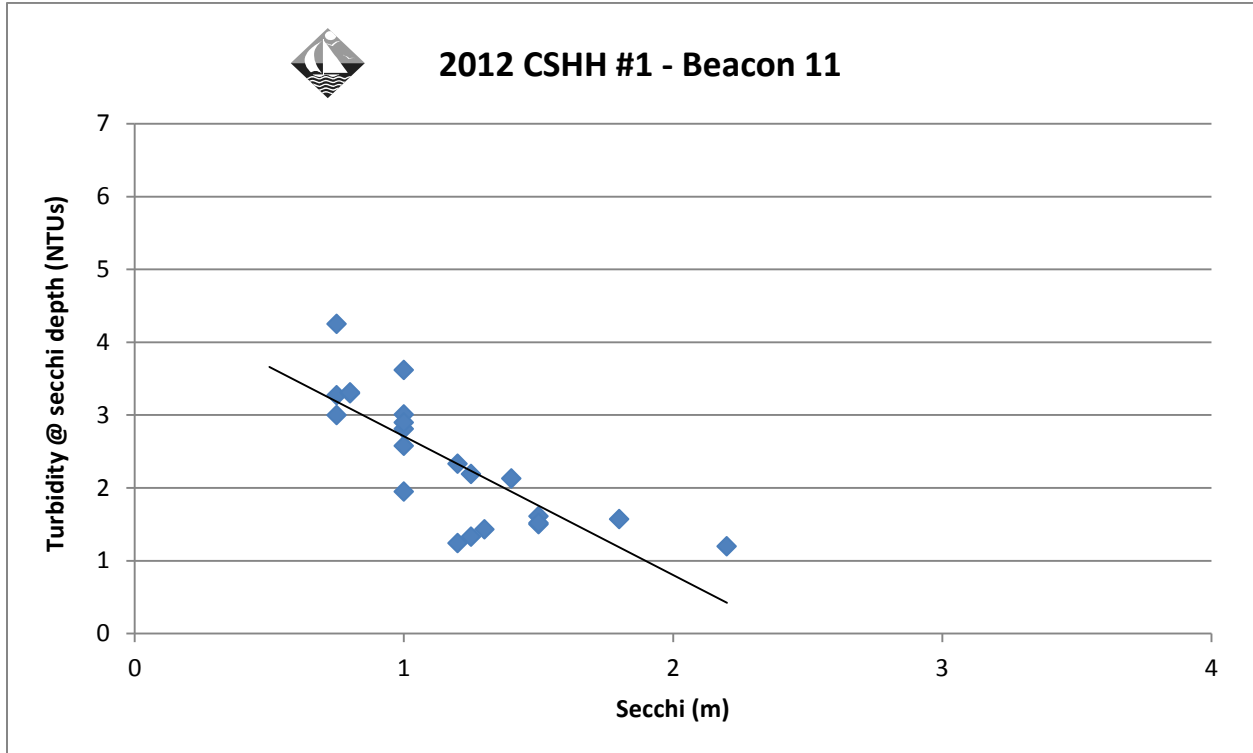
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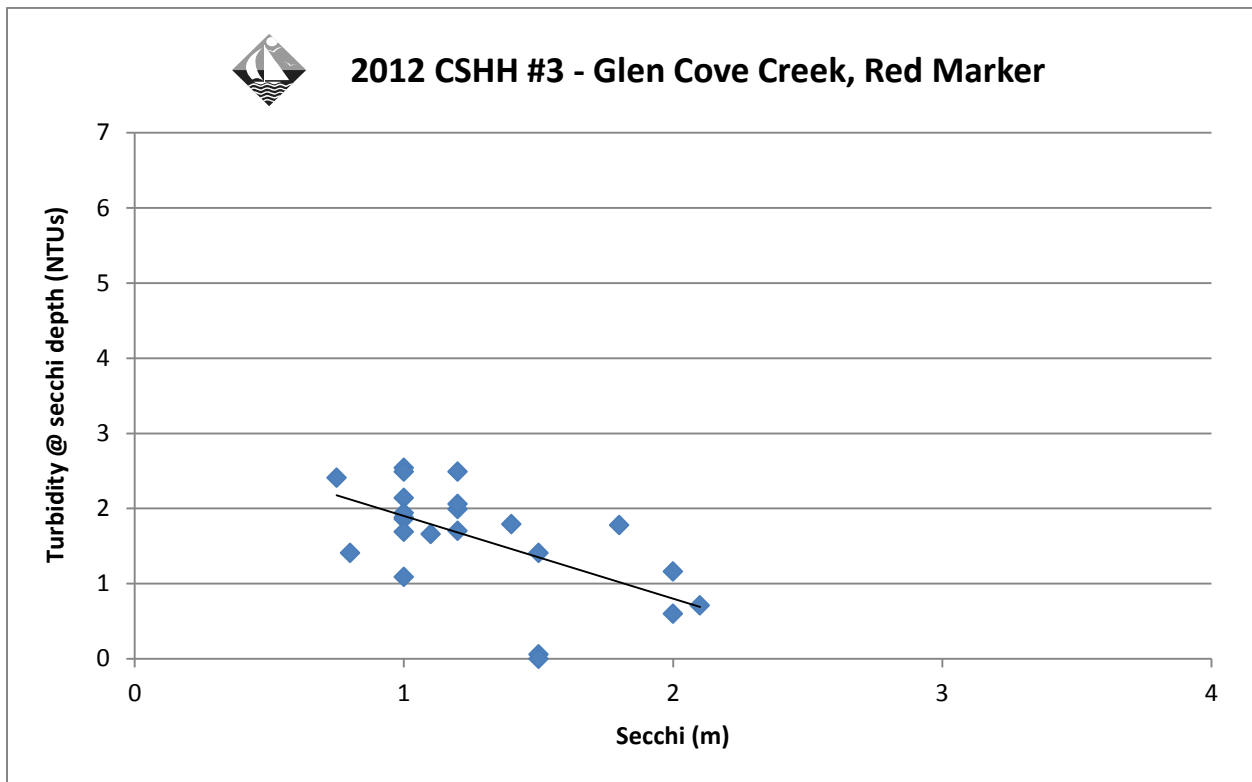
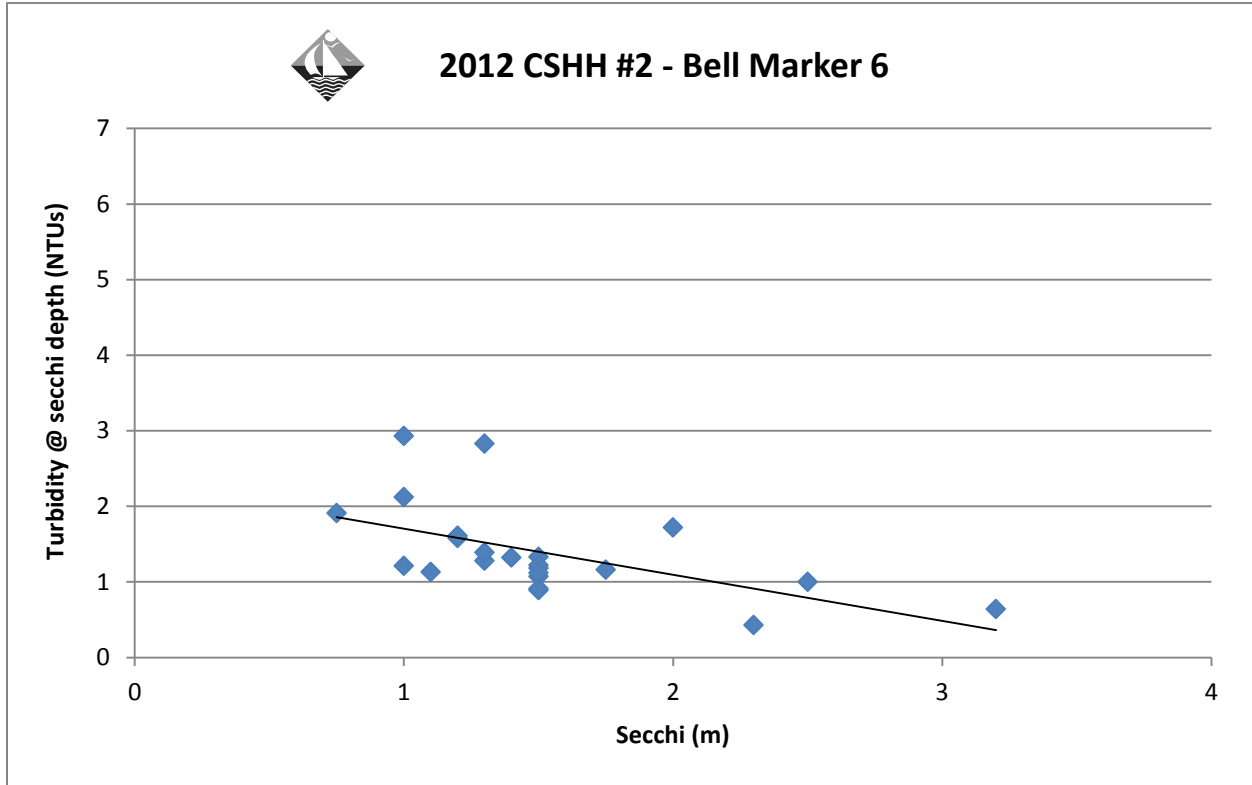
## 2012 Turbidity and Secchi-Disk Transparency Graphs

Note: A linear relationship line and its formula are shown for each graph as generated by Microsoft Excel. This line depicts the inverse relationship between the Secchi-disk depth and turbidity at Secchi-disk depth (as the turbidity increases, the Secchi-disk depth decreases).

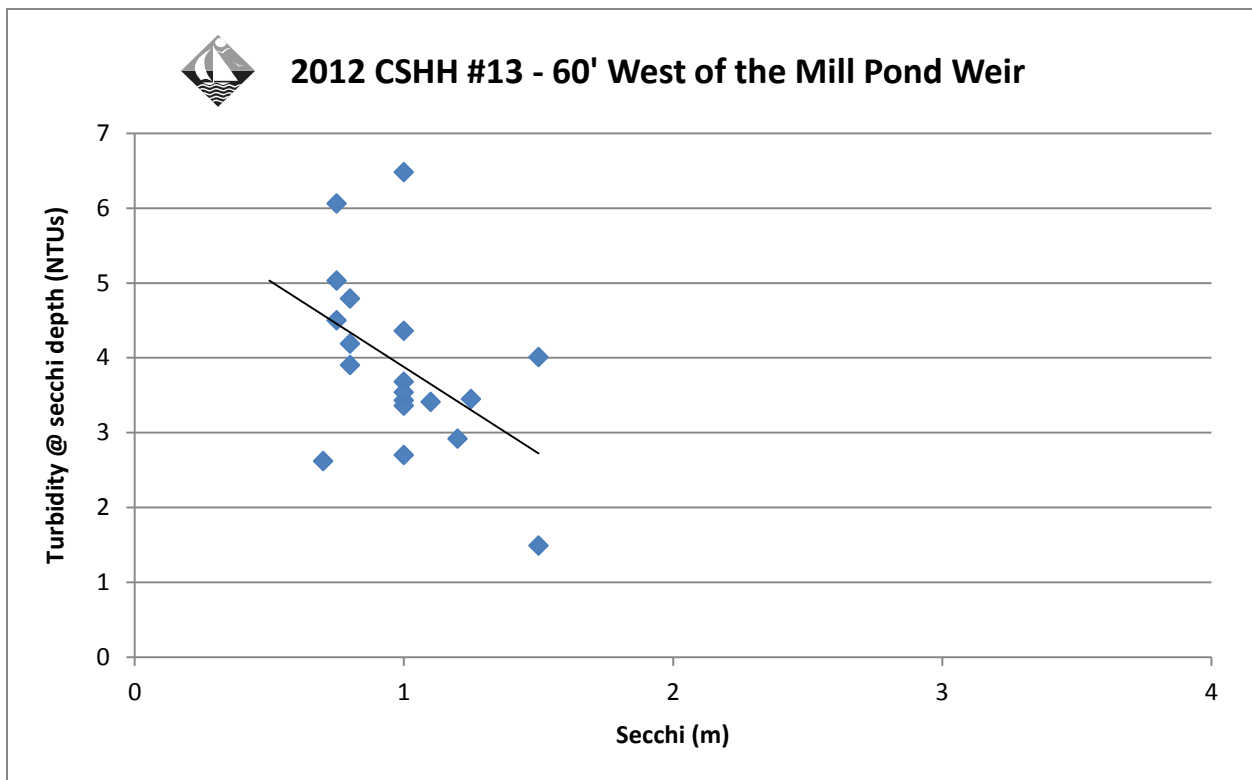
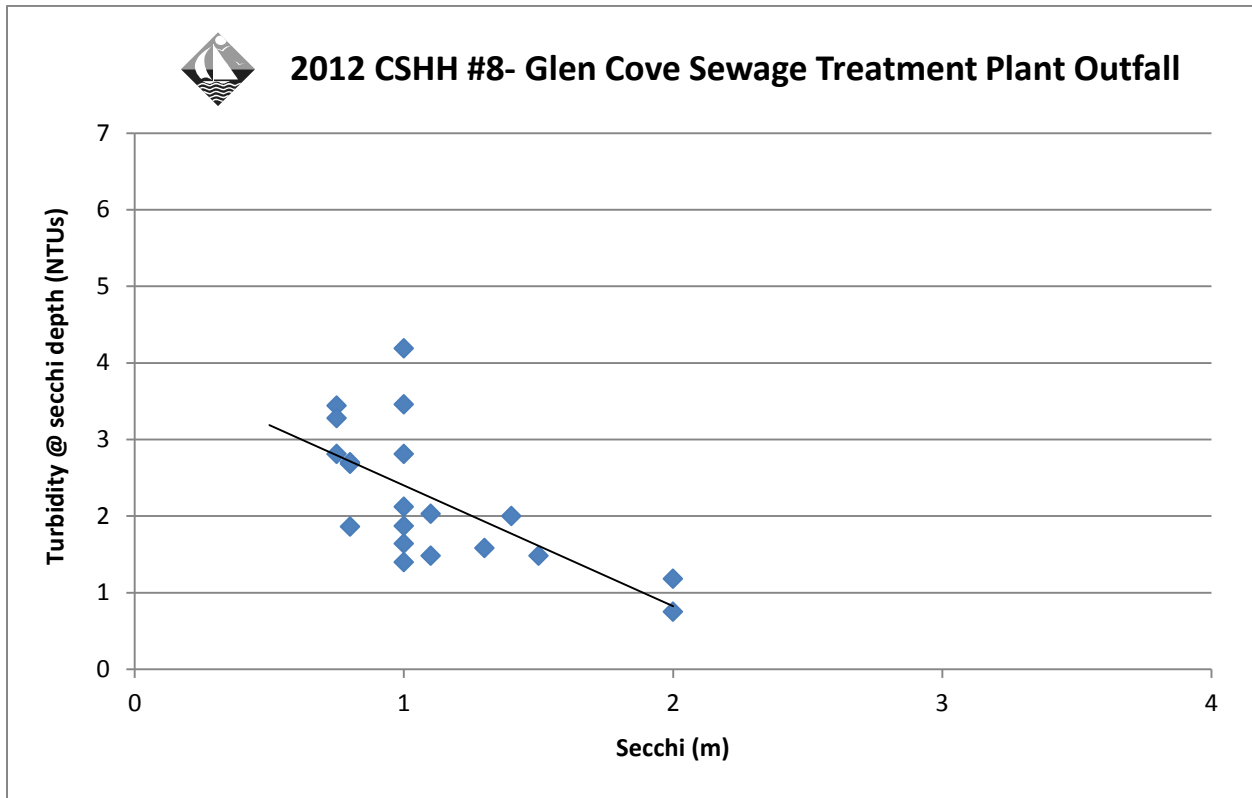




### 2012 Turbidity and Secchi-Disk Transparency Graphs



### 2012 Turbidity and Secchi-Disk Transparency Graphs





## 2012 CSHH Field Monitoring Data



## CSHH Water-Monitoring Program 2012

Date	Water Temp (°C)			Salinity (ppt)			DO (ppm)		pH (ppm)			Air Temp	Secchi	Turbidity (NTUs)		Depth (m)	Time
	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Bottom	Ave	(°C)	(m)	at 1/2 m	at Secchi depth	Bottom	(AM)
<b>CSHH #1 - Beacon 11</b>																	
11/21/12	9.2	9.25	9.23	26.38	26.55	26.47	8.51	8.24	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	2.2	1.53	1.20	3.5	8:46
11/16/12	9.15	9.42	9.29	26.27	26.53	26.40	9.16	8.78	7.9	7.8	7.8	6.3	1.8	1.51	1.57	3.2	8:35
10/25/12	16.36	16.61	16.49	26.61	27.17	26.89	6.76	6.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	15.7	1.2	0.81	1.24	5.2	9:10
10/18/12	15.33	15.51	15.42	25.44	25.77	25.61	8.52	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	9.7	1.3	1.19	1.43	2.5	7:57
10/12/12	16.65	18.25	17.45	26.15	27.53	26.84	8.59	7.3	7.9	7.7	7.8	11.2	1.5	0.74	1.5	4.9	8:17
10/5/12	19.97	20.23	20.10	26.18	26.83	26.51	4.43	3.38	7.6	7.4	7.5	18.8	1.5	1.61	1.61	4.2	8:05
9/26/12	No survey due to weather and boat availability.																
9/20/12	21.20	21.31	21.26	25.63	25.90	25.77	5.41	5.28	7.6	7.7	7.6	15.2	1	2.47	2.58	4.7	7:50
9/12/12	21.57	22.66	22.12	26.32	27.57	26.95	6.99	3.52	7.8	7.4	7.6	18.1	0.75	2.1	3.27	5.7	7:57
9/7/12	24.01	24.39	24.20	26.62	27.57	27.10	3.39	1.99	7.3	7.3	7.3	23.0	1.4	2.41	2.13	5.5	7:55
8/29/12	24.41	24.42	24.42	27.03	27.02	27.03	3.95	3.9	7.5	7.5	7.5	22.7	0.8	2.53	3.30	5.0	8:00
8/22/12	23.73	23.72	23.73	26.15	26.2	26.18	3.19	3.01	7.4	7.3	7.3	22.4	1	2.53	3.01	3.8	8:18
8/16/12	23.49	22.84	23.17	25.57	27.27	26.42	3.02	0.38	7.3	7.1	7.2	24	1	2.15	1.95	4.6	8:18
8/8/12	24.54	23.84	24.19	25.33	26.46	25.90	8.33	3.0**	7.7	7.1	7.4	23.2	0.75	3.11	3.0	4.4	8:21
8/3/12	23.84	23.79	23.82	25.45	25.72	25.59	4.14	3.0**	7.2	7.2	7.2	26.6	1	n/a	n/a	3.0	7:45
8/1/12	25.35	23.01	24.18	25.84	26.4	26.12	6.17	2.2**	7.4	7.2	7.3	24.6	1	3.39	3.62	3.5	8:20
07/25/12	22.81	22.88	22.85	25.91	26.16	26.04	6.82	6.48	7.6	7.6	7.6	21.6	0.5	3.52		5.4	7:55
7/18/12	23.36	21.00	22.18	25.33	26.19	25.76	4.10	1.86*	7.4	7.1	7.3	29.7	0.75	2.84	4.25	3.5	8:00
7/11/12	23.14	21.51	22.33	24.98	25.82	25.40	5.52	1.88	7.6	7.3	7.4	24.0	1.0	2.51	2.81	5.7	7:50
7/3/12	23.79	20.30	22.05	24.55	25.69	25.12	8.35	2.24	7.9	7.3	7.6	25.4	0.8	3.04	3.31	3.7	8:10
6/27/12	22.05	21.37	21.71	24.12	24.62	24.37	6.65	5.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	21.7	1.0	2.89	2.90	4.7	8:20
6/20/12	20.60	20.24	20.42	24.59	24.90	24.75	4.67	3.64	7.5	7.5	7.5	27.4	1.5	1.9	1.52	3.1	8:05
6/13/12	19.03	18.37	18.70	24.86	25.50	25.18	5.56	4.58	7.7	7.6	7.6	21.0	1.25	2.37	1.33	5.2	9:21

## 2012 CSHH Field Monitoring Data

Date	Water Temp (°C)			Salinity (ppt)			DO (ppm)		pH (ppm)			Air Temp	Secchi	Turbidity (NTUs)		Depth (m)	Time
	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Bottom	Ave	(°C)	(m)	at 1/2 m	at Secchi depth	Bottom	(AM)
6/6/12	20.03	19.06	19.55	24.01	24.60	24.31	6.36	5.85	7.8	7.8	7.8	17.3	1.2	1.86	2.33	3.4	8:06
5/30/12	20.08	17.74	18.91	24.77	25.19	24.98	8.17	6.39	8.0	7.8	7.9	23.2	1.25	2.32	2.19	6.0	8:10
5/23/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
5/16/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
*bottom titration was at 0.6 ppm																	
**number recorded represents result from bottom titration																	
<b>CSHH #2 - Bell Marker 6</b>																	
11/21/12	8.82	9.16	8.99	27.22	27.38	27.30	9.84	9.04	7.9	7.8	7.8	9.3	3.2	0.75	0.64	6.4	9:40
11/16/12	9.42	9.78	9.60	27.35	27.35	27.35	10.20	9.33	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	2.0	1.45	1.72	6.9	9:25
10/25/12	16.28	16.95	16.62	27.02	27.71	27.37	8.37	6.90	7.8	7.6	7.7	15.9	1.5	0.82	0.89	9.0	10:03
10/18/12	15.90	15.97	15.94	27.02	27.02	27.02	8.72	8.28	7.7	7.7	7.7	11.8	1.5	1.17	1.33	7.3	8:35
10/12/12	17.74	18.10	17.92	27.45	27.64	27.55	2.45	2.42	7.8	7.8	7.8	13.6	1.75	0.66	1.16	10.3	9:25
10/5/12	20.11	20.39	20.25	27.09	27.55	27.32	5.39	4.66	7.6	7.6	7.6	19.7	2.3	0.86	0.43	8.4	8:45
9/26/12	No survey due to weather and boat availability.																
9/20/12	21.09	21.85	21.47	27.00	27.72	27.36	6.09	4.99	7.9	7.8	7.8	16.8	1	2.12	2.12	7.8	8:40
9/12/12	23.25	23.00	23.13	27.64	27.65	27.65	5.84	5.61	7.8	7.7	7.7	21.1	2.5	1.16	1.00	9.0	10:05
9/7/12	24.17	24.15	24.16	26.72	27.71	27.22	4.22	1.99	7.6	7.3	7.4	25.4	1.5	0.92	1.18	8.4	8:30
8/29/12	24.19	24.13	24.16	27.54	27.57	27.56	4.17	4.30	7.6	7.5	7.6	23.1	1.3	2.47	2.83	10.7	10:12
8/22/12	23.52	23.29	23.41	27.13	27.43	27.28	3.86	1.44	7.5	7.3	7.4	24.4	1.2	1.84	1.58	8.2	8:55
8/16/12	24.10	22.52	23.31	26.88	27.54	27.21	5.36	0.32	7.7	7.2	7.5	25.0	1.5	1.07	1.07	10.5	10:52
8/8/12	22.44	22.72	22.58	25.92	26.83	26.38	8.89	1.2**	7.8	7.1	7.5	25.3	1.0	1.48	1.21	8.1	9:08
8/3/12	23.64	23.07	23.36	26.26	26.48	26.37	6.56	2.6**	7.6	7.3	7.5	31.0	1.2	n/a	n/a	9.1	9:05
8/1/12	23.01	22.46	22.74	26.58	26.74	26.66	7.46	2.8**	7.8	7.3	7.5	25.5	1.5	1.42	0.91	9.1	8:55
07/25/12	22.91	22.47	22.69	26.57	26.58	26.58	8.41	5.33	8.0	7.5	7.7	22.9	1.0	2.82	2.93	8.3	9:58
7/18/12	24.40	19.83	22.12	25.69	26.33	26.01	7.80	0.52*	8.1	7.2	7.6	30.0	1.4	1.31	1.32	9.2	8:30
7/11/12	22.95	20.86	21.91	25.55	26.24	25.90	7.45	3.10	7.9	7.4	7.7	23.9	1.3	1.46	1.28	9.5	8:20
7/3/12	23.15	18.92	21.04	25.21	26.04	25.63	8.65	3.02	8.1	7.4	7.8	24.4	0.75	2.07	1.91	8.6	8:45
6/27/12	20.66	19.49	20.08	24.98	25.45	25.22	6.82	4.23	7.9	7.6	7.7	21.3	1.2	0.57	1.61	8.9	8:55
6/20/12	20.72	19.67	20.20	25.10	25.28	25.19	7.66	3.65	8.2	7.6	7.9	26.5	1.5	1.11	1.22	7.7	8:50

## 2012 CSHH Field Monitoring Data

Date	Water Temp (°C)			Salinity (ppt)			DO (ppm)		pH (ppm)			Air Temp	Secchi	Turbidity (NTUs)		Depth (m)	Time
	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Bottom	Ave	(°C)	(m)	at 1/2 m	at Secchi depth	Bottom	(AM)
6/13/12	19.10	18.26	18.68	24.45	25.60	25.03	7.28	5.75	7.8	7.7	7.8	22.1	1.1	1.25	1.13	8.5	9:40
6/6/12	18.55	18.10	18.33	25.22	25.49	25.36	7.39	6.46	8.0	7.9	8.0	17.7	1.5	1.17	1.12	6.8	8:45
5/30/12	19.61	16.55	18.08	24.65	25.47	25.06	9.88	5.53	8.2	7.7	8.0	22.3	1.3	1.62	1.39	9.5	9:20
5/23/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
5/16/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
*bottom titration was at 1.3 ppm																	
**number recorded represents result from bottom titration																	
<b>CSHH #3 - Glen Cove Creek, Red Marker</b>																	
11/21/12	9.40	9.72	9.56	26.86	27.51	27.19	10.42	9.35	7.8	7.8	7.8	9.3	2.0	1.16	1.16	3.8	10:05
11/16/12	9.15	10.30	9.73	27.02	27.36	27.19	10.44	9.22	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.3	1.8	1.39	1.78	4.9	9:50
10/25/12	16.55	16.81	16.68	26.90	27.56	27.23	7.90	6.75	7.7	7.6	7.6	16.9	1.5	0.14	0.06	5.2	10:45
10/18/12	15.72	16.35	16.04	26.41	27.00	26.71	9.46	8.49	7.8	7.7	7.8	12.3	1.2	1.16	1.70	3.4	9:00
10/12/12	16.92	17.35	17.14	26.50	27.12	26.81	11.59	13.03	7.8	7.8	7.8	14.5	1.5	n/a	n/a	5.2	10:13
10/5/12	20.39	20.42	20.41	25.38	27.34	26.36	4.32	3.96	7.6	7.5	7.5	19.8	2.1	0.48	0.71	3.6	9:12
9/26/12	No survey due to weather and boat availability.																
9/20/12	21.55	22.09	21.82	26.30	27.35	26.83	5.66	5.60	7.7	7.7	7.7	17.5	1.2	2.04	1.99	3.8	9:20
9/12/12	22.42	22.67	22.55	26.77	27.46	27.12	7.44	4.48	8.0	7.6	7.8	20.9	1.0	1.50	1.86	5.3	10:33
9/7/12	24.42	24.36	24.39	26.26	27.42	26.84	5.82	6.02	7.4	7.4	7.4	25.3	2.0	0.78	0.60	3.9	9:00
8/29/12	24.49	24.05	24.27	25.94	27.50	26.72	4.23	3.51	7.6	7.5	7.5	23.1	1.2	2.22	2.49	5.8	10:38
8/22/12	24.17	23.68	23.93	26.50	27.28	26.89	4.96	6.26	7.6	7.4	7.5	24.2	1.0	1.96	2.14	3.1	9:25
8/16/12	24.47	23.28	23.88	26.12	27.20	26.66	5.95	1.94	7.7	7.3	7.5	25.7	1.4	1.82	1.79	5.5	11:32
8/8/12	25.20	24.19	24.70	25.65	26.36	26.01	9.38	4.60	7.9	7.4	7.6	26.1	1.0	1.75	1.88	3.2	9:55
8/3/12	24.03	23.55	23.79	26.64	26.80	26.72	7.20	4.18	7.8	7.3	7.5	28.8	0.8	n/a	n/a	4.3	10:02
8/1/12	23.20	22.63	22.92	26.11	26.66	26.39	7.36	2.40	7.5	7.3	7.4	25.1	1.0	1.98	1.09	5.3	9:34
07/25/12	22.84	22.87	22.86	25.95	26.55	26.25	6.67	6.68	7.7	7.8	7.7	22.3	1.0	2.51	2.54	3.3	8:30
7/18/12	24.74	22.10	23.42	25.38	26.00	25.69	8.17	1.4*	8.1	7.4	7.7	30.9	1.0	2.01	1.69	4.5	9:10
7/11/12	23.54	21.23	22.39	25.43	26.11	25.77	8.19	1.50	8.0	7.3	7.7	25.4	1.1	1.98	1.66	4.0	9:00
7/3/12	24.08	19.72	21.90	24.93	25.85	25.39	9.36	2.50	8.2	7.4	7.8	25.9	0.75	2.26	2.41	4.8	9:15

## 2012 CSHH Field Monitoring Data

Date	Water Temp (°C)			Salinity (ppt)			DO (ppm)		pH (ppm)			Air Temp	Secchi	Turbidity (NTUs)		Depth (m)	Time
	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Bottom	Ave	(°C)	(m)	at 1/2 m	at Secchi depth	Bottom	(AM)
6/27/12	20.92	20.96	20.94	23.30	24.55	23.93	7.16	6.80	7.9	7.8	7.8	21.3	1.0	2.59	2.49	3.6	9:25
6/20/12	21.13	20.05	20.59	24.59	25.22	24.91	9.74	5.16	8.2	7.7	8.0	27.6	1.0	2.19	1.94	4.2	9:33
6/13/12	18.12	18.06	18.09	25.13	25.60	25.37	6.13	4.36	7.8	7.6	7.7	21.2	0.8	2.06	1.41	4.7	10:00
6/6/12	19.02	18.76	18.89	24.49	24.88	24.69	7.67	7.43	8.0	8.0	8.0	19.1	1.5	1.39	1.41	3.0	9:23
5/30/12	20.26	18.51	19.39	24.65	25.08	24.87	9.00	7.39	8.2	7.9	8.0	22.6	1.2	1.93	2.06	4.3	10:00
5/23/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
5/16/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
*bottom titration was at 3.1 ppm																	
**number recorded represents result from bottom titration																	
<b>CSHH #8 - Glen Cove Sewage Treatment Plant Outfall</b>																	
11/21/12	9.48	9.76	9.62	26.76	26.96	26.86	9.43	9.09	7.8	7.8	7.8	10.0	2.0	1.18	1.18	2.4	10:25
11/16/12	10.21	9.97	10.09	24.71	27.02	25.87	10.05	9.26	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.1	1.4	2.84	2	3.0	10:18
10/25/12	16.58	16.52	16.55	25	26.82	25.91	7.38	7.54	7.6	7.6	7.6	18	1.5	1.29	1.48	3.6	11:18
10/18/12	16.08	15.95	16.02	23.9	26.17	25.04	9.38	9.01	7.7	7.8	7.7	13.4	1	0.97	n/a	2.1	9:22
10/12/12	Survey of stations 8-13 abandoned because of sudden storm.																
10/5/12	20.82	20.39	20.61	15.65	26.06	20.86	5.3	1.41	7.6	7.3	7.5	20.6	1	1.66	1.4	1.8	9:50
9/26/12	No survey due to weather and boat availability.																
9/20/12	22.04	21.95	22.00	23.07	26.98	25.03	7.02	7.12	7.5	7.6	7.6	17.6	1	5.53	4.19	3.0	9:50
9/12/12	23.20	22.57	22.89	23.66	27.25	25.46	4.59	5.72	7.5	7.6	7.5	24.1	1	2.21	2.12	4.7	11:00
9/7/12	24.3	24.33	24.32	21.42	27.32	24.37	3.04	0.79	7.3	7.2	7.3	25.6	2	1.16	0.75	3.0	9:20
8/29/12	24.61	24.34	24.48	24.27	27.14	25.71	3.66	3.39	7.5	7.5	7.5	23.9	0.8	2.65	2.68	4.4	11:00
8/22/12	23.9	24.13	24.02	18.88	26.55	22.72	5.64	5.56	7.5	7.6	7.5	25.1	0.8	2.99	2.70	1.5	10:53
8/16/12	23.84	23.73	23.79	20.69	26.67	23.68	5.28	1.56	7.6	7.3	7.4	26.9	0.75	2.92	2.81	4.7	11:55
8/8/12	25.21	24.95	25.08	25.6	26.02	25.81	9.00	4.0**	7.7	7.6	7.7	28.4	0.8	2.05	1.86	1.4	10:25
8/3/12	24.44	24.15	24.30	23.89	23.5	23.70	7.55	6.38	7.7	7.6	7.7	30.1	0.9	n/a	n/a	3.3	10:23
8/1/12	23.07	23.6	23.34	23.77	26.31	25.04	6.66	4.87	7.5	7.3	7.4	26	1.3	1.58	1.58	4.4	9:55
07/25/12	22.99	22.67	22.83	25.03	22.26	23.65	6.83	4.31	7.6	7.4	7.5	23.4	0.75	2.70	3.44	2.3	9:12
7/18/12	24.53	23.80	24.17	20.07	25.60	22.84	7.60	5.3*	7.8	7.7	7.7	31.0	1.1	2.08	2.03	3.0	9:40
7/11/12	23.90	23.18	23.54	24.65	25.65	25.15	6.86	5.88	7.7	7.6	7.6	26.4	1.0	1.24	1.64	2.2	9:28
7/3/12	23.71	22.08	22.90	22.45	25.22	23.84	5.06	4.12	8.1	7.5	7.8	29.2	0.75	3.00	3.28	4.6	9:45
6/27/12	21.18	21.27	21.23	17.32	24.64	20.98	5.90	3.47	7.5	7.5	7.5	22.8	1.0	2.07	1.87	2.7	9:55
6/20/12	21.42	20.97	21.20	19.22	24.82	22.02	11.15	6.97	8.2	8.0	8.1	29.9	1.0	2.46	2.81	3.5	10:00

