

Watershed Inventory Report

Phase 1 of the Watershed Improvement Plan

September 2026

Prepared for:

City of Absecon

500 Mill Road

Absecon, Atlantic County, New Jersey 08201



Permit Number: NJG166946

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RVE Project No. 0101-T-187

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Acknowledgements

The City of Absecon (Atlantic County) Watershed Inventory Report has been prepared by Remington & Vernick Engineers.

Funding for this project was provided by the City of Absecon.

Introduction

The City of Absecon (also referred to in this report as “Absecon”) is located in Atlantic County, New Jersey. Located in South Jersey, Absecon borders the Atlantic County municipalities of Atlantic City, Egg Harbor Township, Galloway Township and Pleasantville. Absecon has a total area of 7.22 square miles, including 5.47 square miles of land and 1.75 square miles of water. Its population is 9,137 people according to the 2020 US Census. The land use types within Absecon are shown in Table A below.

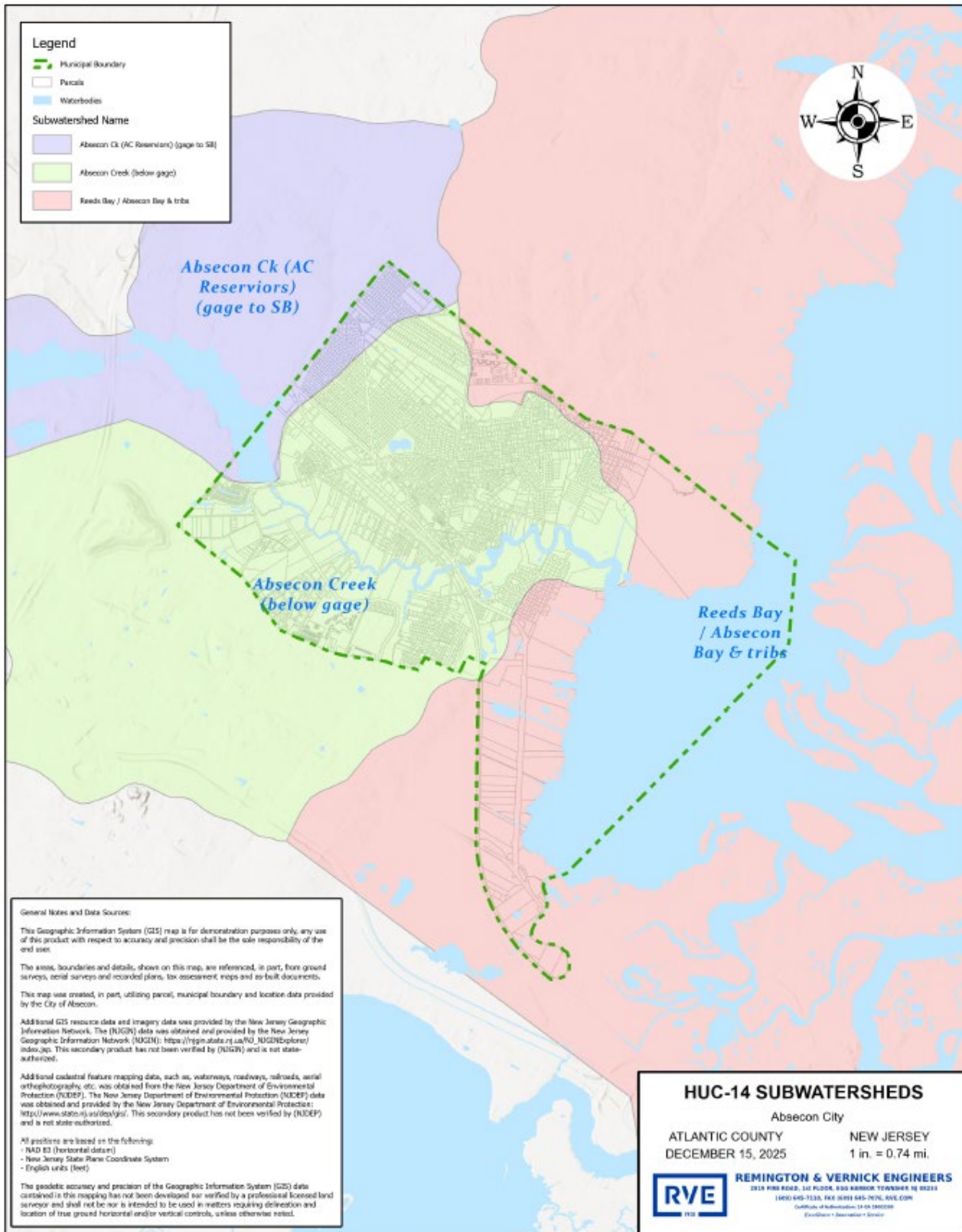
Table 1: Land Use Types within the City of Absecon

Land Use Area	Acres	Percentage
AGRICULTURE	1.44	0.03%
BARREN LAND	16.46	0.36%
FOREST	368.13	7.96%
URBAN	1663.83	35.96%
WATER	1096.04	23.69%
WETLANDS	1481.23	32.01%

The City of Absecon contains three sub-watersheds: Absecon Ck (AC Reservoirs) (gage to SB), Absecon Creek (below gage), and Reeds Bay / Absecon Bay & tribs. All sub-watersheds are part of the Great Egg Harbor Watershed Management Area, according to New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) (See Figure 1).

The Goal of the Watershed Improvement Plan (WIP) is to provide a comprehensive procedure for how the City of Absecon will comply with the new Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) regulations put in place by the NJDEP. The WIP is required to identify opportunities to improve water quality, reduce contribution of pollutants to water bodies with impairments and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), and to address stormwater flooding to protect human health, safety, and the environment. Phase 1 of the WIP includes the creation of a stormwater inventory by mapping required features, data, and completing a Watershed Inventory Report. Phase 2 will evaluate the information found in Phase 1 to determine what potential improvement projects may be implemented to address water quality and quantity concerns. In Phase 3, permittees will identify which of the potential improvement projects they are choosing to implement and identify schedules.

Figure 1: HUC14 Sub-watersheds within the City of Absecon



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Electronic Data to be Uploaded to NJDEP Online

- Drainage Areas for Outfalls
 - o Topographical Map
 - o Shape File
- Stormwater Interconnections
 - o Shape File
- Drainage Area for Each Interconnections
 - o Topographical Map
 - o Shape File
- Non-Municipally Owned Stormwater Infrastructure
 - o Shape File

Acronyms & Definitions

1. Acronyms

- i. “BMP” – Best Management Practice
- ii. “DO” – Dissolved Oxygen
- iii. “EPA” – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- iv. “GIS” – Geographic Information System
- v. “HUC 14” – Hydrologic Unit Code 14
- vi. “MS4” – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
- vii. “MTD” – Manufactured Treatment Device
- viii. “NJPDES” – New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

- ix. *"NJ-WET" – New Jersey Watershed Evaluation Tool*
- x. *"TDS" – Total Dissolved Solids*
- xi. *"TMDL" – Total Maximum Daily Load*
- xii. *"TSS" – Total Suspended Solids*
- xiii. *"WIP" – Watershed Improvement Plan*
- xiv. *"DEM" – Digital Elevation Model*

2. Definitions

- i. *"HUC 14" or "hydrologic unit code 14" means an area within which water drains to a particular receiving surface water body, also known as a sub-watershed, which is identified by a 14-digit hydrologic unit boundary designation, delineated within New Jersey by the United States Geological Survey. (N.J.A.C. 7:9B)*
- ii. *"Municipal separate storm sewer" (or MS4 conveyance) means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) as defined in more detail at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.2.*
- iii. *"Outfall" means any point source which discharges directly to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States.*
- iv. *"Storm drain inlet" means the point of entry into the storm sewer system.*
- v. *"Stormwater" means water resulting from precipitation (including rain and snow) that runs off the land's surface, is transmitted to the subsurface, is captured by separate storm sewers or other sewerage or drainage facilities or is conveyed by snow removal equipment.*
- vi. *"Stormwater facility" means stormwater infrastructure including, but not limited to, catch basins, infiltration basins, detention basins, green infrastructure (GI), filter strips, riparian buffers, infiltration trenches, sand filters, constructed wetlands, wet basins, bioretention systems, low flow bypasses, Manufactured Treatment Devices (MTDs), and stormwater conveyances.*
- vii. *"Stormwater management basin" means a stormwater management basin as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:8.*
- viii. *"Stormwater management measure" means a stormwater management measure as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:8.3*
- ix. *"Stormwater runoff" means water flow on the surface of the ground or in storm sewers, resulting from precipitation.*
- x. *"Total maximum daily load" or "TMDL" means a total maximum daily load formally established pursuant to Section 7 of the Water Quality Planning Act (N.J.S.A. 58:11A-7) and Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §§12512 et seq. A TMDL is the sum of individual wasteload allocations for point sources, load allocations for nonpoint sources of pollution, other sources such as tributaries or adjacent segments, and allocations to a reserve or margin of safety for an individual pollutant.*