## 2012 CSHH Field Monitoring Data

Date	Water Temp (°C)			Salinity (ppt)			DO (ppm)		pH (ppm)			Air Temp	Secchi	Turbidity (NTUs)		Depth (m)	Time
	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Bottom	Ave	(°C)	(m)	at 1/2 m	at Secchi depth	Bottom	(AM)
6/13/12	19.47	19.06	19.27	19.59	25.24	22.42	6.47	5.08	7.5	7.7	7.6	21.8	0.5	2.76		3.7	10:16
6/6/12	19.40	18.92	19.16	23.69	24.94	24.32	7.82	4.48	8.0	7.7	7.9	20.8	1.1	1.82	1.48	2.9	9:50
5/30/12	21.51	18.83	20.17	23.26	25.01	24.14	10.98	6.16	8.2	7.8	8.0	24.5	1.0	3.14	3.46	3.5	10:30
5/23/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
5/16/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
*no bottom titration for this station																	
**number recorded represents result from bottom titration																	
<b>CSHH #13 - 60' West of the Mill Pond Weir</b>																	
11/21/12	9.98	9.92	9.95	25.97	26.86	26.42	9.87	8.73	7.7	7.7	7.7	10.9	1.5***	2.25	1.49	1.5	10:45
11/16/12	10.49	10.63	10.56	26.55	26.94	26.75	9.57	8.47	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.5	1.5	2.51	4.01	2.8	10:40
10/25/12	16.48	16.75	16.62	24.12	26.84	25.48	8.00	5.82	7.5	7.5	7.5	17.8	1.0	2.68	3.68	2.8	11:38
10/18/12	16.10	16.41	16.26	25.01	26.12	25.57	8.98	6.02	7.6	7.4	7.5	14.5	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.9	9:40
10/12/12	No survey because of storm.																
10/5/12	18.53	20.38	19.46	14.67	26.15	20.41	5.99	4.23	7.3	7.2	7.3	21.3	1.2	2.00	2.92	2.2	10:10
9/26/12	No survey due to weather and boat availability.																
9/20/12	21.20	22.08	21.64	23.97	26.87	25.42	9.53	8.79	7.4	7.5	7.4	17.6	1.1	3.67	3.41	1.6	10:07
9/12/12	17.94	23.40	20.67	5.53	27.33	16.43	7.09	3.77	7.6	7.4	7.5	23.8	1.3	3.45	3.45	2.0	11:12
9/7/12	22.70	23.99	23.35	17.82	25.95	21.89	3.67	1.40	7.4	7.2	7.3	25.9	1.0	3.98	2.70	0.9	9:42
8/29/12	24.34	24.50	24.42	23.61	26.99	25.30	3.28	2.82	7.5	7.4	7.4	24.1	1.0	3.36	3.43	3.7	11:15
8/22/12	23.09	23.98	23.54	17.40	25.76	21.58	4.80	3.65	7.5	7.3	7.4	24.8	0.8	5.86	4.19	1.4	10:10
8/16/12	22.99	24.00	23.50	15.50	26.24	20.87	5.18	2.41	7.4	7.3	7.3	27.0	1.0	3.78	3.36	3.7	12:10
8/8/12	24.53	24.94	24.74	23.71	25.64	24.68	8.36	4.8**	7.5	7.4	7.5	28.4	0.8	4.79	4.79	1.7	10:50
8/3/12	23.98	23.82	23.90	24.06	26.28	25.17	7.57	4.81	7.7	7.3	7.5	31.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.4	10:36
8/1/12	23.14	23.14	23.14	24.60	26.18	25.39	5.87	3.70	7.3	7.1	7.2	25.7	0.7	4.41	2.62	2.6	10:15
07/25/12	22.12	22.26	22.19	23.86	25.09	24.48	5.73	4.34	7.4	7.3	7.3	24.0	0.5***	4.38		0.6	9:28
7/18/12	24.30	24.22	24.26	23.10	25.12	24.11	6.74	3.22*	7.7	7.5	7.6	30.9	1.0	3.19	3.54	2.1	10:00
7/11/12	23.32	22.80	23.06	24.54	25.44	24.99	5.99	2.80	7.6	7.4	7.5	27.0	0.8	4.31	3.90	2.0	9:45
7/3/12	23.59	23.09	23.34	23.32	24.75	24.04	9.30	4.99	8.0	7.6	7.8	28.3	0.75	3.80	4.50	2.9	10:03
6/27/12	20.69	21.48	21.09	19.56	23.09	21.33	3.33	2.78	7.3	7.3	7.3	23.5	1.0	6.08	6.48	0.8	10:10
6/20/12	20.86	20.83	20.85	20.15	24.62	22.39	10.23	3.72	8.3	7.5	7.9	30.3	0.75	6.18	5.03	1.9	10:15
6/13/12	19.10	19.31	19.21	22.78	24.10	23.44	6.15	3.60	7.5	7.5	7.5	22.2	0.5	3.57		1.5	10:30



## 2012 CSHH Field Monitoring Data

Date	Water Temp (°C)			Salinity (ppt)			DO (ppm)		pH (ppm)			Air Temp	Secchi	Turbidity (NTUs)		Depth (m)	Time
	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Bottom	Ave	(°C)	(m)	at 1/2 m	at Secchi depth	Bottom	(AM)
6/6/12	19.05	19.16	19.11	21.86	24.73	23.30	7.02	4.00	7.8	7.6	7.7	19.9	1.0	3.20	4.36	2.1	10:12
5/30/12	21.06	19.98	20.52	22.16	24.51	23.34	9.69	4.50	8.1	7.6	7.9	25.4	0.75	4.90	6.06	1.4	10:55
5/23/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
5/16/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
*no bottom titration for this station																	
**number recorded represents result from bottom titration																	
***Secchi disk on bottom																	
<b>CSHH #14 - 50 yds from Powerhouse Drain</b>																	
9/12/12	21.65	22.13	21.89	26.22	26.83	26.53	5.87	4.88	7.7	7.6	7.7	17.9	0.75	2.37	2.68	2.7	8:22
8/29/12	24.06	23.99	24.03	26.67	26.73	26.70	3.95	4.01	7.6	7.6	7.6	21.7	0.8	3.56	3.68	3.6	8:35
8/16/12	23.39	23.42	23.41	25.55	25.66	25.61	3.33	2.86	7.4	7.3	7.3	24.0	1.0	2.57	2.55	2.3	9:00
7/18/12	23.01	22.65	22.83	25.39	25.65	25.52	5.48	3.46*	7.4	7.3	7.4	33.4	0.75	3.65	3.42	2.3	11:00
7/3/12	22.64	22.08	22.36	25.13	25.27	25.20	6.65	5.60	7.8	7.7	7.8	29.6	0.75	2.73	2.92	2.5	10:58
6/13/12	19.37	18.84	19.11	23.94	25.10	24.52	6.26	4.75	7.7	7.6	7.6	21.9	1.0	2.11	2.23	2.1	8:50
5/16/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
*no bottom titration for this station																	
<b>CSHH #15 - 50 yds from Scudders Pond Outfall, North of Tappen Pool</b>																	
9/12/12	21.55	21.88	21.72	26.02	26.70	26.36	6.48	5.27	7.9	7.6	7.7	20.3	0.75	3.35	2.24	2.4	9:44
8/29/12	23.88	24.47	24.18	26.31	27.09	26.70	4.27	3.29	7.6	7.5	7.5	23	0.8	3.23	3.14	2.9	9:53
8/16/12	23.85	23.83	23.84	25.85	26.41	26.13	4.6	3.74	7.5	7.5	7.5	25.4	1.2	1.80	2.00	2.6	10:32
8/1/12	23.57	22.98	23.28	25.68	26.36	26.02	7.08	4.25	7.6	7.3	7.4	26.8	1	2.20	2.48	2.4	10:45
7/18/12	24.10	23.44	23.77	25.27	25.48	25.38	7.5	5.73*	7.8	7.6	7.7	32.3	0.5	3.34		2.1	10:34
7/3/12	23.17	22.89	23.03	25.25	25.30	25.28	8.15	7.35	8.0	7.9	8.0	27.0	1.0	3.13	2.86	2.4	10:35
6/13/12	Ran out of time.																
5/16/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
*no bottom titration for this station; titration performed for 1 meter below surface: 4.4 .ppm)																	

## 2012 CSHH Field Monitoring Data

Date	Water Temp (°C)			Salinity (ppt)			DO (ppm)		pH (ppm)			Air Temp	Secchi	Turbidity (NTUs)		Depth (m)	Time
	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Bottom	Ave	(°C)	(m)	at 1/2 m	at Secchi depth	Bottom	(AM)
<b>CSHH #4 - Bar Beach Spit</b>																	
9/12/12	21.8	21.85	21.83	26.46	26.63	26.55	6.44	6.22	7.8	7.8	7.8	19.0	0.75	2.43	2.76	2.6	8:33
8/29/12	24.37	24.42	24.40	26.73	27.00	26.87	4.47	3.82	7.6	7.6	7.6	21.9	0.8	3.93	3.38	4.6	8:45
8/16/12	23.47	23.09	23.28	26.25	27.01	26.63	3.33	0.96	7.3	7.2	7.3	24.3	1.5	1.65	1.58	2.5	9:12
7/18/12	24.09	23.7	23.90	25.45	25.49	25.47	6.91	6.79*	7.8	7.9	7.8	34.2	0.5	5.91		2.3	11:12
7/3/12	24.16	22.74	23.45	24.89	25.08	24.99	10.11	7.56	8.2	8.0	8.1	27.7	0.75	2.77	2.70	2.5	11:03
6/13/12	19.13	18.66	18.90	24.79	25.25	25.02	5.97	4.85	7.7	7.6	7.6	22.5	1.5	1.76	1.53	1.2	9:01
5/16/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
*no bottom titration for this station																	
<b>CSHH #5 - Mott's Cove</b>																	
9/12/12	21.91	22.35	22.13	26.41	27.15	26.78	5.47	5.19	7.6	7.5	7.5	19.7	0.75	2.58	2.94	2.3	8:50
8/29/12	23.60	24.36	23.98	24.88	26.75	25.82	4.44	3.61	7.6	7.5	7.5	22.1	0.5	3.51		2.4	9:03
8/16/12	23.26	23.19	23.23	25.99	26.61	26.30	2.20	1.43	7.3	7.2	7.3	24.7	1.3	2.43	3.32	2.0	9:33
7/18/12	23.20	22.34	22.77	24.70	25.50	25.10	5.05	3.7*	7.5	7.4	7.4	34.0	1.0	3.85	3.60	1.8	11:30
7/3/12	23.01	22.28	22.65	24.66	25.01	24.84	7.54	6.50	7.9	7.8	7.8	29.9	0.5	2.94		2.1	11:18
6/13/12	19.29	18.73	19.01	24.02	25.12	24.57	5.12	4.05	7.5	7.4	7.4	21.7	1.25	2.69	1.61	1.7	8:33
5/16/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
*no bottom titration for this station																	
<b>CSHH #6 - East of Former Incinerator Site</b>																	
9/12/12	21.45	22.10	21.78	25.33	26.55	25.94	6.59	5.20	7.8	7.7	7.7	19.2	0.5	3.97		3.0	9:02
8/29/12	24.42	24.46	24.44	26.01	26.40	26.21	4.25	4.09	7.6	7.6	7.6	22.4	0.5	4.53		2.9	9:16
8/16/12	23.83	23.64	23.74	25.92	26.03	25.98	3.36	2.79	7.4	7.3	7.4	24.9	1.2	2.38	2.45	2.8	9:48
7/18/12	23.96	22.56	23.26	25.15	25.66	25.41	6.75	2.2*	7.6	7.3	7.5	36.1	0.5	5.30		2.5	11:45
7/3/12	24.62	23.23	23.93	24.40	24.86	24.63	9.83	8.56	8.1	8.0	8.0	30.8	0.5	4.90		2.1	11:30
6/13/12	19.76	19.03	19.40	23.28	25.19	24.24	4.97	4.19	7.5	7.5	7.5	20.2	0.3	5.68		2.7	8:14
5/16/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
*no bottom titration for this station																	

## 2012 CSHH Field Monitoring Data

Date	Water Temp (°C)			Salinity (ppt)			DO (ppm)		pH (ppm)			Air Temp	Secchi	Turbidity (NTUs)		Depth (m)	Time
	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Ave	Surface	Bottom	Surface	Bottom	Ave	(°C)	(m)	at 1/2 m	at Secchi depth	Bottom	(AM)
<b>CSHH #7 - West of Bryant Landing (formerly site of oil dock)</b>																	
9/12/12	21.00	21.72	21.36	24.15	25.76	24.96	6.54	5.95	7.7	7.7	7.7	18.8	0.4	6.05		2.3	9:15
8/29/12	24.16	24.18	24.17	25.83	25.86	25.85	4.55	4.49	7.6	7.6	7.6	22.6	0.5	4.95		1.9	9:25
8/16/12	23.94	23.88	23.91	24.64	25.24	24.94	3.61	2.97	7.3	7.3	7.3	25.1	1.0	3.32	3.92	2.1	10:01
7/18/12	23.92	23.47	23.70	25.15	25.30	25.23	6.40	3.38*	7.8	7.4	7.6	36.7	0.5	6.68		1.7	11:56
7/3/12	25.04	23.62	24.33	23.86	24.49	24.18	10.47	7.40	8.1	7.9	8.0	29.5	0.5	8.36		1.9	11:40
6/13/12	19.65	19.61	19.63	22.59	24.30	23.45	5.07	4.35	7.5	7.5	7.5	19.7	0.3	10.88		1.5	7:55
5/16/12	Electronic equipment in for service--collected bacteria samples only.																
*bottom titration at 3.0 ppm																	

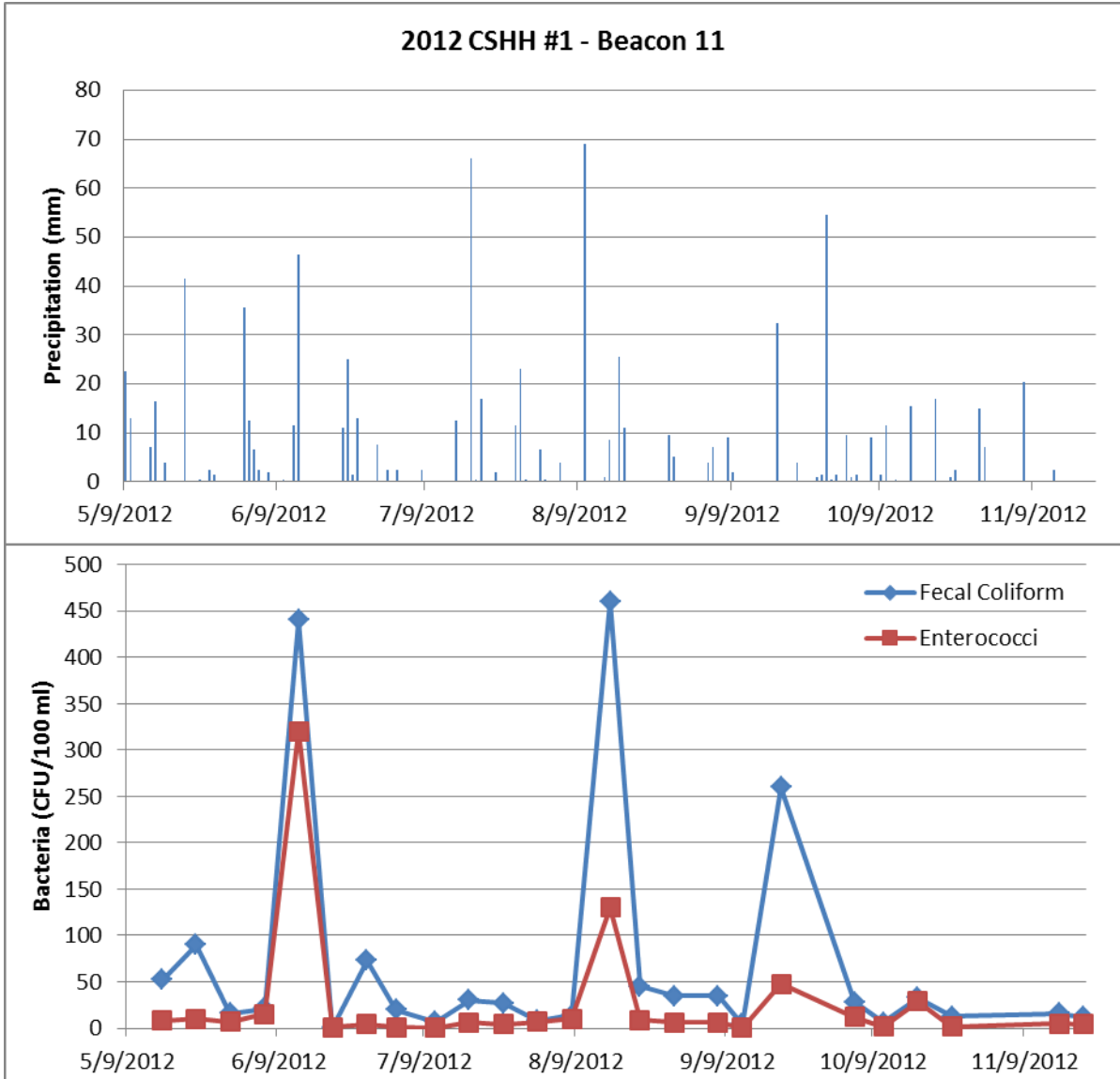
## Appendix B

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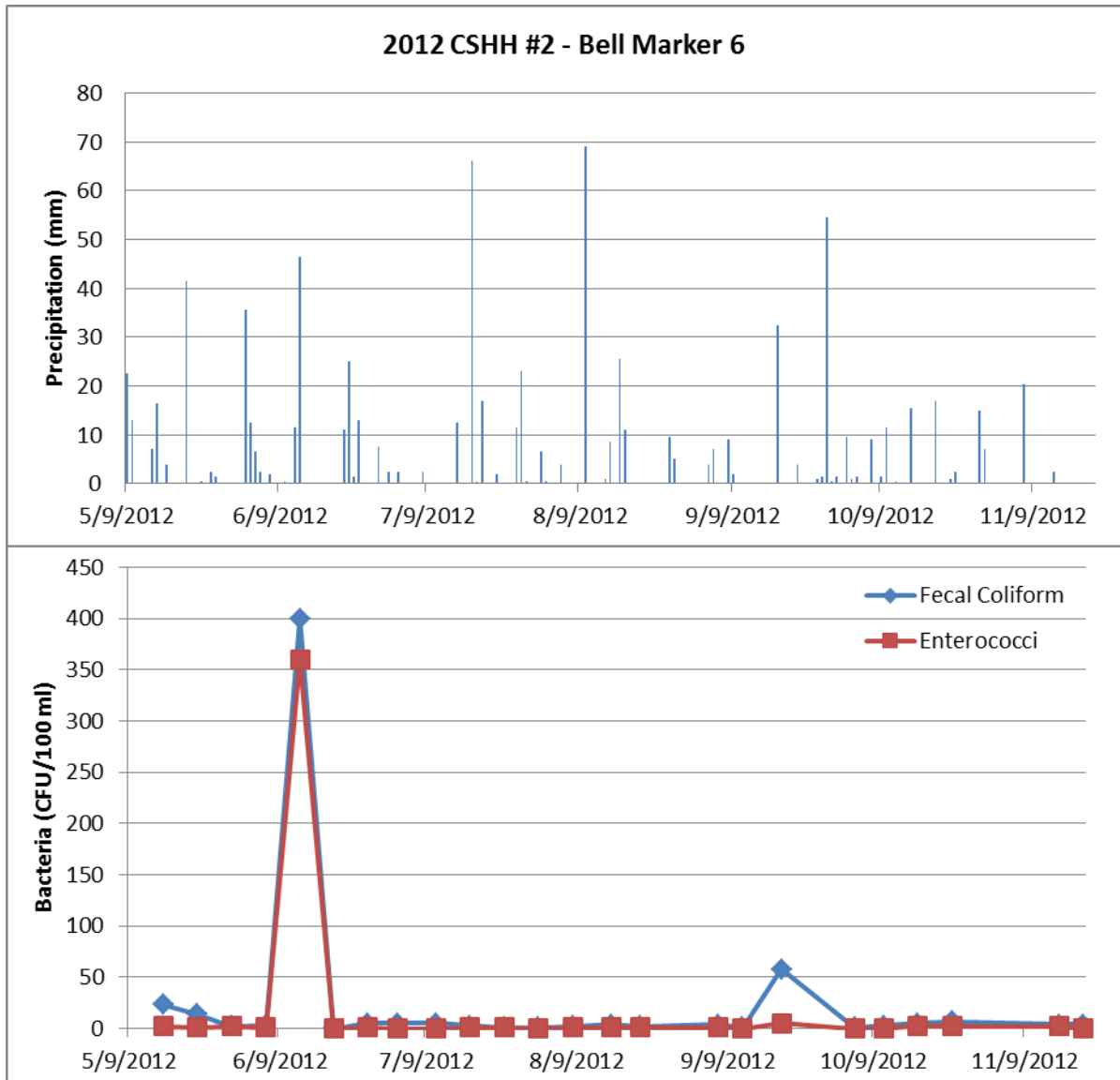
2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs  
2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data  
2012 Beach-Monitoring Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs  
2012 Sea Cliff Precipitation Data  
1997-2012 Monthly Precipitation



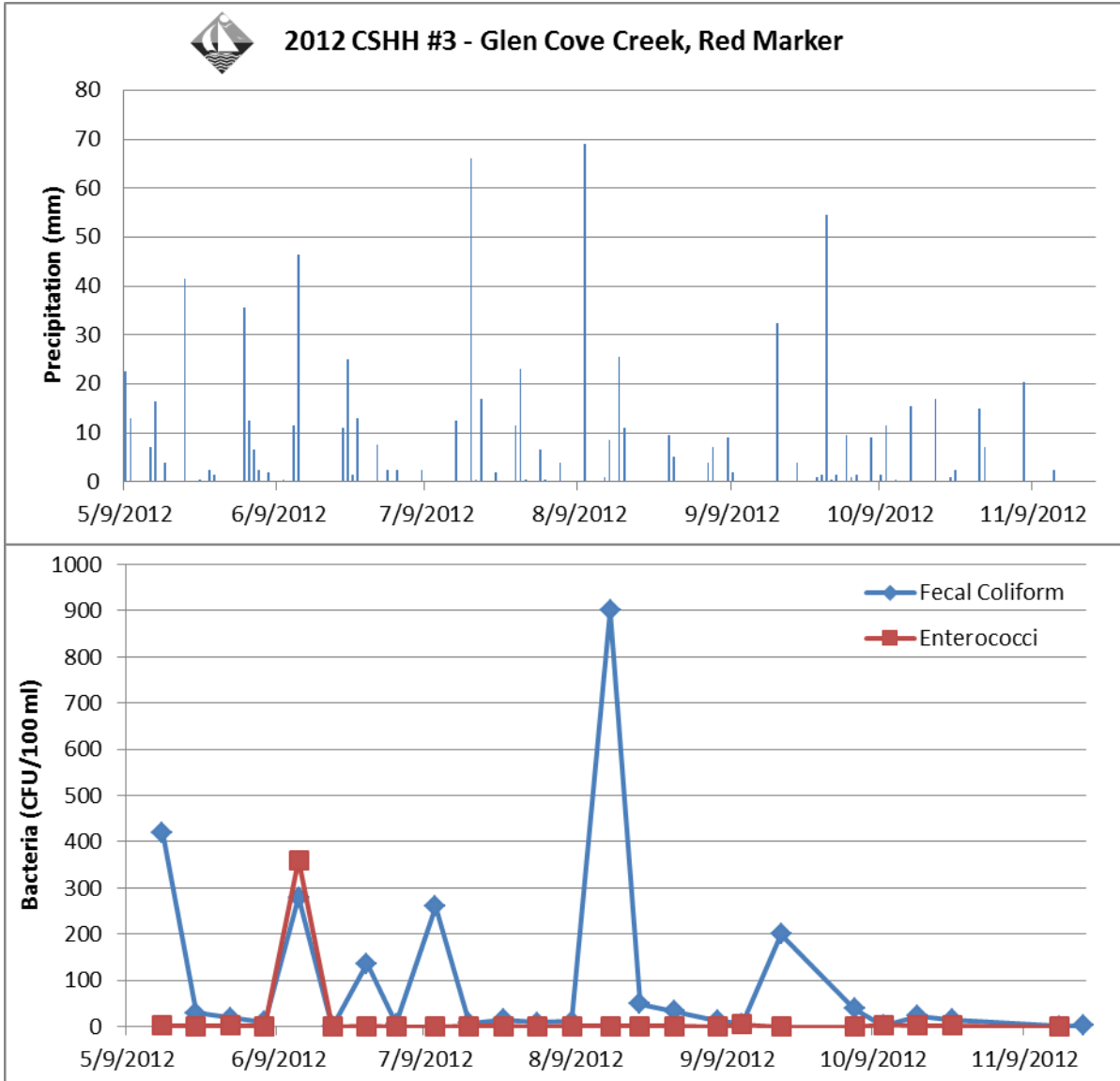
## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



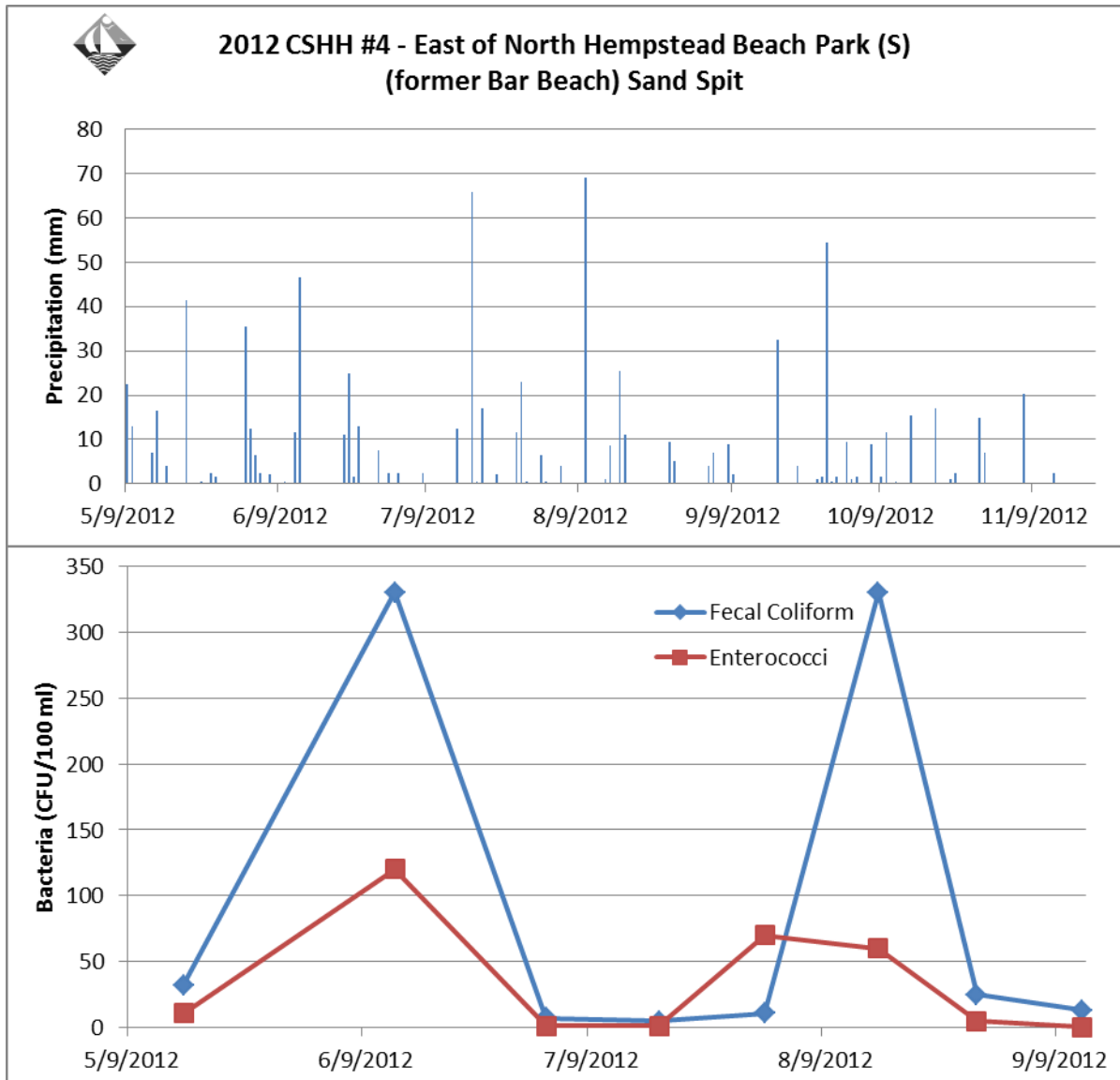
## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs

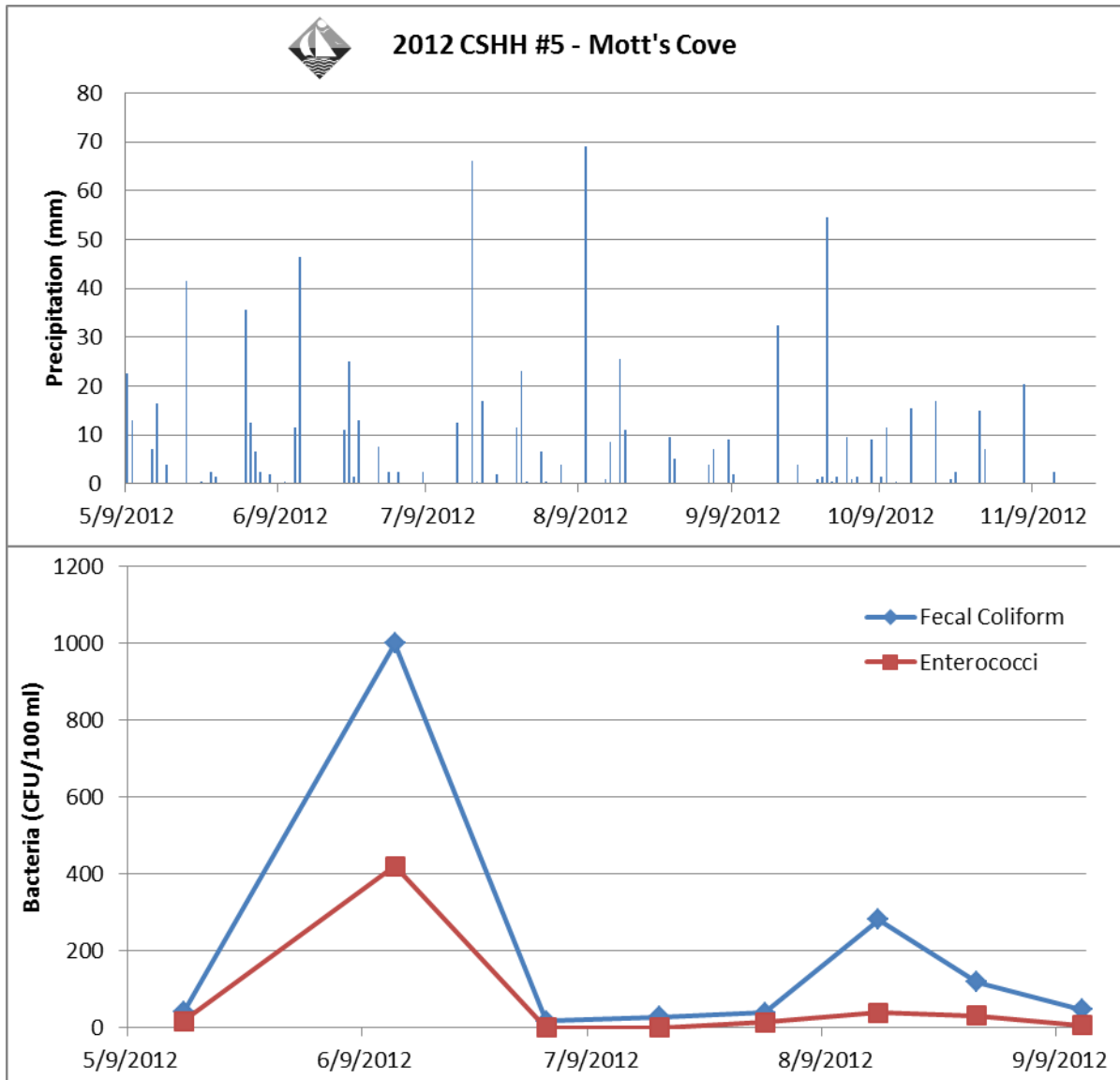


## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs

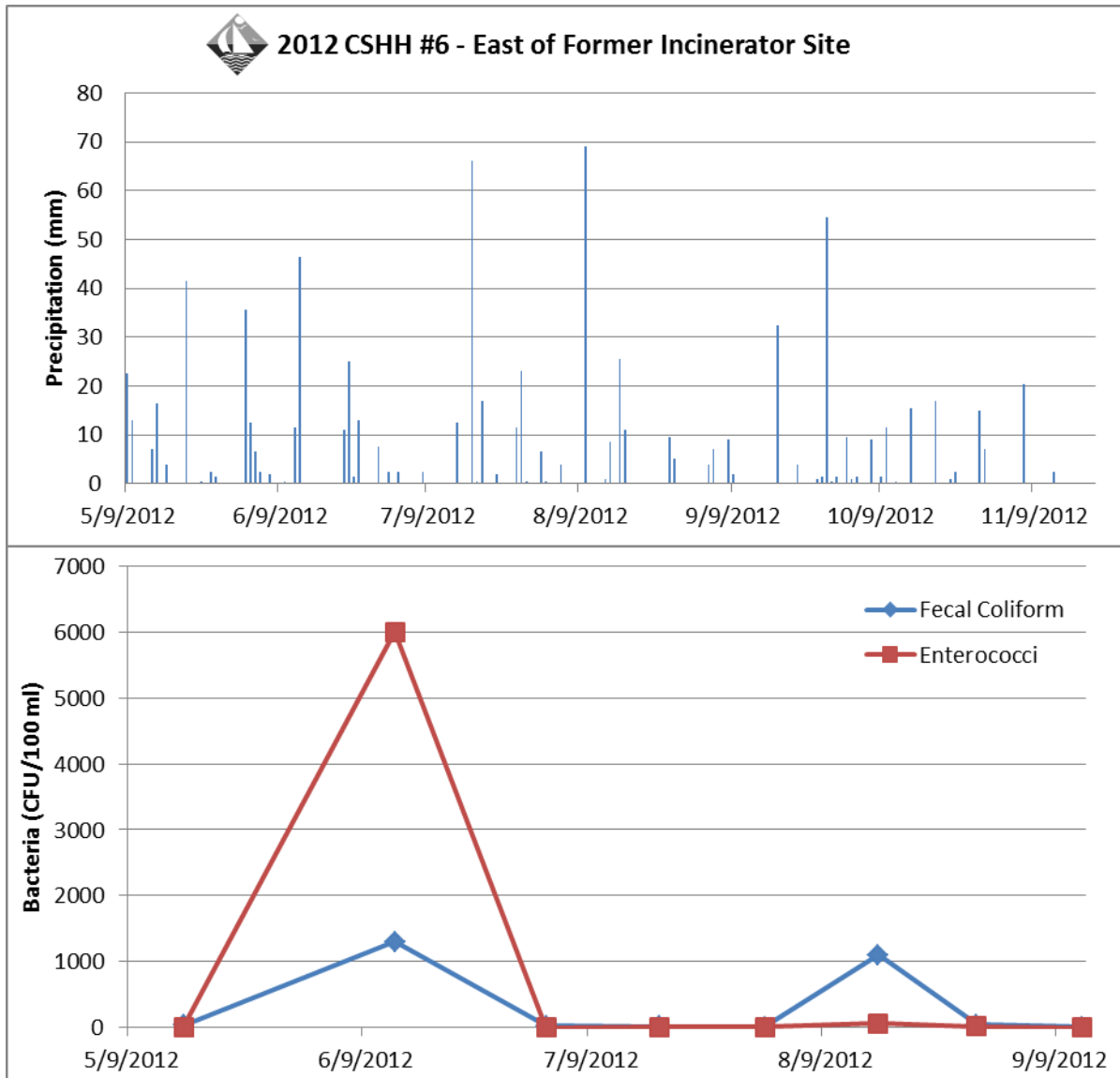




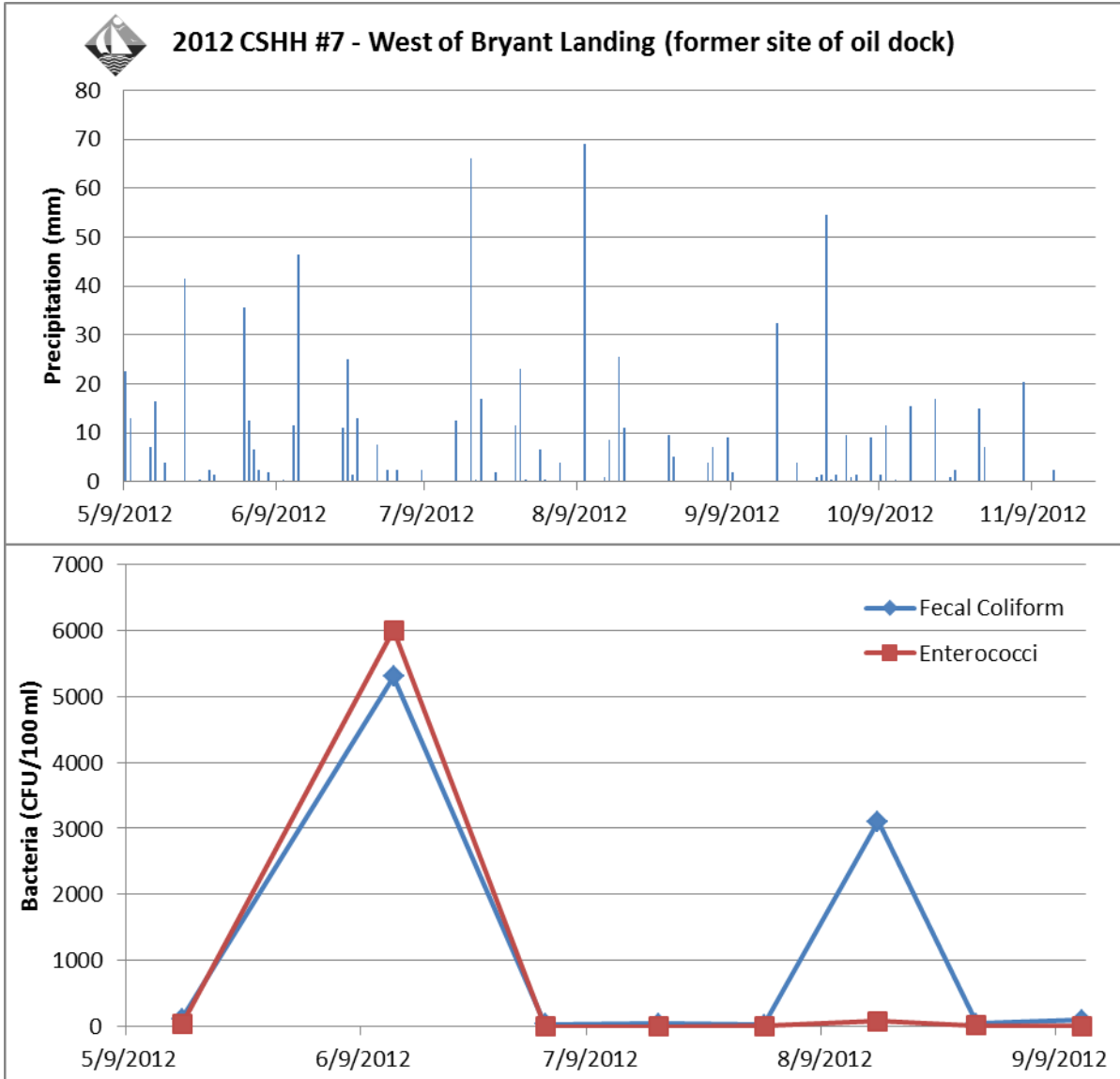
## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



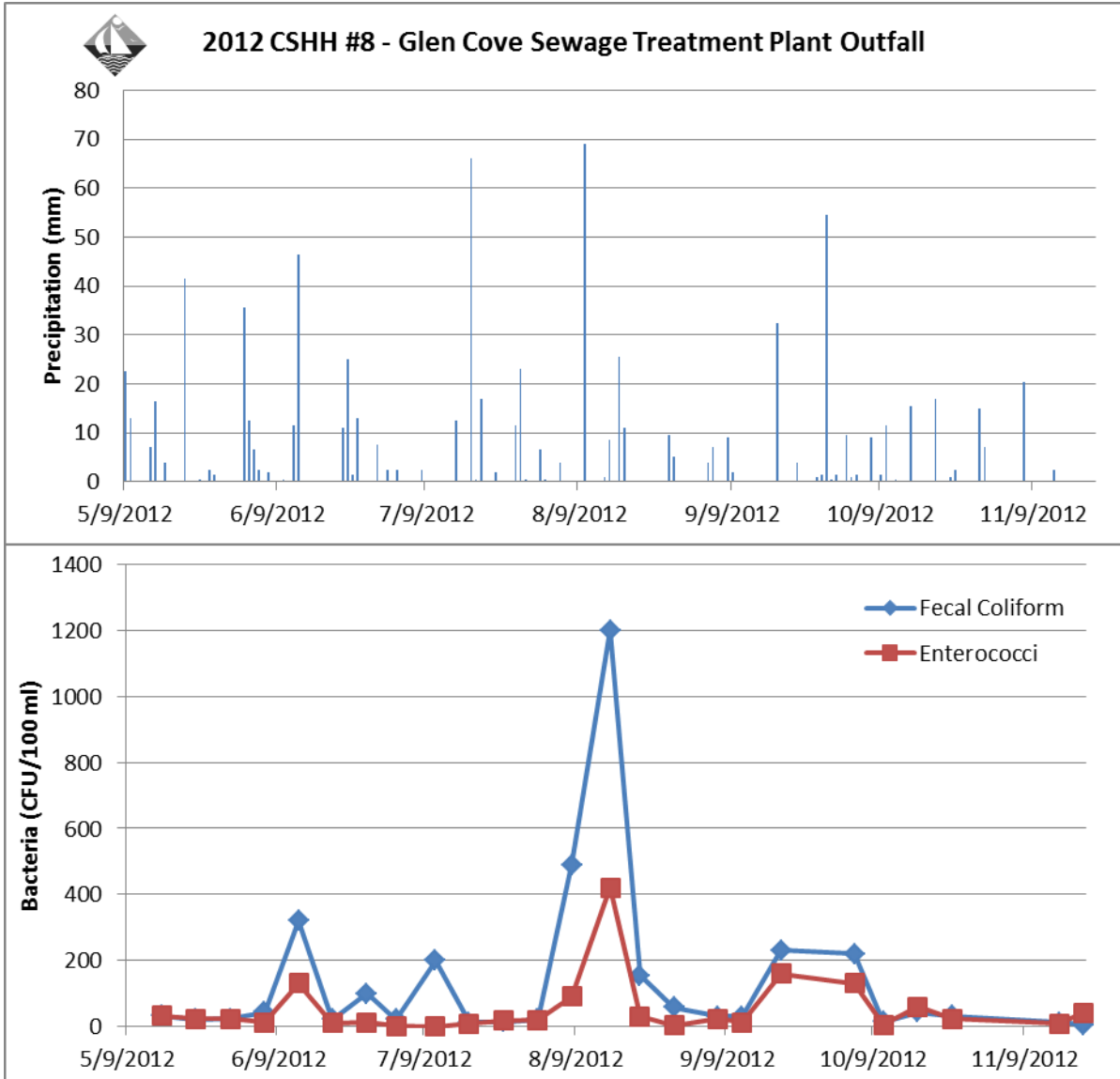
## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



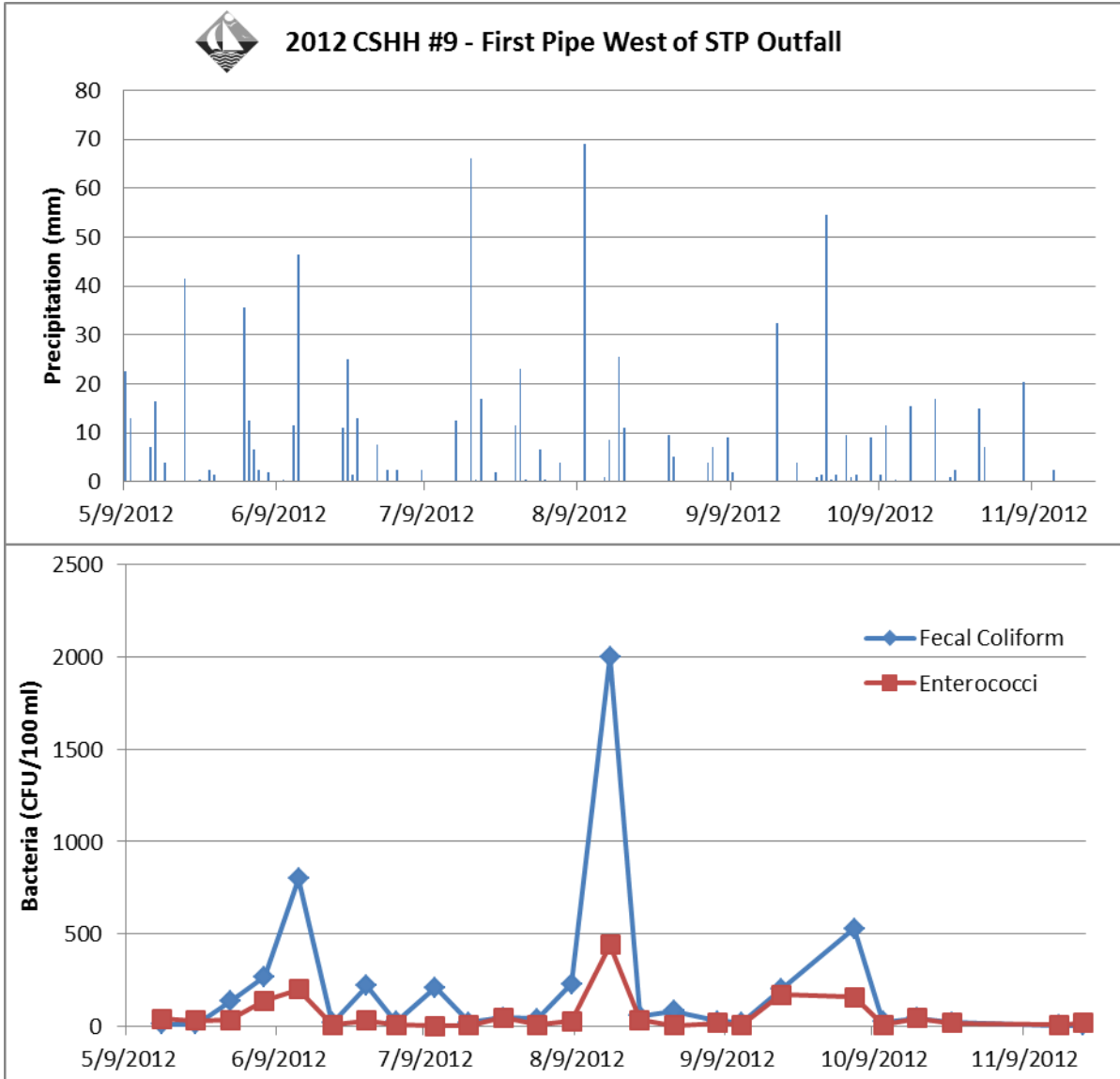
## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



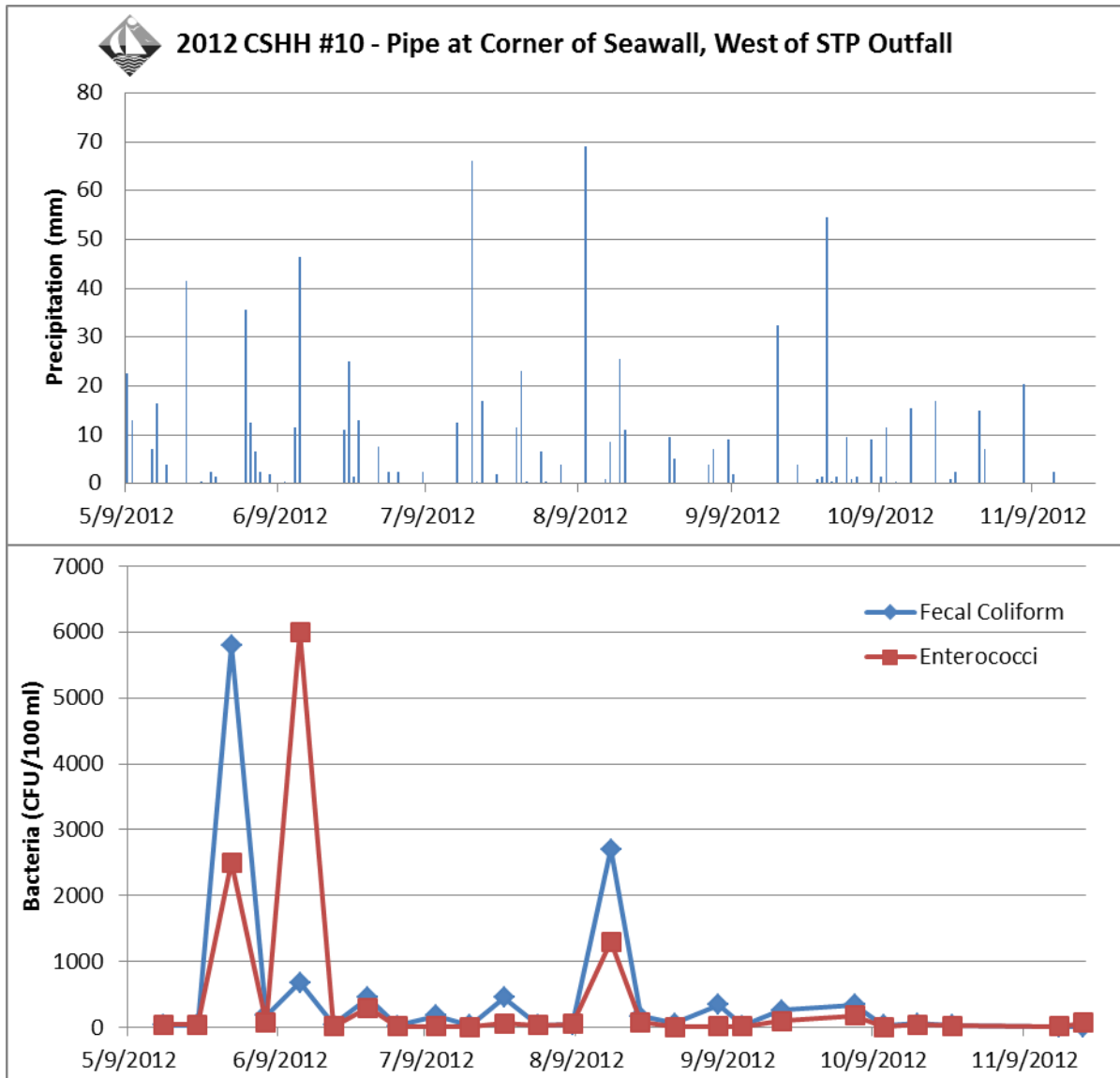
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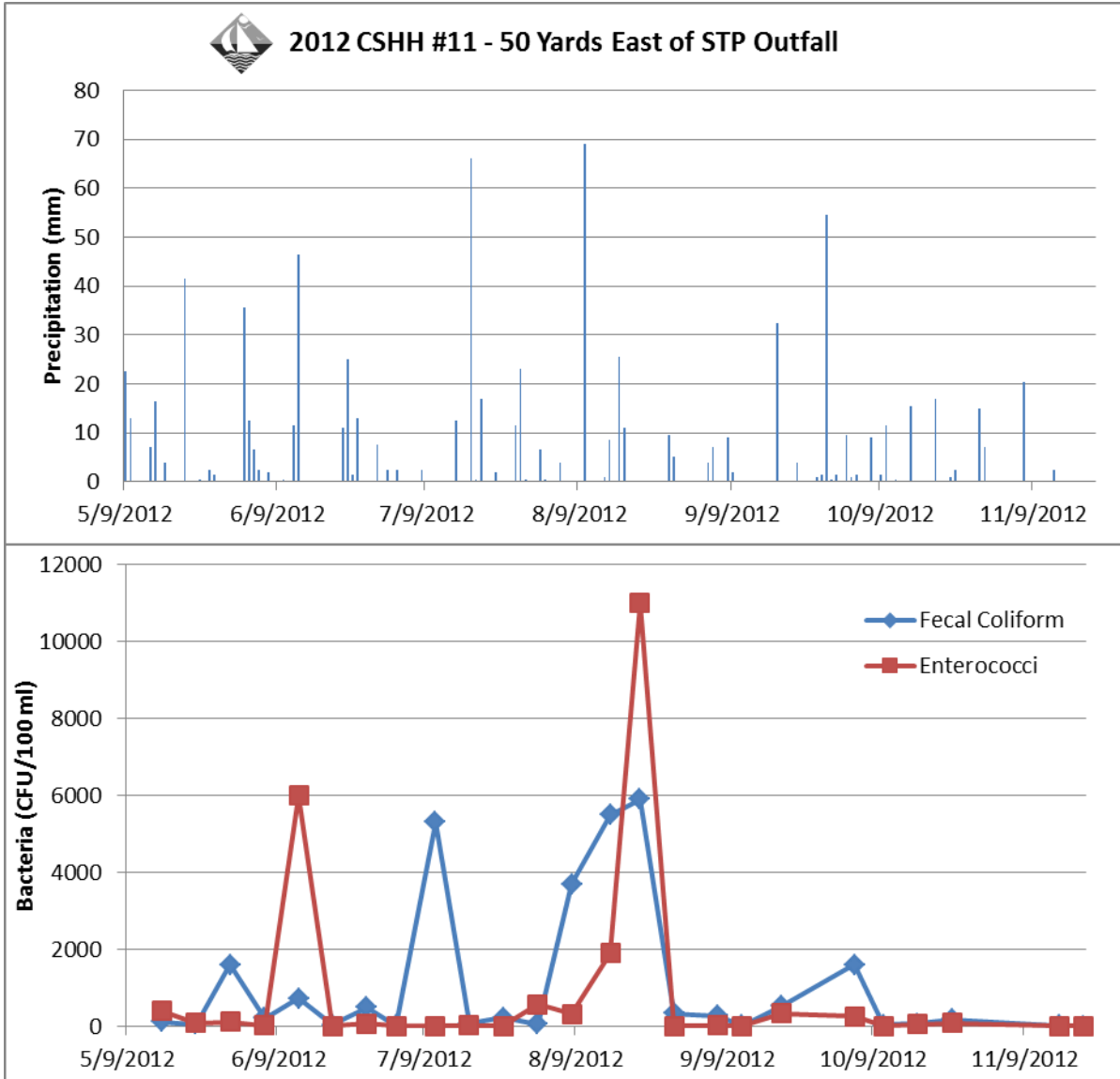
## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



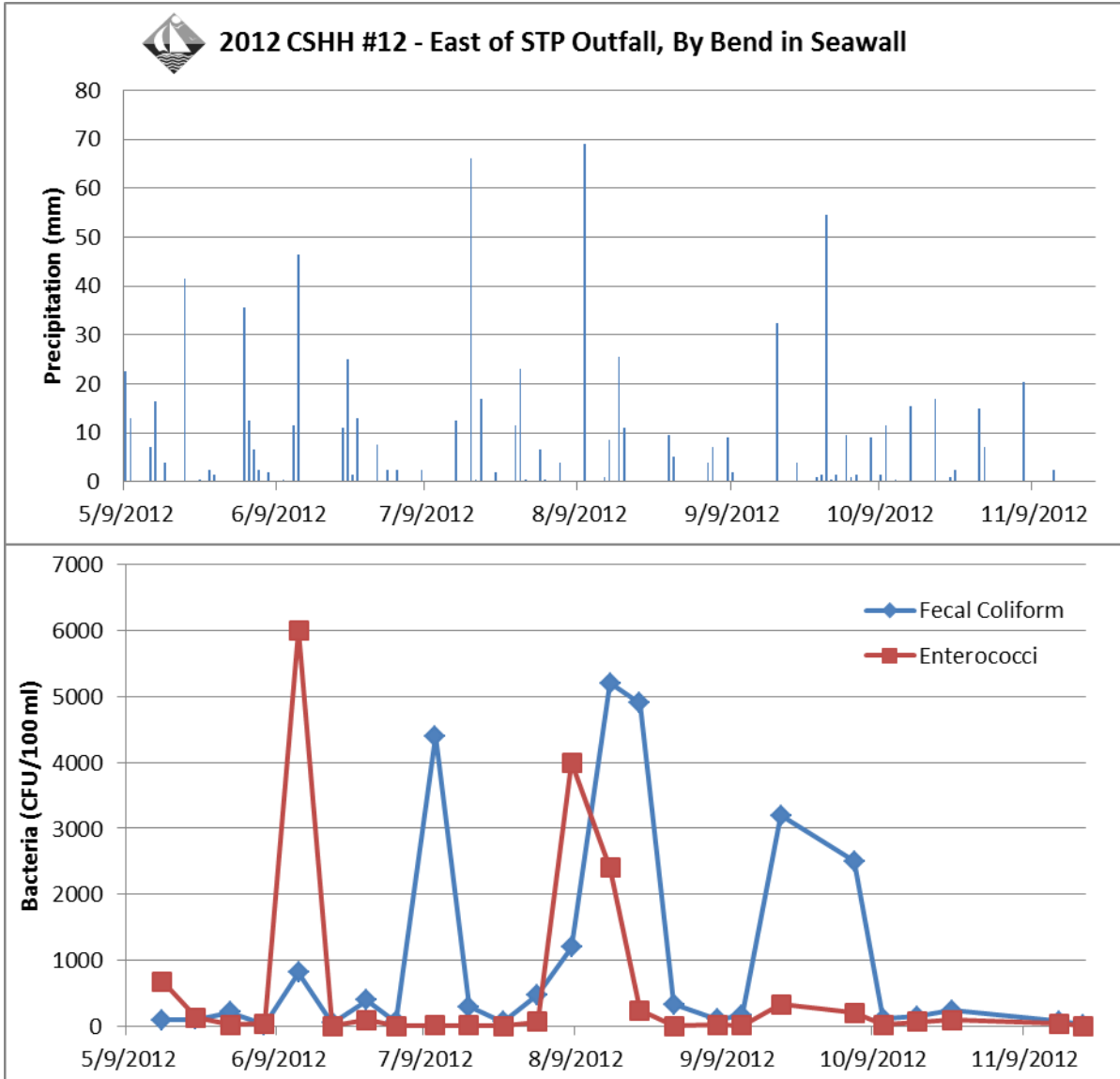
## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs

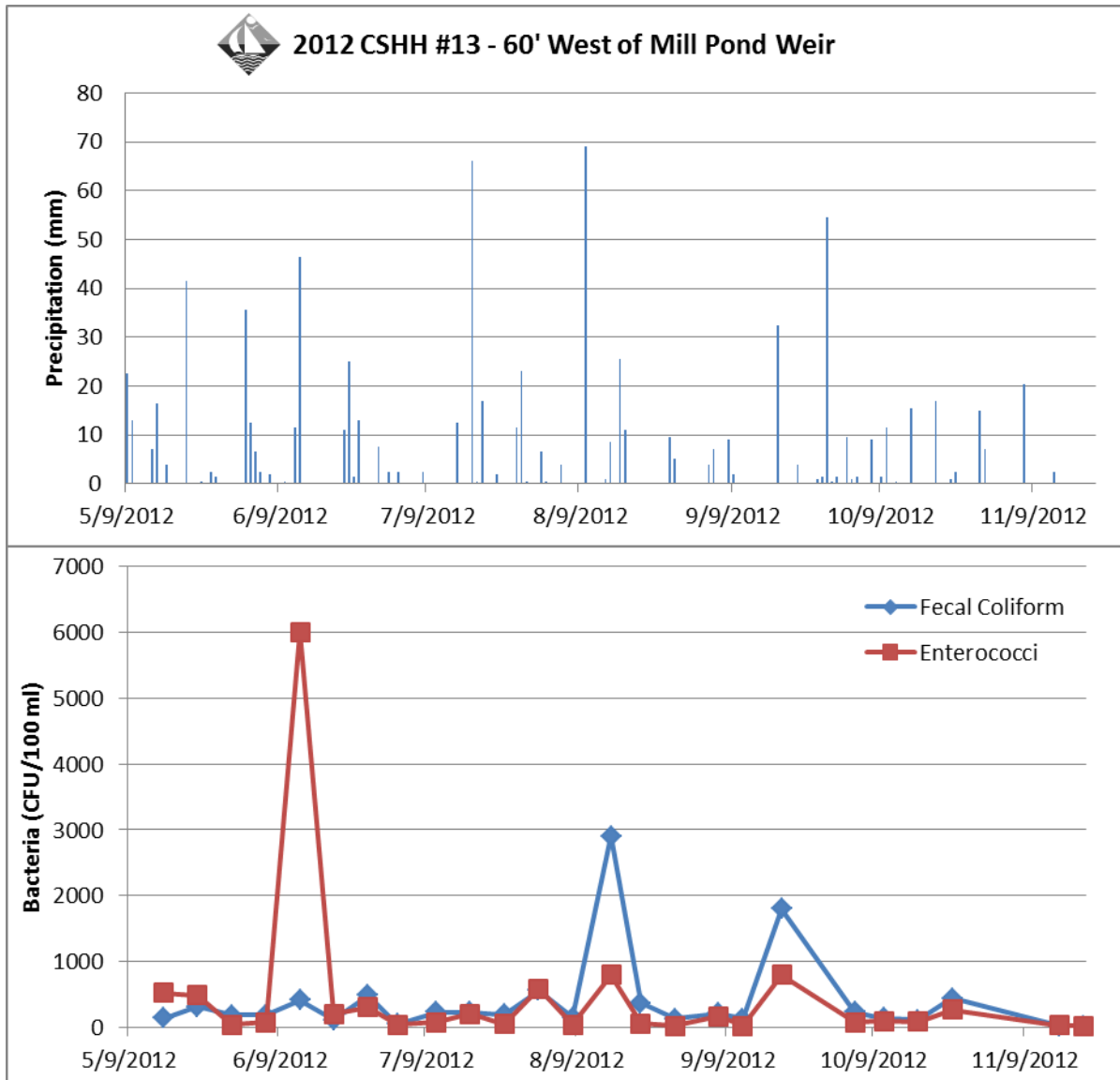


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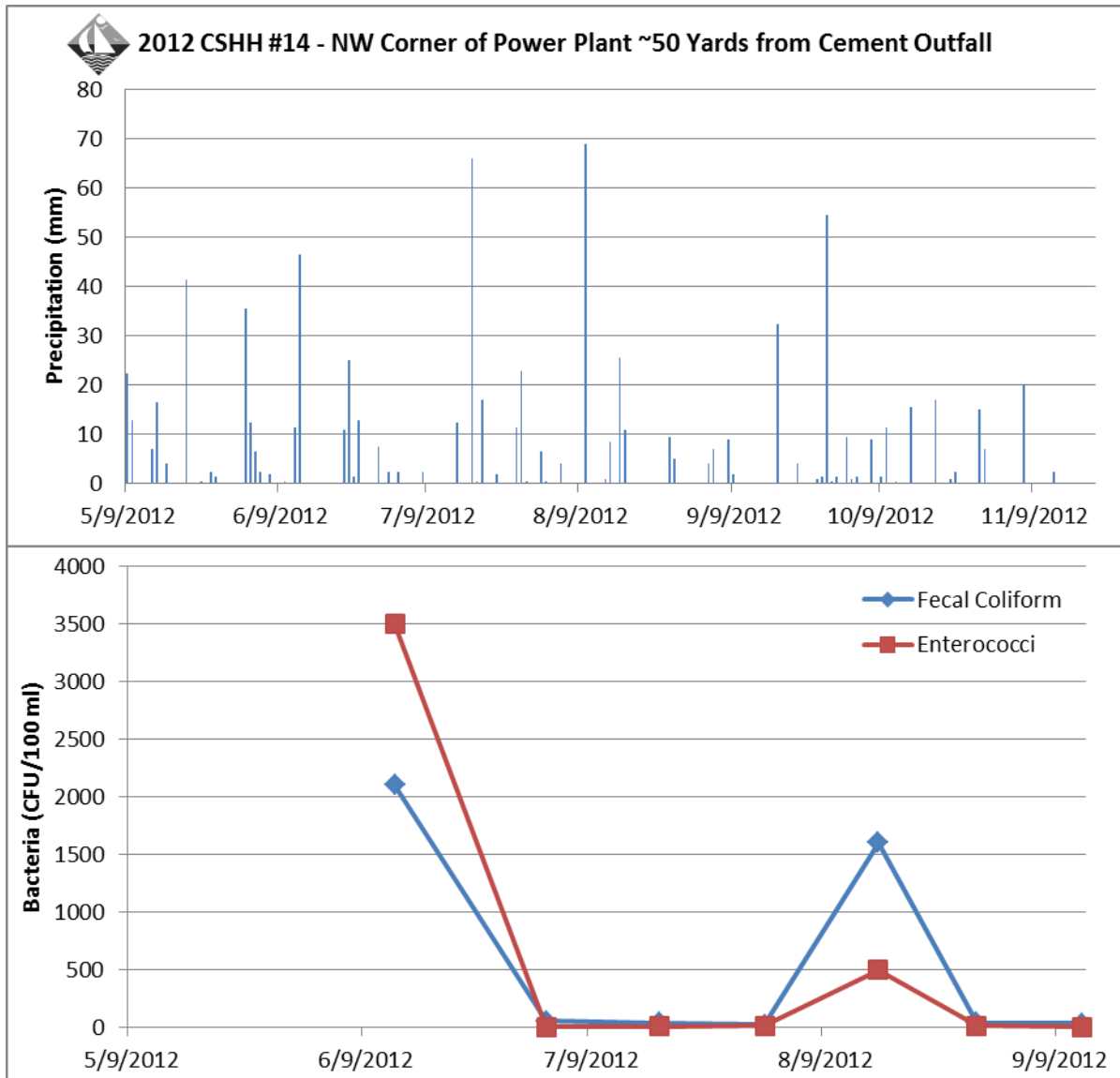




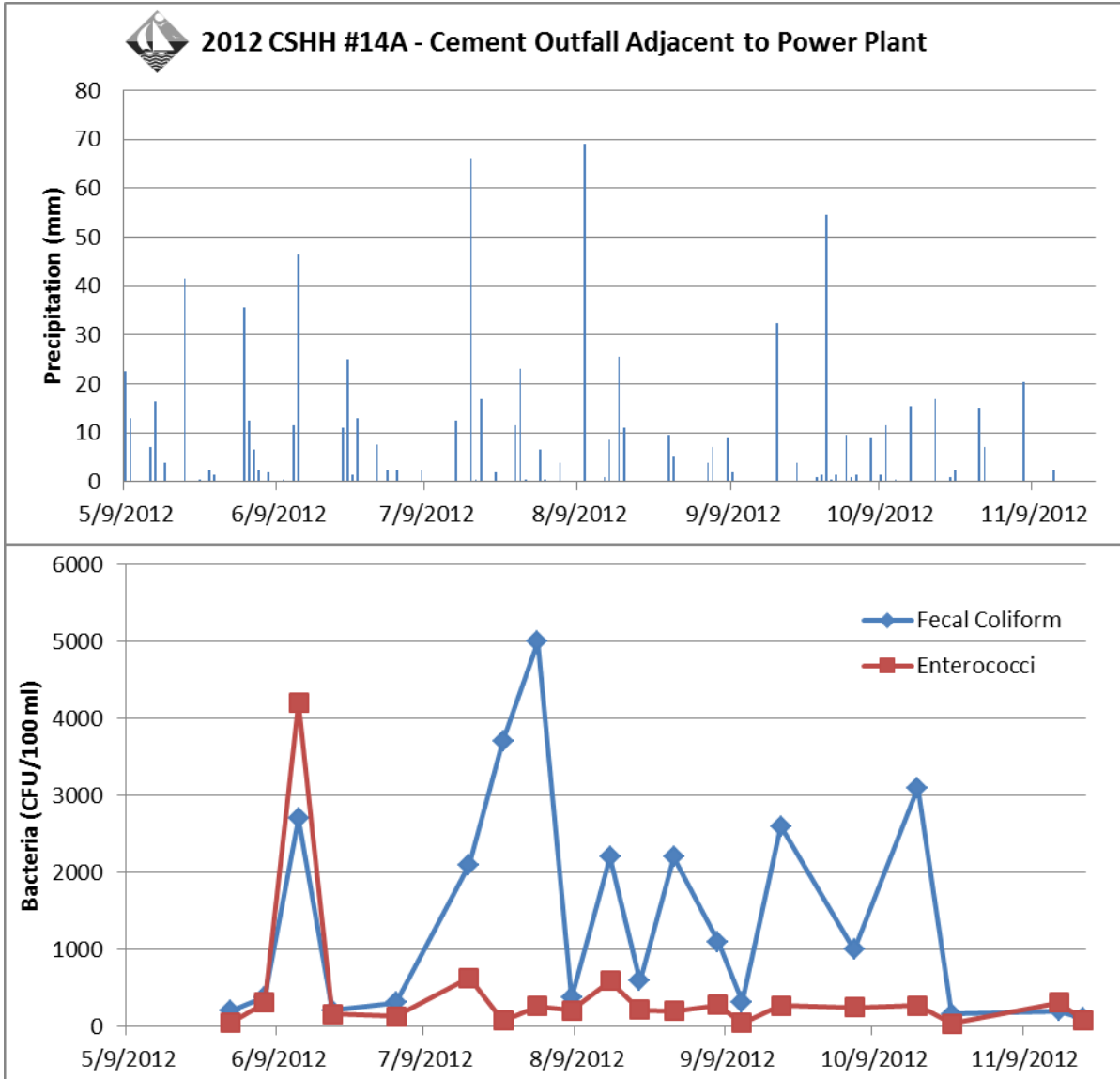
## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



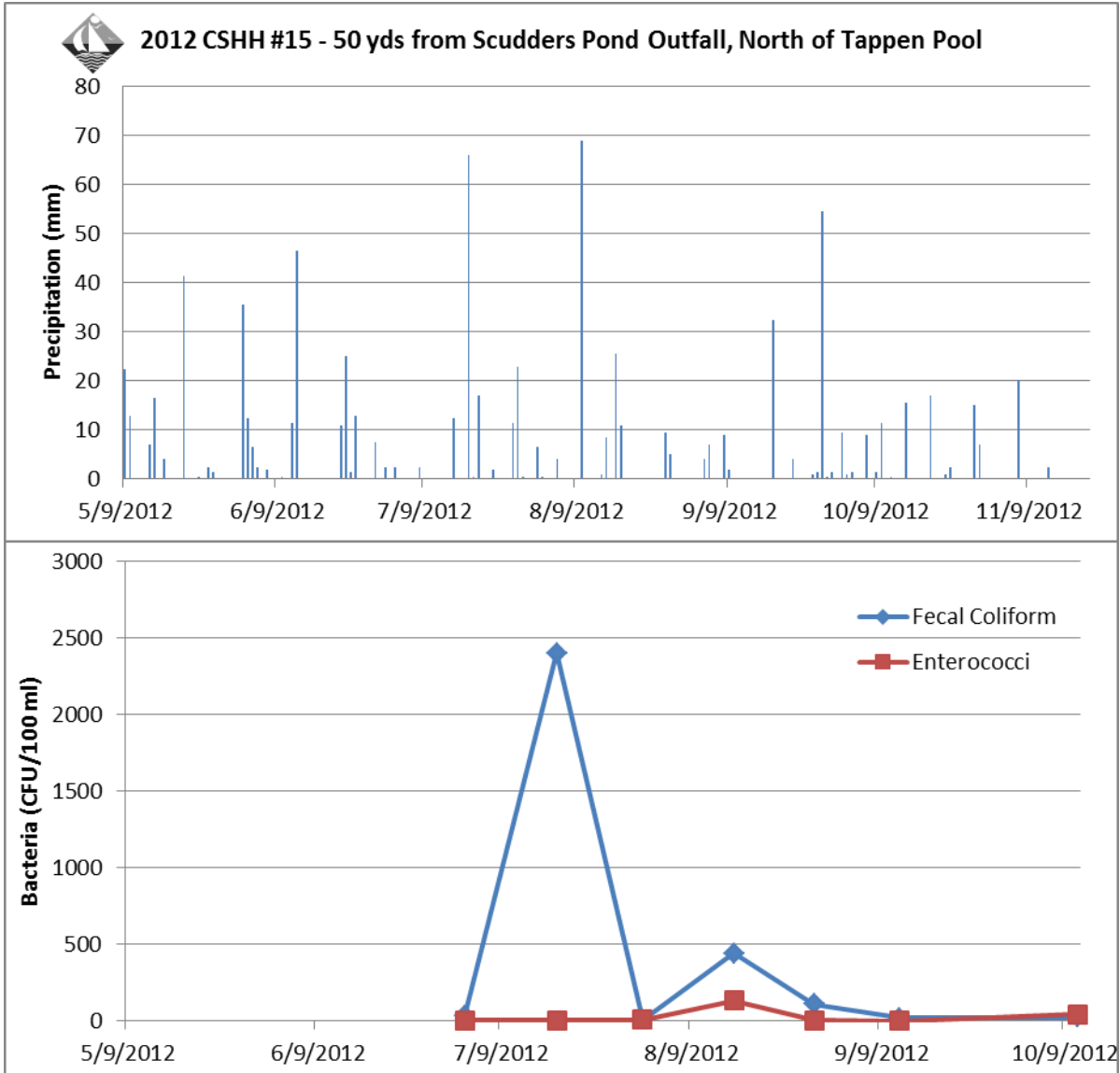
## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