- xi. *“Waters of the State” means the Burlington and its estuaries, all springs, streams and bodies of surface or ground water, whether natural or artificial, within the boundaries of the State of New Jersey or subject to its jurisdiction” (see N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.4).*

Public Participation

The City of Absecon plans on having several meetings with the Stakeholders. Stakeholders are listed below.

Engaging with stakeholders opens a channel of communication and collaboration.

- List of stakeholders
 - Thomas Marrone, Mayor
 - Jessica Snyder, City Administrator
 - Lloyd Jones, Jr., Director of Public Works
 - Council Members
 - New Jersey Department of Transportation
 - Atlantic County
 - Remington & Vernick Engineers, City Engineer
- Future Scheduled Meetings
 - Public Meetings for the Watershed Improvement Plan will be scheduled during the Public Council Meetings. Public Council Meeting are typically held on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month.
 - First Meeting will be scheduled in October 2026 where the WIP will be introduced and open for public comment.
 - Second meeting will be scheduled after the first during the Fall of 2026.
 - Meeting minutes and notes and a summary of feedback from stakeholders will be written up at each meeting and reported in WIP phase 2.
 - The Watershed Improvement Plan Phase 1 will be posted on the City’s dedicated stormwater webpage at: <https://abseconnj.gov/stormwater-management/>

Stormwater Outfall(s)

The information utilized in this section was gathered using the Municipal Stormwater Infrastructure data field collected by Colliers Engineers as part of the Outfall and MS4 Infrastructure Mapping Projects from 2020 and 2025. This data was processed using QGIS, SAGA, PCRaster, and GDAL softwares. Water Quality Classification Data was gathered from the NJDEP Open Data Portal. The data was accessed on July 17, 2025. The findings are summarized below and in Table 1 and Figure 2.

Stormwater Outfalls Owned/Operated by Permittee

- There are 40 outfalls owned and operated by the City of Absecon.

Receiving Surface Waters

- 5 of the outfalls listed below discharge into the Absecon Creek
- 14 of the outfalls listed below discharge into the Absecon Creek UNT
- 1 of the outfalls listed below discharge into the Conovers Creek
- 1 of the outfalls listed below discharge into the Conovers Creek UNT
- 4 of the outfalls listed below discharge into Heritage Park Lake
- 1 of the outfalls listed below discharge into an Uncoded Tributary
- 14 of the outfalls listed below discharge into Wetlands

Water Quality Classifications

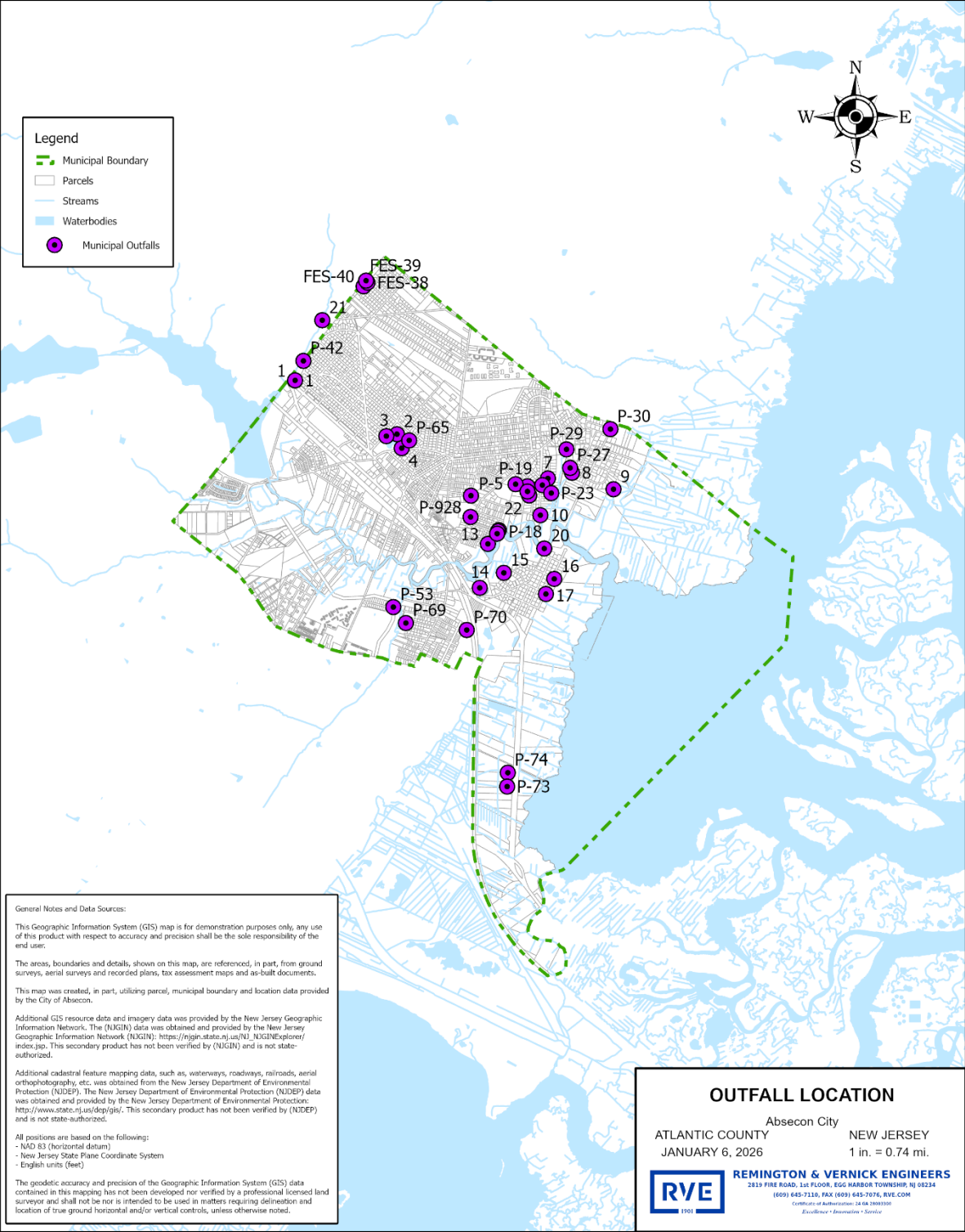
- The portion of the Absecon Creek that Absecon owned and operated outfalls discharge into is classified as SE1C1 and SE1
- The portion of the Absecon Creek UNT that Absecon owned and operated outfalls discharge into is classified as FW2-NT, FW2-NT/SE1, and SE1C1
- The portion of the Conovers Creek and Conovers Creek UNT that Absecon owned and operated outfalls discharge into is classified as FW2-NT/SE1
- The portion of the Uncoded Tributary that Absecon owned and operated outfalls discharge into is classified as FW2-NT/SE1

Table 2: Receiving Surface Water Bodies & Water Quality Classifications

Local Outfall ID	Receiving Surface Water Body	Water Quality Classification
1	Absecon Creek UNT	FW2-NT
1	Absecon Creek UNT	FW2-NT
2	Heritage Park Lake	<Null>
3	Heritage Park Lake	<Null>
4	Heritage Park Lake	<Null>
7	Wetlands	N/A
8	Absecon Creek UNT	FW2-NT/SE1
9	Absecon Creek UNT	FW2-NT/SE1
10	Absecon Creek UNT	FW2-NT/SE1
13	Absecon Creek	SE1C1
14	Wetlands	N/A
15	Absecon Creek UNT	SE1C1
16	Wetlands	N/A
17	Uncoded Tributary	FW2-NT/SE1