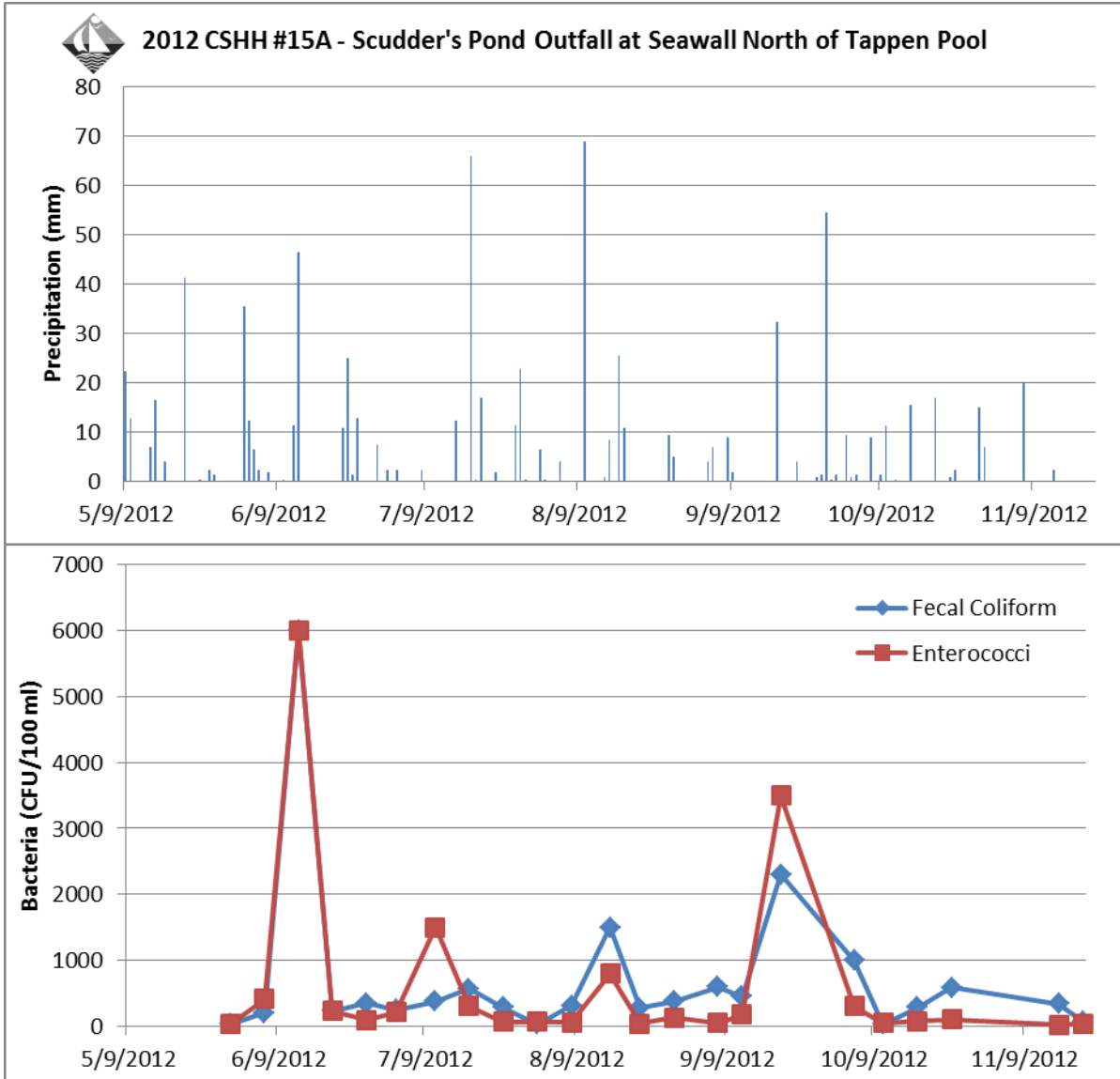
## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



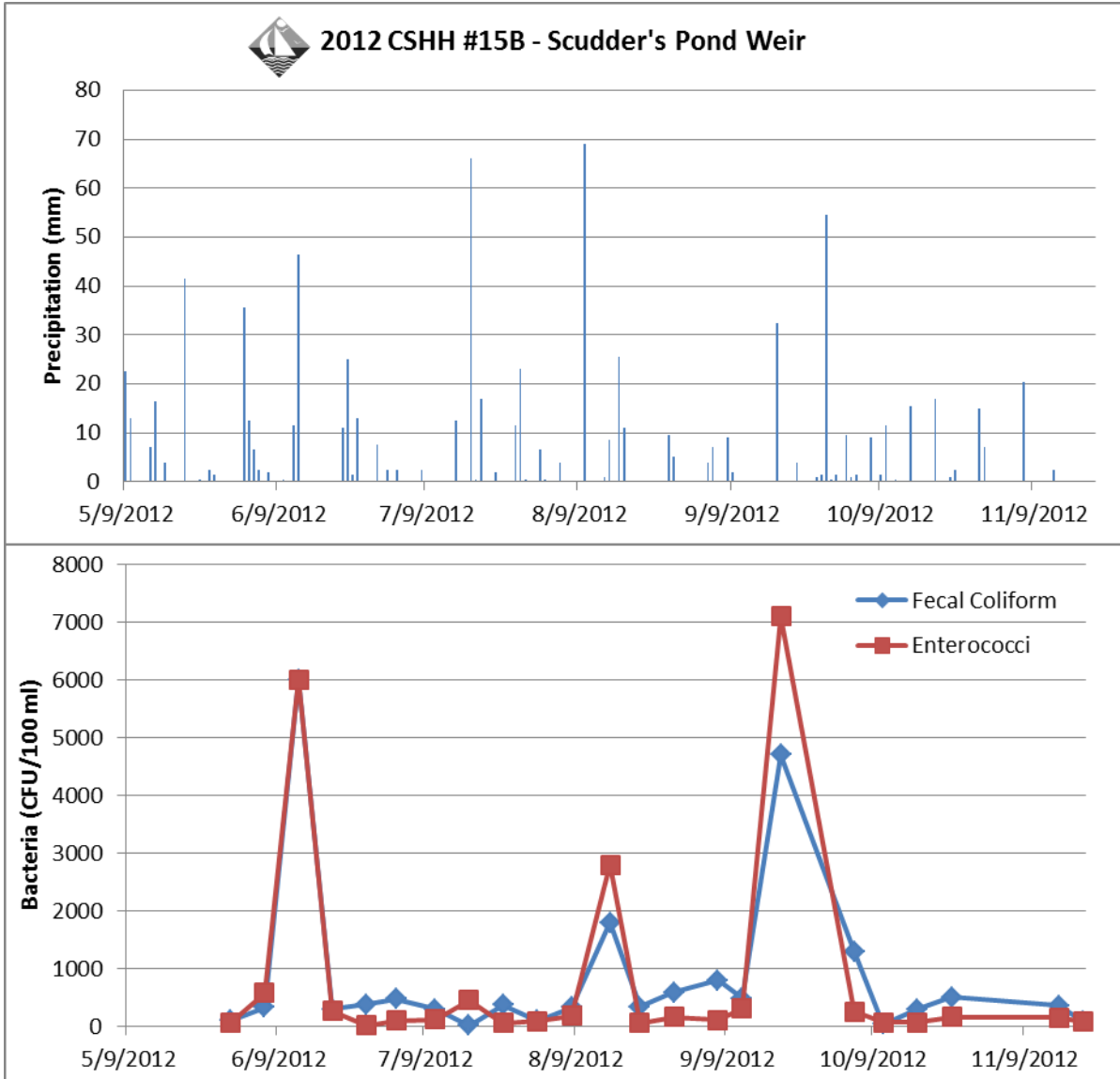
## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



## 2012 In-Harbor Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (1990-2000) (ONS 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people in the UK. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for older people, which sets out a vision for the future of older people's health and care. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- To promote the health and well-being of older people.
- To ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need.
- To ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.
- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively.

The strategy also sets out a number of key objectives, including:

- To reduce the health inequalities between older people.
- To improve the quality of care for older people.
- To increase the number of older people who are able to live independently and actively.
- To ensure that older people are able to participate in decisions about their care and services.

The strategy is a key document for the UK government and is being implemented through a number of different initiatives.

One of the key initiatives is the Older People's Health Strategy, which was published in 2001. The strategy sets out a number of key objectives, including:

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## 2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data

### CSHH #1 - Beacon 11

Date	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>		<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
05/16/12	52.00	0.00	8.00	0.00
05/23/12	90.00	68.41	10.00	8.94
05/30/12	16.00	42.15	7.00	8.24
06/06/12	21.00	35.41	15.00	9.57
06/13/12	440.00	58.61	<b>320.00</b>	19.31
06/20/12	0.10	16.78	1.00	12.74
06/27/12	73.00	16.09	4.00	10.61
07/03/12	20.00	16.83	1.00	7.19
7/11/12	7.00	13.51	0.10	2.64
7/18/12	30.00	7.89	6.00	1.19
7/25/12	27.00	24.19	4.00	1.57
8/1/12	8.00	15.54	7.00	1.76
8/8/12	14.00	14.47	10.00	2.79
8/16/12	460.00	33.43	<b>130.00</b>	11.69
8/22/12	45.00	36.25	9.00	12.68
8/29/12	35.00	38.18	6.00	13.75
9/7/12	35.00	51.29	6.00	13.33
9/12/12	4.00	39.92	0.10	5.31
9/20/12	260.00	35.62	48.00	4.35
10/5/12	28.00	31.77	12.00	4.31
10/11/12	6.00	20.44	2.00	3.28
10/18/12	33.00	34.65	29.00	13.52
10/25/12	13.00	16.38	2.00	6.11
11/16/12	16.00	19.00	5.00	6.62
11/21/12	12.00	13.56	4.00	3.42



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgFC (log average for fecal coliform) and Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 1,000 CFU/100 ml for fecal coliform; 200 Log AvgFC/100 ml; 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt/100 ml.



## 2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data

### CSHH #2 - Bell Marker 6

Date	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>		<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
05/16/12	23.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
05/23/12	14.00	17.94	1.00	1.41
05/30/12	2.00	8.64	2.00	1.59
06/06/12	3.00	6.63	1.00	1.41
06/13/12	400.00	15.05	<b>360.00</b>	4.28
06/20/12	0.10	5.07	0.10	2.35
06/27/12	5.00	4.13	1.00	2.35
07/03/12	5.00	4.96	0.10	1.29
07/11/12	5.00	5.49	0.10	0.82
07/18/12	3.00	2.06	1.00	0.25
07/25/12	1.00	3.27	1.00	0.40
08/01/12	1.00	2.37	0.10	0.25
08/08/12	2.00	1.97	1.00	0.40
08/16/12	4.00	1.89	1.00	0.63
08/22/12	2.00	1.74	1.00	0.63
09/07/12	4.00	2.83	1.00	1.00
09/12/12	1.00	2.38	0.10	0.56
09/20/12	58.00	4.64	5.00	0.84
10/05/12	1.00	3.90	0.10	0.47
10/11/12	3.00	3.63	0.10	0.27
10/18/12	5.00	5.43	3.00	0.62
10/25/12	7.00	3.20	2.00	0.49
11/16/12	4.00	5.19	2.00	2.29
11/21/12	4.00	4.82	0.10	0.74



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgFC (log average for fecal coliform) and Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 1,000 CFU/100 ml for fecal coliform; 200 Log AvgFC/100 ml; 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt/100 ml.

## 2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data

### CSHH #3 - Glen Cove Creek

Date	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>		<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
05/16/12	420.00	0.00	33.00	0.00
05/23/12	29.00	110.36	23.00	27.55
05/30/12	19.00	61.40	5.00	15.60
06/06/12	10.00	39.00	0.10	4.41
06/13/12	280.00	57.85	<b>6600.00</b>	19.04
06/20/12	0.10	10.91	0.10	5.97
06/27/12	136.00	14.86	9.00	4.95
07/03/12	6.00	11.80	0.10	2.26
07/11/12	260.00	22.63	0.10	2.26
07/18/12	8.00	11.12	2.00	0.45
07/25/12	15.00	30.28	23.00	1.33
08/01/12	9.00	17.59	27.00	1.66
08/08/12	11.00	19.86	0.10	1.66
08/16/12	900.00	25.46	36.00	5.37
08/22/12	49.00	36.58	5.00	6.45
08/29/12	33.00	42.83	0.10	2.17
09/07/12	12.00	45.36	1.00	1.12
09/12/12	6.00	40.18	0.10	1.12
09/20/12	200.00	29.75	60.00	1.25
10/05/12	39.00	27.38	16.00	3.13
10/11/12	2.00	17.49	1.00	3.13
10/18/12	23.00	24.47	3.00	7.33
10/25/12	15.00	12.81	15.00	5.18
11/16/12	1.00	7.01	1.00	3.56
11/21/12	2.00	3.11	4.00	3.91

### CSHH #4 – East of North Hempstead Beach Park (S)(former Bar Beach) Sand Spit

Date	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>		<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
5/16/12	32.00	0.00	11.00	0.00
6/13/12	330.00	102.76	<b>120.00</b>	<b>36.33</b>
7/3/12	7.00	48.06	1.00	10.95
7/18/12	5.00	5.92	1.00	1.00
8/1/12	11.00	7.27	70.00	4.12
8/16/12	330.00	26.28	60.00	16.13
8/29/12	25.00	44.94	5.00	27.59
9/12/12	13.00	47.51	0.10	3.11



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgFC (log average for fecal coliform) and Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 1,000 CFU/100 ml for fecal coliform; 200 Log AvgFC/100 ml; 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt/100 ml.

## 2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data

### CSHH #5 - Mott's Cove

Date	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>		<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
5/16/12	40.00	0.00	17.00	0.00
6/13/12	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>420.00</b>	<b>84.50</b>
7/3/12	16.00	126.49	0.10	6.48
7/18/12	27.00	20.78	0.10	0.10
8/1/12	39.00	25.64	14.00	0.52
8/16/12	280.00	66.56	39.00	3.79
8/29/12	118.00	108.82	30.00	25.40
9/12/12	47.00	115.80	6.00	19.15

### CSHH #6 - East of the Former Incinerator Site

Date	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>		<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
5/16/12	36.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
6/13/12	<b>1300.00</b>	<b>216.33</b>	<b>6001.00</b>	<b>244.97</b>
7/3/12	22.00	169.12	0.10	24.50
7/18/12	11.00	15.56	2.00	0.45
8/1/12	10.00	13.43	9.00	1.22
8/16/12	1100.00	49.46	59.00	10.20
8/29/12	42.00	77.31	12.00	18.54
9/12/12	9.00	74.64	0.10	4.14

### CSHH #7 - West of Old Oil Dock

Date	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>		<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
5/16/12	120.00	0.00	36.00	0.00
6/13/12	<b>5300.00</b>	<b>797.50</b>	<b>6001.00</b>	<b>464.80</b>
7/3/12	33.00	<b>418.21</b>	1.00	77.47
7/18/12	39.00	35.87	1.00	1.00
8/1/12	26.00	32.22	9.00	2.08
8/16/12	<b>3100.00</b>	146.49	80.00	8.96
8/29/12	43.00	151.33	11.00	19.93
9/12/12	100.00	<b>237.11</b>	9.00	19.93



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgFC (log average for fecal coliform) and Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 1,000 CFU/100 ml for fecal coliform; 200 Log AvgFC/100 ml; 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt/100 ml.

## 2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data

### CSHH #8 - Glen Cove STP Outfall

Date	Fecal Coliform		Enterococci	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
05/16/12	33.00	0.00	33.00	0.00
05/23/12	21.00	26.32	24.00	28.14
05/30/12	23.00	25.17	24.00	26.69
06/06/12	43.00	28.77	13.00	22.30
06/13/12	320.00	46.58	<b>130.00</b>	31.72
06/20/12	22.00	42.95	10.00	24.98
06/27/12	100.00	58.69	13.00	22.10
07/03/12	22.00	58.17	2.00	13.45
07/11/12	200.00	79.11	0.10	5.08
07/18/12	12.00	41.02	8.00	2.91
07/25/12	14.00	37.48	18.00	3.27
08/01/12	21.00	27.43	19.00	3.53
08/08/12	490.00	51.02	90.00	7.56
08/16/12	<b>1200.00</b>	73.01	<b>420.00</b>	<b>40.08</b>
08/22/12	155.00	121.79	31.00	<b>52.55</b>
08/29/12	57.00	161.27	3.00	<b>36.72</b>
09/07/12	30.00	173.20	24.00	<b>38.48</b>
09/12/12	31.00	99.72	13.00	26.13
09/20/12	230.00	71.66	<b>160.00</b>	21.55
10/05/12	220.00	82.82	<b>130.00</b>	<b>50.47</b>
10/11/12	14.00	68.46	4.00	32.25
10/18/12	43.00	74.29	59.00	<b>47.07</b>
10/25/12	33.00	45.72	23.00	28.98
11/16/12	13.00	26.42	9.00	23.03
11/21/12	4.00	11.97	41.00	20.40



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgFC (log average for fecal coliform) and Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 1,000 CFU/100 ml for fecal coliform; 200 Log AvgFC/100 ml; 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt/100 ml.

## 2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data

### CSHH#9 - First Pipe West of STP Outfall

Date	Fecal Coliform		Enterococci	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
05/16/12	13.00	0.00	42.00	0.00
05/23/12	12.00	12.49	31.00	<b>36.08</b>
05/30/12	136.00	27.68	36.00	<b>36.06</b>
06/06/12	270.00	48.92	<b>140.00</b>	<b>50.61</b>
06/13/12	800.00	85.55	<b>200.00</b>	<b>66.62</b>
06/20/12	20.00	93.25	8.00	<b>47.82</b>
06/27/12	220.00	166.84	33.00	<b>48.42</b>
07/03/12	24.00	117.93	10.00	<b>37.48</b>
07/11/12	210.00	112.15	3.00	17.38
07/18/12	23.00	55.15	6.00	8.62
07/25/12	47.00	65.42	49.00	12.38
08/01/12	42.00	46.98	10.00	9.75
08/08/12	230.00	73.83	28.00	11.98
08/16/12	<b>2000.00</b>	115.87	<b>440.00</b>	32.49
08/22/12	58.00	139.41	35.00	<b>46.24</b>
08/29/12	82.00	155.83	6.00	30.38
09/07/12	27.00	142.65	20.00	34.90
09/12/12	21.00	88.38	9.00	27.81
09/20/12	200.00	55.77	<b>170.00</b>	22.99
10/05/12	530.00	88.05	<b>160.00</b>	<b>47.04</b>
10/11/12	26.00	87.22	10.00	<b>39.56</b>
10/18/12	44.00	104.94	43.00	<b>58.48</b>
10/25/12	21.00	59.74	19.00	33.81
11/16/12	7.00	18.63	8.00	18.70
11/21/12	7.00	10.10	19.00	14.24



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgFC (log average for fecal coliform) and Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 1,000 CFU/100 ml for fecal coliform; 200 Log AvgFC/100 ml; 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt/100 ml.

## 2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data

### CSHH#10 - Pipe at Corner of Seawall West of STP Outfall

Date	Fecal Coliform		Enterococci	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
05/16/12	34.00	0.00	47.00	0.00
05/23/12	36.00	34.99	47.00	<b>47.00</b>
05/30/12	<b>5800.00</b>	192.19	<b>2500.00</b>	<b>176.76</b>
06/06/12	180.00	189.07	70.00	<b>140.22</b>
06/13/12	680.00	<b>244.23</b>	<b>6001.00</b>	<b>297.23</b>
06/20/12	43.00	<b>255.97</b>	13.00	<b>229.86</b>
06/27/12	450.00	<b>424.21</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>333.02</b>
07/03/12	27.00	144.93	13.00	<b>116.32</b>
07/11/12	180.00	144.93	13.00	<b>83.07</b>
07/18/12	31.00	78.15	8.00	22.10
07/25/12	450.00	124.99	61.00	30.11
08/01/12	33.00	74.12	35.00	19.59
08/08/12	43.00	81.35	54.00	26.05
08/16/12	<b>2700.00</b>	139.82	<b>1300.00</b>	<b>65.43</b>
08/22/12	173.00	197.21	81.00	<b>103.95</b>
08/29/12	58.00	130.91	4.00	<b>60.28</b>
09/07/12	340.00	<b>208.72</b>	17.00	<b>52.18</b>
09/12/12	26.00	188.74	16.00	<b>40.91</b>
09/20/12	260.00	118.19	100.00	24.49
10/05/12	340.00	167.20	<b>180.00</b>	<b>47.04</b>
10/11/12	30.00	91.12	8.00	<b>38.96</b>
10/18/12	59.00	111.84	44.00	<b>50.17</b>
10/25/12	30.00	65.18	24.00	<b>35.12</b>
11/16/12	7.00	23.14	12.00	23.31
11/21/12	5.00	10.16	70.00	27.22



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgFC (log average for fecal coliform) and Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 1,000 CFU/100 ml for fecal coliform; 200 Log AvgFC/100 ml; 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt/100 ml.

## 2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data

### CSHH #11 - 50 Yards East of STP Outfall

Date	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>		<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
05/16/12	120.00	0.00	<b>400.00</b>	0.00
05/23/12	54.00	80.50	90.00	<b>189.74</b>
05/30/12	<b>1600.00</b>	<b>218.05</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>162.87</b>
06/06/12	210.00	<b>216.01</b>	25.00	<b>101.94</b>
06/13/12	730.00	<b>275.58</b>	<b>6001.00</b>	<b>230.32</b>
06/20/12	37.00	<b>217.80</b>	6.00	<b>99.44</b>
06/27/12	500.00	<b>339.91</b>	80.00	<b>97.12</b>
07/03/12	25.00	147.96	4.00	<b>49.19</b>
07/11/12	<b>5300.00</b>	<b>282.19</b>	18.00	<b>46.06</b>
07/18/12	68.00	175.54	21.00	14.86
07/25/12	230.00	252.98	13.00	17.35
08/01/12	58.00	164.43	<b>580.00</b>	25.79
08/08/12	<b>3700.00</b>	<b>446.71</b>	<b>330.00</b>	<b>62.33</b>
08/16/12	<b>5500.00</b>	<b>450.03</b>	<b>1900.00</b>	<b>158.26</b>
08/22/12	<b>5900.00</b>	<b>1098.79</b>	<b>11000.00</b>	<b>553.61</b>
08/29/12	340.00	<b>1188.13</b>	8.00	<b>502.38</b>
09/07/12	280.00	<b>1627.84</b>	29.00	<b>275.95</b>
09/12/12	24.00	<b>594.31</b>	5.00	<b>119.38</b>
09/20/12	520.00	<b>370.80</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>84.62</b>
10/05/12	<b>1600.00</b>	<b>273.45</b>	<b>260.00</b>	<b>59.83</b>
10/11/12	45.00	173.14	18.00	<b>53.11</b>
10/18/12	73.00	<b>228.65</b>	58.00	<b>98.01</b>
10/25/12	180.00	175.38	90.00	<b>70.30</b>
11/16/12	21.00	65.10	17.00	<b>44.60</b>
11/21/12	11.00	34.64	18.00	30.20



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgFC (log average for fecal coliform) and Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 1,000 CFU/100 ml for fecal coliform; 200 Log AvgFC/100 ml; 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt/100 ml.

## 2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data

### CSHH #12 - Bend in Seawall East of STP Outfall

Date	Fecal Coliform		Enterococci	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
05/16/12	100.00	0.00	<b>680.00</b>	0.00
05/23/12	110.00	104.88	<b>130.00</b>	<b>297.32</b>
05/30/12	218.00	133.85	25.00	<b>130.26</b>
06/06/12	24.00	87.10	39.00	<b>96.35</b>
06/13/12	820.00	136.39	<b>6001.00</b>	<b>220.16</b>
06/20/12	48.00	117.77	3.00	<b>74.41</b>
06/27/12	400.00	152.46	100.00	<b>70.61</b>
07/03/12	73.00	122.50	9.00	<b>57.56</b>
07/11/12	<b>4400.00</b>	<b>347.36</b>	17.00	<b>48.75</b>
07/18/12	300.00	<b>284.08</b>	18.00	15.26
07/25/12	70.00	<b>306.35</b>	7.00	18.07
08/01/12	480.00	<b>317.72</b>	70.00	16.83
08/08/12	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>556.18</b>	<b>4000.00</b>	<b>56.96</b>
08/16/12	<b>5200.00</b>	<b>575.08</b>	<b>2400.00</b>	<b>153.30</b>
08/22/12	<b>4900.00</b>	<b>1005.41</b>	<b>240.00</b>	<b>257.36</b>
08/29/12	330.00	<b>1370.97</b>	2.00	<b>200.32</b>
09/07/12	109.00	<b>1019.21</b>	25.00	<b>163.04</b>
09/12/12	173.00	<b>691.89</b>	17.00	<b>54.70</b>
09/20/12	<b>3200.00</b>	<b>627.87</b>	<b>330.00</b>	<b>36.78</b>
10/05/12	<b>2500.00</b>	<b>623.22</b>	<b>210.00</b>	<b>73.67</b>
10/11/12	118.00	<b>635.70</b>	26.00	<b>74.39</b>
10/18/12	155.00	<b>618.48</b>	70.00	<b>105.97</b>
10/25/12	240.00	<b>323.66</b>	100.00	<b>78.63</b>
11/16/12	80.00	143.84	46.00	<b>68.54</b>
11/21/12	20.00	72.68	10.00	<b>35.83</b>



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgFC (log average for fecal coliform) and Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 1,000 CFU/100 ml for fecal coliform; 200 Log AvgFC/100 ml; 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt/100 ml.



## 2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data

### CSHH #13 – 60 Feet Downstream of Mill Pond Weir

Date	Fecal Coliform		Enterococci	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
5/16/12	140.00	0.00	<b>530.00</b>	0.00
5/23/12	320.00	<b>211.66</b>	<b>490.00</b>	<b>509.61</b>
5/30/12	190.00	<b>204.18</b>	45.00	<b>226.93</b>
6/6/12	190.00	<b>200.54</b>	80.00	<b>174.86</b>
6/13/12	420.00	<b>232.49</b>	<b>6001.00</b>	<b>354.65</b>
6/20/12	120.00	<b>225.43</b>	<b>210.00</b>	<b>294.71</b>
6/27/12	490.00	<b>245.49</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>268.92</b>
7/3/12	56.00	192.27	39.00	<b>261.33</b>
7/11/12	230.00	199.76	80.00	<b>261.33</b>
7/18/12	230.00	177.09	<b>210.00</b>	<b>133.66</b>
7/25/12	200.00	196.14	54.00	<b>101.87</b>
8/1/12	560.00	<b>201.45</b>	<b>590.00</b>	<b>115.86</b>
8/8/12	155.00	<b>246.95</b>	43.00	<b>118.14</b>
8/16/12	<b>2900.00</b>	<b>409.95</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>187.24</b>
8/22/12	373.00	<b>451.58</b>	58.00	<b>144.76</b>
8/29/12	136.00	<b>418.05</b>	23.00	<b>122.04</b>
9/7/12	220.00	<b>346.80</b>	<b>170.00</b>	<b>95.16</b>
9/12/12	136.00	<b>337.85</b>	22.00	<b>83.22</b>
9/20/12	<b>1800.00</b>	<b>307.11</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>83.22</b>
10/5/12	<b>230.00</b>	<b>333.61</b>	80.00	<b>124.38</b>
10/11/12	145.00	<b>300.59</b>	100.00	<b>108.93</b>
10/18/12	118.00	<b>290.11</b>	90.00	<b>154.92</b>
10/25/12	440.00	<b>203.99</b>	<b>270.00</b>	<b>118.08</b>
11/16/12	24.00	107.61	31.00	<b>90.99</b>
11/21/12	26.00	64.99	27.00	<b>60.91</b>

### CSHH #13A – Head of Glen Cove Creek

Date	Fecal Coliform		Enterococci	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
5/16/12	200.00	0.00	<b>470.00</b>	0.00
6/13/12	<b>2000.00</b>	<b>632.46</b>	<b>6001.00</b>	<b>1679.43</b>
7/3/12	82.00	<b>404.97</b>	57.00	<b>584.86</b>
7/18/12	250.00	143.18	<b>200.00</b>	<b>106.77</b>
8/1/12	<b>3500.00</b>	<b>415.53</b>	<b>6000.00</b>	<b>408.96</b>
8/16/12	<b>3100.00</b>	<b>1394.62</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>1188.78</b>
9/12/12	370.00	<b>1070.98</b>	43.00	<b>245.36</b>



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgFC (log average for fecal coliform) and Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 1,000 CFU/100 ml for fecal coliform; 200 Log AvgFC/100 ml; 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt/100 ml.

## 2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data

### CSHH #13B – Dog Leg @ Head of Glen Cove Creek

Date	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>		<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
6/13/12	<b>3800.00</b>	0.00	<b>6001.00</b>	0.00
7/3/12	210.00	<b>893.31</b>	48.00	<b>536.70</b>
7/18/12	320.00	<b>259.23</b>	80.00	<b>61.97</b>
8/1/12	<b>2600.00</b>	<b>559.05</b>	<b>4400.00</b>	<b>256.60</b>
8/16/12	<b>2700.00</b>	<b>1309.67</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>655.46</b>
8/29/12	220.00	<b>1155.90</b>	26.00	<b>450.65</b>
9/12/12	380.00	<b>608.87</b>	47.00	<b>99.25</b>

### CSHH #14 – NW Corner of Power Plant ~50 yards from Cement Outfall

Date	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>		<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
6/13/12	<b>2100.00</b>	0.00	<b>3500.00</b>	0.00
7/3/12	55.00	<b>339.85</b>	2.00	<b>83.67</b>
7/18/12	39.00	46.31	8.00	4.00
8/1/12	24.00	37.20	12.00	5.77
8/16/12	<b>1600.00</b>	114.41	<b>500.00</b>	<b>36.34</b>
8/29/12	38.00	113.42	12.00	<b>41.60</b>
9/12/12	35.00	128.62	4.00	28.84



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgFC (log average for fecal coliform) and Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 1,000 CFU/100 ml for fecal coliform; 200 Log AvgFC/100 ml; 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt/100 ml.

## 2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data

### CSHH #14A – Cement Outfall Adjacent to Power Plant

Date	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>		<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
5/30/2012	200.00	0.00	48.00	0.00
6/6/2012	380.00	<b>275.68</b>	<i>310.00</i>	<i>121.98</i>
6/13/2012	<b>2700.00</b>	<b>589.83</b>	<b>4200.00</b>	<b>396.84</b>
6/20/2012	210.00	<b>455.62</b>	<b>160.00</b>	<b>316.22</b>
7/3/2012	310.00	<b>508.37</b>	<b>130.00</b>	<b>405.67</b>
7/18/2012	<b>2100.00</b>	<b>515.15</b>	<b>630.00</b>	<b>235.76</b>
7/25/2012	<b>3710.00</b>	<b>1341.69</b>	73.00	<b>181.50</b>
8/1/2012	<b>5000.00</b>	<b>1864.15</b>	<b>260.00</b>	<b>198.56</b>
8/8/2012	370.00	<b>1948.46</b>	<b>210.00</b>	<b>223.85</b>
8/16/2012	<b>2200.00</b>	<b>1996.35</b>	<b>590.00</b>	<b>271.73</b>
8/22/2012	591.00	<b>1549.21</b>	<b>220.00</b>	<b>220.17</b>
8/29/2012	<b>2200.00</b>	<b>1395.47</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>269.34</b>
9/7/2012	<b>1100.00</b>	<b>1030.87</b>	<b>280.00</b>	<b>273.36</b>
9/12/2012	320.00	<b>1001.37</b>	41.00	<b>197.17</b>
9/20/2012	<b>2600.00</b>	<b>1035.39</b>	<b>270.00</b>	<b>168.64</b>
10/5/2012	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>978.09</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>166.84</b>
10/18/2012	<b>3100.00</b>	<b>2004.99</b>	<b>270.00</b>	<b>263.16</b>
10/25/2012	160.00	<b>791.58</b>	39.00	<b>138.08</b>
11/16/2012	200.00	<b>462.92</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>148.34</b>
11/21/2012	110.00	152.12	80.00	<b>98.89</b>

### CSHH #15 – NW Corner of Tappen Pool

Date	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>		<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
7/3/12	30.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
7/18/12	<b>2400.00</b>	<b>268.33</b>	2.00	2.00
8/1/12	8.00	83.20	8.00	3.17
8/16/12	440.00	<b>203.67</b>	<b>130.00</b>	12.77
8/29/12	109.00	72.66	2.00	12.77
9/12/12	20.00	98.62	0.10	2.96
10/11/12	23.00		43.00	



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgFC (log average for fecal coliform) and Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 1,000 CFU/100 ml for fecal coliform; 200 Log AvgFC/100 ml; 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt/100 ml.

## 2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data

### CSSH #15A – Scudder's Pond Outfall at Seawall N. of Tappen Pool

Date	Fecal Coliform		Enterococci	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
5/30/12	29.00	0.00	32.00	0.00
6/6/12	210.00	78.04	<b>420.00</b>	<b>115.93</b>
6/13/12	<b>6001.00</b>	<b>331.85</b>	<b>6001.00</b>	<b>432.06</b>
6/20/12	230.00	<b>302.79</b>	<b>230.00</b>	<b>369.05</b>
6/27/12	350.00	<b>311.69</b>	100.00	<b>284.23</b>
7/3/12	250.00	<b>479.55</b>	<b>220.00</b>	<b>417.95</b>
7/11/12	380.00	<b>539.94</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>539.13</b>
7/18/12	570.00	<b>337.19</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>298.07</b>
7/25/12	290.00	<b>353.19</b>	67.00	<b>232.91</b>
8/1/12	37.00	<b>225.34</b>	70.00	<b>216.88</b>
8/8/12	320.00	<b>236.75</b>	59.00	<b>166.68</b>
8/16/12	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>311.56</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>146.99</b>
8/22/12	282.00	<b>270.66</b>	43.00	<b>99.02</b>
8/29/12	380.00	<b>285.69</b>	<b>130.00</b>	<b>113.06</b>
9/7/12	600.00	<b>498.75</b>	56.00	<b>108.12</b>
9/12/12	450.00	<b>533.95</b>	<b>180.00</b>	<b>135.14</b>
9/20/12	<b>2300.00</b>	<b>581.60</b>	<b>3500.00</b>	<b>181.55</b>
10/5/12	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>887.71</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>323.39</b>
10/11/12	31.00	<b>423.23</b>	51.00	<b>315.91</b>
10/18/12	290.00	<b>379.20</b>	80.00	<b>257.94</b>
10/25/12	590.00	<b>269.87</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>108.61</b>
11/16/12	340.00	<b>387.47</b>	25.00	<b>60.37</b>
11/21/12	70.00	<b>241.26</b>	41.00	<b>48.31</b>



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgFC (log average for fecal coliform) and Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 1,000 CFU/100 ml for fecal coliform; 200 Log AvgFC/100 ml; 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt/100 ml.