Local Outfall ID	Receiving Surface Water Body	Water Quality Classification
20	Absecon Creek	SE1
21	Absecon Creek UNT	FW2-NT
22	Wetlands	N/A
23	Wetlands	N/A
FES-38	Absecon Creek UNT	FW2-NT
FES-39	Absecon Creek UNT	FW2-NT
FES-40	Absecon Creek UNT	FW2-NT
P-15	Absecon Creek	SE1
P-16	Absecon Creek	SE1
P-18	Absecon Creek	SE1
P-19	Wetlands	N/A
P-21	Wetlands	N/A
P-23	Absecon Creek UNT	FW2-NT/SE1
P-27	Absecon Creek UNT	FW2-NT/SE1
P-29	Absecon Creek UNT	FW2-NT/SE1
P-30	Wetlands	N/A
P-42	Absecon Creek UNT	FW2-NT
P-5	Wetlands	N/A
P-53	Conovers Creek	FW2-NT/SE1
P-577	Wetlands	N/A
P-65	Heritage Park Lake	<Null>
P-69	Conovers Creek UNT	FW2-NT/SE1
P-70	Wetlands	N/A
P-73	Wetlands	N/A
P-74	Wetlands	N/A
P-928	Wetlands	N/A

Figure 2: City of Absecon Stormwater Outfalls



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Stormwater Interconnection(s)

The information utilized in this section was gathered using Municipal Stormwater Infrastructure data field collected by Remington & Vernick Engineers as part of the Outfall and MS4 Infrastructure Mapping Projects from 2020 and 2025. County stormwater infrastructure was provided by Atlantic County. State stormwater infrastructure was digitized from plans provided by the City of Absecon. This data was processed using QGIS, SAGA, PCRaster, and GDAL softwares. The data was accessed in December 2025. The findings are summarized below and in Table 2 and Figure 3.

Interconnections from the permittee's MS4 into another entity

- There are 10 interconnections from the City of Absecon's MS4 infrastructure into other entities MS4 systems. This system is owned and operated by Atlantic County, State of NJ and Privately owned.
- The interconnections are direct-piped connections.

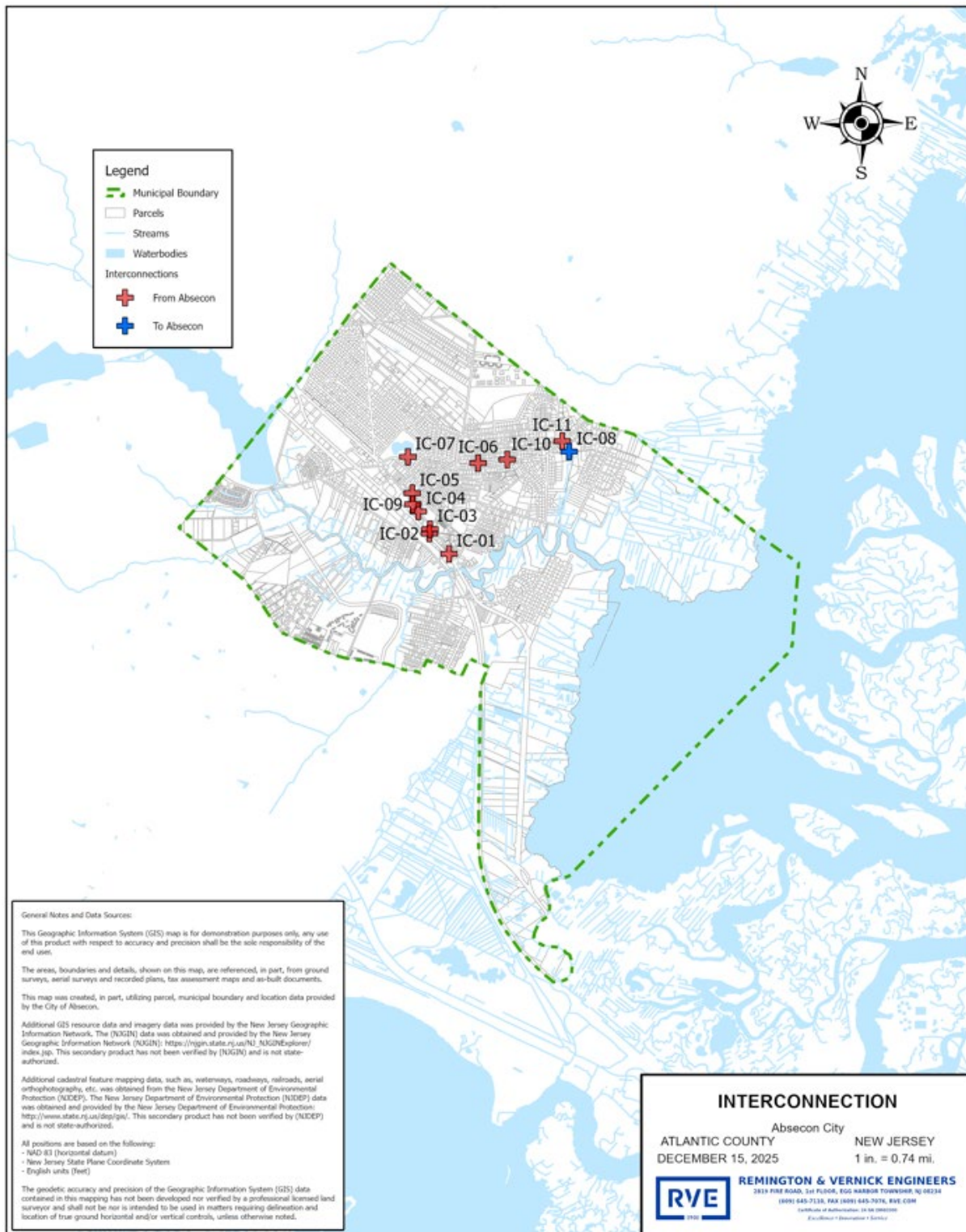
Interconnection(s) into the permittee's MS4 from another entity (for Tier A permittees only)

- There is 1 interconnection owned and operated by the State of NJ that conveys stormwater flow to infrastructure owned and operated by the City of Absecon.
- All interconnections are direct-piped connections.

Table 3: Stormwater Interconnections from and Into the City of Absecon

InterconnectID	Type	Upstream Entity	Downstream Entity
IC-01	Pipe	Absecon	Atlantic County
IC-02	Pipe	Absecon	State of NJ
IC-03	Pipe	Absecon	Private
IC-04	Pipe	Absecon	State of NJ
IC-05	Pipe	Absecon	State of NJ
IC-06	Pipe	Absecon	State of NJ
IC-07	Pipe	Absecon	Atlantic County
IC-09	Pipe	State of NJ	Absecon
IC-10	Pipe	Absecon	State of NJ
IC-11	Pipe	Absecon	State of NJ
IC-12	Pipe	Absecon	State of NJ

Figure 3: Interconnections into and from the Permittee



Drainage Area(s) for Stormwater Outfalls and Stormwater Interconnections

The information utilized in this section was gathered using data from the 2019 New Jersey LiDAR flyover and Municipal Stormwater Infrastructure data field collected by Remington & Vernick Engineers as part of the Outfall and MS4 Infrastructure Mapping Projects from 2020 and 2025. County stormwater infrastructure was provided by Atlantic County. State stormwater infrastructure was digitized from plans provided by the City of Absecon. This data was processed using QGIS, SAGA, PCRaster, and GDAL softwares. The data was accessed in December 2025. The findings are summarized below and in Table 3 and Figure 4 and Figure 5. Drainage area calculation methods are also described below.

Storm Drain Inlets

- The City of Absecon owns and operates 401 storm drain inlets.