## 2012 In-Harbor Bacteria Data

### CSHH #15B – Scudder's Pond Weir

Date	<i>Fecal Coliform</i>		<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgFC	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
5/30/12	100.00	0.00	56.00	0.00
6/6/12	330.00	<b>181.66</b>	<b>580.00</b>	<b>180.22</b>
6/13/12	<b>6001.00</b>	<b>582.88</b>	<b>6001.00</b>	<b>579.80</b>
6/20/12	300.00	<b>493.70</b>	<b>270.00</b>	<b>478.96</b>
6/27/12	380.00	<b>468.52</b>	16.00	<b>242.70</b>
7/3/12	480.00	<b>641.18</b>	100.00	<b>272.54</b>
7/11/12	300.00	<b>629.07</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>198.87</b>
7/18/12	18.00	196.84	<b>460.00</b>	<b>118.98</b>
7/25/12	370.00	<b>205.27</b>	63.00	<b>88.94</b>
8/1/12	100.00	157.17	90.00	<b>125.63</b>
8/8/12	330.00	145.82	<b>180.00</b>	<b>141.31</b>
8/16/12	<b>1800.00</b>	<b>208.67</b>	<b>2800.00</b>	<b>265.31</b>
8/22/12	336.00	<b>374.68</b>	59.00	<b>175.94</b>
8/29/12	590.00	<b>411.33</b>	<b>160.00</b>	<b>212.00</b>
9/7/12	800.00	<b>623.47</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>220.68</b>
9/12/12	490.00	<b>674.76</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>246.02</b>
9/20/12	<b>4700.00</b>	<b>817.55</b>	<b>7100.00</b>	<b>296.34</b>
10/5/12	<b>1300.00</b>	<b>1244.03</b>	<b>260.00</b>	<b>500.89</b>
10/11/12	37.00	<b>576.91</b>	70.00	<b>447.38</b>
10/18/12	300.00	<b>510.32</b>	70.00	<b>308.39</b>
10/25/12	510.00	<b>292.89</b>	<b>160.00</b>	<b>119.49</b>
11/16/12	360.00	<b>380.48</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>118.88</b>
11/21/12	80.00	<b>244.90</b>	80.00	<b>124.29</b>



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgFC (log average for fecal coliform) and Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 1,000 CFU/100 ml for fecal coliform; 200 Log AvgFC/100 ml; 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt/100 ml.

the 1990s, the number of people with a disability in the United States has increased by 25% (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).

As a result of the increase in the number of people with disabilities, the need for accessible information has become more acute. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 (Public Law 101-354) has provided a legal framework for the development of accessible information. The ADA requires that information be accessible to people with disabilities.

The ADA defines information as any material, regardless of the form or medium, that is used to convey information. This includes printed materials, audio recordings, video recordings, and computer files. The ADA requires that information be accessible to people with disabilities in the same way that it is accessible to people without disabilities.

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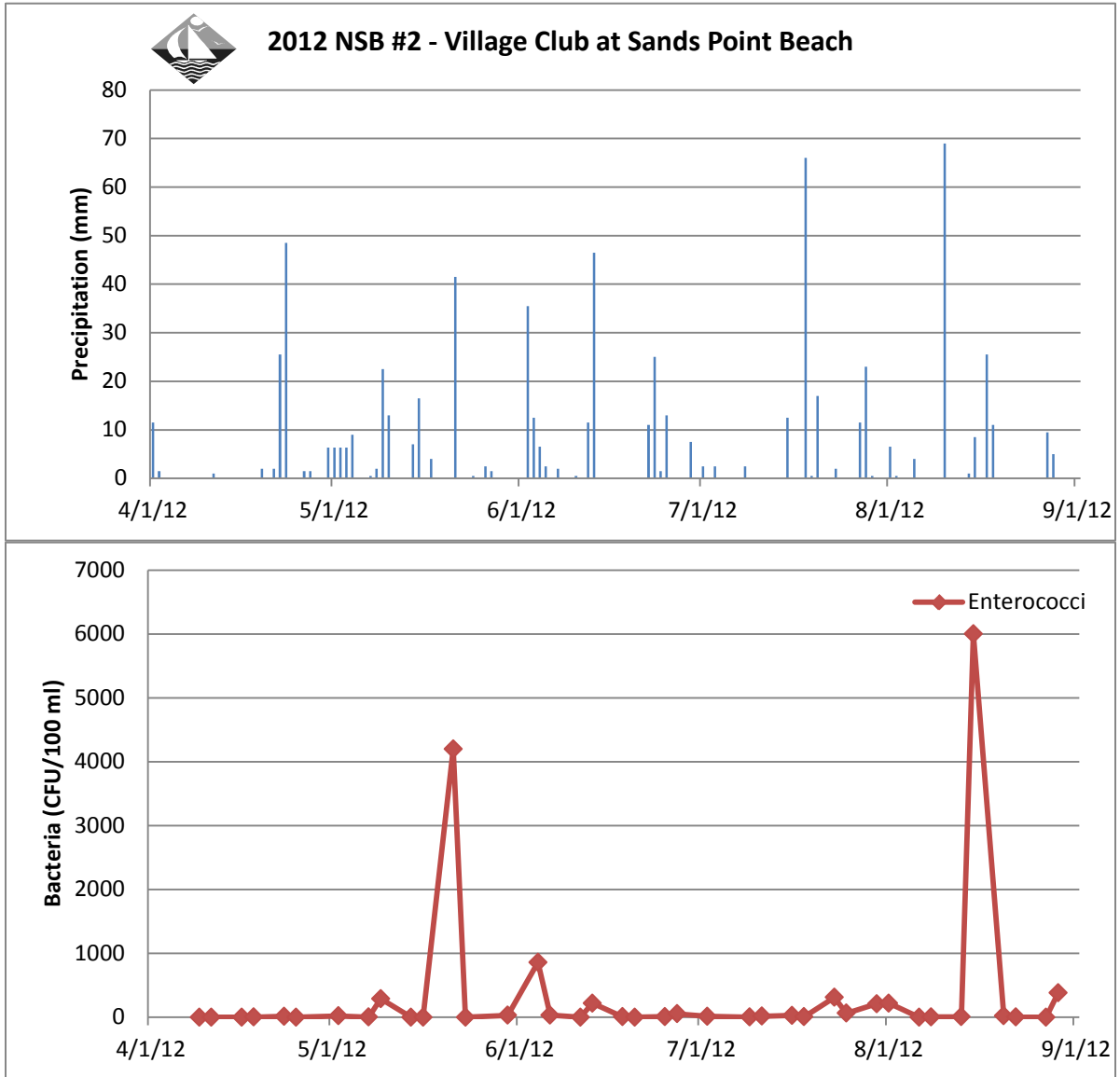
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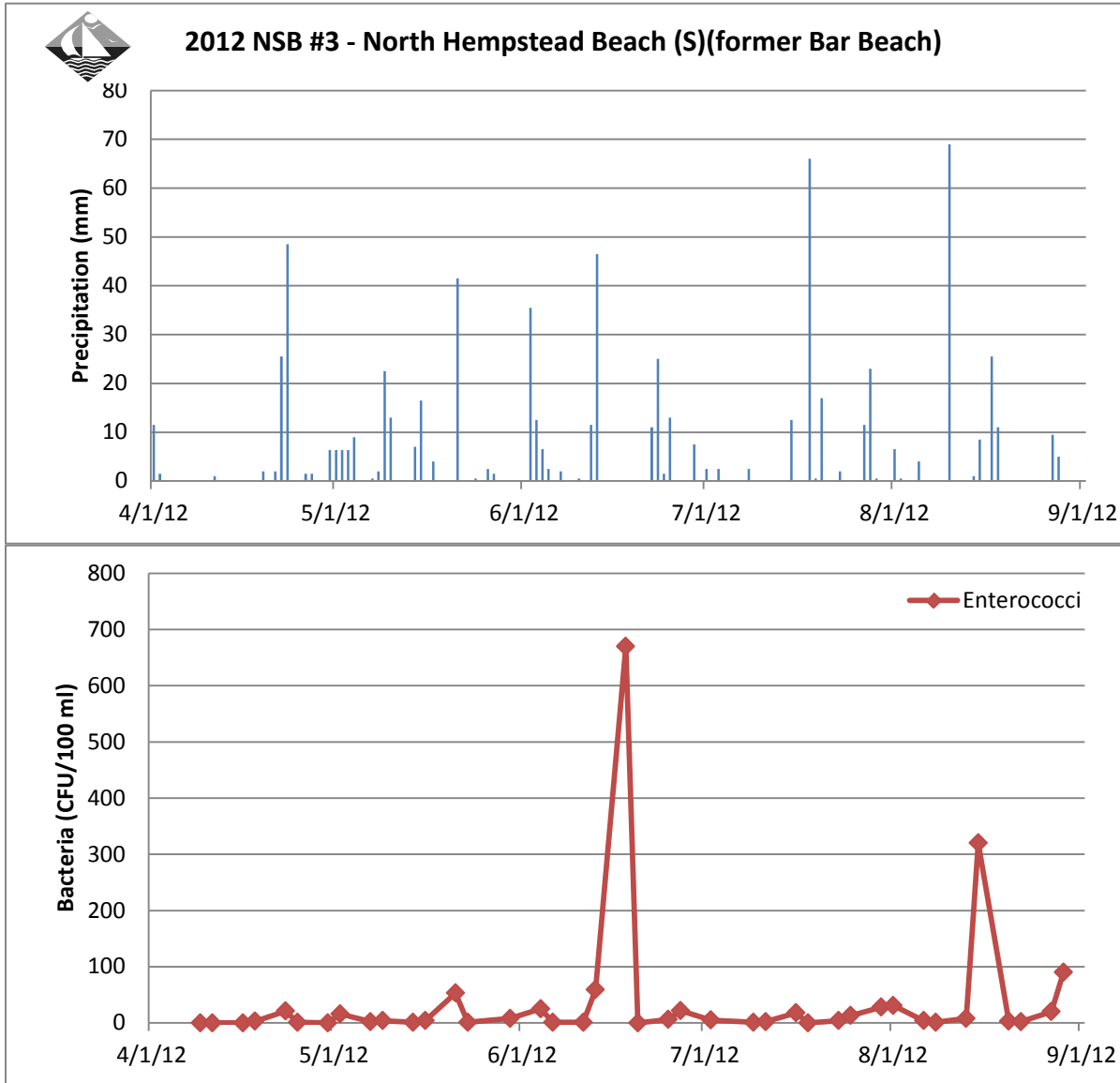
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## 2012 Beach-Monitoring Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs

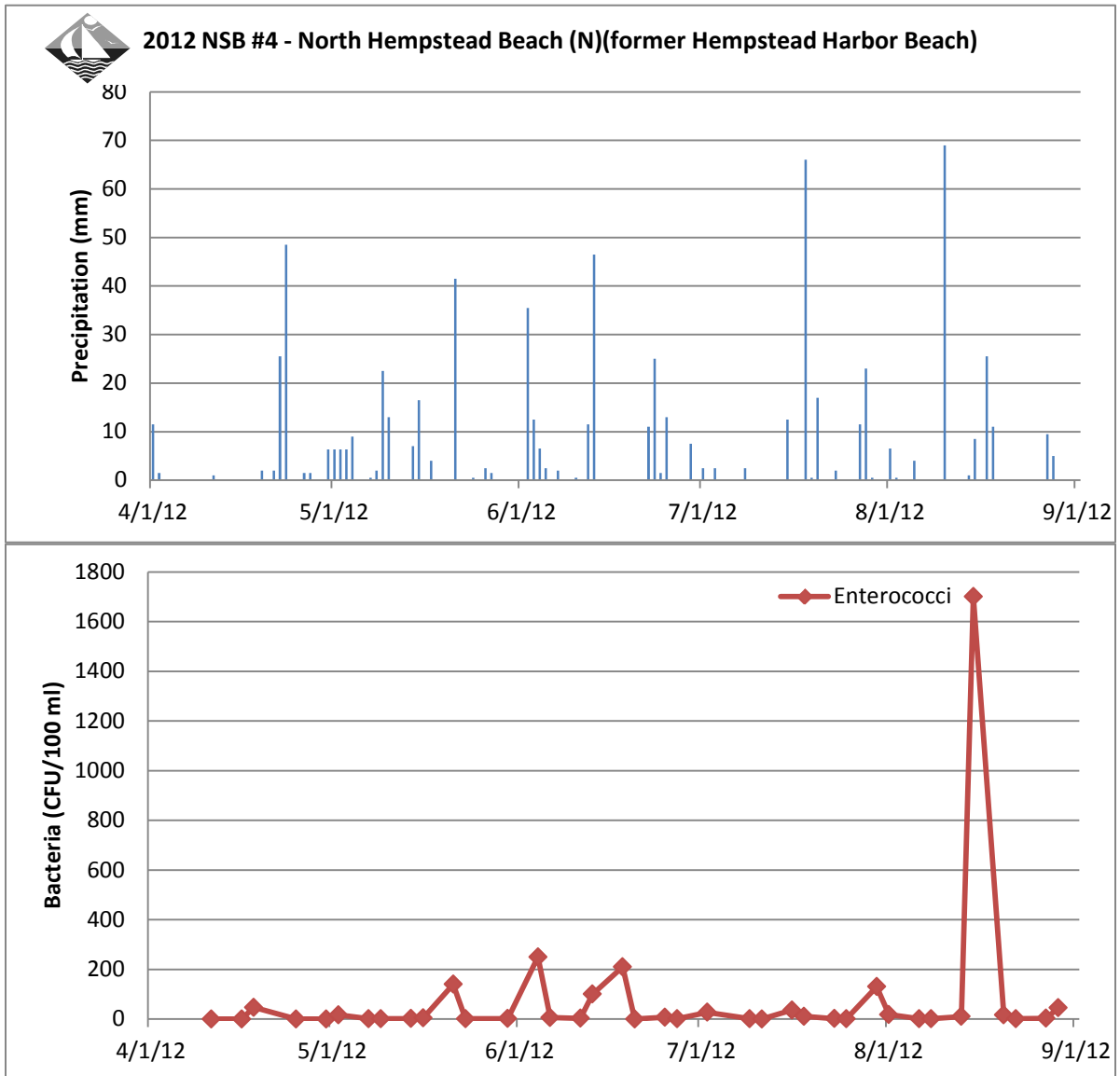


### 2012 Beach-Monitoring Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs

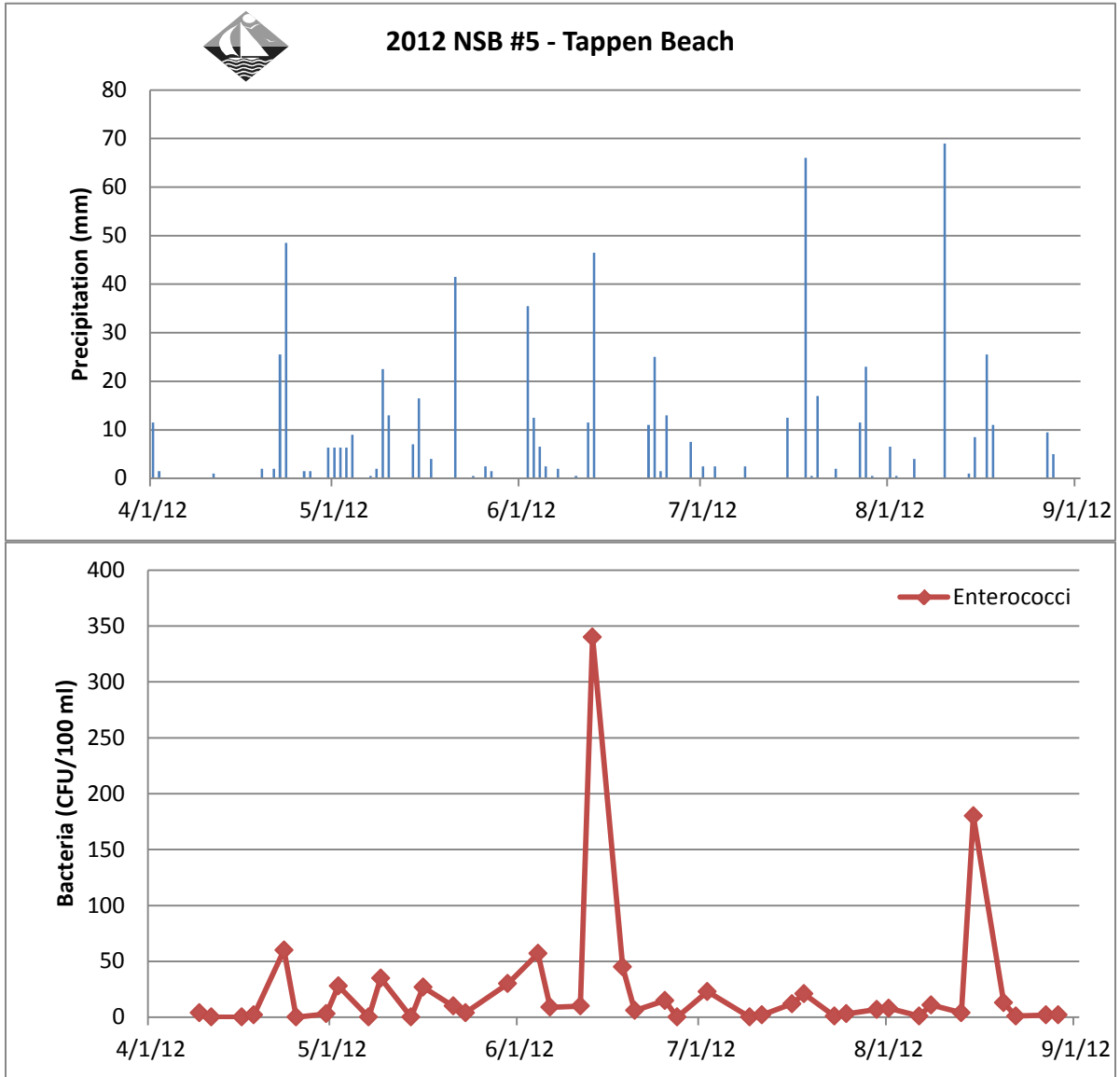




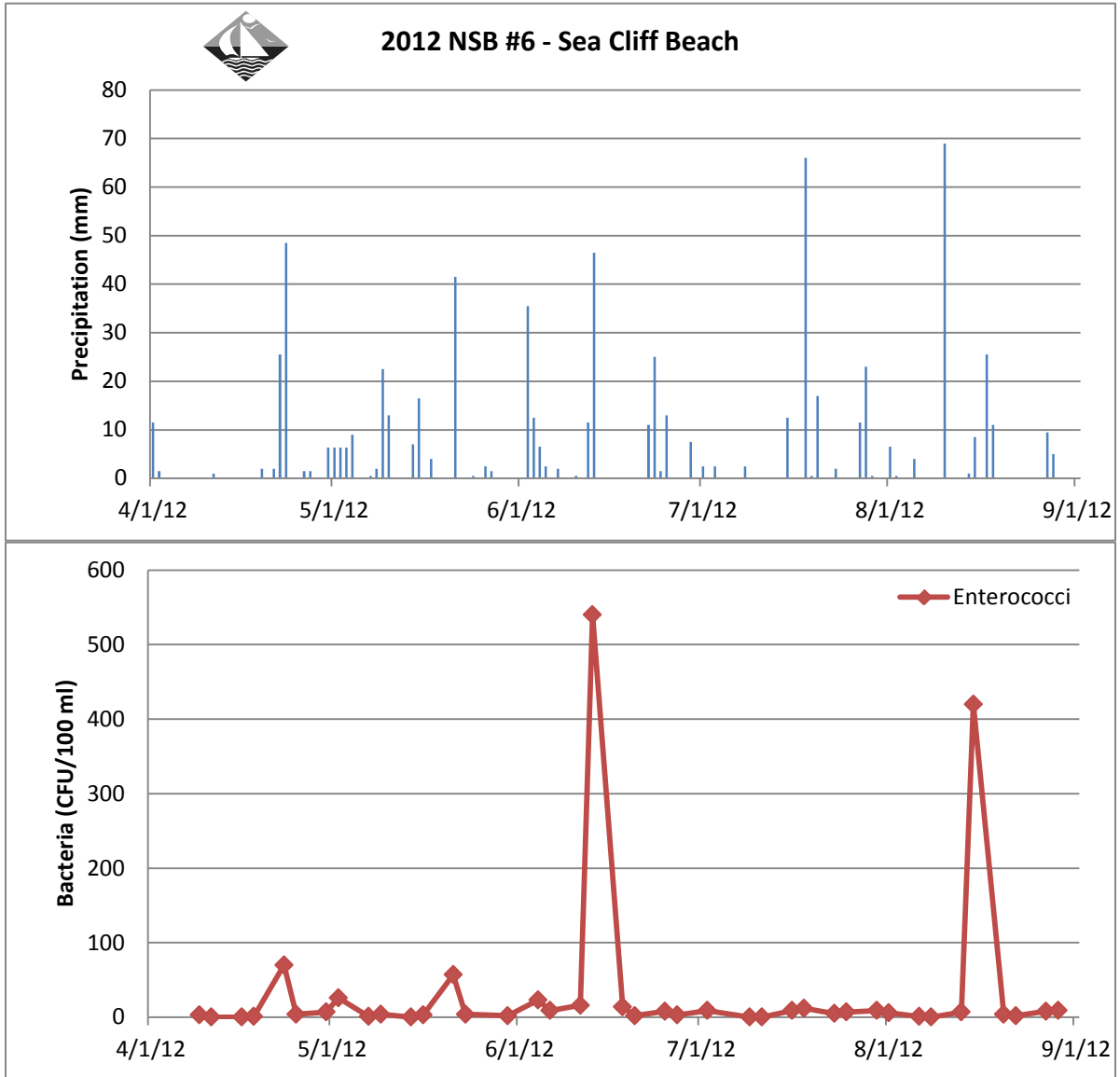
## 2012 Beach-Monitoring Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



## 2012 Beach-Monitoring Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs



## 2012 Beach-Monitoring Precipitation and Bacteria Graphs





## 2012 Beach-Monitoring Bacteria Data

### NSB#2 - Village Club of Sands Point (Formerly IBM Beach)

Date	<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
4/9/12	0.10	0.00
4/11/12	0.10	0.10
4/16/12	0.10	0.10
4/18/12	2.00	0.21
4/23/12	14.00	0.49
4/25/12	0.10	0.38
5/2/12	22.00	0.67
5/7/12	2.00	0.77
5/9/12	<b>290.00</b>	1.49
5/14/12	0.10	2.09
5/16/12	1.00	1.92
5/21/12	<b>4200.00</b>	7.23
5/23/12	1.00	5.81
5/30/12	30.00	10.61
6/4/12	<b>860.00</b>	16.78
6/6/12	33.00	18.09
6/11/12	1.00	11.73
6/13/12	<b>220.00</b>	16.24
6/18/12	6.00	<b>38.39</b>
6/20/12	1.00	25.60
6/25/12	10.00	18.04
6/27/12	53.00	20.34
7/2/12	14.00	18.69
7/9/12	3.00	8.58
7/11/12	17.00	9.26
7/16/12	27.00	9.41
7/18/12	8.00	9.24
7/23/12	<b>310.00</b>	19.97
7/25/12	62.00	22.65
7/30/12	<b>210.00</b>	29.80
8/1/12	<b>220.00</b>	<b>37.22</b>
8/6/12	1.00	27.76
8/8/12	4.00	22.87
8/13/12	6.00	25.53
8/15/12	<b>6001.00</b>	<b>44.07</b>
8/20/12	23.00	<b>52.33</b>
8/22/12	3.00	<b>39.32</b>
8/27/12	1.00	19.76
8/29/12	<b>380.00</b>	26.56



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt.

## 2012 Beach-Monitoring Bacteria Data

### NSB#4 - North Hempstead Beach Park (N) (Formerly Hempstead Harbor Beach)

<i>Enterococci</i>		
Date	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
04/11/12	0.10	0.00
04/16/12	0.10	0.10
04/18/12	47.00	0.78
04/25/12	0.10	0.47
04/30/12	0.10	0.34
05/02/12	17.00	0.66
05/07/12	1.00	0.70
05/09/12	1.00	0.73
05/14/12	2.00	1.06
05/16/12	4.00	1.23
05/21/12	<b>140.00</b>	1.93
05/23/12	1.00	1.79
05/30/12	2.00	2.50
06/04/12	<b>250.00</b>	5.23
06/06/12	6.00	5.31
06/11/12	3.00	7.51
06/13/12	100.00	10.01
06/18/12	<b>210.00</b>	20.08
06/20/12	0.10	11.14
06/25/12	7.00	10.36
06/27/12	1.00	7.99
07/02/12	27.00	10.67
07/09/12	1.00	5.75
07/11/12	0.10	3.66
07/16/12	36.00	3.31
07/18/12	11.00	3.78
07/23/12	2.00	3.33
07/25/12	1.00	2.91
07/30/12	<b>130.00</b>	4.79
08/01/12	18.00	5.55
08/06/12	1.00	3.85
08/08/12	1.00	3.36
08/13/12	10.00	6.42
08/15/12	<b>1700.00</b>	11.22
08/20/12	17.00	10.34
08/22/12	1.00	8.19
08/27/12	3.00	10.82
08/29/12	45.00	12.48



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt.

## 2012 Beach-Monitoring Bacteria Data

### NSB#3 - North Hempstead Beach Park (S) (Formerly Bar Beach)

Date	<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
4/9/12	0.10	0.00
4/11/12	0.10	0.10
4/16/12	0.10	0.10
4/18/12	3.00	0.23
4/23/12	21.00	0.58
4/25/12	1.00	0.63
4/30/12	0.10	0.48
5/2/12	16.00	0.75
5/7/12	2.00	0.84
5/9/12	4.00	0.98
5/14/12	1.00	1.63
5/16/12	4.00	1.78
5/21/12	53.00	3.38
5/23/12	1.00	2.99
5/30/12	8.00	3.03
6/4/12	25.00	4.91
6/6/12	1.00	4.12
6/11/12	1.00	3.79
6/13/12	59.00	5.14
6/18/12	<b>670.00</b>	11.96
6/20/12	0.10	7.03
6/25/12	6.00	6.83
6/27/12	22.00	7.78
7/2/12	5.00	7.38
7/9/12	1.00	6.34
7/11/12	2.00	5.58
7/16/12	18.00	5.96
7/18/12	0.10	3.78
7/23/12	4.00	3.14
7/25/12	13.00	3.68
7/30/12	28.00	3.57
8/1/12	31.00	4.54
8/6/12	4.00	4.42
8/8/12	1.00	3.81
8/13/12	8.00	5.16
8/15/12	<b>320.00</b>	7.80
8/20/12	3.00	10.37
8/22/12	2.00	8.80
8/27/12	20.00	10.07
8/29/12	90.00	12.54



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt.

## 2012 Beach-Monitoring Bacteria Data

### NSB#5 - Tappen Beach

Date	<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
04/09/12	4.00	0.00
04/11/12	0.10	0.63
04/16/12	0.10	0.34
04/18/12	2.00	0.53
04/23/12	60.00	1.37
04/25/12	0.10	0.88
04/30/12	3.00	1.05
05/02/12	28.00	1.59
05/07/12	0.10	1.17
05/09/12	35.00	1.64
05/14/12	0.10	1.49
05/16/12	27.00	1.99
05/21/12	10.00	3.31
05/23/12	4.00	3.37
05/30/12	30.00	4.62
06/04/12	57.00	5.32
06/06/12	9.00	5.64
06/11/12	10.00	7.99
06/13/12	<b>340.00</b>	12.12
06/18/12	45.00	23.54
06/20/12	6.00	20.22
06/25/12	15.00	26.05
06/27/12	0.10	14.04
07/02/12	23.00	13.63
07/09/12	0.10	6.50
07/11/12	2.00	5.70
07/16/12	12.00	3.50
07/18/12	21.00	4.27
07/23/12	1.00	2.54
07/25/12	3.00	2.59
07/30/12	7.00	3.53
08/01/12	8.00	3.87
08/06/12	1.00	2.73
08/08/12	11.00	3.14
08/13/12	4.00	4.97
08/15/12	<b>180.00</b>	7.12
08/20/12	13.00	6.37
08/22/12	1.00	5.29
08/27/12	2.00	6.09
08/29/12	2.00	5.45



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt.



## 2012 Beach-Monitoring Bacteria Data

### NSB#6 - Sea Cliff Village Beach

Date	<i>Enterococci</i>	
	CFU/100ml.	Log AvgEnt
04/09/12	3.00	0.00
04/11/12	0.10	0.55
04/16/12	0.10	0.31
04/18/12	1.00	0.42
04/23/12	70.00	1.16
04/25/12	4.00	1.43
04/30/12	7.00	1.79
05/02/12	26.00	2.50
05/07/12	1.00	2.26
05/09/12	4.00	2.39
05/14/12	0.10	2.33
05/16/12	3.00	2.39
05/21/12	57.00	5.33
05/23/12	4.00	5.18
05/30/12	2.00	3.59
06/04/12	23.00	3.25
06/06/12	9.00	3.64
06/11/12	16.00	5.09
06/13/12	<b>540.00</b>	8.55
06/18/12	14.00	18.08
06/20/12	2.00	14.16
06/25/12	8.00	12.97
06/27/12	3.00	11.02
07/02/12	9.00	13.03
07/09/12	0.10	6.91
07/11/12	0.10	4.32
07/16/12	9.00	2.20
07/18/12	12.00	2.65
07/23/12	5.00	2.42
07/25/12	7.00	2.72
07/30/12	9.00	2.73
08/01/12	6.00	2.98
08/06/12	1.00	2.33
08/08/12	0.10	1.70
08/13/12	7.00	3.74
08/15/12	<b>420.00</b>	6.00
08/20/12	4.00	5.07
08/22/12	2.00	4.62
08/27/12	8.00	4.65
08/29/12	9.00	4.97



Note: CFU refers to the number of colony forming units, or the number of bacterial cells in the water sample. Log AvgEnt (log average for enterococci) refer to the running seasonal average of bacteria results at each location. Boldfaced, italicized values exceed the NYS beach closure standards of 104 CFU/100 ml for enterococci; and 35 Log AvgEnt.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a need for more social security, health care, and education. In addition, the demand for public services has increased in many other areas, such as transportation, housing, and environmental protection.

Another reason for the increase in public sector employment is the increasing size of the public sector. In many countries, the public sector has grown significantly in size over the past few decades. This has led to a corresponding increase in the number of public sector employees.

There are also a number of other factors that have contributed to the increase in public sector employment. For example, the increasing demand for public services has led to the creation of new public sector jobs. In addition, the increasing size of the public sector has led to the hiring of more public sector employees.

Overall, the increase in public sector employment is a result of a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing size of the public sector, and the increasing demand for public sector jobs. This trend is likely to continue in the future, as the demand for public services continues to grow.

There are a number of challenges associated with the increase in public sector employment. One of the main challenges is the increasing cost of public services. As the number of public sector employees increases, the cost of public services also increases. This can lead to higher taxes and a larger public sector.

Another challenge is the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a need for more social security, health care, and education. This can lead to a larger public sector and higher taxes.

Overall, the increase in public sector employment is a complex issue that requires careful consideration. It is important to find ways to meet the increasing demand for public services while also controlling the cost of public services and the size of the public sector.

There are a number of ways to address the challenges associated with the increase in public sector employment. One way is to increase the efficiency of public services. This can be done by reducing waste and improving the quality of public services.

Another way to address the challenges is to increase the size of the public sector. This can be done by hiring more public sector employees and increasing the number of public services. This can help to meet the increasing demand for public services and control the cost of public services.

Overall, the increase in public sector employment is a complex issue that requires careful consideration. It is important to find ways to meet the increasing demand for public services while also controlling the cost of public services and the size of the public sector.