MS4 Outfall Drainage Areas

- Utilizing QGIS, SAGA, PCRaster, and GDAL, the DEM from the LiDAR flyover was clipped to the City's Boundary with a 500 foot buffer.
- The clipped DEM was pre-processed to make it hydraulically correct with a max fill depth of 1 foot.
- Flow directions were determined from the pre-processed DEM.
- Outfall drainage areas were determined by calculating and vectorizing the upslope areas of the outfalls.

Drainage area of interconnection(s) from the permittee to another entity

- Utilizing QGIS, SAGA, PCRaster, and GDAL, the DEM from the LiDAR flyover was clipped to the City's Boundary with a 500 foot buffer.
- The clipped DEM was pre-processed to make it hydraulically correct with a max fill depth of 1 foot.
- Flow directions were determined from the pre-processed DEM.
- The interconnection pipe network was categorized by receiving interconnections
- For each category, the pipe network was rasterized to a raster with the same dimensions as the DEM.
- The sub catchments were then calculated and vectorized to form the interconnection drainage area.

Figure 4: Outfall Drainage Area(s)

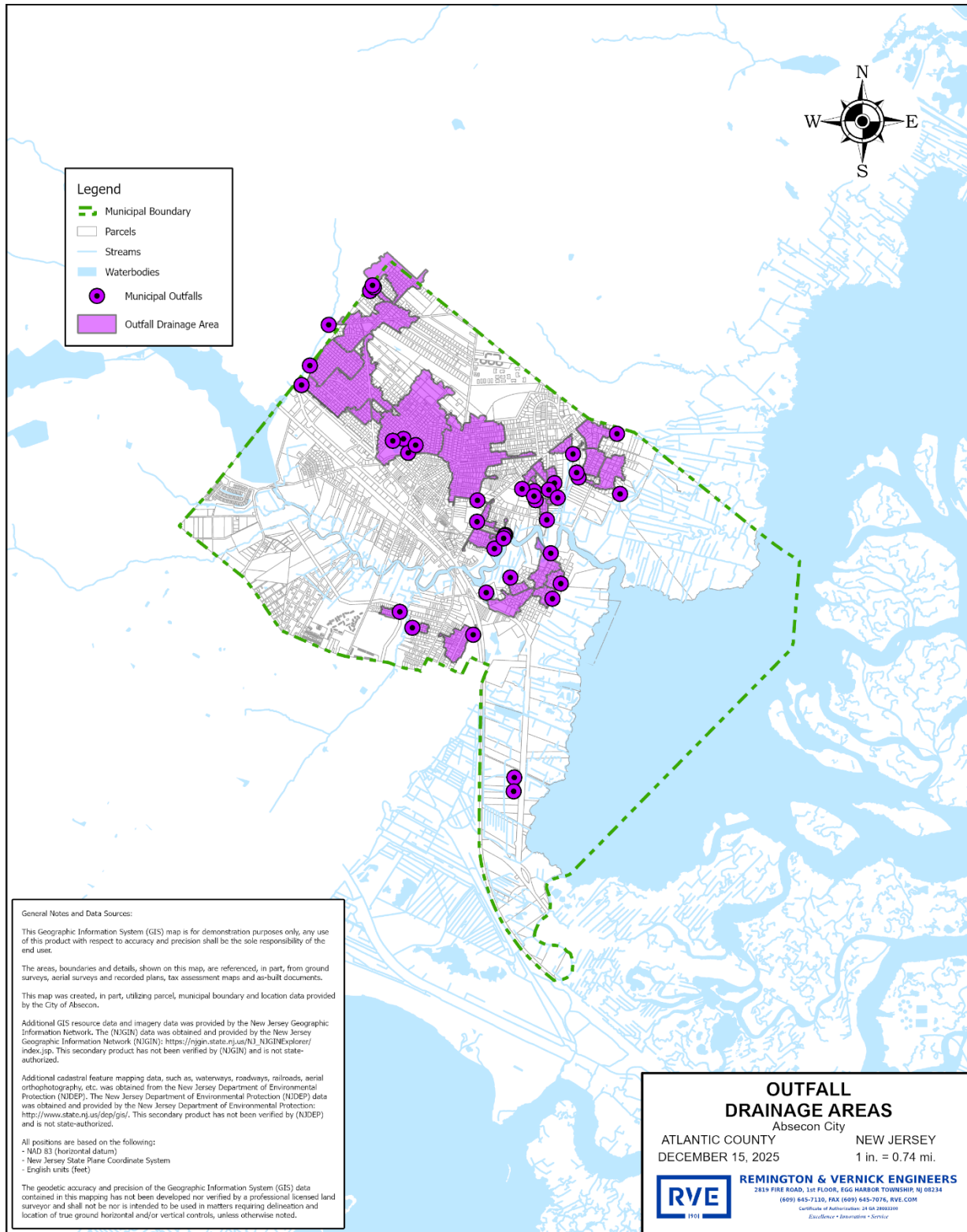


Figure 5: Interconnection Drainage Area(s)

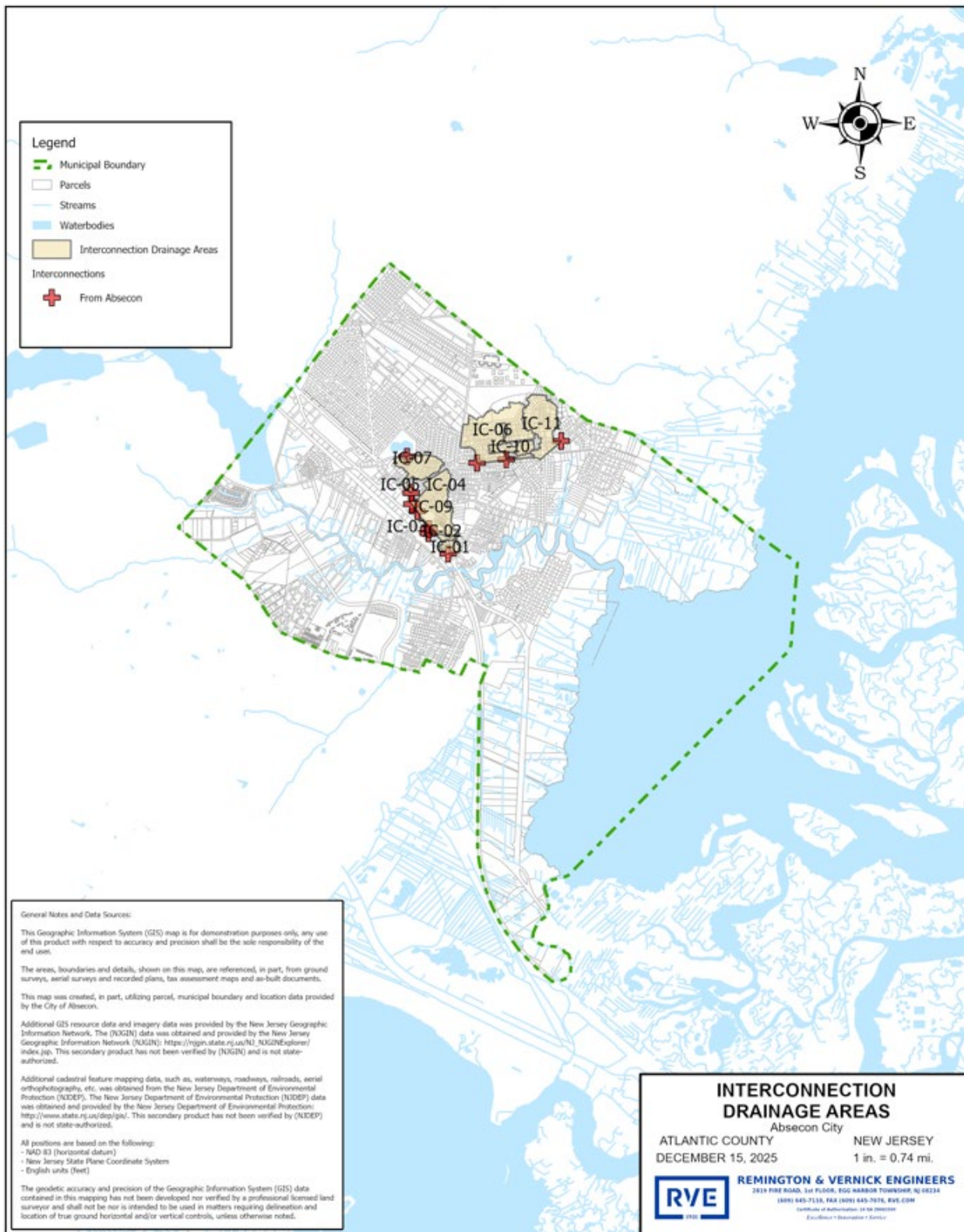


Table 4: Drainage Areas for Outfalls and Outward Interconnections

Drainage Area ID	Drainage Area (acres)	Outfall	Primary Contributing Drainage Area Type
2	59.16	MS4 Outfall 2	Residential
3	104.09	MS4 Outfall 3	Residential
7	3.30	MS4 Outfall 7	Residential
8	1.20	MS4 Outfall 8	Residential
9	16.51	MS4 Outfall 9	Residential
10	3.05	MS4 Outfall 10	Residential
13	11.28	MS4 Outfall 13	Residential
14	17.30	MS4 Outfall 14	Residential
15	4.90	MS4 Outfall 15	Residential
16	6.12	MS4 Outfall 16	Residential
17	7.07	MS4 Outfall 17	Residential
20	15.43	MS4 Outfall 20	Residential
21	43.29	MS4 Outfall 21	Residential
22	0.62	MS4 Outfall 22	Residential
23	0.00	MS4 Outfall 23	Residential
1A	83.14	MS4 Outfall 1A	Residential
1B	78.45	MS4 Outfall 1B	Residential
FES-38	2.02	MS4 Outfall FES-38	Residential
FES-39	29.19	MS4 Outfall FES-39	Residential
FES-40	0.01	MS4 Outfall FES-40	Residential
P-15	4.32	MS4 Outfall P-15	Residential
P-16	0.23	MS4 Outfall P-16	Residential
P-18	4.60	MS4 Outfall P-18	Residential
P-19	3.00	MS4 Outfall P-19	Residential
P-21	4.15	MS4 Outfall P-21	Residential
P-23	1.54	MS4 Outfall P-23	Residential
P-27	11.90	MS4 Outfall P-27	Residential
P-29	6.22	MS4 Outfall P-29	Residential
P-30	14.61	MS4 Outfall P-30	Residential
P-42	33.25	MS4 Outfall P-42	Residential
P-5	94.26	MS4 Outfall P-5	Residential
P-53	3.26	MS4 Outfall P-53	Residential
P-577	1.30	MS4 Outfall P-577	Residential
P-65	6.35	MS4 Outfall P-65	Residential
P-69	2.44	MS4 Outfall P-69	Residential
P-70	15.79	MS4 Outfall P-70	Residential
P-73	0.51	MS4 Outfall P-73	Residential

Drainage Area ID	Drainage Area (acres)	Outfall	Primary Contributing Drainage Area Type
P-74	0.05	MS4 Outfall P-74	Residential
P-928	3.26	MS4 Outfall P-928	Residential

Drainage Area ID	Drainage Area (acres)	Interconnection	Primary Contributing Drainage Area Type
IC-01	5.40	Atlantic County	Commercial
IC-02	9.95	State of NJ	Commercial
IC-03	0.03	Private	Commercial
IC-04	39.80	State of NJ	Commercial
IC-05	22.71	State of NJ	Residential
IC-06	65.96	State of NJ	Residential
IC-07	1.15	Absecon	Residential
IC-09	41.70	State of NJ	Residential
IC-10	12.50	State of NJ	Residential
IC-11	36.77	State of NJ	Residential

TMDLs and Water Quality Impairments

In accordance with Section 305(b) and 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act, the State of New Jersey is required to assess the overall water quality of the State's waters and identify those waterbodies with a water quality impairment for which Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) may be necessary. NJDEP fulfills its assessment obligation under the Clean Water Act through the Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report (Integrated Report), which includes the Integrated List of Waterbodies, issued biennially. The Integrated Report can be found at:

<https://dep.nj.gov/wms/bears/integrated-wq-assessment-report-2022>

The New Jersey Integrated Water Quality Assessment Report (Integrated Report) is a compilation of information about the quality of New Jersey's surface waters. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) prepares the Integrated Report as a biennial assessment of statewide water quality that identifies and prioritizes waters for protection, restoration, and additional monitoring or research. The Integrated Report thus serves as an effective tool for enhancing, maintaining, and restoring water quality in all surface waters of the State to support their use for aquatic life, recreation, water supply, fish consumption, and shellfish harvest for consumption.

Under this obligation, NJDEP has established an Ambient Biomonitoring Network (AMNET) to document the health of the state's waterways. The AMNET Program is a sampling program that supports the water

quality inventory report and list of impaired waters. The AMNET site is found at:

<https://www.nj.gov/dep/wms/bfbm/amnet.html>

There are over 760 AMNET sites throughout the state of New Jersey. These sites are sampled for benthic macroinvertebrate by the NJDEP on a five-year cycle. Streams are classified as nonimpaired, moderately impaired, or severely impaired based on the AMNET data. The data is used to generate a New Jersey Impairment Score (NJIS), which is based on a number of biometrics related to benthic macroinvertebrate community dynamics. Based on the Integrated Report, the Department identifies waterbodies for which a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) may be necessary.

A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is the amount of a pollutant that can be accepted by a waterbody without causing an exceedance of water quality standards or interfering with the ability to use a waterbody for one or more of its designated uses. The allowable load is allocated to the various sources of the pollutant, such as stormwater and wastewater discharges, which require an NJPDES permit to discharge, and nonpoint source, which includes stormwater runoff from agricultural areas and residential areas, along with a margin of safety. Provisions may also be made for future sources in the form of reserve capacity. An implementation plan is developed to identify how the various sources will be reduced to the designated allocations. Implementation strategies may include improved stormwater treatment plants, adoption of ordinances, reforestation of stream corridors, retrofitting stormwater, systems, and other BMPs.

**City of Absecon
ATLANTIC COUNTY
Area (Square Miles): 7.22
2020 Population: 9,137**

Intersecting HUC14s:

- Absecon Ck (AC Reservoirs) (gage to SB)
- Absecon Creek (below gage)
- Reeds Bay / Absecon Bay & tributaries

TMDL (Shellfish):

- Fecal coliform

Pathogens (Enterococcus, E. Coli, Fecal Coliform, Total Coliform)

Pathogens, including enterococcus, E. Coli, fecal coliform, and total coliform, enter the receiving waters when stormwater comes into contact with sources of these pathogens, such as pet waste, animal waste from geese and other wildlife, some farming activities, illicit discharges, failing sewage conveyance systems and septic systems, combined sewage overflows, and sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). While sewage

treatment plans contribute a steady input of treated sewage to their receiving waters, stormwater runoff is the primary contributor to pathogen loads in surface waters of the state ([*Pollutants of Concern document*](#)).

When receiving surface waters include shellfish harvesting as a designated use, pathogens also pose additional concerns. Proximity to potential sources such as marinas, development served by septic systems and concentrated stormwater outfall locations warrant precautionary closures of shellfish waters on a seasonal or full-time basis. The National Shellfish Sanitation Program has established criteria for pathogens that are used to determine support of the shell-fishing use ([*Pollutants of Concern document*](#)).

Dissolved Oxygen

Dissolved oxygen (DO) refers to the concentration of oxygen gas incorporated into the water. Low levels of oxygen (hypoxia) or no oxygen levels (anoxia) can occur when excess organic materials are decomposed by microorganisms. During this decomposition process, the DO in the water is consumed. As DO levels drop, some sensitive animals may move away, decline in health, or even die. Due to this, DO is considered an important measure of water quality as it is a direct indicator of a water body's ability to support aquatic life. While each organism has its own DO tolerance range, generally, DO levels below 3 mg/L are of concern and waters with levels below 1 mg/L are considered hypoxic and usually cannot support life.

While no specific map for dissolved oxygen (DO) levels within the Borough of Pine Hill is publicly available, environmental agencies monitor the general area through state and federal programs. Pine Hill's water supply comes from groundwater aquifers, and local streams are part of the larger Delaware River watershed.