## 2012 Sea Cliff Precipitation Data

CSHH 2012 RAINFALL DATA FOR SEA CLIFF										
MO/DAY	AMT(MM)*		MO/DAY	AMT(MM)		MO/DAY	AMT(MM)		MO/DAY	AMT(MM)
<b>MAR</b>			<b>MAY</b>			<i>June cont.</i>			<b>AUGUST</b>	
									<b>OCTOBER</b>	
1	12.5		4/30-5/3	25.5		12	11.5 C		1	6.5
2	5		4	9		13	46.5 A		2	0.5
3	3		7	0.5		22	11		5	4
9	2.5		8	2		23**	25 A		10	69B
13	2		9	22.5		24	1.5		14	1
16	2		10	13		25**	13 C		15	8.5
25	1.5		14	7		29	7.5		17	25.5
28	0.5		15	16.5		<b>Total</b>	<b>175.5</b>		18	11
31	9.5		16	trace					18	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.5</b>		17	4					27**	9.5
			21	41.5 A		<b>JULY</b>			28**	5
<b>APRIL</b>			23	trace		1	2.5		<b>Total</b>	<b>140.5</b>
1	11.5		24	0.5		3	2.5			
2	1.5		26	2.5		8	2.5		<b>SEPTEMBER</b>	
11	1		27	1.5		15	12.5 C		4	4
19	2		30	trace		18	66 B		5	7
21	2		<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>		19**	0.5		7	trace
22	25.5					20**	17 B		8	9
23	48.5		<b>JUNE</b>			23	2		9	2
26	1.5		1	trace		27	11.5C		15	trace
27	1.5		2**	35.5 A		28	23C		18	32.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>		3	12.5		29**	0.5		22	4
			4	6.5		<b>Total</b>	<b>140.5</b>		26	1
			5	2.5					27	1.5
			7	2					28	54.5
			10	0.5					29	0.5
			11	trace					30	1.5
									<b>Total</b>	<b>117.5</b>

\*Rainfall is recorded from midnight to midnight.  
 "A" designates that at least 12.5 mm of rain fell between midnight and 8 AM; "B" designates that the first 12.5 mm of rain fell by 4 PM;  
 "C" designates that the first 12.5 mm of rain fell later in the evening, by midnight. (This is meaningful during beach season.)  
 \*\*Administrative beach closures (13 days): 6/2, 6/23, 6/25, 6/26, 7/19, 7/20, 7/21, 7/29, 8/11, 8/16, 8/18, 8/27, 8/28  
 \*\*\*Hurricane Sandy

**Total Precipitation Per Month**

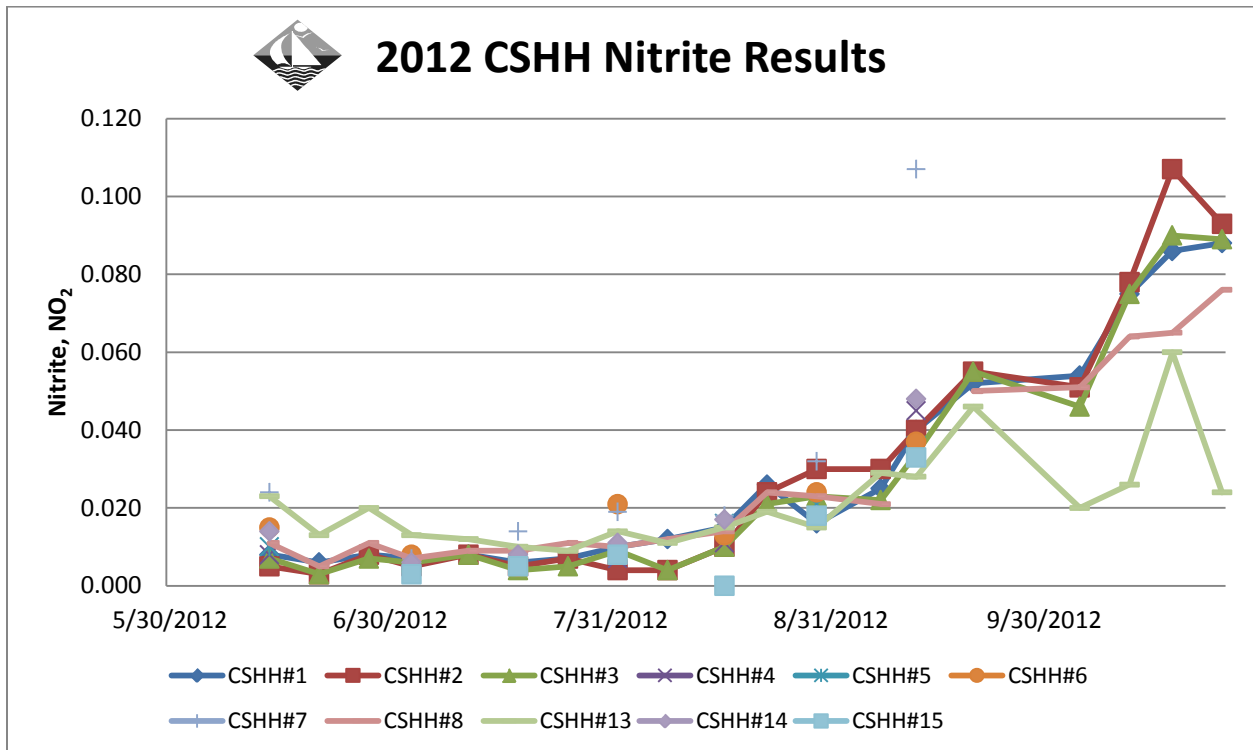
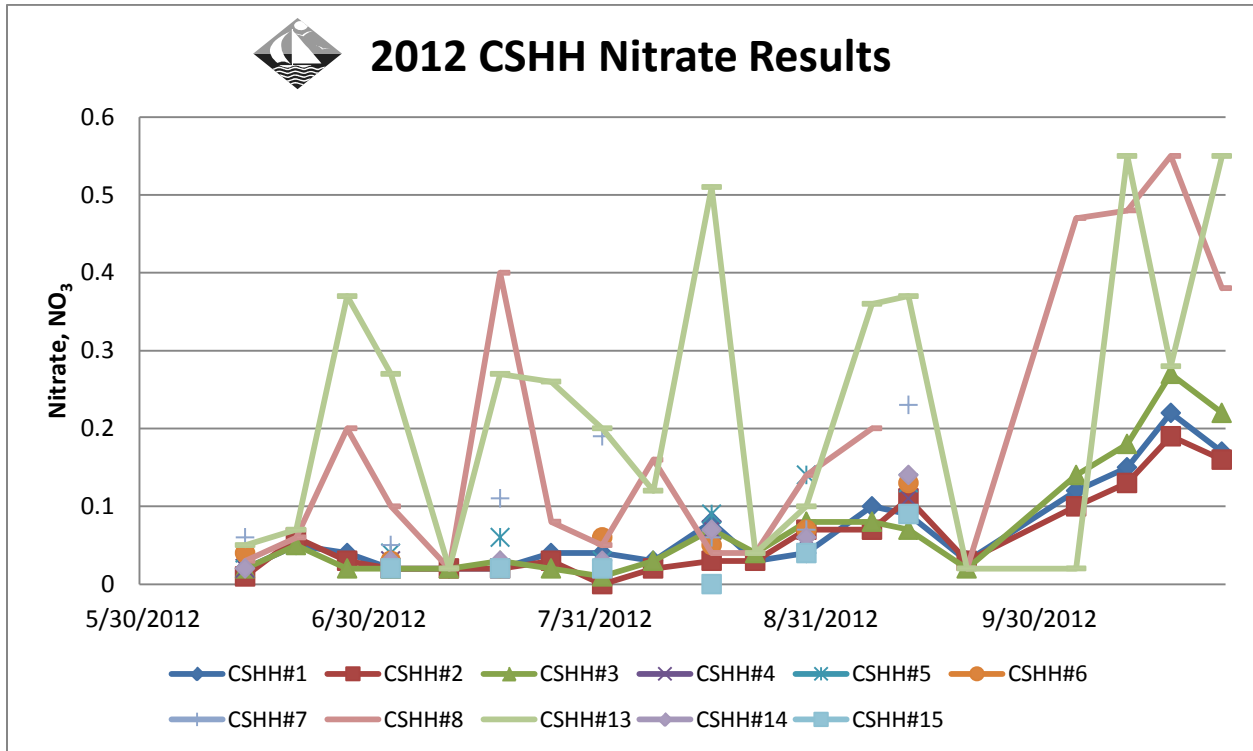
	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>	<b>October</b>
<b>2012</b>	175.5 mm	140.5 mm	140.5 mm	117.5 mm	92.5 mm
<b>2011</b>	127.5	48.5	381.5	163	122
<b>2010</b>	50.5	103.5	61.5	97	146
<b>2009</b>	294	150.5	83	69	175
<b>2008</b>	9.5	91	205.5	177.5	118
<b>2007</b>	159.5	198.5	132.5	36.5	136
<b>2006</b>	262	148	89	105	166.5
<b>2005</b>	45	81	41	28.5	460.5
<b>2004</b>	95	214	91	310.5	40
<b>2003</b>	291.5	87	88	194.5	134
<b>2002</b>	180.5	22.5	175.5	116.5 (9/15-9/30)	180
<b>2001</b>	167	70.5	165	94	19.5
<b>2000</b>	146	159	158	125	6
<b>1999</b>	31	21	135	323	92
<b>1998</b>	191	59	145	90	97
<b>1997</b>	47	232	141	84	27 (10/1-15)

## Appendix C

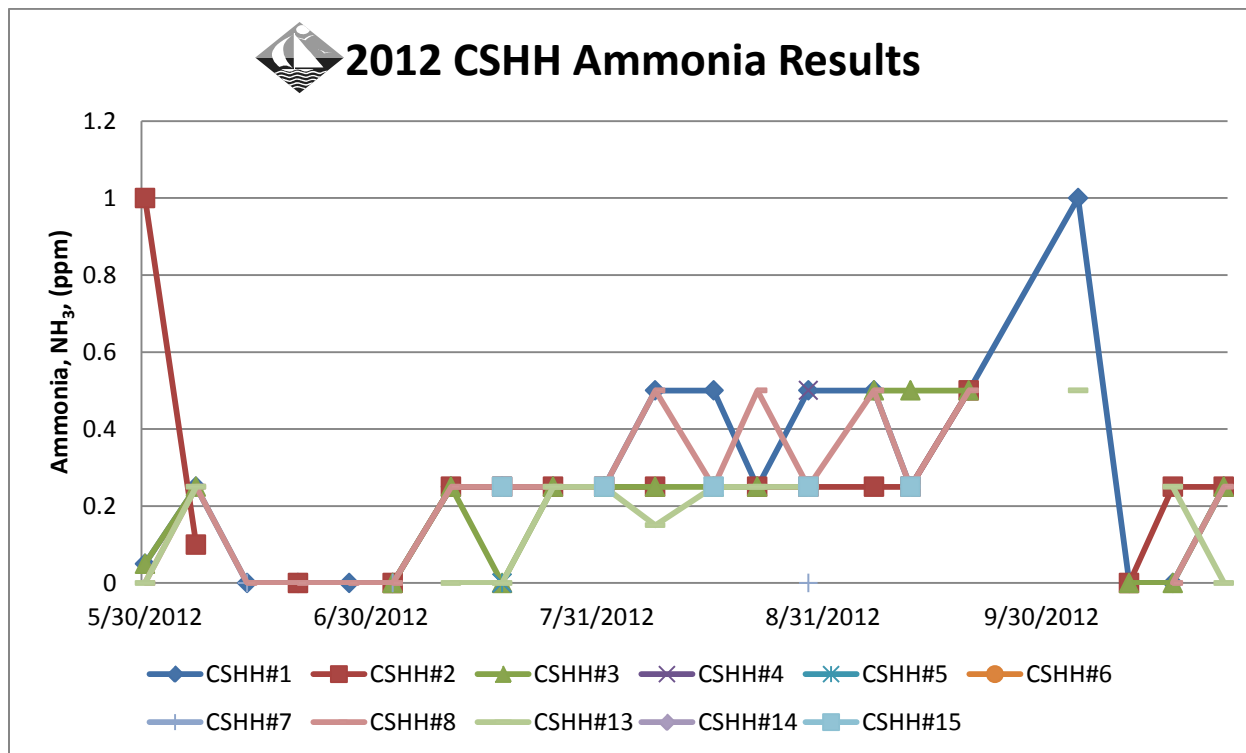
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2012 Nitrogen Graphs  
(Nitrate, Nitrite, Ammonia)

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs



## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs



## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs



### CSHH Water-Monitoring Program

Collection Date	Sample No.	Nitrate as N (mg/L)	Nitrite as N (mg/L)	Ammonia-Nitrogen
5/30/2012	CSHH#1	N/A	N/A	0.05
	CSHH#2	N/A	N/A	1.00
	CSHH#3	N/A	N/A	0.05
	CSHH#8	N/A	N/A	0.00
	CSHH#13	N/A	N/A	0.00
6/6/2012	CSHH#1	N/A	N/A	0.25
	CSHH#2	N/A	N/A	0.10
	CSHH#3	N/A	N/A	0.25
	CSHH#8	N/A	N/A	0.25
	CSHH#13	N/A	N/A	0.25
6/13/2012	CSHH#1	0.02	0.008	0.00
	CSHH#2	0.01	0.005	N/A
	CSHH#3	0.02	0.007	N/A
	CSHH#4	0.02	0.008	N/A
	CSHH#5	0.04	0.010	N/A
	CSHH#6	0.04	0.015	N/A
	CSHH#7	0.06	0.024	0.00
	CSHH#8	0.03	0.011	0.00
	CSHH#13	0.05	0.023	N/A
	CSHH#14	0.02	0.014	N/A
6/20/2012	CSHH#1	0.05	0.006	0.00
	CSHH#2	0.06	0.003	0.00
	CSHH#3	0.05	0.003	N/A
	CSHH#8	0.06	0.005	0.00
	CSHH#13	0.07	0.013	N/A
6/27/2012	CSHH#1	0.04	0.008	0.00
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.008	N/A
	CSHH#3	0.02	0.007	N/A
	CSHH#8	0.2	0.011	0.00
	CSHH#13	0.37	0.020	N/A
7/3/2012	CSHH#1	0.02	0.007	0.00
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.005	0.00
	CSHH#3	0.02	0.006	0.00
	CSHH#4	0.03	0.005	N/A
	CSHH#5	0.04	0.006	N/A
	CSHH#6	0.03	0.008	N/A
	CSHH#7	0.05	0.007	0.00



## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

Collection Date	Sample No.	Nitrate as N (mg/L)	Nitrite as N (mg/L)	Ammonia-Nitrogen
	CSHH#8	0.1	0.007	0.00
	CSHH#13	0.27	0.013	N/A
	CSHH#14	0.03	0.006	N/A
	CSHH#15	0.02	0.003	N/A
7/11/2012	CSHH#1	0.02	0.008	0.25
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.008	0.25
	CSHH#3	0.02	0.008	0.25
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.009	0.25
	CSHH#13	0.02	0.012	0.00
7/18/2012	CSHH#1	0.02	0.006	0.25
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.005	0.25
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.004	0.00
	CSHH#4	0.02	0.006	0.00
	CSHH#5	0.06	0.007	0.00
	CSHH#6	0.02	0.005	N/A
	CSHH#7	0.11	0.014	0.25
	CSHH#8	0.4	0.009	0.25
	CSHH#13	0.27	0.010	0.00
	CSHH#14	0.03	0.008	0.25
	CSHH#15	0.02	0.005	0.25
7/25/2012	CSHH#1	0.04	0.007	0.25
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.007	0.25
	CSHH#3	0.02	0.005	0.25
	CSHH#8	0.08	0.011	0.25
	CSHH#13	0.26	0.009	0.25
8/1/2012	CSHH#1	0.04	0.010	0.25
	CSHH#2	0	0.004	0.25
	CSHH#3	0.01	0.009	0.25
	CSHH#4	0.02	0.007	N/A
	CSHH#5	0.03	0.008	N/A
	CSHH#6	0.06	0.021	N/A
	CSHH#7	0.19	0.019	N/A
	CSHH#8	0.05	0.010	0.25
	CSHH#13	0.2	0.014	0.25
	CSHH#14	0.03	0.011	N/A
	CSHH#15	0.02	0.008	0.25
8/8/2012	CSHH#1	0.03	0.012	0.50
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.004	0.25
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.004	0.25
	CSHH#8	0.16	0.012	0.50
	CSHH#13	0.12	0.011	0.15

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

Collection Date	Sample No.	Nitrate as N (mg/L)	Nitrite as N (mg/L)	Ammonia-Nitrogen	
8/16/2012	CSHH#1	0.08	0.015	0.50	
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.010	N/A	
	CSHH#3	0.07	0.010	0.25	
	CSHH#4	0.07	0.011	0.25	
	CSHH#5	0.09	0.016	0.25	
	CSHH#6	0.05	0.013	0.25	
	CSHH#7	0.06	0.018	0.25	
	CSHH#8	0.04	0.014	0.25	
	CSHH#13	0.51	0.015	0.25	
	CSHH#14	0.07	0.017	0.25	
	CSHH#15	N/A	N/A	0.25	
	8/22/2012	CSHH#1	0.03	0.026	0.25
		CSHH#2	0.03	0.024	0.25
		CSHH#3	0.04	0.021	0.25
		CSHH#8	0.04	0.024	0.50
CSHH#13		0.04	0.019	0.25	
8/29/2012	CSHH#1	0.04	0.016	0.50	
	CSHH#2	0.07	0.030	0.25	
	CSHH#3	0.08	0.023	N/A	
	CSHH#4	0.06	0.018	0.50	
	CSHH#5	0.14	0.021	0.25	
	CSHH#6	0.07	0.024	N/A	
	CSHH#7	0.07	0.032	0.00	
	CSHH#8	0.14	0.023	0.25	
	CSHH#13	0.1	0.015	0.25	
	CSHH#14	0.06	0.018	0.25	
	CSHH#15	0.04	0.018	0.25	
9/7/2012	CSHH#1	0.1	0.025	0.50	
	CSHH#2	0.07	0.030	0.25	
	CSHH#3	0.08	0.022	0.50	
	CSHH#8	0.2	0.021	0.50	
	CSHH#13	0.36	0.029	N/A	
9/12/2012	CSHH#1	0.09	0.040	0.25	
	CSHH#2	0.11	0.040	0.25	
	CSHH#3	0.07	0.034	0.50	
	CSHH#4	0.11	0.045	0.25	
	CSHH#5	0.13	0.036	0.25	
	CSHH#6	0.13	0.037	N/A	
	CSHH#7	0.23	0.107	0.25	
	CSHH#8	N/A	N/A	0.25	
	CSHH#13	0.37	0.028	N/A	

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

Collection Date	Sample No.	Nitrate as N (mg/L)	Nitrite as N (mg/L)	Ammonia-Nitrogen
	CSHH#14	0.14	0.048	0.25
	CSHH#15	0.09	0.033	0.25
9/20/2012	CSHH#1	0.03	0.052	0.50
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.055	0.50
	CSHH#3	0.02	0.055	0.50
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.050	0.50
	CSHH#13	0.02	0.046	N/A
10/5/2012	CSHH#1	0.12	0.054	1.00
	CSHH#2	0.1	0.051	N/A
	CSHH#3	0.14	0.046	N/A
	CSHH#8	0.47	0.051	N/A
	CSHH#13	0.02	0.020	0.50
10/12/2012	CSHH#1	0.15	0.075	0.00
	CSHH#2	0.13	0.078	0.00
	CSHH#3	0.18	0.075	0.00
	CSHH#8	0.48	0.064	N/A
	CSHH#13	0.55	0.026	N/A
10/18/2012	CSHH#1	0.22	0.086	0.00
	CSHH#2	0.19	0.107	0.25
	CSHH#3	0.27	0.090	0.00
	CSHH#8	0.55	0.065	0.00
	CSHH#13	0.28	0.060	0.25
10/25/2012	CSHH#1	0.17	0.088	0.25
	CSHH#2	0.16	0.093	0.25
	CSHH#3	0.22	0.089	0.25
	CSHH#8	0.38	0.076	0.25
	CSHH#13	0.55	0.024	0.00

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs



### CSHH Water-Monitoring Program

Collection Date	Sample No.	Nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	Nitrite, NO <sub>2</sub> (mg/L)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Nessler)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Salicylate)
5/26/2011	CSHH#1	0.03	0.018	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.024		
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.017		
	CSHH#4	0.02	0.018		
	CSHH#5	0.03	0.015		
	CSHH#6	0.03	0.018		
	CSHH#7	0.03	0.017		
	CSHH#8	0.03	0.018		
	CSHH#13	0.02	0.016		
	CSHH#14	0.04	0.018		
CSHH#15	0.03	0.017			
6/1/2011	CSHH#1	0.04	0.007	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.002	0	
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.009		
	CSHH#8	0.03	0.007		
6/8/2011	CSHH#1	0.02	0.007	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.004		
	CSHH#3	0.02	0.009		
	CSHH#8	0.03	0.010	0	0
	CSHH#13	0.03	0.010		
6/15/2011	CSHH#1	0.03	0.006	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.01	0.002		
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.009		
	CSHH#4	0.02	0.008		
	CSHH#8	0.03	0.010	0	0
	CSHH#13	0.03	0.008		
	CSHH#14	0.03	0.008		
6/22/2011	CSHH#1	0.02	0.005	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.005		
	CSHH#3	0.01	0.013		
	CSHH#8	0.01	0.009	0	0
	CSHH#13	0.01	0.021		
6/29/2011	CSHH#1	0.05	0.011	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.007		
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.005		

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

Collection Date	Sample No.	Nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	Nitrite, NO <sub>2</sub> (mg/L)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Nessler)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Salicylate)
	CSHH#4	0.04	0.012		
	CSHH#5	0.03	0.009		
	CSHH#6	0.03	0.005		
	CSHH#7	0.06	0.015	0	0
	CSHH#8	0.03	0.011	0	0
	CSHH#13	0.02	0.011		
	CSHH#14	0.06	0.027		
	CSHH#15	0.03	0.004		
7/6/2011	CSHH#1	0.03	0.007	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.007		
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.006		
	CSHH#8	0.03	0.011	0	
	CSHH#13	0.03	0.008		
7/14/2011	CSHH#1	0.03	0.008		
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.005		
	CSHH#3	0.02	0.007	0	0
	CSHH#4	0.05	0.009		
	CSHH#5	0.03	0.008		
	CSHH#6	0.04	0.014		
	CSHH#7	0.07	0.018		
	CSHH#8	0.12	0.011	0	0
	CSHH#13	0.21	0.011		
	CSHH#14	0.03	0.008		
	CSHH#15	0.04	0.011		
7/21/2011	CSHH#1	0.02	0.006	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.003		
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.007		
	CSHH#8	0.09	0.008	0	0
	CSHH#13	>0.55	0.010		
7/27/2011	CSHH#1	0.03	0.007	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.006		
	CSHH#3	0.04	0.004		
	CSHH#4	0.04	0.014		
	CSHH#5	0.04	0.006		
	CSHH#6	0.02	0.007		
	CSHH#7	0.25	0.018	0	0
	CSHH#8	0.27	0.029	0	0
	CSHH#13	0.25	0.012		
	CSHH#14	0.01	0.003		
	CSHH#15	0.02	0.008		

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

Collection Date	Sample No.	Nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	Nitrite, NO <sub>2</sub> (mg/L)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Nessler)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Salicylate)
8/3/2011	CSHH#1	0.02	0.008	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.007		
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.007		
	CSHH#8	0.04	0.011	0	0
	CSHH#13	0.06	0.017		
8/17/2011	CSHH#1	0.05	0.016	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.04	0.008		
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.009		
	CSHH#8	0.03	0.013	0	0
	CSHH#13	0.04	0.018		
8/24/2011	CSHH#1	0.03	0.005	0	0
	CSHH#2	NA	NA		
	CSHH#3	0.04	0.007		
	CSHH#4	0.02	0.007		
	CSHH#5	0.03	0.009		
	CSHH#6	0.04	0.012		
	CSHH#7	0.03	0.011	0	0
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.010	0	0
	CSHH#13	0.01	0.010		
	CSHH#14	0.03	0.006		
	CSHH#15	0.02	0.007		
8/31/2011	CSHH#1	0.08	0.021	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.05	0.020		
	CSHH#3	0.06	0.020		
	CSHH#8	0.16	0.021	0	0
	CSHH#13	0.18	0.020		
9/14/2011	CSHH#1	0.03	0.028	0	0.25
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.034	0	0
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.032	0	0
	CSHH#8	0.03	0.032	0	0
	CSHH#13	0.02	0.017		
9/21/2011	CSHH#1	0.04	0.017	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.08	0.024		
	CSHH#3	0.07	0.013		
	CSHH#8	0.07	0.013	0	0.25
	CSHH#13	0.11	0.016		
9/28/2011	CSHH#1	0.07	0.022	0	0.25
	CSHH#2	0.07	0.019	0	0.25
	CSHH#3	0.06	0.016	0	0.25
	CSHH#4	0.02	0.015		

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

Collection Date	Sample No.	Nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	Nitrite, NO <sub>2</sub> (mg/L)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Nessler)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Salicylate)
	CSHH#5	0.03	0.019	0	0.25
	CSHH#6	0.02	0.022		
	CSHH#7	0.06	0.028	0	0.5
	CSHH#8	0.13	0.023	0	0.25
	CSHH#13	0.20	0.023	0	0.25
	CSHH#14	0.02	0.017		
	CSHH#15	0.03	0.017		
10/6/2011	CSHH#1	0.04	0.034	0	0.25
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.032	0	0
	CSHH#3	0.04	0.030	0	0
	CSHH#4	0.03	0.035	0	0
	CSHH#5	0.04	0.035	0	0.1
	CSHH#6	0.04	0.043	0	0.25
	CSHH#7	0.04	0.039	0	0.25
	CSHH#8	0.05	0.038	0	0
	CSHH#13	0.03	0.032	0	0
	CSHH#14	0.03	0.036	0	
	CSHH#15	0.03	0.035	0	0
10/12/2011	CSHH#1	0.04	0.013	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.06	0.022		
	CSHH#3	0.06	0.028		
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.026	0	0.25
	CSHH#13	0.02	0.009		
10/20/2011	CSHH#1	0.08	0.035	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.14	0.041		
	CSHH#3	0.08	0.045		
	CSHH#8	0.38	0.026	0	0
	CSHH#13	>0.55	0.016		
10/26/2011	CSHH#1	0.05	0.016	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.12	0.049		
	CSHH#3	0.05	0.016		
	CSHH#4	0.07	0.018		
	CSHH#5	0.12	0.030		
	CSHH#6	NA	NA		
	CSHH#7	0.09	0.023	0	0
	CSHH#8	0.18	0.032	0	0.25
	CSHH#13	0.36	0.034		
	CSHH#14	0.02	0.032		
	CSHH#15	0.07	0.024		

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

Collection Date	Sample No.	Nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)	Nitrite, NO <sub>2</sub> (mg/L)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Nessler)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Salicylate)
11/2/2011	CSHH#1	0.02	0.043	0	0
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.038		
	CSHH#3	0.04	0.031		
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.044	0	0.25
	CSHH#13	0.01	0.035		
11/9/2011	CSHH#1	0.17	0.038	0	0
	CSHH#2	NA	NA		
	CSHH#3	0.12	0.038		
	CSHH#4	0.11	0.037		
	CSHH#5	0.17	0.035		
	CSHH#6	0.04	0.035		
	CSHH#7	0.28	0.035	0	0
	CSHH#8	0.21	0.021	0	0
	CSHH#13	0.03	0.020		
	CSHH#14	0.11	0.036		
	CSHH#15	0.04	0.034		



## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs



### CSHH Water-Monitoring Program

#### 2010 Nitrate & Nitrite Sample Results

#### 2010 Ammonia Data

Collection Date	Station No.	Nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub>	Nitrite, NO <sub>2</sub>	Collection Date	Station No.	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Nessler)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Salicylate)	
5/20/2010	CSHH#1	0.01	0.017	5/20/2010	CSHH#1	0	0	
	CSHH#2	0.01	0.024		CSHH#2		0.2	
	CSHH#3	0.09	0.015		CSHH#3		0	
	CSHH#8	0.01	0.019		CSHH#8		0	
5/26/2010	CSHH#1	0.02	0.030	5/26/2010	CSHH#1		0	
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.010		CSHH#2		0	
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.010		CSHH#3		0	
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.015		CSHH#8		0	
6/2/2010	CSHH#1	0.03	0.011	6/2/2010	CSHH#1		0	
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.007		CSHH#2	0		
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.008		CSHH#3		0	
	CSHH#8	0.05	0.011		CSHH#8		0	
	CSHH#13	0.04	0.012		CSHH#13		0	
6/9/2010	CSHH#1	0.04	0.008	6/9/2010	CSHH#1		0	
	CSHH#2	na	na		CSHH#3	0		
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.007		CSHH#8		0	
	CSHH#8	0.04	0.005		CSHH#4	0		
	CSHH#13	0.04	0.007		CSHH#5	0		
						CSHH#7	0	0
						electronic equipment trouble		
6/16/2010	CSHH#1	0.02	0.008	6/16/2010	CSHH#1		0	
	CSHH#2	0.01	0.003		CSHH#2		0	
	CSHH#3	0.01	0.007		CSHH#3	0		
	CSHH#8	0.06	0.006		CSHH#8		0	
	CSHH#13	0.02	0.010		CSHH#13	na		
6/23/2010	CSHH#1	0.03	0.008	6/23/2010	CSHH#1		1.0	
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.003		CSHH#2		0	
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.005		CSHH#3	0		
	CSHH#8	0.01	0.012		CSHH#8		0	
	CSHH#13	0.55	0.019		CSHH#13		0	
6/30/2010	CSHH#1	0.03	0.009	6/30/2010	CSHH#1		0	
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.013		CSHH#2	0		
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.002		CSHH#3	0		
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.008		CSHH#8		0	
	CSHH#13	0.01	0.012		CSHH#13	na	na	

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

Collection Date	Station No.	Nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub>	Nitrite, NO <sub>2</sub>	Collection Date	Station No.	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Nessler)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Salicylate)
7/7/2010	CSHH#1	0.02	0.005	7/7/2010	CSHH#1		0
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.005		CSHH#2	0	
	CSHH#3	0.02	0.002		CSHH#3	0	
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.007		CSHH#8		0.10
	CSHH#13	0.02	0.004		CSHH#13		0.05
7/15/2010	CSHH#1	0.03	0.007	7/15/2010	CSHH#1		0.10
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.025		CSHH#2		0
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.004		CSHH#3	0	
	CSHH#8	0.03	0.005		CSHH#8		0
7/21/2010	CSHH#1	0.03	0.005	7/21/2010	CSHH#1		0
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.004		CSHH#2		0
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.005		CSHH#3	0	
	CSHH#8	0.03	0.007		CSHH#8		0
	CSHH#13	0.03	0.010		CSHH#13		0
					CSHH#4	0	
					CSHH#5	0	
					CSHH#6	0	
					CSHH#7	0	0
7/28/2010	CSHH#1	0.07	0.007	7/28/2010	CSHH#1		0
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.005		CSHH#2	0	
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.005		CSHH#3	0	
	CSHH#8	0.04	0.011		CSHH#8		0
	CSHH#13	0.02	0.011		CSHH#13	0	
8/4/2010	CSHH#1	0.02	0.008	8/4/2010	CSHH#1		0
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.004		CSHH#2	0	
	CSHH#3	0.01	0.005		CSHH#3	0	
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.009		CSHH#8		0
	CSHH#13	0.03	0.005		CSHH#13	0	
8/11/2010	CSHH#1	0.04	0.012	8/11/2010	CSHH#1		0
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.007		CSHH#2	0	
	CSHH#3	0.04	0.007		CSHH#3	0	
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.009		CSHH#8		0
	CSHH#13	0.04	0.015		CSHH#13	na	na
					CSHH#14	0	
					CSHH#15	na	na
					CSHH#4	0	
					CSHH#5	0	
					CSHH#6	0	
			CSHH#7		0		

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

Collection Date	Station No.	Nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub>	Nitrite, NO <sub>2</sub>	Collection Date	Station No.	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Nessler)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Salicylate)
8/18/2010	CSHH#1	0.04	0.013	8/18/2010	CSHH#1		0
	CSHH#2	0.04	0.005		CSHH#2	0	0
	CSHH#3	0.05	0.008		CSHH#3	0	
	CSHH#8	0.05	0.008		CSHH#8		0
	CSHH#13	0.05	0.012		CSHH#13		0
8/26/2010	CSHH#1	0.02	0.030	8/26/2010	CSHH#1		0
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.018		CSHH#2	0	
	CSHH#3	0.02	0.021		CSHH#3	0	
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.018		CSHH#8		0
	CSHH#13	0.01	0.017		CSHH#13	0	
9/2/2010	CSHH#1	0.05	0.012	9/2/2010	CSHH#1		0
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.020		CSHH#2	0	
	CSHH#3	0.04	0.011		CSHH#3		0
	CSHH#8	0.04	0.018		CSHH#8		0
	CSHH#13	0.02	0.011		CSHH#13	0	
9/8/2010	CSHH#1	0.03	0.043	9/8/2010	CSHH#1		0
	CSHH#2	0.01	0.033		CSHH#2	0	
	CSHH#3	0.02	0.039		CSHH#3	0	
	CSHH#4	0.02	0.038		CSHH#4	0	
	CSHH#5	0.02	0.040		CSHH#5	0	
	CSHH#6	0.02	0.042		CSHH#6	0	
	CSHH#7	0.03	0.044		CSHH#7		0
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.037		CSHH#8	na	na
	CSHH#14	0.05	0.035		CSHH#13	na	na
	CSHH#15	0.02	0.038		CSHH#14	0	
			CSHH#15	0			
9/15/2010	CSHH#1	0.03	0.039	9/15/2010	CSHH#1		0
	CSHH#2	0.01	0.061		CSHH#2	0	
	CSHH#3	0.03	0.039		CSHH#3	0	
	CSHH#8	0.03	0.023		CSHH#8		0
	CSHH#13	0.02	0.015		CSHH#13	0	
9/22/2010	CSHH#1	0.02	0.024	9/22/2010	CSHH#1		0
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.029		CSHH#2	0	
	CSHH#3	0.01	0.021		CSHH#3	0	
	CSHH#8	0	0.013		CSHH#8		0
	CSHH#13	0.01	0.018		CSHH#13		0
					CSHH#14	0	
					CSHH#15		
					CSHH#4	0	
					CSHH#5	0	
					CSHH#6	0	

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

Collection Date	Station No.	Nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub>	Nitrite, NO <sub>2</sub>	Collection Date	Station No.	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Nessler)	NH <sub>3</sub> (ppm) (Salicylate)		
					CSHH#7	0			
9/29/2010	CSHH#1	0.01	0.027	9/29/2010	CSHH#1		0		
	CSHH#2	0	0.024		CSHH#2	0			
	CSHH#3	0.01	0.025		CSHH#3	0			
	CSHH#8	na	na		CSHH#8		0		
	CSHH#13	0	0.013		CSHH#13		0		
10/13/2010	CSHH#1	0.03	0.058	10/13/2010	CSHH#1		0		
	CSHH#2	0.03	0.058		CSHH#2	0			
	CSHH#3	0.02	0.056		CSHH#3	0			
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.035		CSHH#8		0		
	CSHH#13	0.03	0.042		CSHH#13	na	na		
10/20/2010	CSHH#1	0.03	0.075	10/20/2010	CSHH#1		0		
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.069		CSHH#2	0			
	CSHH#3	0.02	0.070		CSHH#3	0			
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.059		CSHH#8		0		
	CSHH#13	0.04	0.051		CSHH#13		0		
					CSHH#14	0			
					CSHH#15	0			
					CSHH#4	0			
					CSHH#5	0			
					CSHH#6	0			
					CSHH#7	0			
	10/28/2010	CSHH#1	0.03		0.053	10/28/2010	CSHH#1		0
		CSHH#2	0.01		0.051		CSHH#2	0	
		CSHH#3	0.01		0.056		CSHH#3	0	
		CSHH#8	0.03		0.031		CSHH#8	na	na
CSHH#13		0.01	0.013	CSHH#13	na		na		
11/3/2010	CSHH#1	0.02	0.053	11/3/2010	CSHH#1		0		
	CSHH#2	0.02	0.050		CSHH#2	na	na		
	CSHH#3	0.01	0.052		CSHH#3	na	na		
	CSHH#4	0.03	0.054		CSHH#4	0			
	CSHH#5	0.02	0.050		CSHH#5	na	na		
	CSHH#6	0.01	0.052		CSHH#6	na	na		
	CSHH#7	0.02	0.049		CSHH#7		0		
	CSHH#8	0.02	0.047		CSHH#8		0		
	CSHH#13	0.01	0.024		CSHH#13	0			
	CSHH#14	0.02	0.051		CSHH#14	0			
	CSHH#15	0.02	0.050		CSHH#15	0			

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs



### CSHH Water-Monitoring Program

#### 2008 Nitrite & Nitrate Results

5/21/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.14	0.02
CSHH#2	na	na
CSHH#3	0.012	0.03
CSHH#4	0.016	0.04
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	na	na
6/11/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	N/A	N/A
CSHH#2	0.011	0.03
CSHH#3	0.009	0.04
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.008	0.03
6/19/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.014	0.03
CSHH#2	0.009	0.04
CSHH#3	0.008	0.04
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.017	0.04
6/25/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.009	0.04
CSHH#2	0.009	0.04
CSHH#3	0.009	0.03
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.008	0.15
7/2/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.008	0.05
CSHH#2	0.010	0.05

#### 2009 Nitrogen Sample Results

5/13/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.003	0.00	Nessler: 0; Salycilate:0
CSHH#2	0.000	0.00	N: 0
CSHH#3	0.000	0.00	N: 0
CSHH#8	0.000	0.00	N: 0
CSHH#13	0.001	0.00	na
5/20/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.009	0.04	N:0; S:0
CSHH#2	0.006	0.03	N:0
CSHH#3	0.008	0.04	N:0
CSHH#8	0.008	0.03	S:0.25
CSHH#13	0.014	0.02	na
5/27/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.012	0.06	N:0; S:0.25
CSHH#2	0.02	0.05	S: 0.10
CSHH#3	0.009	0.05	S: 0.10
CSHH#8	0.01	0.04	S: 0.10
CSHH#13	0.008	0.04	S: 0.25
6/3/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.031	0.03	S:0
CSHH#2	0.01	0.03	N:0 S: 0.05
CSHH#3	0.011	0.04	N: 0
CSHH#8	0.018	0.03	S: 0
CSHH#13	0.016	0.03	na
6/10/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.01	0.05	S: 0
CSHH#2	0.009	0.03	N: 0
CSHH#3	0.008	0.04	N: 0
CSHH#8	0.012	0.02	S: 0.25*
CSHH#13	0.016	0.02	S: 0.25
6/17/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.006	0.03	S:0
CSHH#2	0.006	0.02	N: 0
CSHH#3	0.005	0.02	N: 0
CSHH#8	0.008	0.03	S: 0
CSHH#13	0.015	0.03	S: 0
6/24/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.009	0.03	N:0
CSHH#2	0.005	0.03	N:0