How to access dissolved oxygen data New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). The NJDEP's Bureau of Environmental Analysis, Restoration and Standards has an interactive Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping tool, NJ-GeoWeb, that allows users to view and analyze various environmental data, including water quality. You can view water quality data for specific monitoring stations within the state's watersheds.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

The term 'PCBs' (Polychlorinated Biphenyls) represents a broad class of toxic industrial chemicals first discovered and synthesized in the late 19th century. Their novel chemical properties led to widespread industrial production and usage peaking between the 1930's and late-1960's. Some products may continue to contain PCBs, including electrical equipment, motor and hydraulic oils, oil-based paint, and some plastics. The recognition of PCB associated health hazards was first noted in the 1960's and their production finally banned in 1979. PCBs can accumulate in the leaves and above-ground parts of plants and food crops. They are also taken up into the bodies of small organisms and fish. As a result, people who ingest fish may be exposed to PCBs that have bioaccumulated in the fish they are ingesting. Their oily nature allows them to accumulate in fatty animal tissues and bioaccumulate up the global food chain where they contribute to organ damage and carcinogenesis in higher-tiered species.

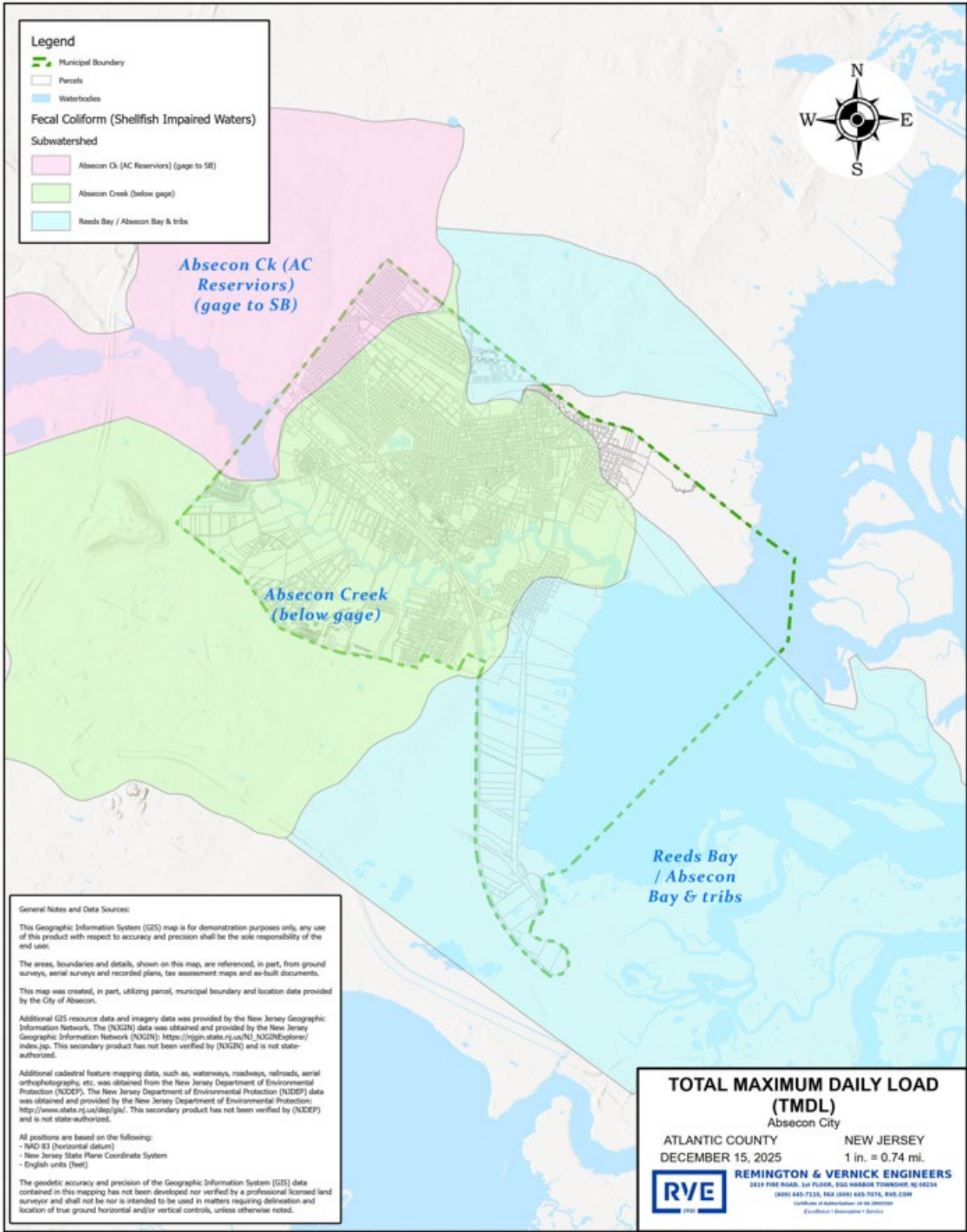
PCBs are easily carried away as TSS by stormwater runoff from products containing the compounds which are exposed to stormwater and known and unknown contaminated areas. PCBs have a moderate level of volatility, which means that their vapors are also readily carried aloft by the wind. They are then deposited on exposed surfaces via air deposition (Pollutants of Concern document).

Below in Table 4 and Figure 6 summarize the information found using NJDEP's NJ-WET tool.

Table 5: TMDLs and Impairments for Sub watersheds within or bordering the City of Absecon

HUC14	Subwatershed Name	TMDL(s)	Impairments
2040302020030	Absecon Ck (AC Reservoirs) (gage to SB)	<u>Shellfish</u> Fecal coliform	PCB's in fish tissue
2040302020040	Absecon Creek (below gage)	<u>Shellfish</u> Fecal coliform	Dissolved Oxygen
2040302010010	Reeds Bay / Absecon Bay & tributaries	<u>Shellfish</u> Fecal coliform	Dissolved Oxygen

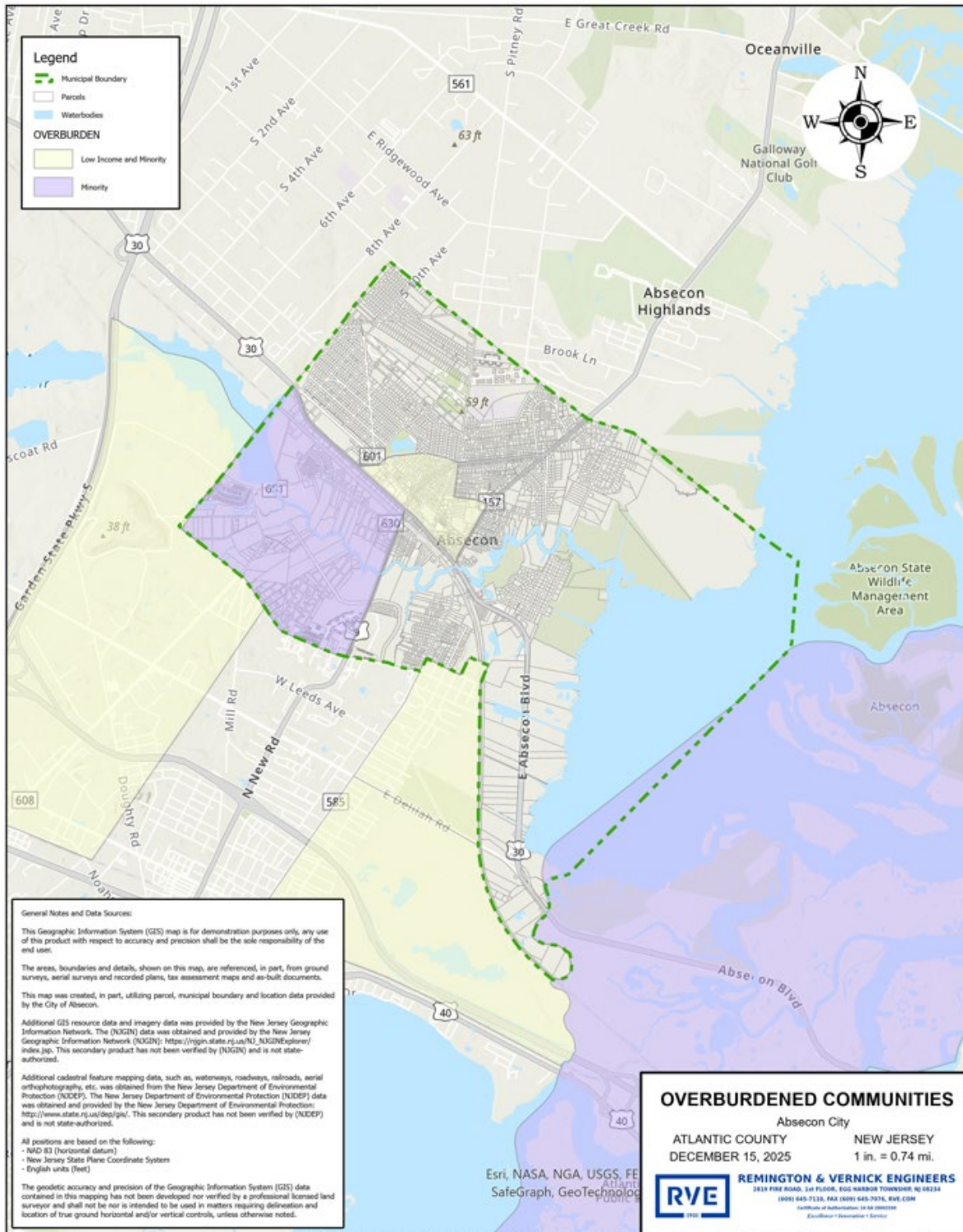
Figure 6: TMDLs by Parameter for the City of Absecon