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

CSHH#3	0.008	0.04
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.011	0.04
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7/9/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.006	0.03
CSHH#2	0.007	0.03
CSHH#3	0.009	0.04
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.006	0.02
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7/17/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.008	0.05
CSHH#2	0.004	0.03
CSHH#3	0.006	0.02
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.010	0.03
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7/30/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	N/A	N/A
CSHH#2	0.009	0.06
CSHH#3	0.007	0.03
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.006	0.04
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8/6/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.011	0.05
CSHH#2	0.011	0.03
CSHH#3	0.011	0.04
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na

CSHH#3	0.012	0.03	N:0
CSHH#8	0.014	0.02	S:0
CSHH#13	0.016	0.02	N:0
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7/1/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.008	0.02	S: 1.0**
CSHH#2	0.004	0.02	S: 0
CSHH#3	0.005	0.02	na
CSHH#8	0.009	0.03	S: 1.0
CSHH#13	0.007	0.01	na
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7/8/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.005	0.03	S: 0
CSHH#2	0.010	0.03	N: 0
CSHH#3	0.005	0.03	N: 0
CSHH#8	0.031	0.06	S:0
CSHH#13	0.018	0.04	na
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7/15/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.008	0.04	S:0
CSHH#2	0.003	0.03	N: 0
CSHH#3	0.014	0.03	N: 0
CSHH#8	0.013	0.04	S: 6.10***
CSHH#10A	0.014	0.03	S: 0.5
CSHH#13	0.012	0.02	S:0
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7/22/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.006	0.03	S:0
CSHH#2	0.005	0.02	N:0
CSHH#3	0.006	0.02	N:0
CSHH#8	0.005	0.02	na
CSHH#13	0.008	0.00	N: 0
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7/29/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.006	0.01	S:0
CSHH#2	0.004	0.02	N:0
CSHH#3	0.006	0.02	N:0
CSHH#8	0.011	0.01	S:0
CSHH#13	0.013	0.01	N:0
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8/5/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.008	0.03	S:0
CSHH#2	0.003	0.02	N:0
CSHH#3	0.004	0.04	N:0
CSHH#8	0.010	0.01	S:0
CSHH#13	0.008	0.02	N:0

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.007	0.03
CSHH#13	0.017	0.02
8/13/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.012	0.05
CSHH#2	0.005	0.03
CSHH#3	0.007	0.03
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.011	0.03
CSHH#13	0.013	0.03
8/20/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.011	0.06
CSHH#2	0.008	0.04
CSHH#3	0.007	0.05
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.009	0.03
CSHH#13	0.008	0.04
8/27/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.01	0.04
CSHH#2	0.005	0.03
CSHH#3	N/A	N/A
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.008	0.03
CSHH#13	0.007	0.03
9/3/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.011	0.05
CSHH#2	0.008	0.03
CSHH#3	0.008	0.04
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.008	0.03

8/12/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.016	0.03	S:0
CSHH#2	0.004	0.03	N:0
CSHH#3	0.014	0.04	N:0
CSHH#8	0.013	0.03	S:0
CSHH#13	na	na	S:0
8/19/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.010	0.04	S:0
CSHH#2	0.006	0.04	S:0
CSHH#3	0.009	0.03	S:0
CSHH#8	0.011	0.05	S:0
CSHH#13	0.014	0.05	S: 0.25
8/26/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.003	0.04	S:0
CSHH#2	0.005	0.02	S:0
CSHH#3	0.007	0.02	Not available
CSHH#8	0.006	0.03	S:0
CSHH#13	0.016	0.03	S:0
9/2/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.006	0.04	S:0
CSHH#2	0.010	0.02	N:0
CSHH#3	0.004	0.03	N:0
CSHH#8	0.010	0.02	S:0
CSHH#13	0.010	0.03	na
CSHH#14	0.007	0.04	N:0
CSHH#15	0.009	0.04	N:0
9/9/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.019	0.05	S:0
CSHH#2	0.015	0.04	N:0
CSHH#3	0.008	0.05	N:0
CSHH#8	0.008	0.05	S: 0.25
CSHH#13	0.011	0.06	na
9/16/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.032	0.02	S:0
CSHH#2	NA	NA	High winds--no samples
CSHH#3	0.025	0.01	na
CSHH#8	0.017	0.02	S: 0.25
CSHH#13	0.017	0.02	na
CSHH#14	0.025	0.02	na
CSHH#15	0.017	0.02	N:0
9/23/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.064	0.02	S:0

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

CSHH#13	0.013	0.02
9/10/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.01	0.03
CSHH#2	0.006	0.03
CSHH#3	0.009	0.03
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.008	0.03
CSHH#13	0.012	0.04
9/17/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.02	0.03
CSHH#2	0.016	0.03
CSHH#3	0.016	0.04
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.006	0.03
CSHH#13	0.011	0.03
9/24/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.006	0.04
CSHH#2	0.007	0.07
CSHH#3	0.006	0.04
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.010	0.04
CSHH#13	0.009	0.04
10/2/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.035	0.03
CSHH#2	N/A	N/A
CSHH#3	0.009	0.04
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.015	0.04
CSHH#13	N/A	N/A

CSHH#2	0.068	0.02	N:0
CSHH#3	0.038	0.02	N: 0
CSHH#8	0.021	0.01	S: 0.10
CSHH#13	0.020	0.03	S: 0
9/30/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.037	0.01	S:0
CSHH#2	NA	NA	High winds--no samples
CSHH#3	0.044	0.03	N:0
CSHH#8	0.020	0.01	S:0
CSHH#13	0.012	0.01	S:0
10/8/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.046	0.03	s: 0.25
CSHH#2	NA	NA	High winds--no samples
CSHH#3	0.052	0.02	N: 0
CSHH#8	0.017	0.02	S: 0.25
CSHH#13	0.014	0.01	S: 0.25
10/14/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.037	0.05	S:0
CSHH#2	0.048	0.02	S:0
CSHH#3	0.051	0.03	N:0
CSHH#8	0.043	0.06	S:0
CSHH#13	0.046	0.07	S:0.10
10/21/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.034	0.07	S: 0.25
CSHH#2	0.036	0.02	s: 0
CSHH#3	0.030	0.07	S:0
CSHH#8	0.033	0.01	S:0
CSHH#13	0.025	0.01	S:0
10/30/2009	Nitrite	Nitrate	Ammonia
CSHH#1	0.045	0.02	S:0
CSHH#2	0.036	0.02	S: 0.05
CSHH#3	0.042	0.03	S: 0.10
CSHH#8	0.036	0.02	S: 0
CSHH#13	0.041	0.02	S: 0
CSHH#15	na	na	S: 0.25

\*6/12/09: Called STP plant manager re: NH<sub>3</sub> levels at outfall and was told that the plant was running a 24-hour composite sampling and were within limits.

\*\*7/1/09: NH<sub>3</sub> also at CSHH #4 (S: 0.10) and CSHH #5 (S: 0.25). Large numbers of geese, cormorants, swans, and other birds noted.



## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

10/8/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.043	0.02
CSHH#2	0.065	0.02
CSHH#3	0.049	0.02
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.039	0.02
CSHH#13	0.015	0.02
10/16/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.069	0.04
CSHH#2	0.075	0.02
CSHH#3	0.073	0.03
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.035	0.02
CSHH#13	0.031	0.02
10/22/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.049	0.05
CSHH#2	N/A	N/A
CSHH#3	0.046	0.04
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.024	0.03
CSHH#13	0.015	0.02
10/31/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.035	0.03
CSHH#2	0.038	0.02
CSHH#3	0.038	0.03
CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.037	0.02
CSHH#13	0.012	0.01
11/5/2008	Nitrite	Nitrate
CSHH#1	0.036	0.02
CSHH#2	0.039	0.02
CSHH#3	0.033	0.03

\*\*\*7/15/09: Large opaque flow from CSHH #10--discolored area into marina (w); called City DPW and NCDH; source undetermined.

## 2012 Nitrogen Graphs

CSHH#4	na	na
CSHH#5	na	na
CSHH#6	na	na
CSHH#7	na	na
CSHH#8	0.025	0.02
CSHH#13	0.026	0.02

## Appendix D

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Comparison of Averaged Indicator Bacteria Data for Beaches  
1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary  
Seasonal Averages for Selected Water-Quality Parameters



## Comparison of Averaged Indicator Bacteria Data for Beaches

### 2012

	Units in CFU/100 ml	Village Club of Sands Point	North Hempstead Beach Park (N) (former Hempstead Harbor Beach)	North Hempstead Beach Park (S)(former Bar Beach)	Tappen Beach	Sea Cliff Beach
<b>April</b>	Enterococci	2.73	9.48	3.63	9.90	12.17
<b>May</b>	Enterococci	568.26	21.00	11.13	16.78	12.14
<b>June</b>	Enterococci	148.00	72.14	98.01	60.26	76.88
<b>July</b>	Enterococci	81.38	26.01	8.89	8.64	6.40
<b>August</b>	Enterococci	737.67	199.56	53.22	24.67	50.79
<b>Season Average *</b>	<i>Enterococci</i>	<i>334.27</i>	<i>73.59</i>	<i>36.22</i>	<i>24.42</i>	<i>32.64</i>

\*The "Season Averages" are the averages of all of the data points collected during the monitoring season.

### 2011

	Units in CFU/100 ml	Village Club of Sands Point	North Hempstead Beach Park (N) (former Hempstead Harbor Beach)	North Hempstead Beach Park (S)(former Bar Beach)	Tappen Beach	Sea Cliff Beach
<b>April</b>	Enterococci	6.50	20.75	92.50	31.60	14.20
<b>May</b>	Enterococci	410.40	40.88	89.63	325.63	48.51
<b>June</b>	Enterococci	22.60	24.11	72.30	10.46	29.11
<b>July</b>	Enterococci	74.50	113.90	63.30	13.44	19.59
<b>August</b>	Enterococci	21.22	49.23	28.41	7.52	19.81
<b>Season Average *</b>	<i>Enterococci</i>	<i>122.96</i>	<i>52.14</i>	<i>64.93</i>	<i>77.60</i>	<i>27.14</i>

\*The "Season Averages" are the averages of all of the data points collected during the monitoring season.

## Comparison of Averaged Indicator Bacteria Data

### 2010

	Units in CFU/100 ml	Village Club of Sands Point	North Hempstead Beach Park (N) (former Hempstead Harbor Beach)	North Hempstead Beach Park (S)(former Bar Beach)	Tappen Beach	Sea Cliff Beach
<b>April</b>	Enterococci	6.82	9.42	12.44	22.60	2.24
<b>May</b>	Enterococci	17.88	14.50	8.14	30.89	23.65
<b>June</b>	Enterococci	94.37	12.48	17.02	14.01	56.85
<b>July</b>	Enterococci	65.00	19.22	14.11	88.23	54.55
<b>August</b>	Enterococci	104.34	89.23	77.12	44.13	159.64
<b>September*</b>	Enterococci	na	7.00	13.00	1.00	11.00
<b>Season Average **</b>	<i>Enterococci</i>	65.22	29.61	26.22	40.19	67.48

na = not analyzed

\* Only one data point collected in September.

\*\*The "Season Averages" are the averages of all of the data points collected during the monitoring season.

### 2009

	Units in CFU/100 ml	Village Club of Sands Point	North Hempstead Beach Park (N) (former Hempstead Harbor Beach)	North Hempstead Beach Park (S)(former Bar Beach)	Tappen Beach	Sea Cliff Beach
<b>April</b>	Enterococci	2.20	1.52	1.53	2.52	9.70
<b>May</b>	Enterococci	6.78	5.16	4.14	4.03	5.78
<b>June</b>	Enterococci	104.24	47.22	290.88	247.31	21.46
<b>July</b>	Enterococci	31.03	102.89	206.46	23.24	26.62
<b>August</b>	Enterococci	84.00	86.24	16.82	7.37	70.36
<b>September*</b>	Enterococci	4.00	120	90.00	0.10	11.00
<b>Season Average **</b>	<i>Enterococci</i>	48.69	54.70	109.23	65.02	29.97

\* Only one data point collected in September.

\*\*The "Season Averages" are the averages of all of the data points collected during the monitoring season.

## Comparison of Averaged Indicator Bacteria Data

### 2008\*

	Units in CFU/100 ml	Village Club of Sands Point	North Hempstead Beach Park (N) (former Hempstead Harbor Beach)	North Hempstead Beach Park (S)(former Bar Beach)	Tappen Beach	Sea Cliff Beach
<b>April</b>	Enterococci	0.42	3.53	14.70	3.52	1.72
<b>May</b>	Enterococci	26.04	5.15	33.75	18.65	68.13
<b>June</b>	Enterococci	8.42	77.31	23.81	29.80	54.40
<b>July</b>	Enterococci	85.59	13.41	23.61	47.60	97.41
<b>August</b>	Enterococci	161.00	11.88	427.56	28.51	65.88
<b>Season Average</b>	<i>Enterococci</i>	56.29	22.26	104.69	25.62	57.51

\*First Year in which enterococci was the only indicator bacteria monitored.

### 2007

	Units in CFU/100 ml	Village Club of Sands Point	North Hempstead Beach Park (N) (former Hempstead Harbor Beach)	North Hempstead Beach Park (S)(former Bar Beach)	Tappen Beach	Sea Cliff Beach
<b>April</b>	Enterococci	7.62	8.82	15.02	35.8	73.42
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>8.82</b>	<b>14.22</b>	<b>12.42</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>5.64</b>
<b>May</b>	Enterococci	16.22	35.91	26.36	43.92	9.49
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>29.36</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>84.68</b>	<b>49.89</b>	<b>17.8</b>
<b>June</b>	Enterococci	38.39	45.11	46.44	14.89	10.57
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>27.38</b>	<b>438.56</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>130.67</b>	<b>73.33</b>
<b>July</b>	Enterococci	143.89	51.33	36.4	16.4	10.52
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>890.25</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>519.6</b>	<b>193.70</b>
<b>August</b>	Enterococci	297	188.44	68.56	17.78	72.78
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>166.11</b>	<b>1173</b>	<b>272.8</b>	<b>248.44</b>	<b>358.33</b>
<b>Season Average</b>	<i>Enterococci</i>	100.62	65.92	38.56	25.76	35.35
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>224.38</b>	<b>531.96</b>	<b>233.9</b>	<b>207.52</b>	<b>129.76</b>

## Comparison of Averaged Indicator Bacteria Data

### 2006

	Units in CFU/100 ml	Village Club of Sands Point	North Hempstead Beach Park (N) (former Hempstead Harbor Beach)	North Hempstead Beach Park (S)(former Bar Beach)	Tappen Beach	Sea Cliff Beach
<b>April</b>	Enterococci	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.1
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>May</b>	Enterococci	7	16	35	333	73
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>June</b>	Enterococci	6	27	30	33	12
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>July</b>	Enterococci	68	46	40	35	47
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>August</b>	Enterococci	120	46	76	11	65
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Season Average</b>	<i>Enterococci</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>39</i>
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>82</b>

### 2005

	Units in MPN/100 ml	Village Club of Sands Point	North Hempstead Beach Park (N) (former Hempstead Harbor Beach)	North Hempstead Beach Park (S)(former Bar Beach)	Tappen Beach	Sea Cliff Beach
<b>April</b>	Enterococci	1	5	33	12	1
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>May</b>	Enterococci	8	29	33	19	13
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>120.23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>June</b>	Enterococci	9	20	9	5	3
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>July</b>	Enterococci	17	26	6	15	39
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>596</b>
<b>August</b>	Enterococci	186	50	79	20	18
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>Season Average</b>	<i>Enterococci</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>14.8</i>
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>196</b>

## Comparison of Averaged Indicator Bacteria Data

### 2004

	Units in MPN/100 ml	Village Club of Sands Point	North Hempstead Beach Park (N) (former Hempstead Harbor Beach)	North Hempstead Beach Park (S)(former Bar Beach)	Tappen Beach	Sea Cliff Beach
<b>April</b>	Total	57	76	36	265	161
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>May</b>	Total	140	1137	1910	851	22029
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>3859</b>
<b>June</b>	Total	168	1179	560	701	864
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>298</b>
<b>July</b>	Total	146	2353	571	790	624
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>August</b>	Total	634	993	445	414	727
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>442</b>
<b>September</b>	Total	700	22	17	80	230
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Season Average</b>	Total	268	1582	701	682	3574
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>761</b>

### 2003

	Units in MPN/100 ml	Village Club of Sands Point	North Hempstead Beach Park (N) (former Hempstead Harbor Beach)	North Hempstead Beach Park (S)(former Bar Beach)	Tappen Beach	Sea Cliff Beach
<b>April</b>	Total	13	140	159	155	19
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>May</b>	Total	161	122	130	154	1277
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>June</b>	Total	197	1747	478	724	915
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>July</b>	Total	239	781	1237	517	1810
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>August</b>	Total	347	678	804	2117	22364
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1904</b>	<b>3114</b>
<b>September</b>	Total	6567	3500	1033	910	1820
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>1090</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Season Average</b>	Total	632	949	816	1097	8735
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1222</b>



## Comparison of Averaged Indicator Bacteria Data

### 2002

	Units in MPN/100 ml	Village Club of Sands Point	North Hempstead Beach Park (N) (former Hempstead Harbor Beach)	North Hempstead Beach Park (S)(former Bar Beach)	Tappen Beach	Sea Cliff Beach
<b>April</b>	Total	160	326	157	728	163
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>May</b>	Total	130	145	127	282	194
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>June</b>	Total	560	674	431	1604	750
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>July</b>	Total	613	1921	964	2770	4779
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>1367</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>August</b>	Total	4773	3277	6202	1625	1832
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>2593</b>	<b>2971</b>	<b>2130</b>	<b>1278</b>	<b>839</b>
<b>Season Average</b>	Total	1226	1969	3096	1463	1626
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>1637</b>	<b>1133</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>451</b>

### 2001

	Units in MPN/100 ml	Village Club of Sands Point	North Hempstead Beach Park (N) (former Hempstead Harbor Beach)	North Hempstead Beach Park (S)(former Bar Beach)	Tappen Beach	Sea Cliff Beach
<b>April</b>	Total	26	239	68	194	86
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>May</b>	Total	559	486	364	944	1689
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>274</b>
<b>June</b>	Total	2373	974	1091	1045	494
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>July</b>	Total	242	6025	11526	1308	1501
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3458</b>	<b>11297</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>399</b>
<b>August</b>	Total	2183	3360	2594	12230	24148
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1872</b>	<b>10285</b>	<b>1623</b>
<b>September</b>	Total	468	348	570	1500	1100
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Season Average</b>	Total	1143	2848	4187	4513	9080
	<b>Fecal</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1325</b>	<b>3754</b>	<b>3559</b>	<b>717</b>

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1998).

There are a number of reasons why the number of children in the world is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of children who are surviving to adulthood is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decrease in child mortality.

Another reason why the number of children in the world is increasing is that the number of children who are being born is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in the age at which women are having children, and an increase in the number of children who are being born to women who are already mothers.

There are a number of challenges that are associated with the increasing number of children in the world. One of the main challenges is that there is a need for more resources to care for these children. This includes more schools, more health care, and more social services.

Another challenge is that there is a need for more jobs for the parents of these children. This is because many parents are unable to find work, and this can lead to poverty and other social problems.

There are a number of ways that we can address these challenges. One way is to invest in education and health care for children. This will help to ensure that they are able to reach their full potential and become productive members of society.

Another way is to create more jobs for parents. This can be done by supporting small businesses and providing training and education for parents.

There are a number of other ways that we can address these challenges, and it is important that we work together to find solutions that will benefit all children in the world.

The number of children in the world is increasing, and this is a challenge that we must address. By investing in education and health care, and by creating more jobs for parents, we can ensure that all children in the world have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

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## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #1 - Beacon 11



	2012					2011				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	18.91	6.39	24.98	23.20	2.32	15.23	6.67	23.57	23.3	2.86
June	20.09	4.92	24.65	21.85	2.26	17.83	5.84	23.82	22.4	2.55
July	22.35	3.12	25.58	25.18	2.98	22.18	3.95	24.37	23.7	1.49
Aug.	23.92	2.58	26.20	23.92	2.74	23.05	4.60	24.56	24.7	2.74
Sept.	22.52	3.60	26.60	18.77	2.33	21.95	4.36	23.74	21.4	2.12
Oct.	17.36	6.32	26.46	13.85	1.09	17.99	7.08	23.81	14.4	2.85
Nov.*	9.26	8.51	26.43	6.80	1.52	12.84	9.16	23.82	6.9	1.21

	2010					2009				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	13.02	8.50	24.11	18.10	1.50	14.15	8.33	24.54	14.37	1.95
June	18.21	6.68	24.94	21.46	2.70	17.93	7.29	24.00	18.73	2.11
July	22.13	3.48	26.06	27.43	2.35	21.06	5.67	23.99	23.30	1.88
Aug.	22.58	2.96	27.00	24.03	2.19	23.40	3.71	24.55	25.68	2.81
Sept.	21.81	5.45	26.65	22.30	2.19	21.33	5.31	24.80	19.24	3.46
Oct.	17.14	7.05	26.47	13.88	1.04	14.60	7.07	24.75	11.53	2.93
Nov.*	12.83	8.33	27.25	4.00	1.17	-	-	-	-	-

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #1 - Beacon 11



	2008					2007			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
May*	12.93	7.20	23.69	16.80	-	-	-	-	-
June	18.81	7.38	24.27	19.15	-	16.96	6.95	24.11	21.33
July	19.81	3.62	25.75	23.70	2.35	19.08	3.91	25.10	23.90
Aug.	23.25	4.52	25.28	22.00	3.83	22.67	3.61	25.92	21.70
Sept.	22.49	4.86	25.54	20.70	2.68	21.84	5.02	26.26	19.18
Oct.	16.37	6.21	25.96	12.08	2.77	19.3	4.65	26.99	16.64
Nov.*	12.60	7.06	25.85	14.80	1.89	-	-	-	-

	2006				2005			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.35	6.81	25.22	22.42	17.19	4.5	22.94	20.22
July	20.78	3.77	25.79	24.18	23.19	4.22	24.52	24.3
Aug.	23.64	3.29	25.64	23.78	23.73	1.85	25.36	24.4
Sept.	20.58	7.28	25.4	18.9	22.54	4.85	26.49	23.6
Oct.	16.41	7.98	25.56	14.78	16.3	7.36	25.09	13.3

	2004				2003			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	18.3	5.38	25	23.6	17	5.82	23.67	24.6
July	20.87	4.28	25.9	24	18.74	3.6	24.97	21.9
Aug.	22.33	3.86	26.31	24	21.75	2.1	25.79	23.6
Sept.	22.14	3.67	26.15	20.4	21.6	4.32	26.4	22.2
Oct.	16.53	7.66	25.21	12.9	16.49	6.73	25.23	12.8

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #1 - Beacon 11



	2002				2001			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	18.85	4.82	26.42	24.1	20.31	6.62	24.78	24.1
July	21.28	2.31	26.55	25	19.4	3.8	25.68	25.2
Aug.	24.02	2.91	26.89	25	23.25	2.96	26.19	25.4
Sept.	21.98	5.7	26.5	20.3	22.56	5.45	26.7	20.5
Oct.	17.12	7.13	26.38	13.5	17.05	7.86	26.79	15.8

	2000				1999			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.1	5.63	24.43	22.2	19.66	7.07	24.89	23
July	21.8	5.27	25.03	22.2	21.72	3.42	25.78	30
Aug.	22.53	6.41	24.7	24.2	24.35	4.6	25.99	25
Sept.	20.99	4.9	25.07	20.9	21.9	5.57	25.72	22
Oct.	16.78	6.02	25.24	13.2	17.76	8.29	24.7	12

	1998				1997			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.24	6.24	24.18	21.33	18.1	7.01	23.71	24.33
July	21.23	4.89	24.66	24.6	20.83	4.34	24.78	23.5
Aug.	23.95	3.66	24.84	24.5	21.85	1.96	25.96	21.5
Sept.	22.02	4.57	25.48	20.5	22.13	3.26	25.81	19.5
Oct.	17.19	6.84	25.27	13.75	17.45	5.83	26.06	13.67

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #1 - Beacon 11



	1996				1995			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	19	8.35	N/A	23.25	17.78	5.3	26.27	19.67
July	20.04	3.74	24.66	22.75	20.77	2.66	26.53	25.25
Aug.	21.75	2.88	25.13	22.25	23.78	4.56	27.56	24.7
Sept.	21.7	5.14	25.48	19.83	21.72	4.34	28.05	20.5
Oct.	17.34	9.21	24.97	15.25	17.71	6.9	27.34	16.5

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #2 - Bell Marker 6



	2012					2011				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	18.08	5.53	25.06	22.30	1.62	14.70	7.64	23.34	19.6	0.57
June	19.32	5.02	25.20	21.90	1.03	16.95	4.95	24.11	22.8	1.18
July	21.94	2.99	26.03	25.30	1.92	19.88	3.39	24.79	24.8	0.83
Aug.	23.26	2.11	26.91	25.72	1.66	22.03	2.86	25.59	23.3	1.93
Sept.	22.92	4.20	27.41	21.10	1.40	21.47	3.91	24.38	22.3	1.48
Oct.	17.68	5.57	27.31	15.25	0.88	18.11	6.93	24.35	16.2	1.71
Nov.*	9.30	9.19	27.33	8.55	1.10	13.75	8.15	24.42	7.2	-

	2010					2009				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	13.07	8.76	24.34	23.80	1.21	12.90	7.94	25.16	16.40	1.88
June	16.88	5.89	25.51	21.60	1.78	16.79	6.58	24.73	19.50	2.45
July	20.21	1.84	26.59	27.95	1.54	18.93	3.80	24.90	23.84	1.39
Aug.	22.09	2.66	27.21	24.70	1.54	21.43	1.34	25.28	25.78	1.94
Sept.	21.69	5.39	27.07	23.22	2.37	21.70	6.17	25.16	21.53	2.38
Oct.	16.82	7.54	27.06	15.00	0.78	14.66	7.90	25.64	12.47	1.58
Nov.*	12.66	10.14	27.43	9.6	1.05	-	-	-	-	-

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #2 - Bell Marker 6



	2008					2007			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
May*	12.13	8.72	24.22	14.20	-	-	-	-	-
June	16.03	6.35	25.29	20.80	-	16.03	6.92	24.66	22.53
July	18.69	3.37	26.06	25.58	2.62	17.62	4.49	25.88	24.67
Aug.	22.12	4.27	26.09	25.13	1.82	21.65	3.28	26.36	22.77
Sept.	22.19	5.34	26.13	20.68	2.11	21.55	5.43	26.78	21.48
Oct.	16.30	5.87	26.55	13.60	2.50	19.32	5.07	27.65	17.08
Nov.*	12.64	7.98	26.32	15.10	1.28	-	-	-	-

	2006				2005			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	16.93	7.74	25.89	22.72	16.8	5.22	23.21	21.9
July	18.67	3.99	26.51	25.5	21.78	4.59	23.03	24.4
Aug.	21.91	1.91	26.42	26.53	23.13	2.07	25.58	26.6
Sept.	20.41	5.98	26.24	20.33	22.8	2.98	27.01	24.2
Oct.	17.66	7.3	26.32	18.89	17.01	6.84	25.91	13.9

	2004				2003			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	16.38	5.92	25.41	22.5	15.58	6.35	24.26	22.4
July	19.82	5.11	26.24	24.8	17.16	2.93	25.35	22.9
Aug.	21.47	3.04	26.62	24.1	21.01	1.74	26.14	23.6
Sept.	21.96	6.17	26.33	20.7	21.2	5.38	26.55	22
Oct.	17.37	8.16	25.63	14.3	17.19	6.47	26.03	15

\* Average based on less than full month





## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #2 - Bell Marker 6



	2002				2001			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	18.06	6.13	26.55	23.4	16.67	4.97	25.36	23.2
July	19.91	1.81	26.87	27.4	18.45	5.32	26	26.2
Aug.	22.85	3.08	27.23	25.4	22.33	3.83	26.46	26
Sept.	21.97	5.84	26.89	21.4	21.88	5.8	27.07	21.1
Oct.	17.74	7.68	27.25	13.9	16.94	8.55	27.24	15.9

	2000				1999			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	16.45	6.29	24.77	22.4	17.13	6.41	25.42	23
July	20.19	4.8	25.38	22.7	19.62	2.87	26.23	27
Aug.	22.08	6.46	24.95	24.7	22.88	4.29	26.8	25
Sept.	20.89	6.08	25.54	22.3	22.15	5.75	26.84	26
Oct.	16.86	7.18	26.07	16.3	17.18	8.46	26.3	13

	1998				1997			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	16.39	6.9	24.45	21.33	16.7	9.12	24.14	24.5
July	19.88	4.78	25.13	24.6	18.32	3.12	25.33	23.25
Aug.	22.88	3.3	25.27	24.5	21.12	2.86	26.41	21.37
Sept.	21.62	6.03	25.82	20.5	21.33	3.18	26.79	19.75
Oct.	17.18	6.9	26.27	13.75	18.02	5.22	26.59	14.5

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #2 - Bell Marker 6



	1996				1995			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.5	7.8	N/A	22	17.61	7.78	26.5	21.25
July	19.15	5.17	24.92	24.5	20.09	4.19	26.93	24.87
Aug.	21.1	4.29	24.99	23.17	22.9	4.87	27.77	25.12
Sept.	22.05	8	25.73	20.17	21.73	5.27	28.44	21.5
Oct.	16.95	9.11	25.34	15.75	17.48	7.72	27.8	15.83

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #3 - Glen Cove Creek



	2012					2011				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	19.39	7.39	24.87	22.60	1.93	15.51	8.16	23.28	23.7	0.16
June	19.63	5.94	24.72	22.30	2.06	19.01	8.17	23.90	25.0	1.39
July	22.64	3.02	25.78	26.13	2.19	21.53	5.81	24.55	24.6	1.31
Aug.	23.91	3.82	26.56	25.50	1.95	22.60	4.10	25.13	24.1	2.18
Sept.	22.92	5.37	26.93	21.23	1.44	21.78	6.55	23.69	23.3	2.02
Oct.	17.56	8.06	26.78	15.88	0.59	17.91	8.16	23.96	12.8	1.96
Nov.*	9.64	9.29	27.19	8.30	1.28	13.04	9.20	24.03	9.3	0.91

	2010					2009				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	13.39	8.91	24.18	24.70	0.70	14.10	9.22	24.71	17.40	2.00
June	18.52	7.60	25.25	22.68	1.85	17.60	7.83	24.38	20.40	1.68
July	21.60	3.98	26.29	29.30	1.61	20.50	5.56	24.46	24.54	1.80
Aug.	22.82	4.62	26.80	25.30	1.64	23.13	5.62	24.76	26.83	2.64
Sept.	21.83	5.96	26.88	23.56	2.09	21.27	5.54	25.10	19.64	3.13
Oct.	16.80	8.26	26.62	15.90	0.59	14.98	7.76	25.27	13.80	2.28
Nov.*	12.72	10.25	27.29	9.10	0.80	-	-	-	-	-

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #3 - Glen Cove Creek



	2008					2007			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
May*	12.82	8.58	23.69	15.15	-	-	-	-	-
June	18.23	7.53	24.89	21.60	-	16.82	8.47	24.15	21.98
July	19.39	3.83	25.89	26.33	1.62	19.19	4.75	25.40	24.25
Aug.	23.12	6.08	25.68	24.15	-	22.67	5.98	26.16	23.20
Sept.	22.47	5.74	25.93	21.45	-	21.87	5.18	26.63	22.13
Oct.	16.43	7.25	26.17	13.58	1.67	19.31	4.7	27.59	17.7
Nov.*	12.60	7.49	26.36	15.60	-	-	-	-	-

	2006				2005			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.37	8.35	25.6	23.38	17.46	5.46	23.08	22.32
July	20.32	4.51	25.98	25.25	22.32	4.29	24.82	24.8
Aug.	23.19	5.13	26.13	25.46	23.53	2.16	25.67	25.3
Sept.	20.58	7.5	26	19.85	22.76	5.23	26.8	24.8
Oct.	16.91	8.55	26.17	16.03	16.66	8.14	25.58	14.3

	2004				2003			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.67	7.36	25.23	23.4	16.47	7.02	23.97	23.9
July	20.39	4.96	26.15	25.1	18.41	4.25	25.08	22.8
Aug.	22	4.3	26.48	22.8	21.26	3.74	25.92	23.6
Sept.	22.02	4.66	26.34	21.3	21.48	4.81	26.49	22.4
Oct.	16.86	7.62	25.97	13.1	16.97	6.58	25.61	15.6

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #3 - Glen Cove Creek



	2002				2001			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	19.05	6.36	26.48	23.7	18.45	7.63	25.23	24.4
July	20.71	2.61	26.69	25.4	18.55	4.53	25.92	26
Aug.	23.36	2.49	27.1	26.9	23.09	4.83	26.34	27.7
Sept.	21.78	6.49	26.71	22	22.1	6.92	26.88	21.3
Oct.	17.7	7.98	27.05	14.7	17.02	9.01	27.12	16.3

	2000				1999			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.69	6.6	24.35	21.6	18.43	6.32	25.09	23
July	21.16	5.87	25.26	23	21.57	5.02	25.89	30
Aug.	22.66	6.44	24.68	23.5	23.82	4.87	26.44	26
Sept.	21.45	6.13	24.99	20.5	21.8	6.16	26.25	23
Oct.	16.69	7.5	25.52	16.7	16.74	8.7	25.81	14

	1998				1997			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.23	7.25	24.27	21.33	17.36	8.32	24.11	26.5
July	21.03	6.34	24.76	24.6	20.2	6.21	25.07	23.37
Aug.	23.39	3.87	25.14	24.5	21.34	2.29	26.29	21.5
Sept.	21.88	5.76	25.75	20.5	21.61	3.12	26.67	20
Oct.	16.9	7.79	25.88	13.75	17.12	5.69	26.69	13.67

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #3 - Glen Cove Creek



	1996				1995			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	18.25	9.35	N/A	22.12	17.82	5.4	26.58	21.5
July	20.32	7.1	24.46	23.67	20.74	4.5	26.87	25
Aug.	21.45	3.2	25.29	22.87	23.24	4.79	27.94	24.7
Sept.	22.09	6.85	25.69	20.83	21.61	4.78	28.22	21
Oct.	16.61	9.88	25.12	15.4	17.4	7.54	27.57	16.5

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #8- Glen Cove Creek STP Outfall



	2012					2011				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	20.17	6.16	24.14	24.50	3.14	16.64	8.22	22.95	26.1	0.26
June	20.21	5.00	22.43	23.83	2.28	18.75	7.56	23.51	25.5	2.08
July	23.36	4.90	23.87	27.50	2.26	21.96	3.66	24.38	26.0	2.30
Aug.	24.16	4.29	24.44	26.73	2.44	22.99	3.50	24.78	24.9	2.62
Sept.	23.07	4.54	24.95	22.43	2.97	22.17	5.48	23.40	23.6	2.59
Oct.	17.72	5.99	23.93	17.33	1.31	18.01	7.68	23.74	17.2	2.09
Nov.*	9.86	9.18	26.36	8.55	2.01	13.14	9.70	23.86	9.4	1.46