Overburdened Communities (*for Tier A permittees only*)

The City of Absecon is listed as an overburdened community in Atlantic County, New Jersey, according to a map from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. Overburdened communities are defined by specific criteria related to low-income households, minority populations, or limited English proficiency. The state's Environmental Justice Law requires the NJDEP to evaluate the impact of certain facilities on these communities.

Figure 7: Overburdened Communities within the City of Absecon



Impervious Area

Information regarding impervious cover was gathered using NJ-WET and NJDEP Open Data. The impervious areas within the City of Absecon are shown in Figure 8 and summarized in Table 5.

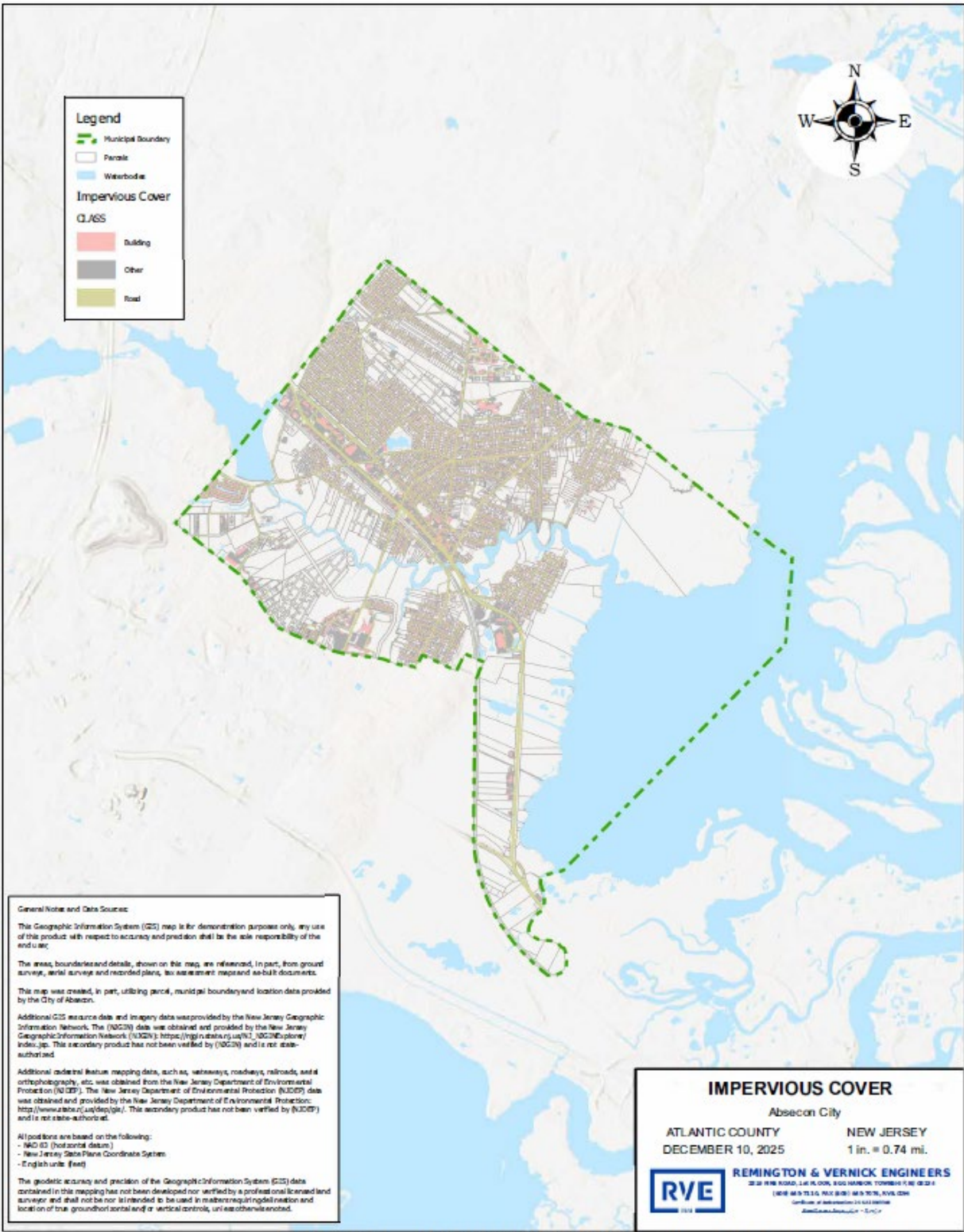
Impervious cover can have considerable impacts on ecosystem and stream health. Due to an increase in stormwater runoff caused by impervious cover, the potential for pollutants to be carried to streams and rivers increases, which in turn can impact stream quality. Additionally, stormwater runoff discharging into streams increases the volume of water traveling within those streams. Increases in stream volume can lead to changes in stream conditions as it reaches equilibrium, such as increases in erosion, sediment load, and other stream attributes.

According to Schuler's model of impervious cover, Absecon Creek (AC Reservoir)(gage to SB) and Absecon Creek (below gage) are both considered "Non-supporting" watersheds due to the high percentage of impervious cover. Reeds Bay/Absecon Bay & tribs is considered a "sensitive" watershed due to the low percentage of impervious cover.

Table 6: Impervious Coverage by HUC14 Sub watersheds within the City of Absecon

HUC14	Sub-watershed Name	HUC14 Acres	Impervious Cover Type	Impervious Acres	HUC14 % Impervious
2040302020030	Absecon Ck (AC Reservoir) (gage to SB)	235.46	Overall	70.93	30.12%
			Building	15.61	6.63%
			Other	31.22	13.26%
			Road	24.10	10.23%
2040302020040	Absecon Creek (below gage)	2346.16	Overall	742.02	31.63%
			Building	149.18	6.36%
			Other	364.07	15.52%
			Road	228.76	9.75%
2040302010010	Reeds Bay / Absecon Bay & tribs	2126.17	Overall	112.95	5.31%
			Building	17.13	0.81%
			Other	47.78	2.25%
			Road	48.05	2.26%