	2010					2009				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	14.40	8.87	23.67	26.10	2.07	14.49	8.46	24.62	19.37	2.78
June	19.11	8.14	25.06	23.90	2.54	18.08	7.71	24.22	20.85	1.74
July	22.78	4.22	26.07	29.90	2.28	21.12	5.23	24.26	25.86	2.58
Aug.	23.35	3.78	26.68	26.10	2.34	24.01	6.65	24.44	28.20	4.27
Sept.	22.25	5.67	26.47	23.90	2.40	21.38	6.21	24.74	20.46	3.15
Oct.	16.68	7.88	26.29	16.40	1.66	15.14	7.03	25.00	14.08	2.88
Nov.*	12.85	9.82	26.96	10.00	1.22	-	-	-	-	-

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #8- Glen Cove Creek STP Outfall



	2008					2007			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
May*	13.22	6.81	23.67	19.30	-	-	-	-	-
June	19.08	8.34	24.55	23.80	4.75	17.69	8.75	24.03	22.83
July	20.53	4.83	25.64	28.80	3.02	19.76	4.46	25.26	26.50
Aug.	23.23	4.49	25.46	24.13	2.89	22.76	5.27	25.84	24.33
Sept.	22.67	4.04	25.84	20.80	2.74	22.17	6.05	26.27	21.75
Oct.	16.68	6.67	26.17	13.38	2.14	19.3	5.13	27.59	17.76
Nov.*	12.47	6.34	25.96	15.80	1.53	-	-	-	-

	2006				2005			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	18.21	7.98	25.27	24.52	18.9	7.1	22.25	23.72
July	21.43	5.08	25.51	26.33	23.07	5.48	24.5	25.5
Aug.	24	8.85	25.71	25.18	24.32	3.45	25.32	27.2
Sept.	20.65	8.25	25.36	20.2	23.24	5.07	26.42	25.2
Oct.	17.12	8.18	25.97	15.57	16.98	7.31	25.28	14

	2004				2003			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	19.38	8.14	24.8	26.3	17.01	5.92	23.7	25.7
July	21.26	4.52	25.39	27	18.94	4.03	24.94	24.4
Aug.	22.78	5.98	25.89	24.4	22.51	5.23	25.51	26.1
Sept.	22.22	4.66	25.62	22.1	21.58	4.87	25.99	23.5
Oct.	16.6	7.79	25.72	13.4	16.49	6.49	25.1	14.6

\* Average based on less than full month





## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #8- Glen Cove Creek STP Outfall



	2002				2001			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	19.89	7.65	26.12	25.5	20.11	7.61	24.57	26.6
July	22.13	4.33	26.27	26.8	20.18	5.56	25.31	27.1
Aug.	24.64	4.85	26.67	27.7	23.82	6.16	25.86	29.2
Sept.	21.91	6.01	26.41	23	22.45	5.74	26.58	22.1
Oct.	17.67	7.69	26.77	16.4	16.67	9.56	26.54	16.7

	2000				1999			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	18.66	7.13	23.59	23.8	19.99	9.11	24.71	23
July	21.99	6.51	24.93	24.1	22.7	6.03	25.53	30
Aug.	23.58	7.75	24.18	24.5	24.28	5.32	26.19	26
Sept.	21.17	8.63	24.81	23.6	21.78	6.14	25.84	24
Oct.	17.25	7.17	24.87	15.3	16.63	8.63	25.53	15

\* Average based on less than full month





## Seasonal Averages for Selected Water-Quality Parameters

### Salinity Averages

	<b>Beacon 11 CSHH #1</b>	<b>Bell 6 CSHH #2</b>	<b>Red Channel Marker, Near Glen Cove Creek, CSHH #3</b>	<b>Glen Cove STP Outfall, CSHH #8</b>
<b>2012</b>	25.90 ppt	26.56 ppt	26.19 ppt	24.15 ppt
<b>2011</b>	23.71	24.27	23.99	23.18
<b>2010</b>	25.77	26.32	26.00	24.94
<b>2009</b>	24.22	24.87	24.54	23.68
<b>2008</b>	25.01	25.78	25.28	24.29
<b>2007</b>	25.41	26.07	25.62	24.30
<b>2006</b>	25.3	26.0	25.6	24.3
<b>2005</b>	24.60	24.95	24.71	23.66
<b>2004</b>	25.73	26.06	26.04	25.50
<b>2003</b>	25.25	25.70	25.45	25.09
<b>2002</b>	26.56	26.99	26.83	26.47
<b>2001</b>	26.02	26.41	26.27	25.76
<b>2000</b>	24.87	25.28	24.94	24.40
<b>1999</b>	24.15	26.21	25.49	25.49
<b>1998</b>	24.88	25.40	25.16	N/A
<b>1997</b>	25.20	25.69	25.66	N/A

### Bottom Dissolved Oxygen Averages

	<b>Beacon 11 CSHH #1</b>	<b>Bell 6 CSHH #2</b>	<b>Red Channel Marker, Near Glen Cove Creek, CSHH #3</b>	<b>Glen Cove STP Outfall, CSHH #8</b>
<b>2012</b>	4.46 ppm	4.31 ppm	5.54 ppm	5.28 ppm
<b>2011</b>	5.64	4.77	6.87	6.14
<b>2010</b>	5.55	5.16	6.41	6.26
<b>2009</b>	6.09	5.30	6.72	6.73
<b>2008</b>	5.50	5.31	6.35	5.73
<b>2007</b>	4.99	5.37	6.02	5.93
<b>2006</b>	5.80	5.30	6.80	7.00
<b>2005</b>	4.59	4.63	5.09	5.76
<b>2004</b>	4.94	5.57	5.76	6.22
<b>2003</b>	4.63	4.55	5.21	5.28
<b>2002</b>	4.64	5.11	5.20	6.11
<b>2001</b>	5.16	5.46	6.47	6.82
<b>2000</b>	5.64	6.10	6.54	7.35
<b>1999</b>	5.85	5.44	6.32	7.14
<b>1998</b>	5.17	5.45	6.48	N/A
<b>1997</b>	4.39	4.54	5.15	N/A
<b>1996</b>	5.90	7.11	7.45	N/A

## Seasonal Averages for Selected Water-Quality Parameters

### *Turbidity at 0.5m Averages*

	<b>Beacon 11 CSHH #1</b>	<b>Bell 6 CSHH #2</b>	<b>Red Channel Marker, Near Glen Cove Creek, CSHH #3</b>	<b>Glen Cove STP Outfall, CSHH #8</b>
<b>2012</b>	2.23 ntu	1.37 ntu	1.70 ntu	2.29 ntu
<b>2011</b>	2.33	1.41	1.61	1.61
<b>2010</b>	2.04	1.61	1.51	2.16
<b>2009</b>	2.58	1.93	2.30	2.19
<b>2008</b>	2.87	2.18	1.64	2.81
<b>2007</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2006</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2005</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2004</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2003</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2002</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2001</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2000</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>1999</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>1998</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>1997</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>1996</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### *Water Temperature Averages*

	<b>Beacon 11 CSHH #1</b>	<b>Bell 6 CSHH #2</b>	<b>Red Channel Marker, Near Glen Cove Creek, CSHH #3</b>	<b>Glen Cove STP Outfall, CSHH #8</b>
<b>2012</b>	20.32 °C	20.03 °C	20.43 °C	20.32 °C
<b>2011</b>	19.92	19.70	20.04	20.25
<b>2010</b>	19.90	19.68	20.15	20.60
<b>2009</b>	19.31	18.75	19.27	19.68
<b>2008</b>	19.25	19.15	19.32	19.63
<b>2007</b>	19.9	19.4	19.96	20.53
<b>2006</b>	20.2	19.8	20.1	20.63
<b>2005</b>	20.24	19.63	20.19	21.1
<b>2004</b>	19.55	19.14	19.41	N/A
<b>2003</b>	18.94	18.37	18.9	N/A
<b>2002</b>	20.67	20.13	20.53	N/A
<b>2001</b>	20.90	19.58	20.23	N/A
<b>2000</b>	19.49	19.03	19.59	N/A
<b>1999</b>	21.01	19.67	20.2	N/A
<b>1998</b>	20.52	19.66	20.28	N/A
<b>1997</b>	20.1	19.12	19.55	N/A
<b>1996</b>	19.87	19.2	19.43	N/A
<b>1995</b>	20.8	20.3	20.59	N/A

## Seasonal Averages for Selected Water-Quality Parameters

### *Air Temperature Averages*

	<b>Beacon 11 CSHH #1</b>	<b>Bell 6 CSHH #2</b>	<b>Red Channel Marker, Near Glen Cove Creek, CSHH #3</b>	<b>Glen Cove STP Outfall, CSHH #8</b>
<b>2012</b>	20.00 °C	21.12 °C	21.38 °C	20.0 °C
<b>2011</b>	20.18	21.15	20.64	22.42
<b>2010</b>	20.81	22.40	23.18	23.9
<b>2009</b>	19.18	20.52	20.69	21.7
<b>2008</b>	18.88	20.68	20.27	21.20
<b>2007</b>	20.22	21.24	21.69	22.31
<b>2006</b>	21	23.4	22.2	22.92
<b>2005</b>	21.1	21.91	22.28	23.2
<b>2004</b>	19.24	19.8	19.48	N/A
<b>2003</b>	20.4	21.1	21.8	N/A
<b>2002</b>	21.1	21.5	22.1	N/A
<b>2001</b>	22.5	22.8	23.6	N/A
<b>2000</b>	20.4	21.8	20.9	N/A
<b>1999</b>	22.22	22.73	23.04	N/A
<b>1998</b>	21.1	21.1	21.1	N/A
<b>1997</b>	20.81	21.37	21.25	N/A
<b>1996</b>	20.71	20.53	20.55	N/A
<b>1995</b>	21.84	22.16	22.18	N/A



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #1 - Beacon 11



	2012					2011				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	18.91	6.39	24.98	23.20	2.32	15.23	6.67	23.57	23.3	2.86
June	20.09	4.92	24.65	21.85	2.26	17.83	5.84	23.82	22.4	2.55
July	22.35	3.12	25.58	25.18	2.98	22.18	3.95	24.37	23.7	1.49
Aug.	23.92	2.58	26.20	23.92	2.74	23.05	4.60	24.56	24.7	2.74
Sept.	22.52	3.60	26.60	18.77	2.33	21.95	4.36	23.74	21.4	2.12
Oct.	17.36	6.32	26.46	13.85	1.09	17.99	7.08	23.81	14.4	2.85
Nov.*	9.26	8.51	26.43	6.80	1.52	12.84	9.16	23.82	6.9	1.21

	2010					2009				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	13.02	8.50	24.11	18.10	1.50	14.15	8.33	24.54	14.37	1.95
June	18.21	6.68	24.94	21.46	2.70	17.93	7.29	24.00	18.73	2.11
July	22.13	3.48	26.06	27.43	2.35	21.06	5.67	23.99	23.30	1.88
Aug.	22.58	2.96	27.00	24.03	2.19	23.40	3.71	24.55	25.68	2.81
Sept.	21.81	5.45	26.65	22.30	2.19	21.33	5.31	24.80	19.24	3.46
Oct.	17.14	7.05	26.47	13.88	1.04	14.60	7.07	24.75	11.53	2.93
Nov.*	12.83	8.33	27.25	4.00	1.17	-	-	-	-	-

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #1 - Beacon 11



	2008					2007			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
May*	12.93	7.20	23.69	16.80	-	-	-	-	-
June	18.81	7.38	24.27	19.15	-	16.96	6.95	24.11	21.33
July	19.81	3.62	25.75	23.70	2.35	19.08	3.91	25.10	23.90
Aug.	23.25	4.52	25.28	22.00	3.83	22.67	3.61	25.92	21.70
Sept.	22.49	4.86	25.54	20.70	2.68	21.84	5.02	26.26	19.18
Oct.	16.37	6.21	25.96	12.08	2.77	19.3	4.65	26.99	16.64
Nov.*	12.60	7.06	25.85	14.80	1.89	-	-	-	-

	2006				2005			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.35	6.81	25.22	22.42	17.19	4.5	22.94	20.22
July	20.78	3.77	25.79	24.18	23.19	4.22	24.52	24.3
Aug.	23.64	3.29	25.64	23.78	23.73	1.85	25.36	24.4
Sept.	20.58	7.28	25.4	18.9	22.54	4.85	26.49	23.6
Oct.	16.41	7.98	25.56	14.78	16.3	7.36	25.09	13.3

	2004				2003			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	18.3	5.38	25	23.6	17	5.82	23.67	24.6
July	20.87	4.28	25.9	24	18.74	3.6	24.97	21.9
Aug.	22.33	3.86	26.31	24	21.75	2.1	25.79	23.6
Sept.	22.14	3.67	26.15	20.4	21.6	4.32	26.4	22.2
Oct.	16.53	7.66	25.21	12.9	16.49	6.73	25.23	12.8

\* Average based on less than full month





## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #1 - Beacon 11



	2002				2001			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	18.85	4.82	26.42	24.1	20.31	6.62	24.78	24.1
July	21.28	2.31	26.55	25	19.4	3.8	25.68	25.2
Aug.	24.02	2.91	26.89	25	23.25	2.96	26.19	25.4
Sept.	21.98	5.7	26.5	20.3	22.56	5.45	26.7	20.5
Oct.	17.12	7.13	26.38	13.5	17.05	7.86	26.79	15.8

	2000				1999			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.1	5.63	24.43	22.2	19.66	7.07	24.89	23
July	21.8	5.27	25.03	22.2	21.72	3.42	25.78	30
Aug.	22.53	6.41	24.7	24.2	24.35	4.6	25.99	25
Sept.	20.99	4.9	25.07	20.9	21.9	5.57	25.72	22
Oct.	16.78	6.02	25.24	13.2	17.76	8.29	24.7	12

	1998				1997			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.24	6.24	24.18	21.33	18.1	7.01	23.71	24.33
July	21.23	4.89	24.66	24.6	20.83	4.34	24.78	23.5
Aug.	23.95	3.66	24.84	24.5	21.85	1.96	25.96	21.5
Sept.	22.02	4.57	25.48	20.5	22.13	3.26	25.81	19.5
Oct.	17.19	6.84	25.27	13.75	17.45	5.83	26.06	13.67

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #1 - Beacon 11



	1996				1995			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	19	8.35	N/A	23.25	17.78	5.3	26.27	19.67
July	20.04	3.74	24.66	22.75	20.77	2.66	26.53	25.25
Aug.	21.75	2.88	25.13	22.25	23.78	4.56	27.56	24.7
Sept.	21.7	5.14	25.48	19.83	21.72	4.34	28.05	20.5
Oct.	17.34	9.21	24.97	15.25	17.71	6.9	27.34	16.5

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #2 - Bell Marker 6



	2012					2011				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	18.08	5.53	25.06	22.30	1.62	14.70	7.64	23.34	19.6	0.57
June	19.32	5.02	25.20	21.90	1.03	16.95	4.95	24.11	22.8	1.18
July	21.94	2.99	26.03	25.30	1.92	19.88	3.39	24.79	24.8	0.83
Aug.	23.26	2.11	26.91	25.72	1.66	22.03	2.86	25.59	23.3	1.93
Sept.	22.92	4.20	27.41	21.10	1.40	21.47	3.91	24.38	22.3	1.48
Oct.	17.68	5.57	27.31	15.25	0.88	18.11	6.93	24.35	16.2	1.71
Nov.*	9.30	9.19	27.33	8.55	1.10	13.75	8.15	24.42	7.2	-

	2010					2009				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	13.07	8.76	24.34	23.80	1.21	12.90	7.94	25.16	16.40	1.88
June	16.88	5.89	25.51	21.60	1.78	16.79	6.58	24.73	19.50	2.45
July	20.21	1.84	26.59	27.95	1.54	18.93	3.80	24.90	23.84	1.39
Aug.	22.09	2.66	27.21	24.70	1.54	21.43	1.34	25.28	25.78	1.94
Sept.	21.69	5.39	27.07	23.22	2.37	21.70	6.17	25.16	21.53	2.38
Oct.	16.82	7.54	27.06	15.00	0.78	14.66	7.90	25.64	12.47	1.58
Nov.*	12.66	10.14	27.43	9.6	1.05	-	-	-	-	-

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #2 - Bell Marker 6



	2008					2007			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
May*	12.13	8.72	24.22	14.20	-	-	-	-	-
June	16.03	6.35	25.29	20.80	-	16.03	6.92	24.66	22.53
July	18.69	3.37	26.06	25.58	2.62	17.62	4.49	25.88	24.67
Aug.	22.12	4.27	26.09	25.13	1.82	21.65	3.28	26.36	22.77
Sept.	22.19	5.34	26.13	20.68	2.11	21.55	5.43	26.78	21.48
Oct.	16.30	5.87	26.55	13.60	2.50	19.32	5.07	27.65	17.08
Nov.*	12.64	7.98	26.32	15.10	1.28	-	-	-	-

	2006				2005			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	16.93	7.74	25.89	22.72	16.8	5.22	23.21	21.9
July	18.67	3.99	26.51	25.5	21.78	4.59	23.03	24.4
Aug.	21.91	1.91	26.42	26.53	23.13	2.07	25.58	26.6
Sept.	20.41	5.98	26.24	20.33	22.8	2.98	27.01	24.2
Oct.	17.66	7.3	26.32	18.89	17.01	6.84	25.91	13.9

	2004				2003			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	16.38	5.92	25.41	22.5	15.58	6.35	24.26	22.4
July	19.82	5.11	26.24	24.8	17.16	2.93	25.35	22.9
Aug.	21.47	3.04	26.62	24.1	21.01	1.74	26.14	23.6
Sept.	21.96	6.17	26.33	20.7	21.2	5.38	26.55	22
Oct.	17.37	8.16	25.63	14.3	17.19	6.47	26.03	15

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #2 - Bell Marker 6



	2002				2001			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	18.06	6.13	26.55	23.4	16.67	4.97	25.36	23.2
July	19.91	1.81	26.87	27.4	18.45	5.32	26	26.2
Aug.	22.85	3.08	27.23	25.4	22.33	3.83	26.46	26
Sept.	21.97	5.84	26.89	21.4	21.88	5.8	27.07	21.1
Oct.	17.74	7.68	27.25	13.9	16.94	8.55	27.24	15.9

	2000				1999			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	16.45	6.29	24.77	22.4	17.13	6.41	25.42	23
July	20.19	4.8	25.38	22.7	19.62	2.87	26.23	27
Aug.	22.08	6.46	24.95	24.7	22.88	4.29	26.8	25
Sept.	20.89	6.08	25.54	22.3	22.15	5.75	26.84	26
Oct.	16.86	7.18	26.07	16.3	17.18	8.46	26.3	13

	1998				1997			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	16.39	6.9	24.45	21.33	16.7	9.12	24.14	24.5
July	19.88	4.78	25.13	24.6	18.32	3.12	25.33	23.25
Aug.	22.88	3.3	25.27	24.5	21.12	2.86	26.41	21.37
Sept.	21.62	6.03	25.82	20.5	21.33	3.18	26.79	19.75
Oct.	17.18	6.9	26.27	13.75	18.02	5.22	26.59	14.5

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #2 - Bell Marker 6



	1996				1995			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.5	7.8	N/A	22	17.61	7.78	26.5	21.25
July	19.15	5.17	24.92	24.5	20.09	4.19	26.93	24.87
Aug.	21.1	4.29	24.99	23.17	22.9	4.87	27.77	25.12
Sept.	22.05	8	25.73	20.17	21.73	5.27	28.44	21.5
Oct.	16.95	9.11	25.34	15.75	17.48	7.72	27.8	15.83

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #3 - Glen Cove Creek



	2012					2011				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	19.39	7.39	24.87	22.60	1.93	15.51	8.16	23.28	23.7	0.16
June	19.63	5.94	24.72	22.30	2.06	19.01	8.17	23.90	25.0	1.39
July	22.64	3.02	25.78	26.13	2.19	21.53	5.81	24.55	24.6	1.31
Aug.	23.91	3.82	26.56	25.50	1.95	22.60	4.10	25.13	24.1	2.18
Sept.	22.92	5.37	26.93	21.23	1.44	21.78	6.55	23.69	23.3	2.02
Oct.	17.56	8.06	26.78	15.88	0.59	17.91	8.16	23.96	12.8	1.96
Nov.*	9.64	9.29	27.19	8.30	1.28	13.04	9.20	24.03	9.3	0.91

	2010					2009				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	13.39	8.91	24.18	24.70	0.70	14.10	9.22	24.71	17.40	2.00
June	18.52	7.60	25.25	22.68	1.85	17.60	7.83	24.38	20.40	1.68
July	21.60	3.98	26.29	29.30	1.61	20.50	5.56	24.46	24.54	1.80
Aug.	22.82	4.62	26.80	25.30	1.64	23.13	5.62	24.76	26.83	2.64
Sept.	21.83	5.96	26.88	23.56	2.09	21.27	5.54	25.10	19.64	3.13
Oct.	16.80	8.26	26.62	15.90	0.59	14.98	7.76	25.27	13.80	2.28
Nov.*	12.72	10.25	27.29	9.10	0.80	-	-	-	-	-

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #3 - Glen Cove Creek



	2008					2007			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
May*	12.82	8.58	23.69	15.15	-	-	-	-	-
June	18.23	7.53	24.89	21.60	-	16.82	8.47	24.15	21.98
July	19.39	3.83	25.89	26.33	1.62	19.19	4.75	25.40	24.25
Aug.	23.12	6.08	25.68	24.15	-	22.67	5.98	26.16	23.20
Sept.	22.47	5.74	25.93	21.45	-	21.87	5.18	26.63	22.13
Oct.	16.43	7.25	26.17	13.58	1.67	19.31	4.7	27.59	17.7
Nov.*	12.60	7.49	26.36	15.60	-	-	-	-	-

	2006				2005			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.37	8.35	25.6	23.38	17.46	5.46	23.08	22.32
July	20.32	4.51	25.98	25.25	22.32	4.29	24.82	24.8
Aug.	23.19	5.13	26.13	25.46	23.53	2.16	25.67	25.3
Sept.	20.58	7.5	26	19.85	22.76	5.23	26.8	24.8
Oct.	16.91	8.55	26.17	16.03	16.66	8.14	25.58	14.3

	2004				2003			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.67	7.36	25.23	23.4	16.47	7.02	23.97	23.9
July	20.39	4.96	26.15	25.1	18.41	4.25	25.08	22.8
Aug.	22	4.3	26.48	22.8	21.26	3.74	25.92	23.6
Sept.	22.02	4.66	26.34	21.3	21.48	4.81	26.49	22.4
Oct.	16.86	7.62	25.97	13.1	16.97	6.58	25.61	15.6

\* Average based on less than full month





## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #3 - Glen Cove Creek



	2002				2001			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	19.05	6.36	26.48	23.7	18.45	7.63	25.23	24.4
July	20.71	2.61	26.69	25.4	18.55	4.53	25.92	26
Aug.	23.36	2.49	27.1	26.9	23.09	4.83	26.34	27.7
Sept.	21.78	6.49	26.71	22	22.1	6.92	26.88	21.3
Oct.	17.7	7.98	27.05	14.7	17.02	9.01	27.12	16.3

	2000				1999			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.69	6.6	24.35	21.6	18.43	6.32	25.09	23
July	21.16	5.87	25.26	23	21.57	5.02	25.89	30
Aug.	22.66	6.44	24.68	23.5	23.82	4.87	26.44	26
Sept.	21.45	6.13	24.99	20.5	21.8	6.16	26.25	23
Oct.	16.69	7.5	25.52	16.7	16.74	8.7	25.81	14

	1998				1997			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	17.23	7.25	24.27	21.33	17.36	8.32	24.11	26.5
July	21.03	6.34	24.76	24.6	20.2	6.21	25.07	23.37
Aug.	23.39	3.87	25.14	24.5	21.34	2.29	26.29	21.5
Sept.	21.88	5.76	25.75	20.5	21.61	3.12	26.67	20
Oct.	16.9	7.79	25.88	13.75	17.12	5.69	26.69	13.67

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #3 - Glen Cove Creek



	1996				1995			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	18.25	9.35	N/A	22.12	17.82	5.4	26.58	21.5
July	20.32	7.1	24.46	23.67	20.74	4.5	26.87	25
Aug.	21.45	3.2	25.29	22.87	23.24	4.79	27.94	24.7
Sept.	22.09	6.85	25.69	20.83	21.61	4.78	28.22	21
Oct.	16.61	9.88	25.12	15.4	17.4	7.54	27.57	16.5

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #8- Glen Cove Creek STP Outfall



	2012					2011				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	20.17	6.16	24.14	24.50	3.14	16.64	8.22	22.95	26.1	0.26
June	20.21	5.00	22.43	23.83	2.28	18.75	7.56	23.51	25.5	2.08
July	23.36	4.90	23.87	27.50	2.26	21.96	3.66	24.38	26.0	2.30
Aug.	24.16	4.29	24.44	26.73	2.44	22.99	3.50	24.78	24.9	2.62
Sept.	23.07	4.54	24.95	22.43	2.97	22.17	5.48	23.40	23.6	2.59
Oct.	17.72	5.99	23.93	17.33	1.31	18.01	7.68	23.74	17.2	2.09
Nov.*	9.86	9.18	26.36	8.55	2.01	13.14	9.70	23.86	9.4	1.46

	2010					2009				
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)
May*	14.40	8.87	23.67	26.10	2.07	14.49	8.46	24.62	19.37	2.78
June	19.11	8.14	25.06	23.90	2.54	18.08	7.71	24.22	20.85	1.74
July	22.78	4.22	26.07	29.90	2.28	21.12	5.23	24.26	25.86	2.58
Aug.	23.35	3.78	26.68	26.10	2.34	24.01	6.65	24.44	28.20	4.27
Sept.	22.25	5.67	26.47	23.90	2.40	21.38	6.21	24.74	20.46	3.15
Oct.	16.68	7.88	26.29	16.40	1.66	15.14	7.03	25.00	14.08	2.88
Nov.*	12.85	9.82	26.96	10.00	1.22	-	-	-	-	-

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #8- Glen Cove Creek STP Outfall



	2008					2007			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Turbidity (NTUs) (0.5 m)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
May*	13.22	6.81	23.67	19.30	-	-	-	-	-
June	19.08	8.34	24.55	23.80	4.75	17.69	8.75	24.03	22.83
July	20.53	4.83	25.64	28.80	3.02	19.76	4.46	25.26	26.50
Aug.	23.23	4.49	25.46	24.13	2.89	22.76	5.27	25.84	24.33
Sept.	22.67	4.04	25.84	20.80	2.74	22.17	6.05	26.27	21.75
Oct.	16.68	6.67	26.17	13.38	2.14	19.3	5.13	27.59	17.76
Nov.*	12.47	6.34	25.96	15.80	1.53	-	-	-	-

	2006				2005			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	18.21	7.98	25.27	24.52	18.9	7.1	22.25	23.72
July	21.43	5.08	25.51	26.33	23.07	5.48	24.5	25.5
Aug.	24	8.85	25.71	25.18	24.32	3.45	25.32	27.2
Sept.	20.65	8.25	25.36	20.2	23.24	5.07	26.42	25.2
Oct.	17.12	8.18	25.97	15.57	16.98	7.31	25.28	14

	2004				2003			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	19.38	8.14	24.8	26.3	17.01	5.92	23.7	25.7
July	21.26	4.52	25.39	27	18.94	4.03	24.94	24.4
Aug.	22.78	5.98	25.89	24.4	22.51	5.23	25.51	26.1
Sept.	22.22	4.66	25.62	22.1	21.58	4.87	25.99	23.5
Oct.	16.6	7.79	25.72	13.4	16.49	6.49	25.1	14.6

\* Average based on less than full month



## 1995-2012 Water-Quality Data Summary

### CSHH #8- Glen Cove Creek STP Outfall



	2002				2001			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	19.89	7.65	26.12	25.5	20.11	7.61	24.57	26.6
July	22.13	4.33	26.27	26.8	20.18	5.56	25.31	27.1
Aug.	24.64	4.85	26.67	27.7	23.82	6.16	25.86	29.2
Sept.	21.91	6.01	26.41	23	22.45	5.74	26.58	22.1
Oct.	17.67	7.69	26.77	16.4	16.67	9.56	26.54	16.7

	2000				1999			
	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)	Avg. Water Temp. (°C) (Bottom)	Avg. DO (ppm) (Bottom)	Avg. Salinity (ppt) (Bottom)	Avg. Air Temp. (°C)
June	18.66	7.13	23.59	23.8	19.99	9.11	24.71	23
July	21.99	6.51	24.93	24.1	22.7	6.03	25.53	30
Aug.	23.58	7.75	24.18	24.5	24.28	5.32	26.19	26
Sept.	21.17	8.63	24.81	23.6	21.78	6.14	25.84	24
Oct.	17.25	7.17	24.87	15.3	16.63	8.63	25.53	15

\* Average based on less than full month



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (1990-2000) (ONS 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the elderly population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of the elderly population. This strategy is based on the following principles:

- To ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the elderly population.
- To ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care for the elderly population.
- To ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services to meet the needs of the elderly population.

The NHS is currently facing a number of challenges in order to meet these principles. These challenges are:

- A growing elderly population.
- A growing number of people with long-term conditions.
- A growing number of people with mental health problems.
- A growing number of people with physical disabilities.

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## Seasonal Averages for Selected Water-Quality Parameters

### Salinity Averages

	<b>Beacon 11 CSHH #1</b>	<b>Bell 6 CSHH #2</b>	<b>Red Channel Marker, Near Glen Cove Creek, CSHH #3</b>	<b>Glen Cove STP Outfall, CSHH #8</b>
<b>2012</b>	25.90 ppt	26.56 ppt	26.19 ppt	24.15 ppt
<b>2011</b>	23.71	24.27	23.99	23.18
<b>2010</b>	25.77	26.32	26.00	24.94
<b>2009</b>	24.22	24.87	24.54	23.68
<b>2008</b>	25.01	25.78	25.28	24.29
<b>2007</b>	25.41	26.07	25.62	24.30
<b>2006</b>	25.3	26.0	25.6	24.3
<b>2005</b>	24.60	24.95	24.71	23.66
<b>2004</b>	25.73	26.06	26.04	25.50
<b>2003</b>	25.25	25.70	25.45	25.09
<b>2002</b>	26.56	26.99	26.83	26.47
<b>2001</b>	26.02	26.41	26.27	25.76
<b>2000</b>	24.87	25.28	24.94	24.40
<b>1999</b>	24.15	26.21	25.49	25.49
<b>1998</b>	24.88	25.40	25.16	N/A
<b>1997</b>	25.20	25.69	25.66	N/A

### Bottom Dissolved Oxygen Averages

	<b>Beacon 11 CSHH #1</b>	<b>Bell 6 CSHH #2</b>	<b>Red Channel Marker, Near Glen Cove Creek, CSHH #3</b>	<b>Glen Cove STP Outfall, CSHH #8</b>
<b>2012</b>	4.46 ppm	4.31 ppm	5.54 ppm	5.28 ppm
<b>2011</b>	5.64	4.77	6.87	6.14
<b>2010</b>	5.55	5.16	6.41	6.26
<b>2009</b>	6.09	5.30	6.72	6.73
<b>2008</b>	5.50	5.31	6.35	5.73
<b>2007</b>	4.99	5.37	6.02	5.93
<b>2006</b>	5.80	5.30	6.80	7.00
<b>2005</b>	4.59	4.63	5.09	5.76
<b>2004</b>	4.94	5.57	5.76	6.22
<b>2003</b>	4.63	4.55	5.21	5.28
<b>2002</b>	4.64	5.11	5.20	6.11
<b>2001</b>	5.16	5.46	6.47	6.82
<b>2000</b>	5.64	6.10	6.54	7.35
<b>1999</b>	5.85	5.44	6.32	7.14
<b>1998</b>	5.17	5.45	6.48	N/A
<b>1997</b>	4.39	4.54	5.15	N/A
<b>1996</b>	5.90	7.11	7.45	N/A

## Seasonal Averages for Selected Water-Quality Parameters

### *Turbidity at 0.5m Averages*

	<b>Beacon 11 CSHH #1</b>	<b>Bell 6 CSHH #2</b>	<b>Red Channel Marker, Near Glen Cove Creek, CSHH #3</b>	<b>Glen Cove STP Outfall, CSHH #8</b>
<b>2012</b>	2.23 ntu	1.37 ntu	1.70 ntu	2.29 ntu
<b>2011</b>	2.33	1.41	1.61	1.61
<b>2010</b>	2.04	1.61	1.51	2.16
<b>2009</b>	2.58	1.93	2.30	2.19
<b>2008</b>	2.87	2.18	1.64	2.81
<b>2007</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2006</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2005</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2004</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2003</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2002</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2001</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>2000</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>1999</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>1998</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>1997</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>1996</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### *Water Temperature Averages*

	<b>Beacon 11 CSHH #1</b>	<b>Bell 6 CSHH #2</b>	<b>Red Channel Marker, Near Glen Cove Creek, CSHH #3</b>	<b>Glen Cove STP Outfall, CSHH #8</b>
<b>2012</b>	20.32 °C	20.03 °C	20.43 °C	20.32 °C
<b>2011</b>	19.92	19.70	20.04	20.25
<b>2010</b>	19.90	19.68	20.15	20.60
<b>2009</b>	19.31	18.75	19.27	19.68
<b>2008</b>	19.25	19.15	19.32	19.63
<b>2007</b>	19.9	19.4	19.96	20.53
<b>2006</b>	20.2	19.8	20.1	20.63
<b>2005</b>	20.24	19.63	20.19	21.1
<b>2004</b>	19.55	19.14	19.41	N/A
<b>2003</b>	18.94	18.37	18.9	N/A
<b>2002</b>	20.67	20.13	20.53	N/A
<b>2001</b>	20.90	19.58	20.23	N/A
<b>2000</b>	19.49	19.03	19.59	N/A
<b>1999</b>	21.01	19.67	20.2	N/A
<b>1998</b>	20.52	19.66	20.28	N/A
<b>1997</b>	20.1	19.12	19.55	N/A
<b>1996</b>	19.87	19.2	19.43	N/A
<b>1995</b>	20.8	20.3	20.59	N/A



## Seasonal Averages for Selected Water-Quality Parameters

### *Air Temperature Averages*

	<b>Beacon 11 CSHH #1</b>	<b>Bell 6 CSHH #2</b>	<b>Red Channel Marker, Near Glen Cove Creek, CSHH #3</b>	<b>Glen Cove STP Outfall, CSHH #8</b>
<b>2012</b>	20.00 °C	21.12 °C	21.38 °C	20.0 °C
<b>2011</b>	20.18	21.15	20.64	22.42
<b>2010</b>	20.81	22.40	23.18	23.9
<b>2009</b>	19.18	20.52	20.69	21.7
<b>2008</b>	18.88	20.68	20.27	21.20
<b>2007</b>	20.22	21.24	21.69	22.31
<b>2006</b>	21	23.4	22.2	22.92
<b>2005</b>	21.1	21.91	22.28	23.2
<b>2004</b>	19.24	19.8	19.48	N/A
<b>2003</b>	20.4	21.1	21.8	N/A
<b>2002</b>	21.1	21.5	22.1	N/A
<b>2001</b>	22.5	22.8	23.6	N/A
<b>2000</b>	20.4	21.8	20.9	N/A
<b>1999</b>	22.22	22.73	23.04	N/A
<b>1998</b>	21.1	21.1	21.1	N/A
<b>1997</b>	20.81	21.37	21.25	N/A
<b>1996</b>	20.71	20.53	20.55	N/A
<b>1995</b>	21.84	22.16	22.18	N/A