Figure 8: Impervious Area within the City of Absecon



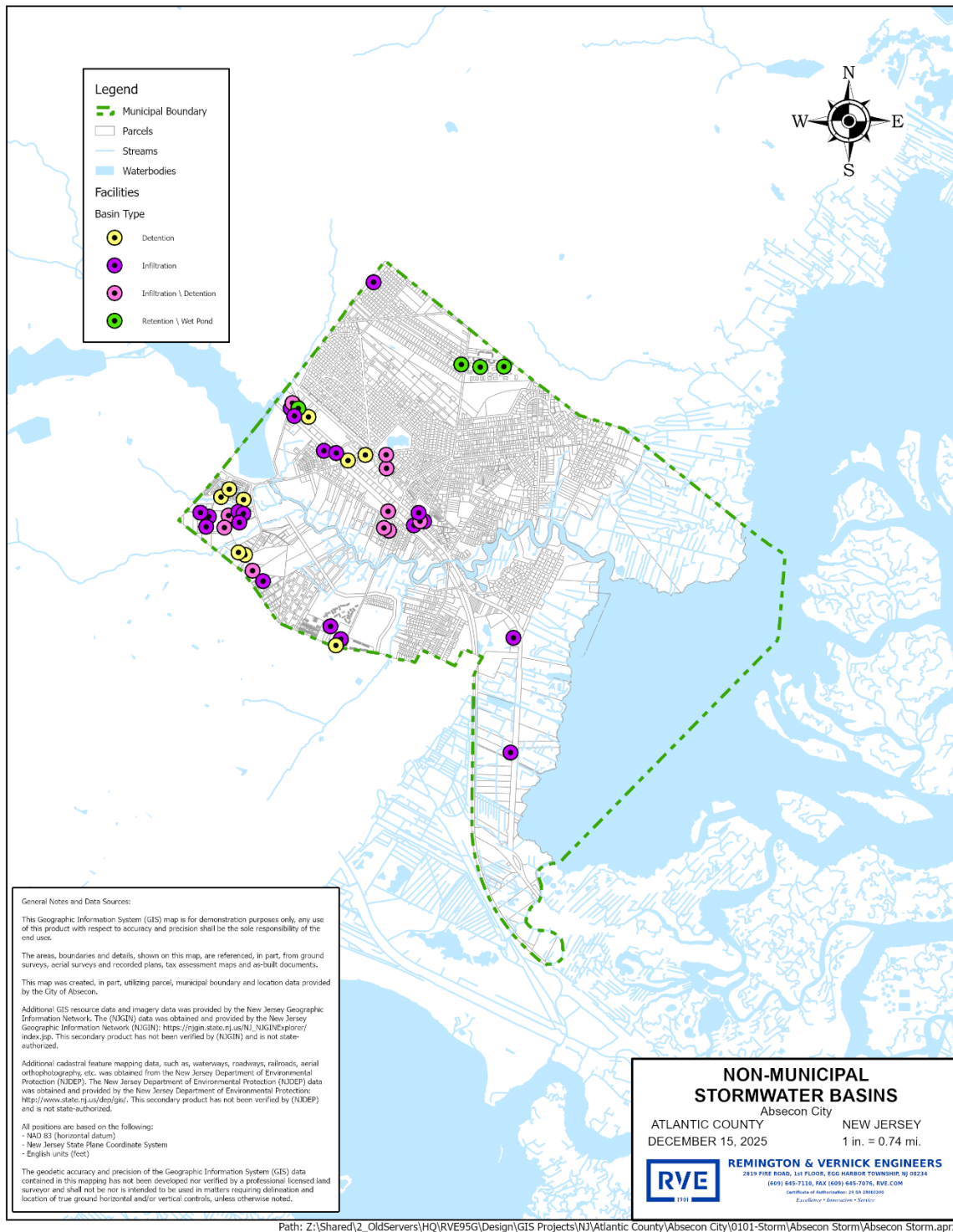
Non-Municipally Owned or Operated Stormwater Facilities *(for Tier A permittees only)*

There are 43 stormwater facilities within the City of Absecon that are not municipally owned. Their locations are shown in Figure 9 below as well as summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: Non-municipally Owned/Operated Stormwater Infrastructure in the City of Absecon

Basin ID	Project Name	HUC14	Project Block	Project Lot	Basin Type
101339	Navajo Ave Subdivision	2040302020040	192 & 193	4.01	Infiltration
103589	Schiff Enterprises	2040302020040	214	9	Infiltration
104464	BENNINGTON WOODS	2040302020030	1.01	4	Infiltration
110912	Proposed CVS & Commerce Bank	2040302020040	189	13-Dec	Detention
101871	Memorial Lions Blind Rehab. and Rec. center	2040302020040	3	11,25	Retention \ Wet Pond
101670	martin walley major site plan	2040302020040	260	1.02	Infiltration \ Detention
102697	martin walley major site plan	2040302020040	260	1.02	Infiltration \ Detention
105308	the shoppes at absecon	2040302020040	186	1	Detention
108192	Proposed Motel	2040302010010	225	6,7,19	Infiltration
107274	Phoenix Diner	2040302020040	212	13, 14	Infiltration
104087	Bel-Aire Lakes	2040302020040	258	1.01	Detention
106255	Bel-Aire Lakes	2040302020040	258	1.01	Detention
111725	Bel-Aire Lakes	2040302020040	258	1.01	Detention
104120	Mohawk Tile	2040302020040	264	1.01	Infiltration \ Detention
110977	HOME DEPOT	2040302020040	224	20,21,22,24,26	Infiltration
107309	Collective Bank	2040302020040	212	11, 12	Infiltration \ Detention
109254	Collective Bank	2040302020040	212	11, 12	Infiltration
109230	HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS	2040302020040	189	1,2	Infiltration \ Detention
102922	mill road associates	2040302020040	262	3.03,5-8	Detention
108324	mill road associates	2040302020040	262	3.03,5-8	Detention
105011	Best Western	2040302020030	190	2.01	Infiltration
110572	Best Western	2040302020030	190	2.01	Infiltration \ Detention
113358	Office/Warehouse Facility	2040302020040	267	1,4,5,6	Infiltration
104524	Holiday Inn Express	2040302020040	189	1	Retention \ Wet Pond
110288	Holiday Inn Express	2040302020040	189	1	Infiltration
112776	Shop-rite parking expansion	2040302020040	206	9-Aug	Detention
113855	New Jersey American Water Proposed Water I	2040302020040	200	14 and 15	Infiltration \ Detention
114122	Absecon Veterinary Hospital	2040302020040	211	1 and 2	Infiltration \ Detention
115418	Clayton Mill Run	2040302020040	289	2,3,11	Infiltration
115419	Clayton Mill Run	2040302020040	289	2,3,11	Infiltration
116126	Proposed Dollar General	2040302020040	289	11.01	Detention
116137	Absecon Equities	2040302020040	189	11.01& 11.02	Infiltration
116272	Range 129 LLC	2040302020040	259	5	Infiltration
116273	Range 129 LLC	2040302020040	259	5	Infiltration
117752	Visions at the Shore	2040302010010	9.02	3.02	Retention \ Wet Pond
117753	Visions at the Shore	2040302010010	9.02	3.02	Retention \ Wet Pond
117822	Oceanic Holdings Warehouse Facility	2040302020040	259	4	Infiltration
117863	Landscaping Contractor Warehouse/Office	2040302020040	261	7.02	Infiltration
117864	Landscaping Contractor Warehouse/Office	2040302020040	261	7.02	Infiltration
117865	Landscaping Contractor Warehouse/Office	2040302020040	261	7.02	Infiltration
117866	Construction of New Fire Department Facility	2040302020040	200	1, 2.01	Infiltration \ Detention
120662	Gokul Brother LLC	2040302020040	236	2,3,4	Infiltration \ Detention
120663	Gokul Brother LLC	2040302020040	236	2,3,4	Infiltration \ Detention

Figure 9: Non-municipally Owned/Operated Stormwater Infrastructure in the City of Absecon



Conclusion

This Watershed Inventory Report, Phase 1 of the Watershed Improvement Plan, identifies stormwater infrastructure, as required in the MS4 permits. It also summarizes water quality data, including stream classifications, TMDLs, and water quality impairments. The data that accompanies this inventory report has been compiled as an electronic map and submitted to the NJDEP through NJDEP Online via the Document Submittal Service. The information from this inventory report will be used to make informed decisions during the creation of the Watershed Assessment Report, Phase 2 of the Watershed Improvement Plan. The work done in Phase 2 will identify areas of potential concern and where potential water quality improvement projects may be implemented to address any water quality and quantity issues identified in this inventory report.

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